SECOND CONSORTIUM PARTNER MEETING BRIEF

Introduction

From October 5-8, 2015, the International Coalition of Sites of Conscience (ICSC), in partnership with the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR), hosted the second annual Global Initiative for Justice, Truth and Reconciliation (GiJTR) partners’ meeting in Cape Town, South Africa. The meeting brought together 23 participants from seven Consortium partner organizations as well as three representatives of the US State Department Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor.

The four-day meeting aimed to review the Consortium’s progress and operations over its inaugural year, develop strategic and operational plans for year two, formulate a strategy to support and sustain a learning community, and generate new ideas for shared Consortium projects. The meeting included a review and evaluation of the Consortium’s work to date, partner presentations of their relevant organizational projects, visits to local Sites of Conscience, and strategic planning sessions (see Appendix One for meeting agenda). This report outlines the key decisions and discussions at the meeting.

Review of the Consortium’s Operations in Year One

ICSC’s Executive Director, Elizabeth Silkes, briefed the meeting on some of the successes of the Consortium since its launch in 2014, noting that partners had successfully integrated the founding principles of innovation, inclusivity, sustainability and transparency into all aspects of the Consortium’s work and operations. Through collaboration and a holistic approach to transitional justice, partners have been able to build working rapport based on trust and a shared vision over the year.

From 2014 to 2015, Consortium partners undertook a rapid response project in Ukraine and a needs assessment in South Sudan, and additionally supported the development of a Transitional Justice Donor Toolkit. The Consortium developed five proposals that were approved and are currently at various stages of implementation in Iraq, Sri Lanka, Syria, South Sudan, and the Middle East and North Africa region (see Appendix Two for brief project summaries). A sixth proposal—supporting the goal of building a learning community—was developed and approved in September 2015 and will result in a publication highlighting new and innovative approaches in the transitional justice field while examining the short-term impact of the Consortium’s work in research, training and policy proposal development.

To date the Consortium has engaged 37 civil society organizations and will work with an additional 104 organizations in upcoming projects. By the end of 2016, when most existing projects are scheduled to
conclude, the Consortium will have engaged participants in 11 countries since its inception. The Consortium’s budget has increased five-fold, and there is currently $633,000 available for partners’ jointly developed unsolicited projects for the 2016 fiscal year.

Riva Kantowitz, DRL’s program officer for the GiJTR, reflected on the Consortium’s growth over the year. She introduced Brahmy Poologasingham and Giovanni Dazzo, who are new DRL team members working with the Consortium on programming for Sri Lanka and South Sudan and monitoring and evaluation, respectively. She reiterated the uniqueness of the Consortium, noting that compared to other DRL-funded consortia the GiJTR has a relatively small budget. As such, pilot projects that are innovative and explore new approaches to transitional justice are prioritized. Riva also highlighted that following the lessons learned from year one, DRL, in collaboration with ICSC, will be more directive in upcoming calls for solicited proposals, with a greater emphasis on engaging partners’ thematic and regional expertise. In the coming year, DRL intends to shift its focus within the Consortium from large, solicited grants to smaller pilot projects of $150,000 (the award ceiling for DRL approval that does not require a full proposal review panel) or less. This will enable partners to thematically diversify their programming while also presenting an opportunity for partners to work in regions and countries that are not typically a focus of DRL’s funding.

Evaluation Survey Results and Discussion

Giovanni Dazzo shared the results of the Consortium operations survey that was completed by six of the partners who attended the meeting. The survey, developed by Giovanni, aimed to assess partners’ views on the Consortium’s vision, roles and responsibilities, internal management and communications. Partners had generally favorable views on the Consortium’s shared vision and responsibilities, with 90% of partners rating the Consortium above average on clarity of shared vision. Further, 92% of partners scored communication with ICSC as above average, while 85.5% scored the Consortium above average on effectiveness of decision-making processes. Overall, partners rated the Consortium’s internal management as effective (see Appendix Five for full survey results). Partners identified five priority areas for greater efficiency moving forward: creating clear roles and responsibilities within projects, being action-oriented, forming effective decision-making processes, improving project evaluation, and following and forming workplans. Meeting participants then formed three working groups — project roles and responsibilities, following and forming workplans, and monitoring and evaluation — to continue the discussions.

