



REFERENCES TO THE WORDS: MEMORIAL and MUSEUM

Report of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission, Kenya

Abstract

Notes and References to “Commemorate, Memorial, Monument and Museum”
in Kenya Truth Commission

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Research Coordinator

February 2021

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How to cite in APA 7th edition:

Yilmaz, M. (2021). References to the Words: Memorial and Museum Report of the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission of Kenya. *Centre for Human Rights and Restorative Justice (CHRRJ) at McMaster University*. <https://truthcommissions.humanities.mcmaster.ca/>

Note on Word Frequency Query:

Minimum 4 letter words were chosen (rather than 3 letter word length)

4 letter words were preferred so that years (such as 2020, 2021, and so on) can also be found.

Note on software:

The word references analysis was done by NVivo software.

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Researcher Notes

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Commemorate

Memorial

Monument

Museum

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Researcher Notes on the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission Report Details:

- Published in 2013
- The report has 4 volumes, however, the Pdf has 598 pages with just 3 volumes.
- Pdf doesn't have Volume II
- Each chapter has Table of Contents.
- H.E. Kofi Annan was a Member of the TJRC
- TJRC public hearings photos are included.
- Personal Profiles of the Commissioners are included.
- Statement Form is included.

Word Frequency Query

Word Cloud

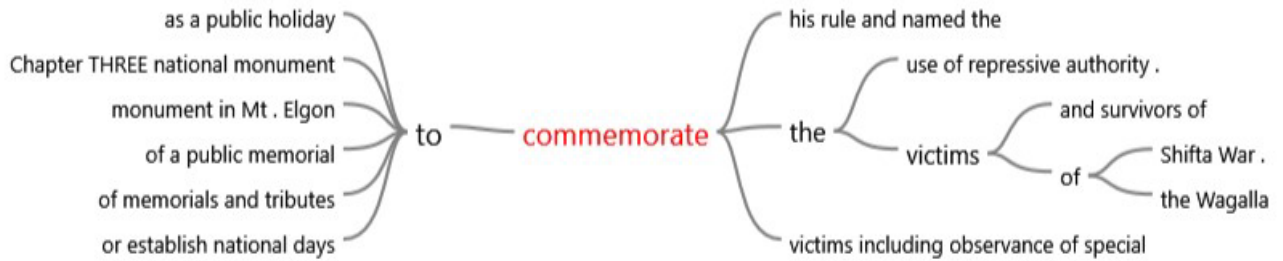


Tree Map

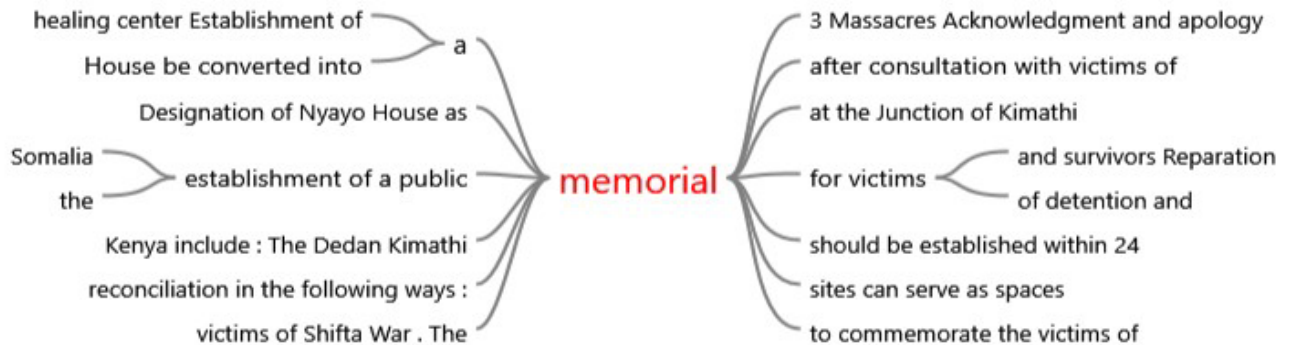
Word Frequency Query - Kenya Report

[illegible]

