

**ANNEX: A LIST OF NATIONAL
COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY IN
AFRICA, 1990-2016**

2001	Algeria	National Commission of Inquiry into the Events of Spring 2001 in the Kabylia Region
2003	Algeria	Ad Hoc Inquiry Commission in Charge of the Question of Disappearances
2015	Burkina Faso	Commission of National Reconciliation and Reform
2014	Burkina Faso	Independent Commission of Inquiry into the Popular Uprising of 30-31 October 2014
1999	Burkina Faso	Commission of Inquiry into the Death of Norbert Zongo
2015	Burkina Faso	Commission of Inquiry into the Failed Putsch of 16 September 2015
2014	Burundi	Burundi Truth and Reconciliation Commission
2003	Central African Republic	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
2008	Chad	National Commission of Inquiry Into the Events of February 2008 and Their Consequences
1990	Chad	Commission of Inquiry Into the Crimes and Misappropriations Committed by Ex-President Habré, His Accomplices and/or Accessories
2003	DRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
2011	Egypt	Interim Government Commission of Inquiry
2009	Equatorial Guinea	National Commission of Inquiry
2005	Ethiopia	Ethiopia Commission of Inquiry into Election Violence, 2005
1993	Ethiopia	The Special Prosecution Process in Ethiopia by the Office of the Special Prosecutor
2003	Ghana	National Reconciliation Commission

2002	Ghana	Commission of Inquiry into the Yendi Events (Wuaku Commission)
2011	Guinea	Reflection Commission
2009	Guinea-Bissau	National Commission of Inquiry
2011	Ivory Coast	Dialogue, Truth and Reconciliation Commission
2011	Ivory Coast	National Commission of Inquiry
2000	Ivory Coast	Mediation Committee for National Reconciliation
2009	Kenya	Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission
2007	Kenya	The Commission of Inquiry on Post-Election Violence (CIPEV)
1998	Kenya	Judicial Commission Appointed to Inquire Into Tribal Clashes in Kenya (Akiwumi Commission)
1994	Kenya	Presidential Commission of Inquiry into the Cult of Devil Worship in Kenya
2000	Lesotho	Commission of Inquiry into the 1998 Political Disturbances (Leon Commission)
2011	Liberia	Commission of Inquiry into November 7 2011 Election Violence
2006	Liberia	Liberia Truth and Reconciliation Commission
2012	Malawi	Robert Chasowa Commission of Inquiry
2011	Malawi	Commission of Inquiry into 20-21 July 2011 Protests
2013	Mali	Dialogue and Reconciliation Commission
2014	Mali	Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry Into Prime Minister Mousa Mara's Visit in Kidal
2004	Morocco	National Commission for Truth Justice and Reconciliation (Equity and Reconciliation Commission)
2013	Nigeria	Commission of Inquiry into Killing of Security Personnel at Alakyo Village
2011	Nigeria	Osun Truth and Reconciliation Commission
2011	Nigeria	Commission of Inquiry (Witchcraft Accusations and Child Rights Abuses)

2015	Nigeria	Commission of Inquiry to Investigate all the Politically Motivated Killings and Damage to Property in Rivers State Immediately Before, During and After the 2015 General Elections
2007	Nigeria	Rivers State Truth and Reconciliation Commission
2013	Nigeria	Judicial Commission of Inquiry to Investigate the Wukari and Ibi Crises
2016	Nigeria	The Kaduna State Commission
2011	Nigeria	The Sheikh Lemu Commission
2005	Nigeria	Judicial Commission of Inquiry into the Conflict in Namu Town, Qua'an Pan Local Government area, Plateau State
2001	Nigeria	Commission of Inquiry into the Conflict in Jos, Plateau State
2000	Nigeria	Judicial Commission for the Investigation of Human Rights Violations (in Nigeria)
1994	Nigeria	Commission of Inquiry into the Conflict in Jos, Plateau State
1999	Rwanda	National Unity and Reconciliation Commission
2011	Sierra Leone	Investigating Panel on the September 9th 2011 Incidents in Bo
2009	Sierra Leone	Commission of Inquiry into Incidents of Political Violence and Intolerance Occurring in Gendema, Freetown and Kenema
2008	Sierra Leone	Commission of Inquiry into the Koidu Holdings Disturbances
2000	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone Truth and Reconciliation Commission
2012	South Africa	Marikana Commission of Inquiry (Farlam Commission)
2012	South Africa	The Independent Commission of Inquiry into Police Inefficiency in Khayelitsha
1995	South Africa	The South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission

