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SCSL-2004-16-PT

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**SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE**

OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTOR

FREETOWN – SIERRA LEONE

Before: Judge Bankole Thompson, Presiding Judge

Registrar: Robin Vincent

Date filed: 5 May 2004

**THE PROSECUTOR**

**Against**

**ALEX TAMBA BRIMA  
BRIMA BAZZY KAMARA  
SANTIGIE BORBOR KANU  
(Case No. SCSL-2004-16-PT)**

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**PROSECUTION'S RESPONSE TO "ORDER TO FILE DOCUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF  
JUDICIAL NOTICE MOTION" DATED 4 MAY 2004**

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1. Pursuant to the "Order to File Outstanding Documents in Support of the Judicial Notice Motion" dated 4 May 2004, the Prosecution thereby files the following documents as referred to in Annex B of the said Motion:

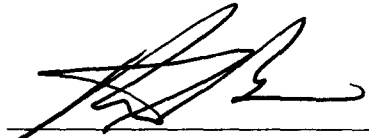
No 12: Secretary General Report on the Situation in Freetown, 9 June 1998 (S/1998/486);  
No 16: UNOMSIL Fifth Report, 4 March 1999 (S/1999/237);  
No 21: Sierra Leone Humanitarian Situation Report, 17 May 1999;  
No 27: Report of the Panel of Experts Appointed Pursuant to the UN Security Council Resolution 1306, December 2000;  
No 29: UNHCR Report on atrocities Committed Against the Sierra Leone Population, UNHCR Conakry Branch Office, 28 January 1999;  
No 70: UNAMSIL Report, 6 December 1999 (S/1999/1223);  
No 81: Record of deaths 1-19 January 1999, Births and Deaths Registry, Freetown, Sierra Leone;  
No 87: Speech by the President of Sierra Leone His Excellency Alhaj Dr. Ahmed Tejan Kabbah at the ceremony marking the conclusion and disarmament and the destruction of Weapons, Lungi 18 January 2002.

Freetown, 5 May 2004.

For the Prosecution,



Luc Côté  
Chief of Prosecution



Robert Petit  
Senior Trial Counsel

**PROSECUTION LIST OF ATTACHMENTS**

- No 12: Secretary General Report on the Situation in Freetown, 9 June 1998 (S/1998/486);  
No 16: UNOMSIL Fifth Report, 4 March 1999 (S/1999/237);  
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12. Secretary General Report on the Situation in Freetown, 9 June 1998 (S/1998/486)



## Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/1998/486  
9 June 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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### FIFTH REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE SITUATION IN SIERRA LEONE

#### I. INTRODUCTION

1. By paragraph 5 of its resolution 1162 (1998) of 17 April 1998, the Security Council authorized the deployment, with immediate effect, of up to 10 United Nations military liaison and security advisory personnel in accordance with paragraph 44 of my report of 18 March 1998 (S/1998/249) to Sierra Leone for a period of up to 90 days, to work under the authority of my Special Envoy, to coordinate closely with the Government of Sierra Leone and with ECOMOG, the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), to report on the military situation in the country, to ascertain the state of and to assist in the finalization of planning by the Government of Sierra Leone and ECOMOG for future tasks, such as the identification of the former combatant elements to be disarmed and the design of a disarmament plan, as well as to perform other related security tasks as identified in other paragraphs of my above-mentioned report.

2. By paragraph 10 of that resolution, the Council requested me to report periodically, including on the activities of those military liaison and security advisory personnel and on the work of the office of my Special Envoy in Sierra Leone, within the reporting time-frame set out in paragraph 16 of resolution 1132 (1998) of 8 October 1997. The present report is submitted in accordance with that time-frame, by which the Security Council requested the submission of a report every 60 days.

#### II. DEVELOPMENTS SINCE MY LAST REPORT

##### Action taken by the Government of Sierra Leone

3. Following its restoration on 10 March 1998, the Government of Sierra Leone has acted to consolidate its authority throughout the country as far as possible. On 16 March, President Kabbah, acting with the support of Parliament, proclaimed a state of emergency empowering him to take measures to ensure security and stability. These measures included the right to detain suspects and restrict their movements, the imposition of a curfew and the right to



requisition property. The Government also announced the expulsion of 22 persons and the deprivation of 10 others of Sierra Leonean citizenship for collaborating with the junta and for economic crimes and immigration irregularities.

4. On 20 March 1998, President Kabbah announced that his new streamlined Cabinet would comprise persons of known competence and integrity. The members of the Cabinet, which consists of 15 Ministers, 11 Deputy Ministers and 5 Ministers of State, have all been confirmed by Parliament, as have the President's nominees for the post of Chief Justice and many positions in parastatal bodies. The President has also appointed a Policy Advisory Committee to guide the Government on crucial issues of national interest and to monitor the functioning of the public institutions.

5. The Government has also taken steps to establish a National Commission for Reconstruction, Resettlement and Rehabilitation, responsible for stimulating and coordinating related donor, Government and non-governmental activities. In accordance with its terms of reference, the National Commission would, in close collaboration with domestic and international funding agencies, draw up a two-year national rehabilitation, resettlement and reconstruction plan involving, inter alia, the repatriation and resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees.

6. On 27 March 1998, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe, Mr. Stan Mudenge, led a five-person Commonwealth delegation on a visit to Freetown in order to explore ways in which the Commonwealth could assist Sierra Leone in the task of national reconstruction and peace-building. At the conclusion of the visit, the participants announced that they would urge all member Governments of the Commonwealth to assist Sierra Leone bilaterally in every practicable way in its efforts to achieve national reconstruction and reconciliation, and to contribute to the Trust Fund to support peacekeeping and related activities in Sierra Leone.

7. On 21 April 1998, a three-man team of British police experts visited Sierra Leone to advise the Government on the restructuring of the police force and the improvement of its equipment. The team also discussed the recruitment and role of police advisers and relations between the police and armed forces, among other matters. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has also provided the Government with communications equipment for the police.

8. From 4 to 8 May 1998, the Government received a multi-donor joint mission by the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the United Kingdom Department for International Development and the European Union (EU) to discuss a range of development-related matters. The joint mission also discussed the demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, as described in more detail in section V below.

9. As described in section III below, on 6 May 1998, the Government instituted, in Freetown, the trials of a number of persons accused of plotting, participating in or collaborating with the coup d'état and the illegal junta.

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10. On 22 May 1998, President Kabbah, in a comprehensive policy statement delivered at the State opening of the second session of Parliament, outlined major national policies his Government intends to pursue. These include: establishing guidelines for development activities, a framework for the creation of a new army and the restructuring and retraining of the police force; improving relations with neighbouring countries; reviving the national economy; strengthening key sectors of activity; and promoting civic education to sensitize Sierra Leoneans to the true meaning of peace and democracy. The President has also called for national reconciliation.

11. From 30 to 31 May 1998, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. Charles Margai, and the Deputy Defence Minister, Chief Hinga Norman, visited Makeni and Kenema and called on all remnants of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council/Revolutionary United Front (AFRC/RUF) forces to surrender within two weeks, promising them that they would be protected and treated fairly in accordance with the law.

12. On 4 June 1998, at a summit meeting of the leaders of the three Mano River Union countries, President Conteh and President Kabbah of Sierra Leone met at Conakry to discuss mutual cooperation in the subregion and relations between Liberia and Sierra Leone. Liberia was represented by the Vice-President, Mr. Enoch Dogolea.

Action taken by the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States

13. Following the expulsion of the illegal military junta from the capital, Freetown, in mid-February and the restoration of the democratically elected Government of President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah in the capital, ECOMOG moved swiftly to secure the area around Freetown, as well as the northern and southern provinces of the country, especially the towns of Makeni, Kambia and Kabala in the north and Bo and Kenema in the south. ECOMOG forces also advanced eastwards towards the Kono and Kailahun districts, where the forces of the former junta were concentrated.

14. Though ECOMOG has continued to make progress, it is severely overextended and its advance has been beset by logistical constraints, as well as by fierce resistance from elements of the AFRC and the RUF, the partners in the former junta. In mid-May, however, ECOMOG seized Koindu and Buedu on the eastern border of Sierra Leone with Guinea.

15. As ECOMOG troops approached, armed former junta elements attacked the local civilian population, killing, raping and mutilating hundreds of them, causing tens of thousands of Sierra Leoneans to flee into Liberia and Guinea in the last few weeks and tens of thousands more to flee into the interior of Sierra Leone. Hundreds of patients have been admitted to hospitals suffering from amputation of limbs and ears and severe lacerations. Humanitarian organizations fear that the actual number of victims may be much larger (see sect. III below).

16. ECOMOG is being supported by units of the Sierra Leonean Civil Defence Force (CDF), which is composed of irregular community-based fighters who fought the junta before the restoration of the legitimate Government. The Civil

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Defence Force includes Kamajors, who are regionally based rural militia mainly from the south and parts of the east, as well as Tamaboros from the Koinadugu district, Donsos from the Kono district and Kapras, who are mainly from the Tonkolili district in the north. Though many CDF members are hunters who use traditional weapons, others are primarily farmers or students who joined the armed struggle against the junta. They are armed with a wide variety of weapons and often lack formal training and discipline. Though technically under ECOMOG control, their command and control structures are loose and informal.

17. On 4 and 5 May 1998 at Accra, my Special Envoy attended the seventeenth meeting of ECOWAS Chiefs of Staff convened to discuss the situation in Sierra Leone. At the meeting, the Nigerian Chief of Defence Staff, Major-General A. A. Abubakar, outlined ECOMOG's objectives in Sierra Leone as follows: the attainment of peace, the training of a new Sierra Leonean army, and the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of Sierra Leonean combatants into society, accompanied by humanitarian assistance. The achievement of these objectives would be followed by the withdrawal of ECOMOG.

18. ECOMOG has deployed three brigades and an independent battalion, altogether comprising approximately 12,000 men, in Sierra Leone and has appealed for a further 6,000 to enable it to carry out its functions more effectively. A number of participants expressed willingness, in principle, to contribute forces to ECOMOG's operations in Sierra Leone. However, the countries concerned stressed that they were not in a position to do so without substantial financial and logistical assistance.