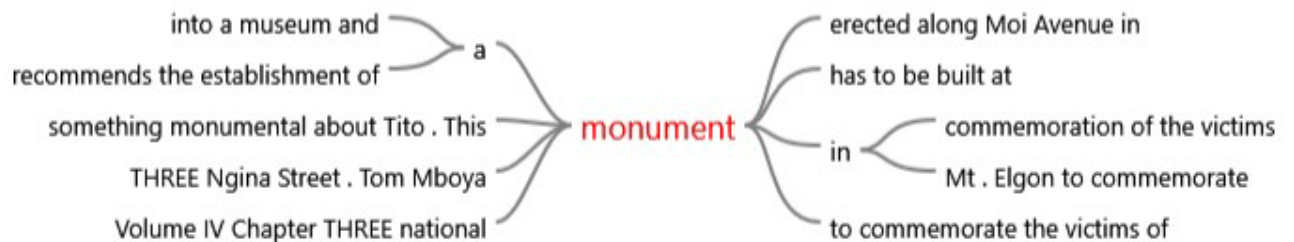
References to Commemorate in Kenya Report - Results Preview



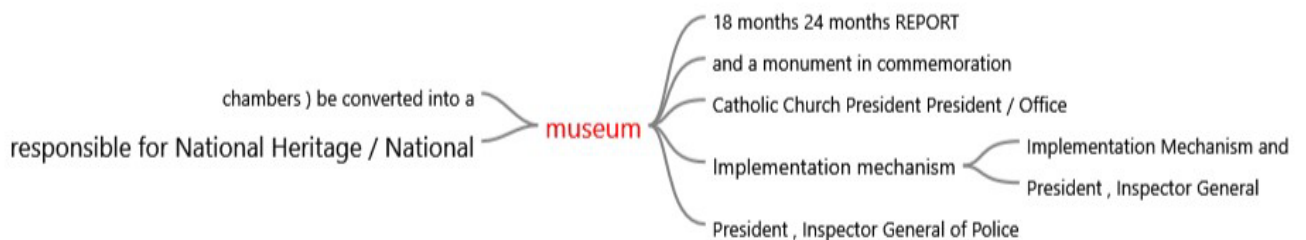
References to Memorial in Kenya Report - Results Preview



References to Monument in Kenya Report - Results Preview



References to Museum in Kenya Report - Results Preview



Name: References to Commemorate in Kenya Report - Results Preview

<Files\\Kenya-TRC Report> - § 6 references coded [0.12% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

widely disseminated in the region.

The Commission recommends the establishment of a public memorial to commemorate the victims of Shifta War. The memorial should be established within 24 months of the issuance of this Report.

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

Volume IV Chapter ONE Recommendations

The Commission recommends that within six months of the issuance of this Report, the President offers a public and unconditional apology to the people of Mt. Elgon for the atrocities committed against them by the Kenya Police and the Kenya Army and for the failure of the state to protect them against atrocities committed by SLDF. The Commission recommends that within six months of the issuance of this Report, the Government establishes a trauma and healing center in Mt. Elgon region for purposes of providing psychosocial support to the victims and survivors of Mt. Elgon conflict. Special attention be paid to widows in the region. The Commission recommends that individuals who suffered atrocities during the Mt. Elgon conflict be provided with reparation in accordance with the Reparation Framework proposed by the Commission. The Commission recommends the establishment of a monument in Mt. Elgon to commemorate the victims and survivors of the Mt. Elgon conflict, especially those who were killed or forcefully disappeared both by the SLDF and state security agents. The Commission recommends that within 18 months of the issuance of this Report, the Government maps all mass graves and other locations where bodies were dumped or disposed of during the Mt. Elgon conflict, with a view to exhuming and identifying the bodies for proper burial. The Commission recommends the prosecution of the following individuals against whom it received evidence of involvement in militia activities in Mt. Elgon including financing, planning and instigating violence in the region: Fred Chesebe Kapondi; John Bomet Serut; and Jackson Psongoiwo. The Commission recommends the prosecution of Colonel Stephen Boiywo who was serving as the Commanding Officer during the military intervention in Mt. Elgon in 2008 referred to as Operation Rudi Nyumbani during which numerous gross violations were committed by members of the Kenya Army. The Commission recommends that the Police Service Commission ensures that every police station in Kenya reflects ethnic diversity and gender balance.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

and formal apologies to victims

ix) Establishment of memorials and tributes to commemorate victims including observance of special days of remembrance, naming of streets, buildings or other public places, and creation of monuments.

Reference 4 - 0.02% Coverage

In order to contribute to reconciliation efforts, victim groups and communities need to be involved in the design, the choice of location and the use of memorials. Making the wrong choices can lead to re-

traumatization of victims and feelings of exclusion and marginalization if a group of victims or a specific community is left out. Equally, politicization of the process of memorialization and commemoration can be offensive and insulting to victims, for example when repressive governments build statues to the glory of a dictator or establish national days to commemorate the use of repressive authority.²⁸

52. Memorials can foster reconciliation

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

actions and inactions of all

²⁸ Daniel T arapMoi, the former President of the Republic of Kenya, set aside the 10th of October as a public holiday to commemorate his rule and named the day after himself.