The group focusing on workplans suggested that ICSC develop a template for workplans that clearly defines deadlines as well as distinguishes activities that need to be sequenced from those that can be implemented simultaneously. Partners agreed that all projects should include a mid-term review to examine progress towards objectives.

The group discussing project roles and responsibilities noted that when funding is available, an in-person partner meeting, ideally at a project’s onset, has proven to be beneficial to project planning in Consortium projects thus far. Partners also advised that Consortium members be reflective of the power dynamics related to rank, region and race at play when working with one other as well as in different contexts.

Finally, the monitoring and evaluation group emphasized that evaluation should be built into all project activities and recommended that time for reflection and review be included in all workplans. The group
also suggested that a peer evaluation mechanism be established for partners to assess Consortium projects in which they are not directly involved.

Key decisions:

- ICSC will develop a workplan template for Consortium partners.
- All partners will include monitoring and evaluation as part of their workplans.
- All partners will gather quantitative and qualitative data at all phases of the project cycle.
- Some of the working groups’ discussions will be integrated into the Working Principles document.

**Developing a Transitional Justice Framework**

Riva Kantowitz, Bridget Rutherford (PILPG) and Hugo van der Merwe (CSVR) briefed the meeting about the ongoing discussions related to the transitional justice framework (“the framework”). The goal of the framework is to marshal the skills and capacities of Consortium partners to create a learning and teaching tool that can inform the field. Ideally the tool will visually capture the holistic approach of the Consortium with a focus on issues of timing and sequencing as well as linked resources on documentation, truth-telling, memorialization, victims’ mobilization and reparations. In the coming weeks the framework committee will clarify the audience for the project, consider how local communities could engage with the tool, and evaluate evolving and overlapping concepts in the field. The committee will also develop a strategy for how to leverage the transitional justice donor toolkit (website [www.fundingti.org](http://www.fundingti.org)) and PILPG’s current work focused on a human rights documentation toolkit.

Decision:

- Riva, Brahmy, Ereshnee, Hugo, Bridget, Jennifer (ABA ROLI) and Niki (ABA ROLI) will form the working group for the framework.
- The working group will interface with the TJ Academy project.
- ICSC will coordinate the committee.

**Unsolicited Projects Discussion**

**Review of Templates**

Sara Bradshaw (ICSC) presented the revisions that ICSC made since the last partners’ meeting to the concept note, budget, budget narrative and reporting templates in response to new subgranting needs and feedback. Partners requested that ICSC include formulas and unit prices for standard items in the budget templates.

Decisions:

- ICSC will work with Giovanni to insert formulas into the budget templates.
- ICSC will develop annual lists for standard budget items per country and circulate them to partners.

**Unsolicited Projects**
Currently there is $633,000 available for unsolicited projects. Three projects will be allocated $150,000 each, and $183,000 will be allocated for a project(s) in Asia specifically. In order to maximize the cost-effectiveness of these small grants, participants agreed that two to three partners will implement each project, with additional partners included as consultants.

After a brainstorming session of project ideas, partners identified three projects to move forward and develop into concept notes:

1. Community Consultations: Engaging Communities in Transitional Justice

The key goals of the project are to understand the full range of participatory methodologies that will enable active community engagement at each stage of transitional justice processes. The project also seeks to support communities that are about to undergo transitional justice processes in designing their own strategies for local involvement in transitional justice activities.

The project activities will include:

- A partners’ meeting;
- A desktop review of methodologies from the fields of transitional justice, human rights, peacebuilding, humanitarian aid and development;
- A workshop to convene local partners who are experts on utilizing participatory methodologies for community engagement;
- A pilot project—using select methodologies—with in-country partners that are embarking on a transitional justice process;
- Additional fundraising for project activities; and
- Publication of a white paper or guide outlining best practices.