#### Action taken by the United Nations

19. Beginning on 4 May 1998, pursuant to resolution 1162 (1998), eight military liaison personnel were deployed in Freetown under the authority of my Special Envoy. The military officers, who are led by a Brigadier-General from India, are from Kenya (two), the Russian Federation (two), the United Kingdom (one) and Zambia (two). Two police advisers, one from Namibia and one from Kenya, as well as an adviser on planning for disarmament and demobilization, are expected to be deployed shortly. Some vehicles and communications equipment have also been deployed to Sierra Leone for the use of the officers.

20. The liaison officers have begun to travel through parts of the country to assess the situation with a view to finalizing plans for their deployment and for the disarmament of former combatants. The ECOMOG Force Commander, Brigadier-General Maxwell Khobe, has welcomed their arrival and promised his full cooperation.

21. The office of my Special Envoy has also been strengthened by the addition of a political affairs officer and a human rights adviser. In addition, I have taken steps to strengthen the human rights element of the office of my Special Envoy and have approached a number of Governments on an urgent basis to request them to make available suitably qualified trial monitors.

22. From 26 to 29 May 1998, my Special Representative for Children in Armed Conflict, Mr. Olara A. Otunnu, visited Sierra Leone to assess the plight of children affected by the conflict. During his visit, Mr. Otunnu met with

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President Kabbah, Ministers and Parliamentarians, as well as with the Force Commander of ECOMOG, the National Coordinator of CDF and representatives of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations. He visited Daru, Segbwema and Kenema, accompanied by the Minister for Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs, Mrs. Shirley Gbujama, my Special Envoy, the United Nations Resident Coordinator and the representative of UNICEF.

23. In discussions with the Government, ECOMOG and CDF, important commitments were made to my Special Representative in relation to the rights, protection and welfare of children. It was agreed that a joint task force for the demobilization of child combatants, comprising the Government, ECOMOG, CDF, the United Nations and international humanitarian agencies, would be constituted. The Government agreed not to recruit children under 18 years of age into a new national army. The Civil Defence Force committed to stop recruiting and initiating children under 18 and to begin the process of demobilization of child combatants within their ranks. Along with ECOMOG, CDF also undertook that children captured in or fleeing from areas held by junta elements would receive special protection. President Kabbah directed that a coordination group consisting of relevant Ministries, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, be established to coordinate an effective national response to the needs of children affected by armed conflict. Following their discussion with Mr. Otunnu, an all-party group of Parliamentarians constituted a caucus to serve as parliamentary advocates for the rights, protection and welfare of children affected by armed conflict in Sierra Leone.

24. At the conclusion of his visit, Mr. Otunnu proposed that the international community make Sierra Leone one of the pilot projects for a more concerted and effective response in the context of post-conflict peace-building.

#### Military and security situation in Sierra Leone

25. The security situation in Freetown continues to be favourable, with a strong but discreet ECOMOG presence and widespread deployment of the Sierra Leonean police. Schools, banks and markets are functioning normally, some international air links to the airport at Lungi have been restored and food and fuel products are widely available. Nevertheless, ECOMOG has continued to recover weapons in house-to-house searches conducted on the basis of information received about the presence in Freetown of former junta members and common criminals.

26. Despite ECOMOG's initial success in driving the elements of the junta rebels back towards the east of the country, several groups of rebels appear to have broken out of the Kailahun district and have moved northwards and westwards in an apparent attempt to re-establish some of their former bush camps in the north. They have been attacking towns and villages, terrorizing local communities and extorting food from them. The situation in the north is now considered unsatisfactory and food convoys have to be guarded by armed escort.

27. Moreover, in the course of their retreat towards the eastern part of the country, former junta elements inflicted extensive damage and engaged in indiscriminate looting and property destruction. In particular, hospitals in most communities lack beds, drugs and equipment.

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28. The United States has contributed \$3.9 million to ECOMOG over a four-month period through the logistics services company Pacific Architects and Engineers, which provided services to ECOMOG in Liberia. Some vehicles have already been made available. It is anticipated that this assistance will result in further gains by ECOMOG against the former junta forces. However, this contribution is not expected to assist in the deployment of additional ECOMOG forces, for which further contributions, whether bilaterally or through the Trust Fund to support peacekeeping and related activities in Sierra Leone, will be needed.

29. There are reports that many of the fighters supporting the former junta in the east are in fact Liberian nationals. The Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States believes it has identified some of the dead combatants as Liberians after clashes with junta elements and has reportedly captured more than 100 Liberian fighters in the vicinity of Kailahun and in Kono district.

30. On 5 May 1998, President Taylor wrote to me deprecating the "disturbing allegation" that the Government of Liberia was involved in the conflict in Sierra Leone and stressing his commitment to the maintenance of peace in the region. President Taylor informed me that he had proposed to the Chairman of ECOWAS that ECOMOG "cordon off" the border between the two countries, and said he would welcome the concurrence of the United Nations with his suggestion that United Nations monitors be deployed in the border area.

31. On 7 May 1998, the Liberian Government issued a policy statement reaffirming that it would not permit its territory to be used to destabilize any neighbouring country and stating that President Taylor had approved the deployment of an ECOMOG observer unit at the border between Liberia and Sierra Leone in Lofa County, Liberia.

32. The Government of Sierra Leone has welcomed the issuance of the policy statement and has disclosed that a Liberian delegation visiting Freetown to attend the funeral of the late spouse of the President, Mrs. Patricia Kabbah, had met with President Kabbah and discussed the improvement of relations between the two countries.

33. In some parts of the country, misconduct by some members of CDF, arising from their indiscipline and lack of training, has given rise to complaints from civilians.

### III. HUMAN RIGHTS

34. Since early May 1998, a human rights adviser has been attached to the office of my Special Envoy. His main tasks have included the observation of the treason trials and, in close consultation with the Special Envoy and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, examining modalities to increase the capacity of the office to monitor the human rights situation in Sierra Leone and to assist the Government in meeting its international human rights obligations in a sustainable manner. In carrying out its human rights functions, the office will work closely with all relevant elements of civil society, including national and international non-governmental organizations. Both the

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Attorney-General and the Chief Justice of Sierra Leone have offered their full cooperation to my Special Envoy and his staff in the exercise of his human rights functions.

35. The main focus of human rights concerns since my last report has been the attacks on civilians by armed, uniformed groups, which are consistently reported to be members of the rebel forces. They have systematically mutilated or severed the limbs of non-combatants around the towns of Koidu and Kabala, in a zone that stretches as far west as Masiaka, south of Port Loko. The scale of the attacks can be estimated from the accounts of victims who have been admitted to hospital. For instance, in the period from 6 April to 21 May 1998, 225 people were admitted to Connaught Hospital in Freetown with war wounds. All but one were reported to be civilians. Of these, a quarter were amputees and half were victims of deep lacerations. The patients report that for every one person who reached the hospital, some five other victims of attacks are either dead or missing. In the same period, there have been some 500 admissions of war-wounded persons to other hospitals in Sierra Leone.

36. Of those victims who have received treatment, most are male, ranging in age from 8 to 60 years. The youngest amputee admitted to hospital is, however, a six-year-old girl, one of whose arms was completely severed. Victims also report that babies have been taken from their mothers' arms and burned alive. There are numerous reports of rape, including one of the multiple rape of a 12-year-old girl. Doctors at one hospital state that lacerations inflicted on one 60-year-old woman are the result of a failed attempt to behead her.

37. The office of my Special Envoy continues to receive information about human rights abuses perpetrated by forces loyal to the junta in the period before the restoration of the Government. From all parts of the country there are reports of extrajudicial killings, rape, arbitrary detention, including for purposes of sexual abuse, torture of children (especially of child-combatants), forced labour and the looting and destruction of residential and commercial premises and property. It will remain important to document these actions with a view to tackling issues of impunity and as an element in the process of promoting reconciliation and healing of society.

38. Information has also been received regarding widespread acts of extrajudicial revenge killings perpetrated against alleged junta collaborators following the restoration of the Government. In just one town, Kenema, there are reports of some 50 revenge killings. Some of those killed were children, with at least one case occurring in Freetown. There are reportedly still many people in hiding for fear of being subjected to revenge attacks. Reportedly some 100 of those hiding in the Freetown area are children. The Government has given assurances that revenge attacks will be investigated and prosecuted.

39. Reports indicate that elements of the Kamajors are responsible for violation of the human rights and rights under humanitarian law of both combatants and non-combatants. This militia force continues to include large numbers of male children. Concerns have been expressed to the Government on these matters and it has indicated that it is taking action to correct the situation (see paras. 22-24 above).

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40. My Special Envoy continues to monitor the implementation of the state of emergency declared by the President on 10 March 1998, under which, inter alia, persons may be detained indefinitely without being charged or tried. There are more than 1,000 such detainees held at Pademba Road Prison in Freetown. The Government has established a screening committee to expedite the process of releasing detainees and bringing others to trial.

41. The Government is prosecuting 59 persons in the regular courts for charges, variously, of treason, murder and arson. Another trial of some 20 people is scheduled to start in the coming weeks, as are a number of courts martial. The civilian trials have, so far, proceeded in conformity with normal criminal procedure. Matters of concern are brought to the attention of the Government. The office of my Special Envoy will continue to observe the trials and will seek to augment its capacity in this regard.

42. On 27 May 1998, a delegation of Amnesty International, which had been studying the situation in Sierra Leone, met with my Special Envoy. The purpose of the Amnesty mission was to examine incidents that had occurred during the period of junta rule, as well as the extent of atrocities currently being committed by the remnants of the junta. Amnesty International is also reviewing the detention and trial in Freetown of persons accused of participating in or collaborating with the junta.

#### IV. HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

43. The humanitarian situation in Sierra Leone is fluid. In the western area and the southern and eastern provinces (with the exception of Kailahun district), aid agencies have begun to reactivate programmes as they have benefited from improved security and access. In northern and north-eastern Sierra Leone, however, the situation has continued to deteriorate as a result of the activity of the former junta forces described above.

44. The humanitarian consequences of the wave of atrocities are very severe. Government hospitals in Makeni, Magburaka and Kabala and health clinics throughout the north have been overwhelmed by the influx of civilians suffering from amputations and maimings and are hampered by staff shortages and logistical constraints.