1995	South Africa	Commission of Inquiry into Witchcraft Violence and Ritual Murders in the Northern Province
1991	South Africa	Commission of Inquiry Regarding Public Violence and Intimidation (Goldstone Commission)
2001	South Africa	Committee of Inquiry into Farm Attacks
1990	South Africa	Commission of Inquiry into Unsolved Political Murders (Harms Commission)
2001	Tanzania	Commission of Inquiry to Investigate the Violence Surrounding Demonstrations in Tanzania
2009	Togo	Togo Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission
2013	Tunisia	The Truth and Dignity Forum
2011	Tunisia	The Commission of Investigation on Abuse recorded during the period ranging from 17 December 2010 until the fulfilment of its purpose (National Commission of Inquiry)
2000	Uganda	Judicial Commission of Inquiry into Mass Murder at Kanungu
1986	Uganda	Uganda Truth and Reconciliation Commission (Commission of Inquiry into Violations of Human Rights)
2011	Zambia	Commission of Inquiry on the Barotseland Agreement of 1964
1998	Zambia	Truth Commission
1998	Zambia	Commission of Inquiry Investigating 1997 Coup Attempt and Government Torture
1993	Zambia	Commission of Inquiry to Investigate Human Rights Violations by Past Governments (Munyama Commission)
2013	Zimbabwe	National Peace and Reconciliation Commission

In mapping these Commissions, we documented their records against a set of approximately 40 parameters grouped into five main categories relating to different aspects of the Commission as indicated below:

- a. **Genesis of the commission:** political or other motivations for creation of the commission or how it was mandated
- b. **Investigatory powers:** financial resources, adequate staffing, data collection, witness protection, legal basis, Terms of Reference/Mandate, expected outcome(s), standard of proof, method of case selection, special protection, powers of the commission, legitimacy, independence, impartiality, norms relied on
- c. **Participation:** location of hearings, transparency, witness and victim participation, gender, civil society galvanisation, special participation methods, special protection measures
- d. **Fulfilment of mandate:** indications that the Commission finished its work, availability of final report, government reaction to report, institutional framework for implementation
- e. **Legacy:** interrelationship with other accountability mechanisms, CSO galvanisation, civil society response, international involvement, norms, politics of memory, incorporation of local justice mechanisms, interrelationship with other accountability mechanisms, implementation of recommendations¹

Some notable characteristics emerge. There is very little public information available for about one-third of these commissions. For the rest, many were constituted to address public order policing issues in times of civil unrest or social disturbances (14) and several involved election-related violence (7). Many of the commissions bear the hallmarks of independence and impartiality, including possessing investigatory powers, enjoying transparency of process, and appointment of commissioners. Despite this, more often than not the recommendations of the commissions were only partially or not at all implemented due to a lack of political will or some other constraints. National commissions have tended to have little to no international representation, and only a handful have interacted with regional/international mechanisms of accountability, such as the African Commission or the International Criminal Court (8). Another

1 In developing these parameters, researchers were guided in part by Philip Alston's discussion of commissions of inquiry; see *Report of the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions* (2 May 2008) [A/HRC/8/3] paras.12–58.

handful of commissions (6) formed part of a suite of transitional justice mechanisms in which the commission of inquiry was intended to focus on fact-finding while subsequent truth commissions were intended to focus on healing and reconciliation. In other instances, the commissions of inquiry attempted to serve both roles post-conflict. Very few commissions explicitly incorporated local value systems and/or local dispute resolution mechanisms into the commission process (5).