Projects partners will include ICSC, ABA ROLI, CSVR and PILPG, with FAFG, HLC and ICMP serving as consultants.

2. Global Reparations Summit

The goal of the project is to evaluate and improve the practices around reparations by focusing on the contextual realities and reparations needs on the ground. The project seeks to provide a platform for sharing information from different national contexts as well as advocating for laws on reparations.

The project activities will include:

- A desktop review;
- Consultations with leading experts in the field;
- The development and distribution of a questionnaire to organizations and individuals working on reparations;
- A conference to discuss policy papers and proposals, including spaces for victims’ organizations to share best practices; and
- A report with recommendations to inform CSOs globally.

Project partners will include HLC, ABA ROLI, CSVR, ICSC and PILPG.

3. Engaging with Families of Victims in Colombia

The goal of the project is to develop a strategy for the families of the missing and local communities to engage with broader transitional justice processes in Colombia.
The project activities will include:

- A needs assessment and community consultations;
- The development of an integrated and holistic strategy to support families of the missing;
- The development of an advocacy strategy that focuses on the missing; and
- A historical memory project incorporating oral histories and life stories.

Project partners will include FAFG, DPLF, ICMP and ICSC.

Decisions:

- ICSC will schedule planning calls for the development of each concept note.

**What Have We Learned from Working Together**

Drawing on CSVR’s previous partnerships, Hugo facilitated a discussion about working principles to guide the relationships among Consortium members. Partners noted that key principles for collaboration should include:

- Transparency;
- A joint approach to implementation;
- A commitment to peer learning;
- Joint review and reflection on project work;
- A commitment to address conflict and challenges in a forthcoming manner;
- Regular and reliable communication;
- Self-reflection and awareness on issues related to power, rank and race; and
- Respect for local knowledge and expertise.

Partners also noted the importance of in-person meetings when embarking on a project. Finally, partners agreed that if conflict should arise in partnerships, ICSC will serve as the final mediator if the conflict is not resolved between the partners themselves.

Decisions:

- ICSC will convene a working group to develop the principles for collaboration. It will include an exchange of emails and a maximum of two calls.
- The working group will circulate the draft principles to all partners for review. A final document will be developed following this review.
- The principles will be reviewed annually.
- Hugo, Bridget, Jennifer, Ereshnee and Emily (ICSC) volunteered to participate in the committee.

**Revised Unsolicited and Solicited Proposal Processes**

Riva and Ereshnee briefed the meeting about the revised proposal development and submission processes:

**Solicited proposal process:** A briefing call will be held between ICSC and DRL to determine the scope and needs of the project as well as to select Consortium partners to invite to participate in the project. The selection of partners will be based on regional and/or thematic expertise. ICSC will reach out to
identified partners to gauge their interest in participating in the project and begin the proposal
development process.

**Unsolicited proposal process**: Partners will submit a concept note to ICSC. ICSC will send feedback.
Partners will submit a revised concept note to ICSC for review. Partners are also welcome to submit a
brief idea to ICSC that will then be forwarded to DRL for discussion. When reviewing this process, ICSC
also reiterated the discussion of small grants from day one of the meeting, in which it was emphasized
that submitted concept notes should be innovative, different from ongoing work that individual partners
are implementing independently of the Consortium and include at least two partners.

Partners were advised that when they include local partners into a proposal, they should provide a short
description of the partner organization’s capacity, including how long it has been in existence and its
legitimacy with other local stakeholders.

**Communications**

Sara facilitated a discussion on communications, noting that ICSC is the central point of contact for all
Consortium-related activities. When necessary and/or by partner request, ICSC will facilitate calls for
partners with DRL. She also emphasized that partner-to-partner communication is encouraged. All
partners were strongly advised that they should not contact any US embassies or US government
departments without DRL’s explicit approval; when necessary, DRL will facilitate this type of
communication.

Apart from bi-weekly updates, partners were encouraged to send any noteworthy observations or
lessons from the field to ICSC. Participants agreed that email updates and group calls were useful to
share project updates.