45. There has already been an outbreak of measles in two camps in the north and there is a severe risk of further outbreaks of epidemics such as cholera with the imminent onset of the rainy season. Furthermore, the non-governmental organization Action contre la Faim, which operates therapeutic feeding centres in Makeni and Magburaka, has reported a large influx of malnourished children under the age of five. Admissions have doubled during the past week. Malnutrition levels are increasing, and there are indications that the 10 per cent global acute malnutrition threshold, at which an emergency response is required, is being breached. If the security situation in the north continues to deteriorate, there is a serious risk that the harvest will be looted by armed elements, thus further undermining the food security of the rural population.

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46. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has reported that refugees from Sierra Leone are continuing to flow into Faranah, Kissidougou and Guéckédou prefectures in eastern Guinea at a rate of 300 people per day. Many new arrivals, particularly children, suffer from malnutrition. UNHCR has documented the recent cases of at least 82 victims of rebel atrocities, including 28 who were mutilated. The refugees come mainly from the districts of Kailahun, Kono and Kenema. The influx is taking place despite reported attempts by the remnants of the junta to prevent people from leaving those areas. At the same time, about 40,000 internally displaced persons have flooded into the towns of Masingbi, Makeni, Kabala and Magburaka. Over the past three months, some 237,000 Sierra Leoneans have poured into Guinea and Liberia, bringing the total number of Sierra Leonean refugees in the two neighbouring countries to 530,000 people since the start of the conflict in 1991.

47. On 2 June 1998, UNHCR issued an urgent appeal for \$7.3 million to help refugees who have fled from the rebel forces. The amount is designed to cover relief assistance to new arrivals in Guinea and Liberia until the end of the year. This followed a visit to Freetown from 2 to 3 June 1998 by the Assistant High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. Soren Jessen-Petersen.

48. The humanitarian response to the crisis in the north has been severely constrained by the difficulty of access owing to security risks. Road travel from Freetown to Makeni and Koidu is restricted, since agencies are reluctant to travel by road for fear of attacks. Furthermore, many aid agency staff were threatened by AFRC/RUF elements during the period of the ECOMOG intervention and no relief agency has deployed international staff permanently up-country since then.

49. Nevertheless, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the non-governmental organization Médecins sans Frontières have sent medicines, bedding and plastic sheeting to the north. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Médecins sans Frontières have offered to coordinate the joint distribution of medical supplies to hospitals in Makeni, Magburaka and Kabala. UNICEF has delivered supplies to Kenema and supported efforts by the local authorities to immunize more than 400 children against measles, and the World Food Programme (WFP) is providing assistance to health institutions.

50. From 5 to 6 May 1998, the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit also co-sponsored a workshop for community leaders in the Bo district concerning the code of conduct that governs the activities of relief workers. The workshop was planned in response to incidents of the commandeering of vehicles by Kamajors and ECOMOG in the area. Non-governmental organizations have since reported that the Kamajors have facilitated the safe passage of relief supplies and it is now intended to conduct similar workshops in other parts of the country, including Kenema.

51. An inter-agency mission led by the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator on 19 May 1998 to Daru and Segbwema found the situation in the south-east of the country, which had been inaccessible for some months for security reasons, more favourable than expected in some respects. However, large numbers of

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unaccompanied children were identified who are in need of family-tracing services, feeding and health care.

52. Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, will visit Sierra Leone from 10 to 12 June 1998 in order to observe at first hand the ongoing humanitarian programmes and the current difficulties faced by the humanitarian community.

#### V. DISARMAMENT AND DEMOBILIZATION

53. Both the Abidjan Agreement of 30 November 1996 between the Government of Sierra Leone and RUF and the Conakry Agreement of 23 October 1997 between ECOWAS and AFRC contain provisions for the disarmament and demobilization of Sierra Leonean fighters and their reintegration into society. In his statement at the State opening of Parliament, President Kabbah called on all remnants of the AFRC/RUF to surrender, offering them assurances that they would be treated humanely in accordance with the Geneva Convention and its additional Protocols. The President also indicated that elements of the Conakry Agreement and the Abidjan Agreement would be taken into consideration in the implementation of the disarmament and demobilization programme. The prompt implementation of such a programme is regarded as essential to the stability of Sierra Leone and of the subregion in general.

54. Following the removal of the junta by force by ECOMOG in February and the subsequent ECOMOG action throughout the rest of the country, the Abidjan Agreement and the Conakry Agreement are considered to have been effectively superseded. However, in the parts of the country that have now been brought under Government control, some aspects of those instruments that govern the disarmament and demobilization of former Sierra Leonean fighters might still be applicable. These include the following categories: members of the former Republic of Sierra Leone Military Forces (RSLMF), including members of AFRC, the country's former army, which has now effectively been dissolved; members of RUF; members of CDF; and child soldiers.

55. Both ECOMOG and the Government have developed plans for the disarmament and demobilization of former combatants and for their reintegration into society. Pursuant to the recommendations of the joint mission described in paragraph 8 above, the Government has adopted a comprehensive framework for the disarmament, demobilization, reinsertion and reintegration of ex-combatants and their families. The plan envisages the establishment of a Sierra Leone veterans assistance board to be chaired by President Kabbah, which would, in close cooperation with ECOMOG, the United Nations and donors, supervise the disarmament and demobilization of an estimated 32,000 former combatants in three phases, provisionally over the next 19 months. A small executive secretariat will be charged with the implementation of the policies of the Board in close coordination with ECOMOG and the United Nations.

56. The demobilization process will begin with a rigorous registration process to ensure that eligible ex-combatants receive identification documents. The first priority is the demobilization of some 5,000 to 7,000 former members of the Republic of Sierra Leone Military Forces already disarmed by ECOMOG and

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assembled in camps around Freetown, i.e., at Wilberforce Barracks, Benguema Training Centre and Lungi. ECOMOG has recently reported that the numbers of men at each camp have fallen, apparently because some of the men have been provisionally released. Units of CDF in parts of the country deemed secure by the Government and local authorities will also be demobilized in phase I and will undergo a similar and registration exercise. Some CDF units have already returned to their communities of origin in preparation for the disarmament process, though many CDF fighters have also recently been moved up to the Daru area, apparently to join the offensive against the former junta forces at Kailahun. On 25 March 1998, President Kabbah formally requested the international community to provide food for the maintenance of the 7,000 ex-combatants for a two-month period.

57. Preliminary estimates indicate that there are some 1,000 disabled soldiers, 500 female ex-combatants and about 2,500 children. Under the plan, all adult ex-combatants will receive the same reinsertion assistance, the level and nature of which will be determined by the Sierra Leone Veterans Assistance Board, in consultation with donors. The reinsertion assistance will be provided in instalments in order to provide a transitional safety net to ex-combatant families, to encourage them to remain in their areas of resettlement and to monitor their reintegration progress. Furthermore, the Government intends to provide a community-based social and economic reintegration assistance to assist ex-combatants to return to sustainable and productive lives in their communities. Particularly vulnerable groups of ex-combatants, such as child soldiers and the disabled, will receive specialized assistance.

58. The Government intends to proceed with the disarmament, demobilization, reinsertion and reintegration process as far as possible, notwithstanding continuing fighting in some parts of the country. The rapid demobilization of the encamped RSLMF will reduce the security and cost burden borne by the Government and ECOMOG in maintaining the camps. Insofar as adequate reinsertion and reintegration assistance and effective monitoring systems are put in place as planned, the Government is confident that this process will contribute to national reconciliation and reconstruction.

59. Though the plan envisages specific phases, provisionally scheduled to culminate in January 2000, these depend in part on the willingness of those who are still resisting ECOMOG's advance and terrorizing civilians in the north to surrender. It is not clear at this time whether these men, who appear to include the most violent and ruthless supporters of the former junta, intend to surrender or, if so, under what circumstances this might take place.

60. Another important aspect of the plan that remains to be clarified concerns the source of the funding. The plan is not accompanied by a cost estimate, but an earlier Government assessment of the likely costs arrived at a figure of some \$14 million. Since that estimate was arrived at in respect of a more modest operation, the likely cost of the current exercise is likely to exceed it. No commitment has yet been made by donors for the funding of the exercise. However, the Government believes it has made some progress in identifying sufficient funds to continue to feed the surrendered soldiers for the next two months or so.

/...

# SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name: \*\*\*\*\*
2. Nationality: Sierra Leone, Kono tribe
3. Sex: Male
4. Date of Birth: 3/4/47
5. Place of Origin: Saiama, Kono District
6. Occupation: Gardener
7. Date/Place of Attack : 7/4/98 at Saiama
8. Date of Arrival: 2/5/98
9. Route followed: Saiama - Koundu - Kolobengu - Gueckedou
10. Accompanied by: alone
11. Physical Condition : one finger severed, three cut, both hands mutilated
12. Date and Place of Interview: 26/5/98 at Gueckedou Hospital
13. Interviewing Officer: Charlotte Rostorf Ridung, Field Officer

## Narrative:

Around noon of 7 April, 1998 Mr. \*\*\*\*\* was captured along with six other men and three women by a Junta/RUF commander named Lieutenant Chairman \*\*\*\*\*. The reason for the abduction, he explained, was that Mr. \*\*\*\*\* had not yet left Saiama and was therefore accused of being a thief. He gives no reason for the abduction of the others. The Junta soldiers informed him that as long as he lived in Sierra Leone, he would have to support Fodey Sankoh, leader of the RUF. The soldiers advised him that people from Kono should stop joining the Kamajors, traditional hunters opposing the Junta forces.

He was questioned about the whereabouts of his older brother, \*\*\*\*\* , the paramount chief of Saiama. His brother had left for Guinea about three weeks before for medical reasons. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* recounts that his captors, Military Police XXX, Sergeant YYY and Corporal ZZZ, all from Sefadu and all known to him, then forced him to lay his left hand down on a piece of wood. Military Police XXX then struck Mr. \*\*\*\*\*'s hand with a machete: the little finger of his left hand was almost entirely severed , and three other fingers on the same hand were cut at the joints, but not severed. He believes that this was done on purpose. The hand is not mobile. The right hand was also mutilated, but no fingers were cut off.