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

national monument to commemorate the victims of the Wagalla massacre. The Commission recommends that sites of other massacres also be considered for memorialization, in close consultation with the communities affected.

Name: References to Memorial in Kenya Report - Results Preview

<Files\\Kenya-TRC> - § 45 references coded [0.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

torture cells for torture purposes

□ that Nyayo House be converted into a memorial after consultation with victims of torture

□ the establishment of the Office

Reference 2 - 0.02% Coverage

in political and governance institutions.

Since independence, successive governments have employed silence, denial and selective amnesia whenever individuals and agencies have raised the need to address these fundamental issues. Painful memories of have been passed from one generation to another, and as a consequence, present generations continue to hold grudges for violations and historical injustices meted against their forefathers and mothers. Until now, the scale and impact of human rights violations and historical injustices have neither been fully acknowledged nor sufficiently addressed.

Reference 3 - 0.04% Coverage

In addition to its institutional limitations, there are myriad other factors that worked against the Commission's efforts to come close to satisfying the demands of section 5(a) and (b). Some of the events that the Commission was required to investigate or constituted antecedents to those events, happened many decades ago. As such, victims had already died and relevant evidence was no longer available or accessible. Even where some victims were still alive, their memory was hazy. Although the Commission received more than 40 000 statements and memoranda from individual victims and communities, it could not feasibly investigate each and every of these cases. As such, it relied on windows cases and statistical patterns to reach its conclusions on the extent of violations during the mandate period.⁵ Moreover, like any other truth commission, the Commission relied on the self will of individuals to present their cases to it. As indicated below, the Commission is aware that many victims of violations and injustices did not present their cases to the Commission.

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

Second, truth-telling offers an opportunity to uncover historical truths and interrogate the past. Periods of transition offer a unique opportunity to redraft social understandings of a country's history and rectify past narratives imposed by the state in furtherance of the interests of a powerful few or an intolerant majority. A member of the Chile Truth and Reconciliation Commission expressed the relationship between truth telling and reconciliation thus: Society cannot simply block out a chapter of its history; it cannot deny the facts of its past, however differently these may be interpreted. Inevitably the void would be filled with lies or with conflicting, confusing versions of the past. A nation's unity depends on a shared identity, which in turn depends largely on a shared memory.

Reference 5 - 0.03% Coverage

including antecedents and circumstances.³⁶

68. Despite the above clear explanation, some members of Parliament still proceeded to lament that the proposed temporal mandate was too limiting to the extent that the colonial period was not covered. The words of Njeru Githae, then an Assistant Minister of Local government, are instructive in this regard: It is unfortunate that we have come up with the date of 12th December 1963 when Kenya attained Independence. If I would have been asked, I would have said we need to go backwards to when Kenya as a nation we know today, first existed. I would have gone back to 1895. This is the time that some of the so-called historical injustices started. I have talked of the year 1895 because before then, Kenya, whether a colony or a protectorate did not exist. This then would have given Kenyans an opportunity to go as far back as memory can remember. This would give the basis for the so-called historical injustices. Some of the so-called historical injustices are actually a result of colonialism.

Reference 6 - 0.02% Coverage

It ignores a crucial and critical part of the Kenyan history. It starts from 1963, yet some of the root causes of the issues that date back to the colonial era are not covered in the Act. Kenyans need to know why the period before independence is being left out of the TJRC and why some Kenyans have been left out of the process, yet they have the living testimonies and memories of the history and real life experiences; not allegations. To us, the scope on the search for justice through TJRC should cover the history of our country as a whole.

The Kenya National Liberation

Reference 7 - 0.02% Coverage

The hearings were framed as 'conversations with women'. They were designed to and were safe spaces where women could freely talk about violations that were specific to them. The majority of women who attended the hearings felt comfortable sharing their most traumatic memories. The women's hearings enabled the Commission to fill the gap identified in its data bank as well as to record violations specific to women. The hearings provided insights into women's perspectives of experiencing injustice and conflict. They also provided the Commission with insights into women's views as to how they wanted their suffering and pain redressed.

Reference 8 - 0.03% Coverage

on what should be done:

7.1 For individuals: (for example compensation; prosecution identification of perpetrators; exhumation and burial; apology; medals; certificates; street names; memorials; grave stones; counseling etc.)