Sara also presented guidelines for the use of the Consortium’s logo (see Appendix Three).

Finally, partners had a lengthy discussion about whether the Consortium should develop a webpage for
the GIJTR. While some partners highlighted concern about institutional representation and the lack of
control over content, others noted that a website was necessary for the Consortium’s credibility and as
a platform to showcase the Consortium’s work.

Decisions:

- ICSC is the central point of contact between Consortium partners and DRL.
- Partners should not reach out to US Embassies. When necessary they should make a request to
  DRL via ICSC to facilitate this communication.
- ICSC will continue to send quarterly Consortium updates and host two calls a year with all
  partners.
- ICSC will develop and host a permanent GIJTR webpage. All partners will approve the content
  before it is launched.

**Compliance**

Emily Kimler (ICSC) facilitated a discussion about compliance and security. She noted that all partners
participating in the Consortium and its projects do so voluntarily. Emily will develop basic security
guidelines for the Consortium; however, each organization is responsible for the security of its own
personnel. Some partners noted that since they have little or no previous experience of budgeting for security, it may be useful to have guidelines to reference for security budgets.

Emily presented partners with FAQs related to compliance (see Appendix Four). She also advised the meeting that she will be doing periodic spot-checks of how funds are being spent against the subgrant agreements that all partners sign as members of the Consortium.

Decisions:

- ICSC will develop guidelines for spot-checks and budget reviews.
- ICSC will provide annual budget guidelines for security.

**Conclusion**

Overall all partners felt that the meeting was useful as another step towards strengthening relationships among organizations as well as contributing towards a shared vision for the Consortium. Partners noted the significant growth of the Consortium and highlighted their enthusiasm for the GIJTR’s holistic and integrated approach as well as its potential to inform and positively contribute towards the transitional justice field.

Meeting participants nominated FAFG to host the next meeting in Guatemala. ICSC will follow up with FAFG about plans for the next meeting.
APPENDIX ONE

SECOND CONSORTIUM PARTNER MEETING

CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA
5 - 8 OCTOBER 2015

Participants

Leonor Arteaga - Due Process Law Foundation (DPLF)
Shuvai Busuman Nyoni - Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR)
Sara Bradshaw - International Coalition of Sites of Conscience (ICSC)
Niki Dasarathy – American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative (ABA ROLI)
Giovanni Dazzo - Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)
Melissa Harry – Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR)
Riva Kantowitz - Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)
Emily Kimler - International Coalition of Sites of Conscience (ICSC)
Milica Kostić - Humanitarian Law Center (HLC)
Jasmina Kurbasic - International Commission on Missing Persons (ICMP)
Hugo van der Merwe - Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR)
Sophia Milosevic Bijleveld – International Coalition of Sites of Conscience (ICSC)
Nomfundo Mogapi- Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR)
Ereshnee Naidu-Silverman - International Coalition of Sites of Conscience (ICSC)
Fredy Peccerelli - Fundación de Antropología Forense de Guatemala (FAFG)
Brahmy Poolagasingham - Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)
Bruce Rabb – Counsel for International Coalition of Sites of Conscience (ICSC)
Bridget Rutherford - Public International Law and Policy Group (PILPG)
Elizabeth Silkes - International Coalition of Sites of Conscience (ICSC)
Elinor Stevenson – Public International Law and Policy Group (PILPG)
Jennifer Tsai – American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative (ABA ROLI)
Marte Myhre Tunheim - Fundación de Antropología Forense de Guatemala (FAFG)

Kelsey Whiting – Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR)

**Goals**
- Review the Consortium’s progress and operations over the past year,
- Develop strategic and operational plans for year two,
- Develop a strategy to support and sustain a learning community.
- Develop 2-3 shared Consortium projects.

**Pre-prep**
- Partners return completed survey by 18 September 2015.
- Partners will prepare brief concept ideas for joint unsolicited projects.

**Sunday, October 4**

All day: Consortium members arrive. Check in at The Cullinan, Southern Sun Cullinan St Cape Town City Centre +27 21 415 4000

Lunch Available at the hotel

17:00 ICSC staff meets DRL

18:30 Everybody meets in the lobby for dinner

19:00 Dinner at Harbour House (Kalk Bay).