6 dead

According to Mr. \*\*\*\*\* , all of the other prisoners were shot by Sergeant YYY. The soldiers composed a letter to the Guinean troops that Mr. \*\*\*\*\* was told to handover to any Guinean soldier he was to meet on his way. They gave him the letter and told him to run, after which he made his way to the Guinean border and on to Gueckedou.



0004576

Je soussigne Dr. Raymond Fajardo Mendez  
Certifie avoir examine le(a) patient(e)  
Age de 41 ans. Ce jour du 16 Dec 1998.

Etat General:.....Très affecté par des plaques infectieuses.....

Constantes Hemodynamiques:  $TA = 100/60$   $FR = 100$   $ma$

Le patient présente des lésions mutilantes de type: Section complète du petit doigt de la main gauche - Section incomplète des autres doigts

Siege: ten times more

Stade de cicatrisation: Stade de cicatrisation

Etat de la lésion: Section du plexus brachial de la main gauche. Lésion incomplète.

Date probable du traumatisme: 20.11.2013

Conclusion / Remarques: Malade très dur avec un long moment  
amateur et patient avec une prise de conscience favorable.

Fait pour le HCR a Guelledien Le 23/05 1998

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_



5166

00004577



UNHCR's Protection Unit, B.O. Conakry, Guinea

00004578

CASE # 08

## SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name: \*\*\*\*\*
2. Nationality: Sierra Leonean
3. Sex: Male
4. Date of Birth: 3/2/73
5. Place of Origin: Koidu Town, Kono District
6. Occupation: Trader
7. Date/Place Of Attack : uncertain, some time in April at Kurubora
8. Date of Arrival: approximately 30/4/98
9. Route Followed: Koidu - Sedou - Yormandu - Wordou - Kurubora  
- Namessedou - Faranah
10. Accompanied by: various refugees from Koidu Town
11. Physical Condition: beaten, burned, and dragged on the ground
12. Date and Place of Interview: 2/6/98 at Faranah Hospital
13. Interviewing Officer: Charlotte Rostorf Ridung, Field Officer

## Narrative:

Mr. \*\*\*\*\* lived with his family in Koidu Town. He explained that there was a group of Kamajors based in Koidu Town. One day - he did not know the exact date, but he believes it was approximately the beginning of April - Junta soldiers came to Koidu Town. There was an exchange of gun fire between the Kamajors and the Junta forces. He was at the market when the shooting began so he was unable to return to his house.

He fled together with a group of people from Koidu Town, passing through several deserted villages before reaching Kurubora. There they encountered a group of Junta soldiers who arrested five people, including Mr. \*\*\*\*\*. They also had two women with them whom they took away to an unknown destination. He did not learn any names, but notes that the soldiers spoke Krio, and that some were in uniform while others were dressed in civilian clothing. They did not say why they had captured him, but Mr. \*\*\*\*\* notes that anyone who supports the ECOMOG intervention or President Kabbah is at risk.

Mr. \*\*\*\*\* was held captive for two days, during which time they took all his belongings and mistreated him in a number of ways: he was beaten repeatedly, burned with cigarettes, and dragged along the ground. His captors kept him tied up the whole time, and threatened to kill him. He witnessed three of his fellow prisoners dragged behind a car until they died.

The men fled when they heard gun fire, thinking that ECOMOG troops were approaching. ECOMOG soldiers did arrive later and untied Mr. \*\*\*\*\* and accompanied him to the Guinean border. There, he was handed over to the Guinean army, who took him to Faranah.

# CERTIFICAT MEDICAL DE CONSTATATION

Je soussigne Dr Quarantini 20/04/98

Certifie avoir examine le(s) patient(s) 13/04/98

Age de 47 ans. Ce jour du 13/04/98 1998

Etat General: Stable

Constantes Hemodynamiques: T.A. 13/6, F.R. 90, T° 38°C, P.R. 21

Le patient presente des lesions mutilantes de type:

Plaies septiques

Siege: Plaie de la cuisse, du bras et de l'abdomen

Stade de cicatrisation: Non cicatrise

Etat de la lesion: Plaie ouverte

Date probable du traumatisme: 13/04/98

Conclusion / Remarques: Lesions neurologiques

sup. orthopediques

Fait pour le HCR a FARO Le 02/04/98 1998

Signature:



Dr Quarantini

## SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name: \*\*\*\*\*
2. Nationality: Guinean
3. Sex: Male
4. Date of Birth: 1957
5. Place of Origin: Pita, Guinea
6. Occupation: diamond miner
7. Date/Place of Attack: 21/5/98 at Tumbodu
8. Date of Arrival: May 1998
9. Route Followed: Peyima - Tumbodu - Sefadou - Kora Koima - Conakry
10. Accompanied by: one brother
11. Physical Condition: severed one hand and one ear
12. Date and Place of Interview: 27/5/98 at Conakry
13. Interviewing Officer: Gregory Mose, Associate Protection Officer

## Narrative:

3 capt  
1 camp  
Mr. \*\*\*\*\* worked as a diamond miner in the town of Peyima (Kono District). On the night of 21 April a group of rebels attacked the village and captured 12 people (11 men and one boy of approximately eight years). Four of these were then released, but the other eight were taken on foot to a nearby village called Tumbodu. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* relates that there were other groups of rebels among those who attacked Peyima who took other groups of prisoners in different directions. When asked why he in particular was captured, he suggested that it was because he is Guinean and Guinean soldiers play a prominent role in ECOMOG.

According to his description, there was not much of a camp at Tumbodu. He describes one hut and a large mango tree under which most of the rebels were sitting, but no infrastructure such as radios or vehicles. The commander of the unit of around 20 to 30 men was referred to as Staff Sergeant XXXX. They arrived at Tumbodu at around 10:00 a.m. and were tied up. They were fed, and at 3:00 p.m. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* was untied and told that he was to be killed. He was taken to a spot not far away, but upon arrival Staff Sergeant XXXX told him that he had changed his mind, but that he would nonetheless leave a mark on him as a warning to others. They put his arm up against a block of wood and cut it off with a machete, and then cut off his ear. He was then released and walked until he reached an ECOMOG unit at Kora Koima, where he was treated and subsequently sent to Connaught Hospital in Freetown. Once he had reasonably recovered, he made his way to Conakry to join his brother.

Je soussigne Dr .....  
Certifie avoir examine le(a) patient(e).....  
Age de .....ans. Ce jour du ..... 1998.

Etat General: ..... Bon .....  
Constantes Hemodynamiques: .....  
Le patient presente des lésions mutilantes de type: ..... Traumatisme .....  
.....

Sieger: la main droite et l'orteil gauche  
Stade de cicatrisation: cicatrisation de la main à la jambe  
Etat de la lésion: la lésion est profonde tendant vers la cicatrisation  
Date probable du traumatisme: 1 an - trisomie

Conclusion / Remarques: 10 patients et 5 malades  
inséparables, épidémie à point de départ à l'hôpital  
indien

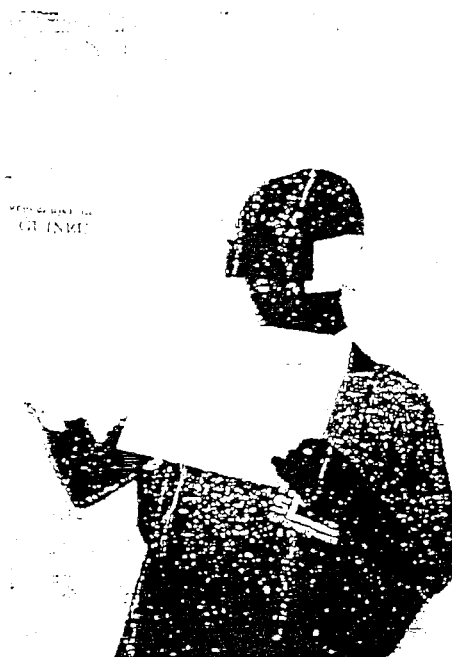
Fait pour le HCR a Quimper Le 16 Juin 1998

Signature:

(i)  $\Delta \text{C}_\text{C} = 1.1$

00004582

UNHCR's Protection Unit B.O. Conakry, Guinée.



## SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name: \*\*\*\*\*
2. Nationality: Sierra Leone, Kono tribe
3. Sex: Male
4. Date of Birth: 55 years
5. Place of Origin: Kombayende, Kono
6. Occupation: farmer and tailor
7. Date of Attack: mid April near Kombayende
8. Date of Arrival: 24/4/98
9. Route Followed: Kombayende - Yambakor, Nyandawakor, Kwakor, Yeema, Torwa, to the crossing point at Gbordou, then to Tumandou and Gueckedou. It took two days from the border to reach Gueckedou
10. Accompanied by: Left alone, but found daughter in Guinea
11. Physical Condition: Arm cut at wrist but not severed
12. Date and Place of Interview: 26/5/98 at Gueckedou
13. Interviewing Officer: Anne Paludan, Field Officer

## Narrative:

Mr. \*\*\*\*\* fled Kombayende during an attack by Junta soldiers which left most of the village burned. About one mile away from the village he was captured on his way to Bawoy along with one other person, a police officer named \*\*\*\*\*. His assailants included six men armed with knives and guns and were accompanied by two women and three children who had been captured, according to Mr. \*\*\*\*\*, to cook for the men. His captors proceeded to search him and take his money. They took his money and then forced him to hold his hand up against a tree and struck his arm three times at the wrist with a machete. The arm was injured but not completely severed. He reports that he was then told that they cut him because he was Kono, and Konos had supported President Kabbah. Finally, they told him "Go and tell the president to treat your hand."

Mr. \*\*\*\*\* does not know what happened to the police officer with whom he was captured. He is also unable to identify any of the assailants by name, although he notes that they identified themselves as rebels.

After the attack he bound up his arm in his shirt and began to walk toward the Guinean border. He travelled for two days through the bush until finally reaching the border and settling in Tumandou, where he found his daughter.