Reference 9 - 0.02% Coverage

The Commission also heard from another extraordinary 91 year old witness who had even more vivid memories about the demarcation of the Chepkitala reserve: After the white settlers came, they said that we were living with animals. They tried to put the boundaries between the forest and the land. They took the

soil to test it and establish where the boundary of the forest was. Those Europeans they put beacons to show the boundaries of the Soy and the Mosop. The name "Soy" shows where the boundary was. They called the other side "Reserve".¹⁶

Reference 10 - 0.04% Coverage

57. Unlike Mr. Serut, Mr. Kapondi was neatly placed with the triumph of the Orange/No vote against the proposed constitution. Two fortuitous trends seemed to combine. The first concerned the fall-out from the re-drawing of Chebyuk. There was a large group of Soy malcontents who had either been locked out of the scheme altogether or stood to lose huge swathes of land on account of the 2.5 hectares cap. Soy elders who were shell-shocked and disappointed in Mr. Serut's betrayal of their cause began to look around for someone else to represent them in the upcoming elections. This group of elders included Patrick Komon (Wilfred Matakwei's father) and Jason Psongoywo Manyiror who was one of the largest land owners in region. In Mr. Kapondi they found an ideal candidate. Quite apart from his recent break with the hated Serut, Mr. Kapondi had a long and documented history of working for Sabaot and particularly Soy land rights. The elders and those with long memories remembered that as KANU chairman, he had been part of a Sabaot delegation that had visited President Moi in 1989 and 1993 to present their claims for additional land.

Reference 11 - 0.01% Coverage

Since independence, successive governments have employed silence, denial and selective amnesia whenever individuals and agencies have raised the need to address these fundamental issues. Painful memories of have being passed from one generation to another, and as a consequence, present generations continue to hold grudges for violations and historical injustices meted against

Reference 12 - 0.05% Coverage

In most forums, it is the adult victims that usually got an opportunity to narrate their experiences. Some of them had suffered violations during their childhood and had carried painful memories into their adulthood. For instance, June Ndambuki, whose father was tortured and detained on allegation of his involvement in the 1982 attempted coup, narrated her struggles to come to terms with the torture, detention and dismissal from active service of his father. She had the following to say in relation to the subject of reconciliation: We lost a lot of opportunities as children because my Dad had to balance to take care of us and to take us to school. Of course, he wanted us to go to the best schools in the nation but that was not possible because he went from one job to another, at one point, he had to start a business, which did not take off because he was not prepared for it. Just like the Swahili people would say: "Maji yakimwagika, hayazoleki or spilt milk can never be recovered." We cannot recover! Even if we asked for compensation as children, we cannot be compensated for the opportunities we lost. I am sure reconciliation can be reached, but who is to blame? Can they come into public and apologize and even explain to us why all these happened? [...] I believe reconciliation is a process. Can we start somewhere by understanding who is to blame and then move forward to the next level?

Reference 13 - 0.03% Coverage

is providing reparations to those

who have been wronged. As set out in this chapter, international law makes clear that justice demands reparations for those who have been wronged. Reparations are not the same as compensation, though reparations may take the form of compensation to individuals. Reparations may also consist of memorials, community facilities (such as health clinics, schools, etc.), and other mechanisms by which the suffering of victims is acknowledged and addressed. The reparations framework provided here, along with the wealth of information the Commission collected in its four years of work, will guide the implementation mechanism in developing specific reparations awards. The Commission has recommended that the Government set aside an initial Ksh 500 million for reparations. It is not enough to redress all of the violations described in this Report, but we hope that it will provide a beginning that can later be supplemented.

Reference 14 - 0.01% Coverage

reparations, and accountability for what they suffered. The effects of the Indemnity Act, the amount of time that has passed since the atrocities occurred, and fading memories of victims and other witnesses to such atrocities, all contribute to making it difficult to identify individual combatants who committed violations of the Geneva Conventions and other applicable bodies of law.

Reference 15 - 0.01% Coverage

widely disseminated in the region.

The Commission recommends the establishment of a public memorial to commemorate the victims of Shifta War. The memorial should be established within 24 months of the issuance of this Report.

Reference 16 - 0.10% Coverage

public through the National Archives.