**Monday, October 5**

**Everybody meets in the Lily Room**

9:00 – 9:30 Welcome and introductions (Nomfundo)

9:30 – 9:45 Consortium partner update (Eresh)

9:45 – 10:30 Review of the past year and highlights for 2015-2016 (Liz)

10:30 – 11:15 DRL’s reflections of the year (Riva)

11:15 – 11:30 Break

11:30 – 13:00 ABA ROLI presentation

DPLF presentation

CSVR presentation

FAFG presentation
13:00 – 14:00  Lunch – Peach Tree Restaurant (in hotel)
14:00 – 15:30  HLC presentation
              ICMP presentation
              PILP presentation
              CSVR and PILPG – South Sudan presentation
15:30 – 15:45  Break
15:45 – 16:00  Debrief results of survey – consortium’s operations (Giovanni)
16:00 – 16:30  Small group discussions: What have we learnt thus far and recommendations for improvement
16:30 – 17:00  Plenary discussions (Giovanni)
18:30 – 19:30  *Syria project partners meeting*

Dinner on your own

**Tuesday, October 6**
9:00 – 9:45  Developing a transitional justice framework through the Consortium (Riva with input from Bridget and Hugo)
              • What would a transitional justice framework look like
              • How can unsolicited proposals contribute to the framework
9:45 – 11:00  Brainstorm and prioritization of joint unsolicited project ideas (Eresh)
              • Review all templates (Sara)
              • Review unsolicited proposal guidelines and discuss changes to the template
              • All partners share proposed projects
              • Prioritize 2-3 project ideas
11:00 – 11:45  Small group discussions of prioritized project ideas (Including break)
11:45 – 13:00  Debrief small group discussions
13:00 – 14:00  Lunch – Peach Tree Restaurant (in hotel)
13:00 – 14:00  What have we learnt from our project work together? (Hugo and Eresh)
              • CSVR presents a proposal for guiding principles when working together
              • Develop guidelines for operational principles for project implementation
              • Description of decision-making processes and the assignment of roles and responsibilities for specific projects (Eresh)
14:00 – 17:30  Evaluation (Giovanni) (including 15 min break)
              • Developing monitoring and evaluation plans for proposed unsolicited projects
              • How can we capture the broader lessons from the Consortium
19:00    Meet in the lobby for dinner
19:30    Informal joint dinner with ICSC’s board members.
        Dinner at Addis in Cape (Ethiopian Restaurant)

Wednesday, October 7

Site Visits
8:30    Meet in the lobby to travel to District Six Museum
9:00-11:00    District Six Museum Tour
11:00 – 11:30   Travel to V&A Waterfront
11:30 – 12:30   Packed lunches at the Waterfront
12:30    Meet at the Nelson Mandela Gateway to take the boat to Robben Island
13:00 – 17:00   Robben Island Museum
19:30    Meet in lobby for dinner
20:00    Formal Dinner with ICSC’s board.
        Pigalle (Green-point)

Thursday, October 8

9:30 – 10:15    Discuss ICSC’s and DRL’s review process for unsolicited proposals and revised process
                for solicited proposals (Riva and Eresh)
10:15 – 10:30    ‘Building a learning community’ publication announcement
10:30 – 11:30    Communication (Sara)
        ● Clarify lines of communication among DRL, ICSC and partners
        ● How can we share the lessons learnt publically – policy notes, reports
        ● Revisit the web page idea and discussion of blog posts
        ● Use of logo
11:30 – 11:45    Break
11:45 – 12:45    Compliance briefing and security (Emily)
12:45 – 13:30    Wrap-up (All)
13:30 – 14:30    Lunch– Peach Tree Restaurant (in hotel)
Planning and networking meetings:
14:30 – 17:00    Partners network at their leisure
15:00-16:00 South Sudan Partners’ Meeting

16:00 – 17:00 Transitional Justice Academy Partners’ Meeting

17:30 Meet in the lobby to travel to D6.