CERTIFICAT MEDICAL DE CONSTATATION

Je soussigne Dr. S. J. G. M. M. E. J. G. M. M.  
Certifie avoir examine le(a) patient(e). L. A. B. M. M.  
Age de 55 ans. Ce jour du 1998.

Elat General: Howard

Constantes Hemodynamiques:  $1.14 = 0.9197$  .....  $17 = 96$  .....

Le patient présente des lésions mutilantes de type : Section incomplète  
par morsure du périoste gauche

Siege: ..... 1ère division de parachutes ..... 1944

Stade de cicatrisation: Démoulin - Cicatrisation - 10 jours - 100%

Etat de la lésion: lésion de la paroi des hémiméninges et de la capsule arachnoïdienne.

Date probable du traumatisme:..... 1 an 15

Conclusion / Remarques: M. et A. ont donné le même résultat.  
En fait, dans un monde idéal.

Fait pour le HCR a ..... Guelick a diti ..... Le ..... 23.05.1998

*[Handwritten signature]*



00004585

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## SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name: \*\*\*\*\*  
2. Nationality: Sierra Leone, Kono tribe  
3. Sex: Male  
4. Date of Birth: 30/6/50  
5. Place of Origin: Lei Chiefdom, Kono  
6. Occupation: agriculture  
7. Date/Place of Attack: 25/4/98 at Fanemah  
8. Date of Arrival: 28/4/98  
9. Route Followed: Fanemah - Backondo - Foroconia - Kobikoro - Gueckedou  
10. Accompanied by: wife and 6 children  
11. Physical Condition: broken arm, 3 severed fingers at first digit  
12. Date and Place of Interview: 5/6/98 at Gueckedou Hospital  
13. Interviewing Officer: Gregory Mose, Associate Protection Officer

## Narrative:

15  
22  
abducted  
Mr. \*\*\*\*\* was captured by Junta forces on 25 April near Fanemah village, Sando Chiefdom. That morning he had left the village with seven other people to go in search of food and was ambushed by a group of 15 soldiers. Ten of the soldiers had rifles, and the rest were armed with machetes. They were dressed mostly in civilian clothes, although the leader of the group (referred to as "Commando") was in military uniform. He also notes that they wore red cloth strips or bandannas tied around their heads. They already had around 15 captives with them, and took them along with their new prisoners to a farm nearby in search of food.

"Commando" then selected three of the prisoners, seemingly at random, and ordered that they be killed. They were held down on the ground and their throats cut with a machete. Commando then told Mr. \*\*\*\*\* that he would be killed that afternoon at 5:00. The soldiers spent the afternoon eating, drinking, and dancing.

Toward 5:00 Commando indicated that it was time to kill Mr. \*\*\*\*\* . He was led over to a large stone. Commando then placed the barrel of his AK47 on Mr. \*\*\*\*\* 's shoulder and fired three times, presumably to frighten him. He was then ordered to take off his clothes and lie down on the stone. Commando pointed his rifle at him but did not fire. Instead he started beating him with the butt of his rifle, finally breaking his left arm. Meanwhile another soldier struck his right hand with a machete, severing the tips of three fingers. Their victim then lost consciousness and they left with the other captives. He spent three days in the bush, but finally arrived at Backondo and then Foroconia, where he received basic medical treatment before continuing on to Gueckedou.



00004588

CASE # 12

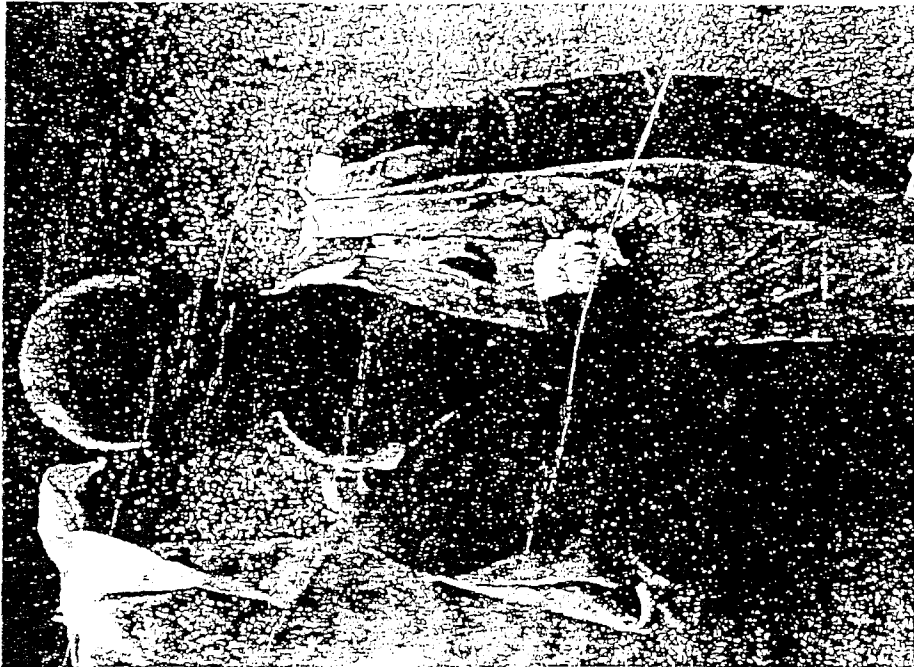
## QUESTIONNAIRE FOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE

1. Name: \*\*\*\*\*  
2. Nationality: Sierra Leone, Kono tribe  
3. Sex: Male  
4. Date of Birth: 30 years old  
5. Place of Origin: Gbendema, Kono District  
6. Occupation: farmer  
7. Date/Place of Attack: early May at Gbendema  
8. Date of Arrival: early May  
9. Route Followed: Gbendema - Fangamandou - Gueckedou  
10. Accompanied by: 7 brothers and uncles  
11. Physical Condition: gun barrel placed in mouth and fire, bullet passed through left lower cheek  
12. Date and Place of Interview: 5/6/98 at Gueckedou Hospital  
13. Interviewing Officer: Gregory Mose, Associate Protection Officer

## Narrative:

Mr. \*\*\*\*\* was in his village when eight rebels entered the village of Gbendema on foot bearing guns and machetes. Four of them were dressed in military uniforms, while the others were in civilian clothing. They said that they were looking for food and began taking food and money from the villagers.

He fled the village with four other villagers and headed toward the Guinean border at Fangamandou. On the way, they ran into a group of 10 junta soldiers in uniform, who appeared to be from various ethnic groups. He did not know any of them and heard no names mentioned. The other villagers managed to flee but Mr. \*\*\*\*\* was captured and shot in the arm. He begged the soldiers not to kill him, but one of them insisted that he be killed. A second soldier responded by putting the barrel of his rifle into the victim's mouth and pulling the trigger. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* fell to the ground and the soldiers left him. He proceeded to walk to Fangamandou, where he was treated and sent on to Gueckedou.



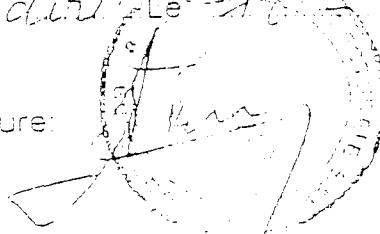
# CERTIFICAT MEDICAL DE CONSTATATION

Je soussigne Dr Birkas Gadi  
 Certifie avoir examine le(a) patient(e).....  
 Age de 35 ans. Ce jour du 27 11 1998

Etat General: favorable  
 Constantes Hemodynamiques: Hb 9g% Sdls (Anemie) CT (-)  
 Le patient presente des lesions mutilantes de type placé septique  
du menton par traumatisme par projectile  
 Siege: menton  
 Stade de cicatrisation: cicatrisation en cours 3<sup>e</sup> stade  
 Etat de la lesion: lexion en voie de cicatrisation  
 Date probable du traumatisme: debut Avril

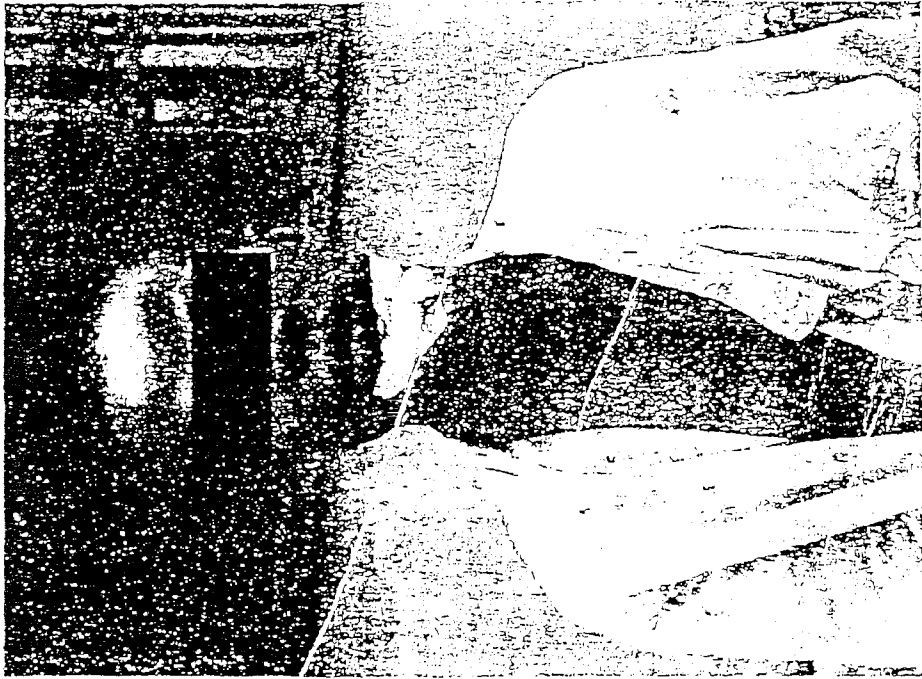
Conclusion / Remarques: ce malade venu de fauq avec chm  
est ke en dans des conditions septiques. Cependant  
la cicatrisation sera complétée avec quelques  
 Fait pour le HCR a fruct 27 Le 27 1998

Signature:



00004591

5180



UNHCR's Protection Unit, B. O. Conakry, Guinea

11



# SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name:	*****
2. Nationality:	Sierra Leone, Kissi tribe
3. Sex:	Male
4. Date of birth:	60 years
5. Place of origin:	Kissidou, Kono District
6. Occupation:	Farmer
7. Date/Place of Attack:	1/5/98 at Sogbolo
8. Date of arrival:	2/5/98
9. Route followed:	Kissidou, Sogbolo, Kondobengou
10. Accompanied by:	alone
11. Physical Condition:	four fingers of left hand severed
12. Date and Place of Interview:	26/5/98 at Gueckedou Hospital
13. Interviewing Officer:	Anne Paludan, Field Officer

## Narrative:

Mr. \*\*\*\*\* had fled his village of Kissidou around the end of April following an attack by Junta forces. He began walking toward Sogbolo, about a four hour walk from Kissidou. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* recounts that he was attacked near Sogbolo around noon on a Friday (judging from his arrival date of 2 May, this was most likely 1 May). He was walking on the road when he met some people sitting on the road. He reports seeing nine rebels and a number of other people who were apparently captives, as they were tied. He describes his attackers simply as "the rebels employed by Johnny Paul Koroma."