The Commission recommends that within three months of the issuance of this Report the President shall publicly apologize to the families of those assassinated, and to the nation, for these assassinations and the failure of previous governments to investigate adequately such killings. With respect to the Ouko assassination, the Commission recommends that those individuals who have been identified by previous inquiries (including that of Troon, Gicheru, and Sungu) as individuals who should be further interviewed and investigated, and additional individuals identified in this Report linked to the assassination or its cover up, should in fact be interviewed and investigated, and the results of those investigations made public. These investigations and the submitting of a report setting out the result of such investigations to the public shall be finalized no later than eighteen months after the issuance of this Report. With respect to the Kariuki assassination, the Commission recommends that an investigation be commenced into the circumstances surrounding the assassination, paying particular attention to those individuals identified in the report of the Mwangale Committee and in this Report. At the conclusion of such investigation, any individuals for whom sufficient evidence exists shall be prosecuted, and a report will be issued setting out all of the information discovered through such investigation concerning the circumstances, motives, and those responsible for the assassination and subsequent cover up. Such report shall be made public no later than eighteen months

after the issuance of this Report. With respect to the Mbai assassination, the Commission recommends that an investigation be commenced into the assassination and cover up, and that in particular such investigation include an investigation into Norman Nyaga. At the conclusion of such investigation, any individuals for whom sufficient evidence exists shall be prosecuted, and a report will be issued setting out all of the information discovered through such investigation concerning the circumstances, motives, and those responsible for the assassination and subsequent cover up. Such report shall be made public no later than eighteen months after the issuance of this Report. The Commission recommends that the government establish public memorials commemorating the lives Pío Gama Pinto, JM Kariuki, Robert Ouko, Father Antony Kaiser, and Crispin Odhiambo-Mabi and that such memorials include an educational component detailing the contributions such individuals made to the nation. Such memorials may include statues, museums, or educational institutions and shall be completed within 2 years of the issuance of this Report. The Commission recommends that an independent prosecutor be appointed to investigate and, if the evidence warrants prosecute, individuals linked to the death of Father Kaiser.

Reference 17 - 0.01% Coverage

the Nyayo House torture cells.

The Commission recommends that Nyayo House be converted into a memorial after consultation with victims of torture.

The Commission recommends the provision

Reference 18 - 0.02% Coverage

in political and governance institutions.

269. Since independence, successive governments have employed silence, denial and selective amnesia whenever individuals and agencies have raised the need to address these fundamental issues. Painful memories have been passed from one generation to another, and as a consequence present generations continue to hold grudges for violations and historical injustices meted against their forefathers and mothers. Until now, the scale and impact of human rights violations and historical injustices have neither been fully acknowledged nor sufficiently addressed.

Reference 19 - 0.01% Coverage

Agreement between Kenya and Somalia

Establishment of a public memorial 3 Massacres Acknowledgment and apology Reparation for victims and survivors

Release of all minutes of

Reference 20 - 0.01% Coverage

that led to a massacre

Establishment of memorials at the sites of massacres

Return of Father Adrian Joseph

Reference 21 - 0.01% Coverage

assassination of Father Antony Kaiser
Establishment of public memorials
Implementation mechanism/Ministry responsible for

Reference 22 - 0.01% Coverage

in torture and ill-treatment
Designation of Nyayo House as memorial for victims of detention and torture
7 Sexual violence
Reparation for

Reference 23 - 0.01% Coverage

a counseling and healing center
Establishment of a memorial for victims and survivors
Reparation for victims and survivors

Reference 24 - 0.01% Coverage

starting point (see details below);
□ facilitating, in consultation with the relevant government body, the process of memorialization in line with the recommendations set out in this Report; and
□ management and securing of the

Reference 25 - 0.03% Coverage

resources and improving sustainability.
8.

Another distinction is made between material reparation measures and non-material reparation measures. Material reparations measures imply a tangible benefit (e.g. monetary pension, provision of health services, socio-economic measure). Nonmaterial reparations do not involve any provision of any monetary payments or free service provision, but instead address the harms suffered in ways that may not have any economic component. The latter are critical in restoring the dignity of victims and survivors, through the restoration of rights (expunging criminal records, granting citizenship), the provision of critical documents (identity cards) or honouring the memory of those who have suffered violations (through monuments, naming ceremonies or days of remembrance).

Reference 26 - 0.01% Coverage

Identification of perpetrators Exhumation & burial
Apology Memorials
Support for Children Counseling
Tangible

Reference 27 - 0.01% Coverage

Victim groups in this block are eligible for land reparations, socioeconomic measures, government policy interventions, as well as non-material reparations such as restitution of rights, recognition, self-determination measures, and memorials.

Priority C – Individuals, Nonexpedited
Victims

Reference 28 - 0.01% Coverage

denial of citizenship rights, etc.)

□ To address needs for symbolic reparations, such as apologies, recognition of groups, or memorials.

What reparation measures are available

Reference 29 - 0.01% Coverage

historical injustice claims from communities.