18:00 – 20:00 D6 meeting with stakeholders working in the fields of transitional justice and memorialization. A light dinner will be served.

**Friday, October 9**
All day: Consortium members depart
APPENDIX TWO

Funded Projects

The following are summaries of all Consortium projects funded to date as of September 2015:

Building a Learning Community: Sharing Models and Lessons Learned from the Global Initiative for Truth Justice and Reconciliation Consortium

Participating partners: All partners currently/previously implementing Consortium projects

Reflecting the Consortium’s emphasis on learning and evaluation, this publication—proposed as the first in a series—aims to highlight new and innovative approaches in the transitional justice field, as well as examine the short-term impact of the Consortium’s work in research, training and policy proposal development. It is targeted at practitioners, policymakers and academics working in conflict and post-conflict contexts and will assess the Consortium’s role in achieving goals of capacity-building, advocacy and program development that are context-specific and relevant to the targeted participants. The publication, to which all Consortium partners currently implementing projects will contribute, will share Consortium project models with a wider audience, with the goal of promoting a multidisciplinary, integrated and sustainable approach to addressing questions of truth, justice and reconciliation in post-conflict societies.

Iraq Human Rights Documentation Initiative

Participating partners: HLC, ICSC, PILPG - with AMAR

The Iraq Human Rights Documentation Initiative (HRDI) project aims to build the capacity of Iraqi civil society actors to document and preserve information related to human rights violations in Iraq in a consistent, neutral and unbiased manner and lay the foundation for future transitional justice processes. To date, PILPG, HLC and ICSC member sites have trained a core group of Iraqi CSO representatives in human rights documentation methodology, including the standards, uses and challenges of data collection, in addition to oral history and other alternative methodologies that engage survivors in truth-telling processes extending beyond the limited timeframe and definitions provided by formal transitional justice mechanisms. As a result of this project, local stakeholders will have access to a usable database in the form of interviews, photos, and written testimonies that document human rights violations, and a core group of Iraqi CSOs will be trained and gain hands-on experience in human rights survey and interviewing methodology. This project will raise awareness by Iraqis of the devastating impact that these atrocities committed by all sides have on Iraqi society, thus promoting community-level reconciliation.

Middle East and North Africa Transitional Justice Academy

Participating partners: CSVR, FAFG, ICSC, PILPG

The MENA Transitional Justice Academy seeks to build the capacity of activists, practitioners, academics and non-traditional actors in the MENA region by providing them with training, support and opportunities to participate in the design and implementation of transitional justice approaches that are
responsive to and inclusive of local needs, cultures and understandings of justice. Consolidating the
Consortium partners’ multidisciplinary approaches to transitional justice issues, the TJ Academy will
draw on a range of disciplines, bringing participants together over four multi-day sessions to share
experiences and knowledge of transitional justice options and increase their understanding of how to
undertake transitional justice programs in high-risk environments, with a particular focus on community
engagement and empowerment and project sustainability.

South Sudan Human Rights Documentation Initiative

Participating partners: CSVR, HLC, ICSC, PILPG

Building on the needs assessment conducted by CSVR and PILPG earlier this year, the South Sudan
HRDI will utilize a range of transitional justice tools to enhance capacity at the local level, allowing
South Sudanese civil society to determine how to hold perpetrators accountable, how to recognize and
ensure justice for victims of the conflict, and how best to rebuild a culture of human rights and
democracy. Partners will engage South Sudanese civil society in processes that promote accountability
and reconciliation, including documentation of human rights violations, collection of oral histories,
locally led advocacy for peace and justice, and memory projects that foster civic participation, while
facilitating greater coordination among South Sudanese actors currently engaged in the documentation
process. South Sudanese participants will also learn to assess and address the wide-ranging impacts and
pressing needs of victims and survivors of the conflict, such as trauma healing, truth-telling and coming
to terms with the past.