After the rebels had captured him they cut four fingers of his left hand at the first joint, leaving the thumb intact. Then they asked him to go. He was losing a lot of blood, which was soaking his shirt and trousers. They did not say or do anything else to him, so Mr. \*\*\*\*\* does not know why he was attacked.

After his fingers had been cut he walked towards the border, about one mile away. On the other side of the border he was met by people who helped him tie his hand and gave him injections. Accompanied by an army officer by the name of Mr. \*\*\*\*\* he then went to Bandadou, Yornadou, Bassadou, and from there by ambulance to Gueckedou Hospital where he arrived Saturday, the day after he was attacked.

CERTIFICAT MEDICAL DE CONSTATATION

Je soussigne Dr .....  
Certifie avoir examine le(a) patient(e) .....  
Age de ...6.9...ans. Ce jour du .....1998.

Elat General: no

Constantes Hemodynamiques:  $\Gamma_A = 10/100$   $\pi = 20/100$

Le patient présente des lésions mutilantes de type : lésion amputée  
du 1er phalange du 4<sup>e</sup> doigt de la main gauche (pour voir)

Sieger: Hubertus und Lisa Albrecht ✓

Stade de cicatrisation: Stade de l'activation

Etat de la lésion: .....

Date probable du traumatisme: 2005/2006 10/2004

Conclusion / Remarques.....H.A. et al. compati... par... monochromes.H.A.  
 ...Am... les... A double... de la machine... en... de guenon

Fait pour le HCR a Geneve Le 28 / 05 1998

~~SECRET~~



00004594 5183

UNHCR's Protection Unit B.O. Conakry, Guine



## SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name: \*\*\*\*\*  
2. Nationality: Sierra Leone, Kuranko tribe  
3. Sex: Male  
4. Date of birth: 57 years  
5. Place of origin: Dollah village, Koinadugu District,  
6. Occupation: Farmer  
7. Date/Place of Attack: 3/5/98 at Dollah  
8. Date of arrival: Monday, maybe 15/5/98  
9. Route followed: Gberefeh, Serekollia, Wallia, Songoya, Faranah  
10. Accompanied by: His own and his brother's family (27 people)  
11. Physical Condition: multiple cuts with machete  
12. Date and Place of Interview: 2/6/98 at Faranah Hospital  
13. Interviewing Officer: Anne Paludan, Field Officer

## Narrative:

Mr. \*\*\*\*\* was at home on 3 May when around midnight three men - two armed with machetes and one with a gun - entered his house. The man with the gun tried to knock down Mr. \*\*\*\*\*, beating him on the spine. The others then began to cut Mr. \*\*\*\*\* with machetes, striking him repeatedly on the thigh, the back and the arm. They struck 10 times, but they drew blood only three times. Three people in the house were beaten and cut by the intruders. Out of the 10 people living in the house, seven ran away while the three wounded remained in the house.

The assailants proceeded to capture 15 people, locked them into a house and set fire to the house as well as other houses in town. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* escaped with the other captives. Five people in the village were killed, among them the town chief, recognisable from the drum in front of his house used by chiefs to collect the villagers. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* estimates that there were around 150 rebels, and he heard them speaking Krio and some Liberian English.

Mr. \*\*\*\*\* and many other villagers ran along the road into the bush. They scattered, but they could still hear each other. He was alone in his hideout. He suffered from his festering wounds, and he was hungry with nothing to eat but wild fruits and water from a stream.

After three days he came back to his village, but found it deserted and burned. A group of people passing by brought a message from him to his brother in Serekollia that he was seriously wounded. The brother sent six men from Serekollia to bring him there in a hammock. He stayed five days in Serekollia, then walked five days to Guinea with his own and his brother's family, 27 in all.

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5185-

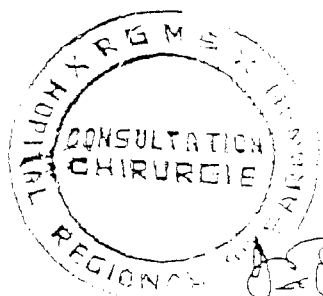
## CERTIFICAT MEDICAL DE CONSTATATION

Je soussigne Dr Ousmane Oumar  
Certifie avoir examine le(a) patient(e).....  
Age de 57 ans. Ce jour du 15/05 1998.

Etat General: Bon  
Constantes Hemodynamiques: non relevees a l'arrivee  
Le patient presente des lesions mutilantes de type: Plaie traumatique  
Siege: Articulation Cavo-temporale Gauche.  
Stade de cicatrisation: en voie de cicatrisation  
Etat de la lesion: Pas de necrose  
Date probable du traumatisme: 22/mai 98

Conclusion / Remarques .....

Fait pour le HCR a Farafra Le 02/06 1998



Signature:

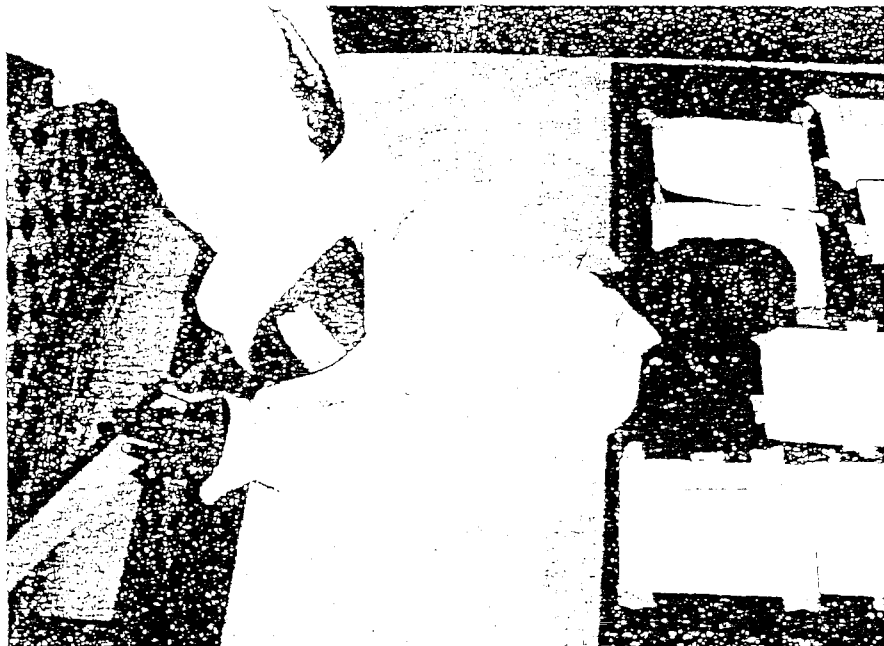
A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Ousmane Oumar'.

Ousmane Oumar

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## SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name: \*\*\*\*\*
2. Nationality: Sierra Leone
3. Sex: Female
4. Date of Birth: 10/6/80
5. Place of Origin: Seria
6. Occupation: Trader
7. Date/Place of Attack: 22/5/98 at Serekolia
8. Date of Arrival: 26/5/98
9. Route Followed: Seria - Semsadou - Benikoro - Serekolia - Kalifaya -  
Walia - Songoya - Faranah
10. Accompanied by: Various
11. Physical Condition: beaten, left hand severed
12. Date and Place of Interview: 2/6/98 at Faranah Hospital
13. Interviewing Officer: Charlotte Rostorf-Ridung, Field Officer

## Narrative:

Ms. \*\*\*\*\* left Seria 15 February, 1998, because she was pregnant and her husband had told her to go and live with her mother in Semsadou. In Semsadou, she received news that the rebels were approaching. One day - the date is unclear to her - in the middle of the night, someone came to Semsadou to inform the people that the rebels were approaching the village. Together with her mother and grandmother, the town chief and other villagers she went to live in the bush for more than one month. In the bush, someone informed the group that the rebels had gone to Kabbala. The rebels had originally come, they said, from Kono District.

The group then returned to Semsadou. After one week, they heard that the rebels had attacked Bafulabeh (3 miles away) and killed nine people there. Ms. \*\*\*\*\* left Semsadou to go to Telekolo. She was accompanied by her mother. All the men stayed in Telekolo, while the women, including Ms. \*\*\*\*\*, and the children went into hiding in the bush. The women and children returned to Telekolo the next day and saw that the rebels had not come yet.

Most of the people that had come along with Ms. \*\*\*\*\* then returned to Semsadou. Her mother had work to do in the bush and Ms. \*\*\*\*\* spent five days there with her mother, after which they moved on to Gbenikoro. There, they heard that the rebels had arrived in Maya and people from Maya started arriving in Gbenikoro together with their belongings. Ms. \*\*\*\*\* delivered twins in Gbenikoro. Both children died, because they were premature. Her mother advised her to leave the village and said that she would join her later.

She went to Serekolia, and her mother joined her on the way. Ms. \*\*\*\*\* spent 21 - 22 days in Serekolia until a group of rebels arrived on 22 May. Her mother had returned to

Gbenikoro before the rebels came in order to get food, and according to one of the villagers, she had been captured by the rebels in the bush. She collected her belongings and went to another house in town together with a group of people.