□ Investigating land claims in a participatory manner based on international best practices, and considering examples such as South Africa and New Zealand, and incorporating multiple forms of evidence, such as cultural memory, oral tradition, natural markers (i.e. trees, rivers, etc.), recognition by neighbouring groups, and other forms of evidence as determined in consultation with community groups.

□ The level of evidence required

Reference 30 - 0.01% Coverage

and formal apologies to victims

ix) Establishment of memorials and tributes to commemorate victims including observance of special days of remembrance, naming of streets, buildings or other public places, and creation of monuments.

Reference 31 - 0.01% Coverage

42. Points viii and ix are discussed in more detail below. Public Apologies and Memorialization 43. Of the five types of reparations internationally recognized, satisfaction refers to a series of measures including public apologies, commemorations and memorialization

Reference 32 - 0.02% Coverage

public apologies, commemorations and memorialization¹⁵

.
This form of reparation is considered “symbolic” in that it entails recognition of wrongdoing, acceptance of historical injustices and recognition of the suffering and experiences of victims rather than material compensations. Symbolic reparations are aimed at fostering recognition, at restoring the dignity of victims

and at making the suffering and experiences of victims part of the public domain, thus transferring the burden of keeping the memory alive from victims and their families to society as a whole.¹⁶

Reference 33 - 0.01% Coverage

18 TJR Act 2008, Section 5 (ii) 19 International Centre for Transitional Justice, "Truth and Memory", <http://ictj.org/our-work/transitional-justice-issues/truth-andmemory>

20 In various international treaties

Reference 34 - 0.01% Coverage

or otherwise to reach victims.

The concept of memorialization

49. Complementary to the State's duty to apologize for past violations is the State's responsibility to preserve the memory of those violations²⁶

. Memorialization refers

to the process of perpetuating the memory of a person, group of persons, incident, event or era.²⁷

Memorialization and commemoration can assist divided societies to

re-write the narratives of

Reference 35 - 0.01% Coverage

process of healing and reconciliation.

50. Possible measures include the renaming of public spaces and buildings; the creation of memorials, statues and museums; the dedication of places of detention and torture to sites of memory; calls for artistic contributions and art exhibits; and the establishment of national days for remembrance.

Reference 36 - 0.01% Coverage

23 I was wrong: the meanings of apologies, Nick Smith 24 Reconciliation in Divided Societies: Finding common ground, D Erin & S Jeremy, 2006, page 162 25 Idem 26 International Centre for Transitional Justice, "Truth and Memory", <http://ictj.org/our-work/transitional-justice-issues/truth-andmemory>

Reference 37 - 0.03% Coverage

In order to contribute to reconciliation efforts, victim groups and communities need to be involved in the design, the choice of location and the use of memorials. Making the wrong choices can lead to re-traumatization of victims and feelings of exclusion and marginalization if a group of victims or a specific community is left out. Equally, politicization of the process of memorialization and commemoration can be offensive and insulting to victims, for example when repressive governments build statues to the glory of a dictator or establish national days to commemorate the use of repressive authority.²⁸

52. Memorials can foster reconciliation in the following ways: □ Memorial sites can serve as spaces to foster public dialogue and discussions on past abuses and a common vision for the future;

- Memorialization processes can assist in correcting distorted versions of the past and enabling societies to build consensus on a common historical narrative;
- Memorials can help keep social and

Reference 38 - 0.01% Coverage

for advocacy and pedagogical purposes;

- Memorialization can serve as a reminder of the futility of violence and a pledge for the non-repetition of the past.

Public Apologies and Memorialization in other Truth Commissions 53.

To determine its approach to symbolic reparations and design recommendations, the Commission considered experiences of other truth commissions around the world and their work on public apologies and memorialization.

Reference 39 - 0.01% Coverage

public apologies and memorialization.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission for Sierra Leone (TRC SL) used the concept of “symbolic reparations” to recommend, among other things, the creation of memorials as a means to restore the dignity of victims and facilitate healing and reconciliation, and recommended that victims and their communities be consulted in the creation of the memorials.²⁹

Reference 40 - 0.01% Coverage

recommended interventions at the individual, community and national levels. The SA TRC also considered the role of works of art in memorialization, for example plays that contribute to remembrance and public dialogue on past violations.

Reference 41 - 0.01% Coverage

dialogue on past violations.