Syria Basket Fund Assessment

Participating partners: CSVR, ICSC, PILPG

In collaboration with Syrian Justice and Accountability Centre (SJAC), Syria Bright Future (SBF) and the
Syrian Center for Statistics and Research, partners will undertake an assessment towards the
establishment of a Syria Basket Fund – a fund that would enable the international community to take
action now to provide critical services to survivors of human rights violations, including human rights
defenders, current and former political prisoners and their families, while simultaneously laying the
groundwork for a future reparations process. Through a needs assessment and mapping of service
providers and a workshop with reparations experts, victims’ support networks and documentation
organizations in Syria, leading to a draft of a legal framework for reparations for Syrian survivors, this
project will directly inform the creation of an international basket fund to support victims of torture in
Syria. As previous conflicts have shown that the urgency of reparations and survivors’ needs often are
forced from the spotlight once the discussion of or concrete criminal accountability processes gain
momentum, and yet reparations are essential to any post-conflict justice and peace-building agenda.
This project’s sustainability lies in its deliberate ability to guide the establishment of a basket fund,
increasing the likelihood that reparations will remain a priority in the wake of the conflict.

Truth and Reconciliation in Sri Lanka: Dealing with the Past

Participating partners: FAFG, ICMP, ICSC

This project aims to address the reconciliation and accountability needs of Sri Lanka, especially related
to missing persons, through local and high-level consultations and participatory needs assessments,
workshops and a basket fund to provide targeted technical assistance to the government of Sri Lanka
(GSL) in transitional justice policy and practice. Partners will examine the needs of local stakeholders in the areas of truth, justice, accountability and reconciliation, begin a process of trust-building between stakeholders and Consortium partners, and initiate activities to support government transitional justice activities. The research and in-country consultations will result in the development of a strategy to address missing persons in Sri Lanka – a tool to guide the GSL’s policy and practice as well as advocate for the needs of CSOs and families of the victims – and the report generated from the needs assessment and participatory workshops will provide recommendations for ways in which the Consortium can engage and support the GSL and CSOs in Sri Lanka as they proceed to address their past, ensure justice for victims and build sustainable peace. This phase of the project will also build relations among the GSL, CSOs and Consortium partners – relationships that are necessary for the Consortium to provide longer-term, context-specific support should future funding become available. Finally, the Sri Lanka Basket Fund will enable the GSL and CSOs to access the necessary technical support and skills they require in prioritized and specialized transitional justice areas through the Consortium.
APPENDIX THREE

USING THE LOGO OF THE GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR JUSTICE, TRUTH AND RECONCILATION

WHO CAN USE THE CONSORTIUM LOGO?
Use of the Consortium logo is restricted to the members of the Global Initiative for Justice, Truth and Reconciliation. The International Coalition of Sites of Conscience (ICSC) may also grant usage of the Consortium logo to institutions that are partnering with ICSC or Consortium members for specific projects. Funders of the Consortium who request the use of the Consortium logo for specific projects may also use the logo. No individuals may use the Coalition logo for any purpose.

ON WHAT MATERIALS CAN I USE THE CONSORTIUM LOGO?
Members of the Consortium must use the Consortium logo and the credit line «PROJECT NAME is part of the Global Initiative for Justice, Truth and Reconciliation.» on:

- Print (fliers, banners, plaques and the like) or online materials (such as online fliers, web pages, etc.) that promote or publicize a Consortium project.
- Any publication/report (of any length and any format) or audio visual material (such as videos) created for a project or activity as part of Consortium activities
- Any website/webpage, Facebook page or similar page created for a project supported by the Consortium

Members of the Consortium may use the Consortium logo on:
- Their own website
- On materials (such as invitations, programs/agendas, etc) created for events such as conferences that are part of Consortium projects.

Members of the Consortium may NOT use the Consortium logo as follows:
- On letterhead or stationery except with prior written permission from the International Coalition of Sites of Conscience
- In grant proposals submitted to DRL or other institutions or individuals without ICSC approval
- On any printed materials except those outlined above
- No member can share the Consortium logo with any institution that is not a member of the Consortium without prior written permission from the Secretariat.
APPENDIX FOUR

COMPLIANCE BRIEFING FAQS

*Note: As many of the Coalition partners are aware since they receive US Department of State grants, with a federal grant comes a list of regulations to comply with. As the lead grantee for the TJ grant, ICSC retains overall responsibility for compliance and takes a supervisory role over compliance of sub-recipients.