The village was being attacked from more than one side, and eventually the rebels took control of the part of town where she was staying. The group left the house and went to another house. People came running towards them, trying to escape. Ms. \*\*\*\*\* started running and the rebels were shooting in the air. She was captured while trying to flee, forced to carry some heavy loads, and then handed over to a second group of rebels.

The men who now held her threatened to either kill her, gouge out her eyes or sever her hands. One rebel suggested to make her the "wife" of one of them. Some proposed to kill her, because they did not want to have anything to do with her. Others objected to killing. Instead, they suggested severing her hand. She and the rebels then left Serekolia in the direction of Gbenikoro. Outside of Serekolia, the rebels captured three more civilians, one of whom was CASE 22, whom she knew. The rebels cut off his hand in front of her. Ms. \*\*\*\*\* was then ordered to take her clothes off. She refused, but the rebels stripped her naked themselves. She was forced to place her left hand on the road. The rebels did not succeed in severing her hand with one blow, so they struck again, severing the hand completely. She was also beaten, but when asked if she was sexually abused in any way, she answered no. She was ordered to run and did so.

Ms. \*\*\*\*\* does not know the names of her assailants. The leader of the rebels that captured her was referred to as "Mosquito," but she does not know his real name. She had heard of him before and notes that he and his troops are reputed among the villagers as being very cruel. When asked why she thought that she had been attacked, the only response she could give was that she had voted for President Kabbah. After she had run for a couple of kilometres, she saw [her friend] behind her. One of his hands was severed and the other broken. They reached Serekolia together. There, they saw another group of rebels, and they were separated.

Ms. \*\*\*\*\* stayed in the bush for four days alone. She was looking for the road to Mongo, where ECOMOG was based. She met a group of people whom she knew and asked them to direct her to the road to Guinea. The group had seen her uncle cross into Guinea so they gave her something to drink and showed her the way. She was very weak and walked alone. Her mother had heard what had happened to her and had started looking for her. They finally met on the road, and her mother carried her on her back to Faranah.

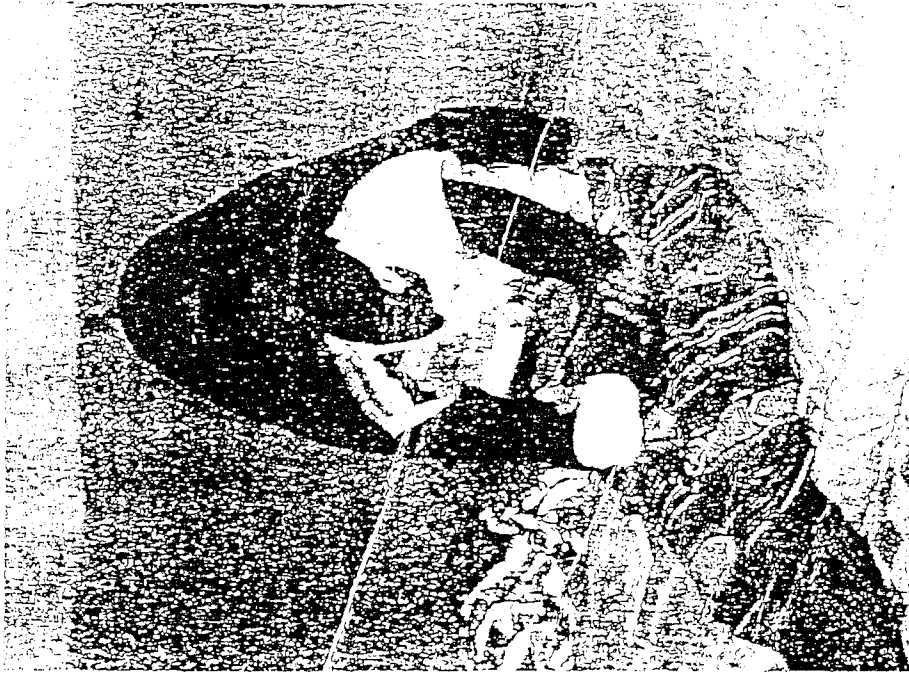


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UNHCR's Protection Unit, B. O. Condey, Guinea



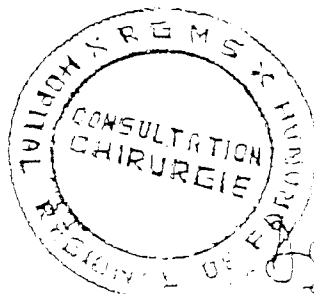
## CERTIFICAT MEDICAL DE CONSTATATION

Je soussigne Dr. Ousmane Camara

Certifie avoir examine le(a) patient(e).....

Age de 19 ans. Ce jour du 28/mai 1998.Etat General: SatisfaisantConstantes Hemodynamiques: TA: 15/6, FC: 55/mn; T°: 37.5 FR: 20/mn

Le patient presente des lésions mutilantes de type:

Sieger: Amputation  
Alz. du membre avant-bras gaucheStade de cicatrisation: Plaie ouverteEtat de la lésion: Far de nécrose des tissusDate probable du traumatisme: 22/mai 98Conclusion / Remarques: Femme atteinte d'un enfant de 6  
ans fatigué. Ne présente une bonne surveillanceFait pour le HCR a Fatick Le 02/juin 1998

Signature:

Ousmane Camara

# SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name: \*\*\*\*\*  
 2. Nationality: Sierra Leone, Temne tribe  
 3. Sex: Female  
 4. Date of Birth: 40 years old  
 5. Place of Origin: Magburaka (lived in Koidu Town)  
 6. Occupation: sells fish  
 7. Date/Place of Attack: early May at Tumbodu  
 8. Date of Arrival: 13/5/98  
 9. Route Followed: Koidu - Tumbodu - Foroconia  
 10. Accompanied by: Nephew, his wife and two children (2 children missing in Kono)  
 11. Physical Condition: right arm severed between wrist and elbow  
 12. Date and Place of Interview: 3/6/98 at Faranah Hospital  
 13. Interviewing Officer: Gregory Mose, Associate Protection Officer

## Narrative:

Ms. \*\*\*\*\* was at home when Koidu was attacked by Junta forces. She heard shooting and estimates that she saw around 50 people shot. She describes the attackers as not being in uniform and notes that they arrived in cars and on motorcycles. As the rebels entered the village, she fled as did many others. She headed north but was captured by a group of around 60 rebels and taken to Tumbodu. She notes that the rebels were of various ethnic groups but that she heard only two names: "\*\*\*\*\*" and "\*\*\*\*\*."

Ms. \*\*\*\*\* captors explained to her that they were killing civilians because the civilians supported the Kabbah government and not the rebels, and said that they would kill anyone they found in the bush. They killed three men in front of her, and then told her to lie down. She resisted, so they cut her on the neck with a machete and forced her to lie down. They took her right hand and lay it across a stone and proceeded to amputate her right arm between the wrist and elbow with a machete. They told her to go explain to Tejan Kabbah what had happened and then left her where she lay.

She wrapped her wound in cloth and at one point put salt on it to slow the bleeding. Before leaving she dug a hole to bury her severed arm, and then began walking. She walked for 10 days before finally crossing the border and reaching Foroconia. Along the way she met a group of traditional hunters of the Koranko tribe who had captured five rebels, whom they tied up and led off into the bush. Once in Foroconia she received preliminary treatment and was then evacuated to Faranah hospital.

50  
dead

3 dead  
many

00004603

5192

# CERTIFICAT MEDICAL DE CONSTATATION

Je soussigne Dr. Quilleya Camero

Certifie avoir examine le(a) patient(e).....

Age de... 40... ans. Ce jour du... 13 / Mai... 1998.

Etat General: Satisfaisant

Constantes Hemodynamiques: non lésées à l'arrivé

Le patient présente des lésions mutilantes de type:.....

Amputation

Siege: 1/3 amputé bras droit

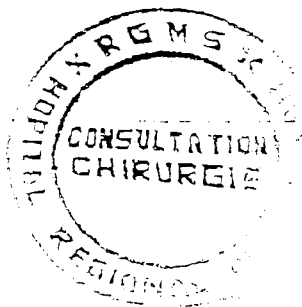
Stade de cicatrisation: Plaie nouvelle

Etat de la lésion: absence de nécrose

Date probable du traumatisme: 23/mai 98

Conclusion / Remarques.....

Fait pour le HCR à Faramba le 02/06 1998

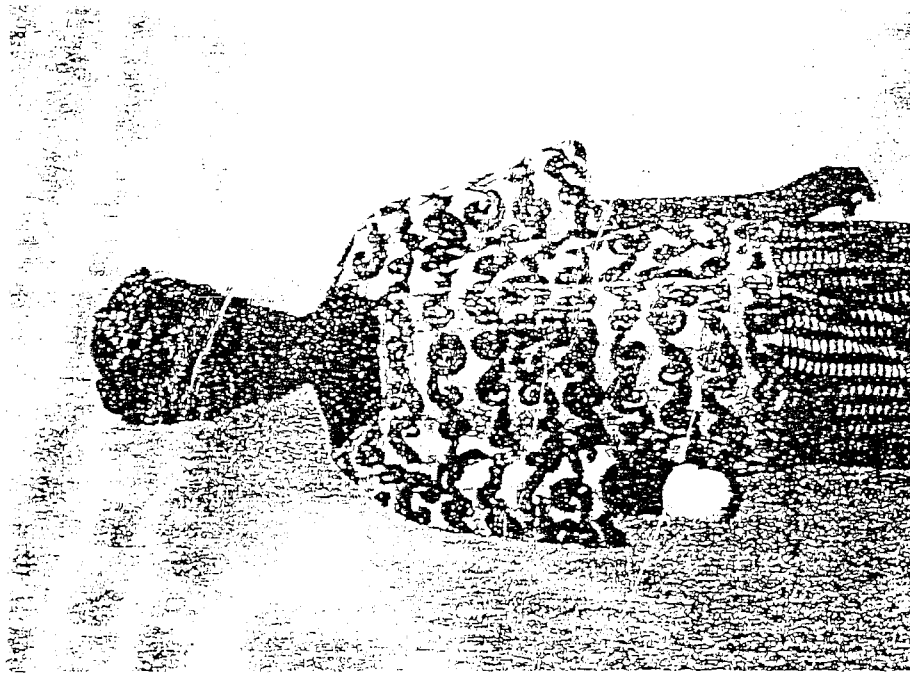


Signature:.....