The National Commission for Truth and Reconciliation in Chile also recommended symbolic reparations in the form of creation of memorials and artistic projects to recognize the memory of victims and promote peaceful coexistence. The Commission also recommended that the government fully use the National Human Rights Day to promote respect for human rights.³⁴

Reference 42 - 0.01% Coverage

recommended that victims and communities

be consulted in the design of memorials, which it considers “symbolic measures to honour victims of past atrocities, strengthen the social commitment to oppose repetition of such acts, are educative and promote reconciliation.”³⁶

On-going memorialization initiatives in Kenya 58. Current initiatives at memorialization and commemoration in Kenya include: □ The Dedan Kimathi memorial at the Junction of Kimathi street and Mama

Reference 43 - 0.01% Coverage

national monument to commemorate the victims of the Wagalla massacre. The Commission recommends that sites of other massacres also be considered for memorialization, in close consultation with the communities affected.

e) The Commission recommends that

Reference 44 - 0.01% Coverage

torture by state security agencies.

f) The Commission recommends that the Implementation Committee create a sub-committee to call for and consider community proposals for memorialization and for funding for community initiatives aimed at commemoration of past violations, specific events and victims of gross human rights violations.

g) The Commission recommends the

Reference 45 - 0.01% Coverage

and; guarantees of non-repetition.

3. While the scope of reparations is broad, the resources of the Victims' Reparations Fund shall be applied for the following purposes: a. Compensation of victims, both individually and communally b. Rehabilitation of victims by providing medical and psychosocial assistance c. Memorialization d. Exhumation, identification and reburial of victims

4. The Commission appreciates that

Name: References to Monument in Kenya Report - Results Preview

<Files\\Kenya-TRC> - § 8 references coded [0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.01% Coverage

stolen funds; affirmative action etc.)

7.3 For the Nation: (for example, monuments; recovery of stolen funds; prosecution; apology; legal and institutional reforms; national day of remembrance, etc.)

Reference 2 - 0.07% Coverage

Volume IV Chapter ONE Recommendations

The Commission recommends that within six months of the issuance of this Report, the President offers a public and unconditional apology to the people of Mt. Elgon for the atrocities committed against them by the Kenya Police and the Kenya Army and for the failure of the state to protect them against atrocities committed by SLDF. The Commission recommends that within six months of the issuance of this Report, the Government establishes a trauma and healing center in Mt. Elgon region for purposes of providing psychosocial support to the victims and survivors of Mt. Elgon conflict. Special attention be paid to widows in the region. The Commission recommends that individuals who suffered atrocities during the Mt. Elgon conflict be provided with reparation in accordance with the Reparation Framework proposed by the Commission. The Commission recommends the establishment of a monument in Mt. Elgon to commemorate the victims and survivors of the Mt. Elgon conflict, especially those who were killed or forcefully disappeared both by the SLDF and state security agents. The Commission recommends that within 18 months of the issuance of this Report, the Government maps all mass graves and other locations where bodies were dumped or disposed of during the Mt. Elgon conflict, with a view to exhuming and identifying the bodies for proper burial. The Commission recommends the prosecution of the following individuals against whom it received evidence of involvement in militia activities in Mt. Elgon including financing, planning and instigating violence in the region: Fred Chesebe Kapondi; John Bomet Serut; and Jackson Psongoiwo. The Commission recommends the prosecution of Colonel Stephen Boiywo who was serving as the Commanding Officer during the military intervention in Mt. Elgon in 2008 referred to as Operation Rudi Nyumbani during which numerous gross violations were committed by members of the Kenya Army. The Commission recommends that the Police Service Commission ensures that every police station in Kenya reflects ethnic diversity and gender balance.

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

because they are in thousands..

We want this community to have a tarmac road in Teso District and if possible, it be named after Tito Adungosi. We need something monumental about Tito. This monument has to be built at the county headquarters as a reminder of Tito's struggle, his blood and martyrdom. As we celebrate the Kenyattas, Kagias and Onekos of this country, let us also celebrate Tito Adungosi as a national hero. We need an apology to the family.

Reference 4 - 0.03% Coverage

resources and improving sustainability.

Another distinction is made between material reparation measures and non-material reparation measures. Material reparations measures imply a tangible benefit (e.g. monetary pension, provision of health services, socio-economic measure). Nonmaterial reparations do not involve any provision of any monetary payments or free service provision, but instead address the harms suffered in ways that may not have any economic component. The latter are critical in restoring the dignity of victims and survivors, through the restoration of rights (expunging criminal records, granting citizenship), the provision of critical documents (identity cards) or honouring the memory of those who have suffered violations (through monuments, naming ceremonies or days of remembrance).

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

from the statements and memos.

Reparations for Nation Reparations Monuments

Recovery of stolen funds Prosecutions

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

and formal apologies to victims

ix) Establishment of memorials and tributes to commemorate victims including observance of special days of remembrance, naming of streets, buildings or other public places, and creation of monuments.