Fly America FAQs

Who must adhere to the Fly America rule?

Any US government employee, their dependents, consultants, contractors, and grantees financed by US federal funds must be booked on a "US Flag" airline for air travel.

What’s the reasoning behind Fly America?

"Us Flag" airlines are airlines that are registered to the US and may have once been owned by the US government and receives preferential rights agreed upon by the US government for international operations. This means that any crime committed on board would be prosecuted under US laws. Similarly, US government and affiliates will be protected by US law on international flights.

Are there exceptions to Fly America?

Yes. If an Open Skies partnership exists, the traveler may use a foreign airline except if travel is funded by the Department of Defense (DOD) or if a city pair agreement exists.¹ There are also a couple of other exceptions, which will be outlined below.

What is an Open Skies partnership?

There are currently four Bilateral/Multilateral Open Skies agreements that allows federal funded transportation to use foreign air carriers, these are outlined below:

European Union (EU) including Norway and Iceland:

Traveler may use a European Union (including Norway and Iceland) Carrier if:

- During the trip, if the carrier touches down in an EU (or Norway or Iceland) country, may travel
- Contractors and grantees do not need to be concerned with city-pair contract fares, BUT must check with airline to confirm US-EU open skies agreement exists

Australia:
Traveler may use an Australian Carrier if:

The flight is between the US and Australia and there is no city-pair contract flight

Switzerland:

Traveler may use a Swiss Carrier if:

The flight is between the US and Switzerland and there is no city-pair contract flight

Japan:

Traveler may use a Japanese Carrier if:

The flight is between the US and Japan and there is no city-pair contract flight

What are the Other Exceptions?

Non-US Flag Carriers may be used if:

On flights to/from the US the US Flag Carrier would:

Extend travel time by 24 hours or more at the origin or destination of the trip

Increase the number of aircraft changes outside of the US by 2 or more

Require a four or more hour connection time outside of the US

Extend total travel time by six or more hours

On flights to/from travel points outside of the US the US Flag Carrier would:

Increase the number of aircraft changes outside of the US by 2 or more

Require a four or more hour connection time outside of the US

Extend total travel time by six or more hours

The duration of a flight would be less than three hours on a non-US Flag Carrier and booking through a US Flag carrier would more than double the length of the flight.

What if I booked my flight on a US Flag Carrier but I was involuntarily re-routed onto a non-US Flag Carrier?

This would, understandably, be an unforeseen change which the traveler has no control over, and with the proper documentation, this would still be covered by the federal funds.

How Can I be Sure that my Flight is in Compliance?
For flights that have a code-share, the airline code on the ticket must show the two-letter code of the US Flag Carrier (for example, if a flight is operated by South Africa Air but booked via Jet Blue, the ticket code should read ‘B6’).
Contracts and Sub-Contracts FAQs

Should each sub-recipient have their own MOUs with local partners that they are working with, even though another sub may already be working with the local partners and may already be compensating them for their time?

Each sub-recipient should have their own MOU with each of the organizations/people that they are working or collaborating with, regardless if others also have a working relationship already established.

What’s the reasoning behind more than one Consortium partner having an MOU with the same local partner?

The reason behind more than one Consortium partner having their own MOU with the same local partner is so that roles and responsibilities are clearly defined before the beginning of a project. This gives local partners the opportunity to outline exactly how they will be working with each partner without becoming overburdened. Secondly, compensation will be outlined in each MOU so expectations can be made clear from the onset of the project.

Will ICSC want to see each Consortium partner’s MOU with local partners?

Yes. In an effort to better understand the scope of each of our projects, and also remain in compliance, ICSC will be reviewing Consortium partners’ MOUs with all local partners. These can be sent to Emily Kimler at ekimler@sitesofconscience.org.