



PROJECT SUPPORT FUND: HIGHLIGHTS OF SELECTED RECENT GRANT AWARDS

The Project Support Fund (PSF) provides supplementary financial assistance to Sites of Conscience to nurture innovative, replicable and scalable projects, many of which have their origin at regional network gatherings or as a result of the relationships developed at these regional fora. Through PSF, sites increase their capacity to serve as centers for reflection and civic engagement on pressing human rights issues. PSF initiatives reflect a rich range of work to promote human rights through innovative activation of memory.

1. **Afghanistan Human Rights and Democracy Organization's (AHRDO) "Memory Box Project: Ending the Cycle of Violence" (Kabul, Afghanistan, 2015)** promoted just and long-lasting peace, not by marginalizing victims and their memories but by reviving them, bringing them into the public space and putting them at the heart of the current peace-building process in Afghanistan.
2. **The Asociación por la Memoria y los Derechos Humanos: Colonia Dignidad's "Exhibition on Colonia Dignidad in the regions of Maule, Biobío and Metropolitana" (Santiago, Chile, 2015)** raised awareness about the importance of respect for dignity and human life, regardless of political beliefs.
3. **Eastern State Penitentiary Historic Site's "Returning Citizen Tour Guide Project" (Philadelphia, United States, 2015)** connected the historic prison site's past with current issues of criminal justice through guided tours provided by past inmates, while inviting visitors to engage in conversation and reflection on these topics.
4. **Enab Baladi's "Syria Memorialization and Transitional Justice through Civic Forums" (Washington, DC, United States, 2015)** explored human rights violations, transitional justice, memorialization, reconciliation and peace-building in contemporary and future Syria.
5. **Latino Cultural Center's "What Does Culture Got to Do with Climate Change?" (Chicago, United States, 2015)** engaged participants in dialogue about climate change by linking it to community concerns and building on cultural values and identity.
6. **Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site's "Peer Exchange with Northern Irish Museum of Free Derry" (Little Rock, Arkansas, United States, 2015)** addressed community policing, racial challenges, the imbalance of educational equality among African American teens and other groups, mythology of race, ethnic criminality, white privilege, the impact of loss and disconnection from cultural heritage, and supports students in dealing with racial, educational and policing issues.



Eastern State Penitentiary Historic Site, United States



7. **Memorial Para la Concordia's "Mapeo de la Memoria" (Guatemala City, Guatemala, 2015)** located and documented examples of physical memory that survivors, relatives, communities and human rights organizations have produced as victims of the Guatemalan internal armed conflict.
8. **Museo de la Memoria y los Derechos Humanos' "Tu Memorial" (Santiago, Chile, 2015)** promoted and raised awareness of the diversity of experience with memory related to the 1973-1990 Chilean dictatorship, especially targeting youth.
9. **American Parents Circle – Families Forum's "Youth Narrative Program" (New York, NY, United States, 2015)** broke down the psychological and physical barriers between Israelis and Palestinians and provides a platform for those involved in the conflict to communicate and share with one another.

"The Project Support Fund is an amazing tool to support important, time crucial projects from the wide diversity of sites that integrate the Coalition. The fund has accompanied Memoria Abierta through its institutional life . "

– Maria Alejandra Pavicich,
Development Director,
Memoria Abierta

10. **Memoria Abierta's the "Latin America: From a Common Violent Past to a Human Rights Joint Regional Agenda" (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2016)** disseminated the recent history of the Argentinean region from a human rights perspective, showing the linkage between past human rights violations and current issues such as social inclusion, equality and non-discrimination and migration.
11. **Nonviolence International Southeast Asia's "A History of Struggle and Choosing the Peaceful Path of the Bangsamoro People: Shaping the Future Bangsamoro Museum" (Bangkok, Thailand, 2016)** focused on the struggle for peace of the Bangsamoro people of the Philippines with the active participation of the people who were part of the struggle at its inception.