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

IV Chapter THREE Ngina Street.

□ Tom Mboya monument erected along Moi Avenue in Nairobi. It stands about twenty meters from where the late Tom Mboya was assassinated in 1969.

□ Mashujaa Day on 20 October

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

national monument to commemorate the victims of the Wagalla massacre. The Commission recommends that sites of other massacres also be considered for memorialization, in close consultation with the communities affected.

e) The Commission recommends that the Nyayo House basement (which served as torture chambers) be converted into a museum and a monument in commemoration of the victims of torture by state security agencies.

f) The Commission recommends that

Name: References to Museum in Kenya Report - Results Preview

<Files\\Kenya-TRC> - § 9 references coded [0.14% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.10% Coverage

public through the National Archives.

The Commission recommends that within three months of the issuance of this Report the President shall publicly apologize to the families of those assassinated, and to the nation, for these assassinations and the failure of previous governments to investigate adequately such killings. With respect to the Ouko assassination, the Commission recommends that those individuals who have been identified by previous inquiries (including that of Troon, Gicheru, and Sungu) as individuals who should be further interviewed and investigated, and additional individuals identified in this Report linked to the assassination or its cover up, should in fact be interviewed and investigated, and the results of those investigations made public. These investigations and the submitting of a report setting out the result of such investigations to the public shall be finalized no later than eighteen months after the issuance of this Report. With respect to the Kariuki assassination, the Commission recommends that an investigation be commenced into the circumstances surrounding the assassination, paying particular attention to those individuals identified in the report of the Mwangale Committee and in this Report. At the conclusion of such investigation, any individuals for whom sufficient evidence exists shall be prosecuted, and a report will be issued setting out all of the information discovered through such investigation concerning the circumstances, motives, and those responsible for the assassination and subsequent cover up. Such report shall be made public no later than eighteen months after the issuance of this Report. With respect to the Mbai assassination, the Commission recommends that an investigation be commenced into the assassination and cover up, and that in particular such investigation include an investigation into Norman Nyaga. At the conclusion of such investigation, any individuals for whom sufficient evidence exists shall be prosecuted, and a report will be issued setting out all of the information discovered through such investigation concerning the circumstances, motives, and those responsible for the assassination and subsequent cover up. Such report shall be made public no later than eighteen months after the issuance of this Report. The Commission recommends that the government establish public memorials commemorating the lives Pío Gama Pinto, JM Kariuki, Robert Ouko, Father Antony Kaiser, and Crispin Odhiambo-Mabi and that such memorials include an educational component detailing the contributions such individuals made to the nation. Such memorials may include statues, museums, or educational institutions and shall be completed within 2 years of the issuance of this Report. The Commission recommends that an independent prosecutor be appointed to investigate and, if the evidence warrants prosecute, individuals linked to the death of Father Kaiser.

Reference 2 - 0.01% Coverage

Kaiser

Establishment of public memorials

Implementation mechanism/Ministry responsible for National Heritage/ National Museum

Catholic Church President President/Office

Reference 3 - 0.01% Coverage

Affairs/Office of the President

Implementation Mechanism/Ministry responsible for National Heritage/ National Museum
President, Inspector General of Police

Reference 4 - 0.01% Coverage

to appoint independent investigator(s)
Implementation Mechanism/ministry responsible for national heritage/ National Museum

Reference 5 - 0.01% Coverage

Parliament Director of Public Prosecutions
Implementation mechanism/Ministry responsible for National Heritage/ National Museum
Implementation mechanism
President, Inspector General

Reference 6 - 0.01% Coverage

and relevant government ministries/ institutions
Implementation mechanism/Ministry responsible for National Heritage/ National Museum
Implementation Mechanism
Implementation Mechanism and

Reference 7 - 0.01% Coverage

in registration of community groups.
vi) Clarification of historical facts to facilitate a common public understanding of Kenya's past e.g. in education curricula; and expositions in museums.
vii) Identification of disappeared individuals

Reference 8 - 0.01% Coverage

process of healing and reconciliation.
50. Possible measures include the renaming of public spaces and buildings; the creation of memorials, statues and museums; the dedication of places of detention and torture to sites of memory; calls for artistic contributions and art exhibits; and the establishment of national days for remembrance.

Reference 9 - 0.01% Coverage

consultation with the communities affected.
e) The Commission recommends that the Nyayo House basement (which served as torture chambers) be converted into a museum and a monument in commemoration of the victims of torture by state security agencies.