Strategic Approach

The Transitional Justice (TJ) portfolio in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor's Office of Global Programs (DRL/GP) prioritizes integrated, victim- and survivor-centered, and locally owned programs to promote transitional justice measures – judicial and non-judicial, formal and informal, retributive or restorative – to address legacies of human rights violations and abuses and promote long-term, sustainable peace. With a wide range of tools, DRL works to prevent recurrence of such violations and abuses, help rebuild social cohesion, and restore citizens' trust in formerly abusive institutions. DRL works with partner bureaus, offices, and embassies across the U.S. government to advance this work.

Within DRL’s mandate of advancing inclusive and accountable democracies and promoting respect for human rights, DRL/GP TJ programs seek to ensure the participation and leadership of civil society organizations, survivors, and victims’ families in transitional justice processes. In addition to long-term programs that span multiple phases of transitional justice processes, the DRL/GP TJ portfolio is uniquely situated to support a range of rapid response and small grants that address urgent transitional justice needs around the globe through the Global Initiative for Justice, Truth, and Reconciliation (GIJTR).

DRL Program Impacts

A strategic approach to DRL’s work requires inclusion of both informal and formal transitional justice processes. However, in many cases, a comprehensive approach is limited by geopolitical challenges, and therefore it is critical to find realistic entry points through which to achieve progress toward transitional justice.

Truth-Telling and Memorialization

Promote truth-telling initiatives (both formal and informal) to acknowledge and reveal human rights violations and abuses while combatting the culture of denial.

Justice and Accountability

Strengthen criminal accountability and access to justice in the pursuit of combating impunity and bolstering the rule of law. This may be accomplished through a range of available legal processes and jurisdictional options, including universal jurisdiction.

Atrocity Prevention and Non-Recurrence

Establish and expand downstream (into upstream) preventive strategies aimed at averting violence and breaking cycle of conflict.

Reparations

Advance survivors’ access to reparations by acknowledging the needs of victims for redress and addressing the consequences as well as causes of human rights violations and abuses in material and symbolic, individual and collective ways. Reparations can include rehabilitation services to survivors, compensation, restitution, and symbolic measures.

Colombia

Since the signing of the 2016 Peace Accord between the Government of Colombia and the FARC, DRL programs have consistently empowered survivors and local organizations in their search for truth and peaceful coexistence through their active involvement in the Colombian Truth Commission (CEV). The reporting and case submissions of over 63 DRL-supported local partners and survivor groups working in remote regions of the country (i.e., Cauca, Cesar, and Meta) contributed significantly to the Commission's final report published in July 2022. Its findings and recommendations represent an integral step forward for victims with respect to truth, accountability, and reparations within the ongoing Colombian transitional justice process.

Guatemala

Local partners have prepared forensic reports and served as expert witnesses in multiple domestic trials involving allegations of human rights abuses, crimes against humanity, and genocide based on their investigation, exhumation, and identification of victims from the civil war. This critical participation resulted in the successful investigation and prosecution of atrocity crimes committed during the civil war, including in the case of the disappearance of 14-year-old Marco Antonio Molina Theissen, the Dos Erres massacre trials, and the Ixil Genocide case against Ríos Montt. This work continues to be pivotal to the ongoing, critical case of CREOMPAZ (Comando Regional de Entrenamiento de Operaciones de Mantenimiento de Paz), Latin America's largest case of enforced disappearance.

Central African Republic (CAR)

Support to non-recurrence networks through the training and mentorship of local Peace Committees and participatory community mapping exercises has mitigated the threat of armed groups to marginalized populations in some of CAR’s most remote areas. This has resulted in increased coordination among diverse stakeholders in the field of natural resource management to promote non-recurrence of violence.

Syria

Activities to date have supported Syrian civil society-led collection, analysis, and preservation of over 1.8 million pieces of data, including documents, videos, and interviews, for use across all transitional justice processes. Programs also work with Syrian civil society to empower survivors of atrocities perpetrated by the Assad regime, regime allies, ISIS, and other non-state armed actors in the transitional justice space to address trauma and healing directly through rehabilitation work for survivors of torture, and advance victims' claims with respect to issues such as property restitution.
Reach

DRL/GP’s Transitional Justice team manages approximately $105 million in active foreign assistance programs, connecting people from 60 countries in all regions of the world.

Program Highlight: Burma

In 2018, DRL/GP – consistent with a funding directive from Congress – supported a documentation survey, collecting evidence on human rights violations and abuses in Burma. This evidence ultimately informed Secretary Blinken’s determination that members of the Burmese military committed genocide and crimes against humanity against Rohingya.

With this directed funding, DRL has bolstered the capacity of local groups and networks in Burma that are investigating and documenting atrocities and contributing to the work of the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar (IIMM), OHCHR, and other investigatory and documentation processes. DRL/GP is also pursuing targeted programming around conflict-related sexual violence documentation in Burma, after identifying this as a critical gap in the pursuit of accountability for atrocities that have and may continue to be committed in Burma.

This documentation has also had impacts beyond the U.S. genocide and crimes against humanity determinations. The Gambia, for example, has filed a seminal case against Burma for its alleged violations of the Genocide Convention in connection with atrocities against Rohingya, a case which the United States has supported by sharing information, including collected by the Department of State through DRL-supported programs.