Memoria Abierta, Argentina

12. **Terezin Memorial's "Being at School in the War Years (1938 – 1945)" (The Czech Republic, 2016)** explored through exhibitions, conferences and publications, school environments in the Czech lands occupied by Nazi Germany in the years 1938 – 1945.
13. **Youth for Peace's the "Memory Sketch of Kraing Ta Chan" (Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 2016)** reconstructed the memory of Kraing Ta Chan, a former security center, through art and dialogue to support victims and survivors and promote non-recurrence of mass atrocity in Cambodia.
14. **Diversity Challenges - Kingsborough Community College's "Voices from the Vault" (Markethill, Northern Ireland, 2016)** assisted former police officers and their families in telling their stories of policing during the "Troubles" and shares a unique contribution to gathering oral testimonies relating to the conflict.
15. **Institute of Social Development - Tea Plantation Workers Museum's "Oral History of the Tamil Community" (Kandy City, Sri Lanka, 2016)** documented the losses and marginalization of the Hill Country Tamil community during Sri Lanka's civil war.

16. **National Cambodian Heritage Museum & Killing Fields Memorial's "Migrations of Memory Project" (Chicago, United States, 2016)** explored memory and identity in Cambodian American communities by facilitating dialogue between generations.

17. **Sierra Leone Peace Museum's "Mobile Exhibition of Primary and Secondary School Children" (Freetown, Sierra Leone, 2016)** broke the culture of silence around the Sierra Leone civil war and contributes to the peace-building process by educating secondary school children about the war and peace process.



Kdei Karuna, Cambodia

17. **The Matilda Joslyn Gage Foundation's "Sovereign Women in Sovereign Nations" (Fayetteville, New York, United States, 2017)** explores the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) women's political voice before the arrival of Christopher Columbus, that inspired suffragists, and the loss of their political authority as their national sovereignty weakened with forcible assimilation into US society and citizenship.
18. **Kdei Karuna Organization's "Promoting Historical Dialogue About Sexual and Gender Based Violence During the Khmer Rouge Regime at a Local Historical Site in Siem Reap Province" (Phnom Penh, Cambodia, 2017)** promotes truth-telling efforts of survivors of forced marriage during the Khmer Rouge as a means of contributing to gender equality and sustainable peace today.
19. **Museo de la Memoria's (MUME) "Actuacion en sitios de memoria: 300 Carlos y Los Vagones" (Montevideo, Uruguay, 2017)** consists of commencing construction on two landmark Sites of Conscience: "Los Vagones" (Canelones) and "The 300 Carlos – The Great Hell" (Montevideo) to increase the visibility of sites where human rights violations occurred.
20. **Youth Initiative for Human Rights – Bosnia and Herzegovina's "Monuments for Conscience ili Spomenici za Svijest" (Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2017)** creates awareness of the importance of monuments and their contested histories, while also generating critical thinking about the way such monuments are used.
21. **America's Black Holocaust Museum's "With(out) Sanctuary: Black Lives in Milwaukee" (Milwaukee, United States, 2017)** aims to help the extremely racially segregated metropolitan area of Milwaukee develop an accurate and nuanced understanding of historic incidents that illuminate some of its current racial issues, provide a safe space for intergroup dialogue on these issues, and build and strengthen organizational and individual relationships across the area's racial divides.
22. **Task Force Detainees of the Philippines' "787851 – Then to Present – Continuing the Struggle of the Filipino People" (Quezon City, Philippines, 2017)** increased awareness of the struggle for human rights and – democracy and its continued importance in the country, iand organizing residents, students and faculty members to become human rights advocates.
23. **Museo Sitio de Memoria ESMA's "Ser Mujeres" (Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2018)** developed an exhibit focused on women's experiences at the former detention center during the Argentine civic-military dictatorship of 1976-1983,
24. **Memorial Museum of the Dominican Resistance's "LGBT History" (Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 2018)** researched, analyzed and shared the the repression of LGBT communities during the Rafael Trujillo dictatorship and how these practices continue today.
25. **National Centre for Arts and Culture's "Combatting Youth Migration in The Gambia" (Kunta Kinteh Island, The Gambia, 2019)** trains 50 youth as tour guides and care-takers of the historic site that aims to build community and quell youth migration.
26. **Colibrí Center for Human Rights' "Historias y Recuerdos"(Arizona, USA, 2019)** launches an oral history project with family members of those who have disappeared along the U.S.-Mexico borderlands to combating stereotypes about migrants and their families.
27. **International Institute of Learning for Social Reconciliation's "Migration Dialogues" (El Quiché, Guatemala, 2019)** install a photographic exhibit that invites viewers to reflect on the many factors that force people to migrate, the difficulties in leaving home, and the problems associated with returning and host dialogues with with students at the exhibit.



Task Force Detainees of the Philippines