[Signature]

00004604 5193

UNHCR's Protection Unit, B. O. Conakry, Guinea



## SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name: \*\*\*\*\*
2. Nationality: Sierra Leone, Kuranko tribe
3. Sex: Male
4. Date of birth: 35 years
5. Place of origin: Serekolia village, Kolnadugu District
6. Occupation: Tailor
7. Date/Place of Attack: 22/5/98 at Serekolia
8. Date of arrival: 25/5/98
9. Route followed: Serekolia, Karifaria, 25-30 km to Songoya
10. Accompanied by: Wife, \*\*\*\*\*, and 7 children from 16 to 2 years
11. Physical Condition: left hand severed at wrist, right hand cut but not severed
12. Date and Place of Interview: 27/5/98 at Faranah Hospital
13. Interviewing Officer: Anne Paludan, UNHCR Field Officer

## Narrative:

On the afternoon of 22 May, Mr. \*\*\*\*\* and his friend [Case # 22] were returning from Gbenekoro to Serekolia when they encountered a group of armed men who captured them. He believes there were about 20 men, but they accompanied by five women and two children whom Mr. \*\*\*\*\* believes they had abducted on their way to Gbenekoro. He describes the men as wearing arms, such as knives, guns, AK47 rifles, and some single barrel hunting rifles. They were dressed in civilian clothing. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* had not seen any of the men before, and he did not hear their names. They did not call each other by names, but whistled and made signs to each other. However, he did hear them call their commander "Mosquito". The commander was of middle height and skinny, had clean teeth and a shaved head. He was young, about 30 years old and spoke Krio. He spoke in a low voice so others could not hear. He was wearing a long khaki coat which ended below the knees, under it he wore ordinary clothes and khaki coloured sports shoes

Mr. \*\*\*\*\* was tied with his right hand to the left arm of a young boy who was with the rebels. The boy was from a different village, and Mr. \*\*\*\*\* does not know his name. They were then taken back to Serekolia village. The inhabitants of the village had left, so the men set fire to the village and returned towards Gbenekoro.

Where the path to Gbenekoro splits off from the main Serekolia - Sinnikoro road the group halted, and the male and female prisoners were separated. The leader identified as "Mosquito" ordered his men to cut off Mr. \*\*\*\*\*'s arm. Three men participated, one pointing a gun, the others cutting. They placed his left hand across a branch and struck it four times with a machete, leaving the arm loosely attached by skin. His right hand was cut one time with a machete but he drew it away before they could strike again. His friend [Case # 22] also had his left hand severed. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* lost consciousness for some time, but after he regained consciousness the two victims were given a note and told

to take it to ECOMOG. The assailants then whipped them and chased them away. One young boy remained with the rebels.

Mr. \*\*\*\*\* and [Case # 22] put as much distance between themselves and their assailants as possible, but they were bleeding heavily and had nothing with which to bandage their wounds. That night Mr. \*\*\*\*\* cut the remaining skin which still attached his severed hand to his arm as he could not hold it while running. They headed for Serekolia where the two men separated, and Mr. \*\*\*\*\* went to the farm where his wife and children were in hiding.

The following day, Saturday, at about 1:00 p.m., the whole family walked to Guinea. Mr. \*\*\*\*\*'s wife was frightened and unable to take care of his wounds. When they reached the border they were advised by other refugees to go on to Faranah. He was handed over to a soldier who took him by car to Faranah Hospital.

# CERTIFICAT MEDICAL DE CONSTATATION

Je soussigne Dr. Bogdan C. B. 10-12-2019

Certifie avoir examiné le/les patient(s) :

Age de 26 ans le jour du 17 Mars 1968

Etat General: 1st Lt. A. G. Smith

Constantes Hemodynamiques:  $FR=12/4$ ,  $PA=80$ ,  $MAP=93$ ,  $ER=20\text{ml}/\text{min}$

Le patient présente des lésions bulveuses de type:

Autarky - total freigabe

Sieger:  $1/2$  d. Aufg. h. 1. und 2. Ränge,  $1/2$  d. Aufg. 4. und 5.

Stade de cristallisation: Fluoride, franchement

Etat de la lésion: 2/6 + 1/6 = 3/6 = 1/2 AVEC CRÔME

Date probable du traumatisme: 27/10/2019

Conclusion / Remarques: .....

Fait pour le HCR à Toronto le 27 juin 1998

Signature:

CONSULTATION  
CHIRURGIE

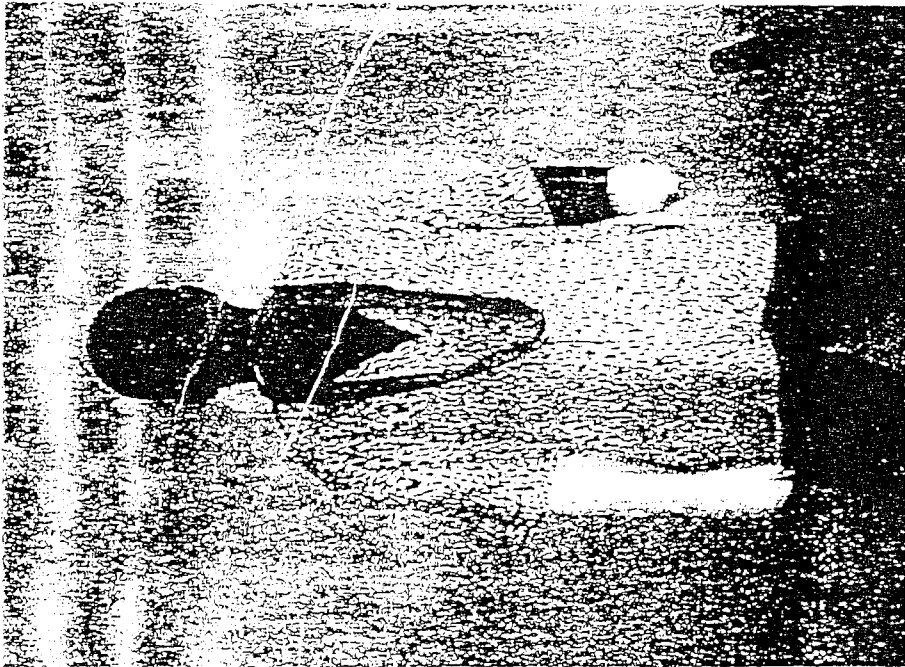
J. Lawrence Peters



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UNHCR's Protection Unit, B.O. Cenakry, Guinea



## SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name: \*\*\*\*\*  
2. Nationality: Sierra Leone, Kuranko tribe.  
3. Sex: Male  
4. Date of birth: 40 years  
5. Place of origin: Serekollia, Koinadugu District  
6. Occupation: Farmer  
7. Date/Place of Attack: 22/5/98 near Serekollia  
8. Date of arrival: 25/5/98  
9. Route followed: Serekollia, Karifaria, Songoya  
10. Accompanied by: Wife and 4 children.  
11. Physical Condition: both hands severed at wrists  
12. Date and Place of Interview: 27/5/98 at Faranah  
13. Interviewing Officer: Anne Paludan, Field Officer

## Narrative:

On Friday 22 May Mr. \*\*\*\*\* had gone to Gbenekoro, a neighbouring village, to collect food for his family who were in Serekollia. When he had collected the food and was on his way back he encountered a large group of armed men. He did not hear any names of the rebels and did not see who commanded the group. There were many of them, of all ages, and they spoke Krio. They carried long knives, machetes, and single barrel rifles. Some wore ordinary clothes, some military uniforms. He also notes that some members of the group were children of 13 to 15 years.

The rebels seized him, lay him on the ground, and one put a gun in his mouth. He struggled with them for about 10 minutes while they held his hands and kicked him. Then four of them put his hands on a branch and cut his hands with a machete, two blows to the right hand, two to the left hand, then they whipped him and asked him to go. He asked them to kill him, but they refused, saying they wanted to punish him, not to kill him. He lay there for some time, then ran back to Serekollia. The town was burning, so he made his way to the farm where his family was in hiding. His belongings were left where he had been attacked.

His family helped him out of his bloody clothing, and he lay down until early morning on Saturday before starting to walk toward Guinea. They travelled for two days. A friend they met on the road tried to attend to the wounds, otherwise they were not treated until he reached Faranah.

00004610

5199

# CERTIFICAT MEDICAL DE CONSTATATION

Je soussigne Dr. Guillaume Caluara

Certifie avoir examine le(a) patient(e)

Age de 40 ans Ce jour du 25 mai 1998

Etat General Satisfaisant

Constantes Hemodynamiques: TA 111/6 mmHg T° 37°C FR 22/min

Le patient presente des lesions mutilantes de type

Siege 1/2 Amputation des 2 avant-bras

Stade de cicatrisation Wound fresh

Etat de la lesion absence de Necrose

Date probable du traumatisme Necrose 22 mai 1998

Conclusion / Remarques

Prosthetic leg

Fait pour le HCR a Faranah Le 27 mai 1998



Signature

Guillaume Caluara

Guillaume Caluara

00004611

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UNHCR's Protection Unit, B.O. Conakry, Guinea

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00004612

CASE # 19 =

## SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name: \*\*\*\*\*
2. Nationality: Sierra Leone, Kuranko tribe
3. Sex: Male
4. Date of birth: 40 years
5. Place of origin: Sinnikoro, Koinadugu District
6. Occupation: Farmer
7. Date/Place of Attack: 22/5/98 near Serekolia
8. Date of arrival: 26/5/98
9. Route followed: Sinnikoro, Tumania, Kanbia, Hermakono
10. Accompanied by: Mother, brother, wife, 2 children  
(2 & 6 years)
11. Physical Condition: both hands severed mid-forearm
12. Date and Place of Interview: 27/5/98 at Faranah Hospital
13. Interviewing Officer: Anne Paludan, Field Officer

## Narrative:

On Friday 22 May Mr. \*\*\*\*\* was walking from his farm to the village of Sinnikoro (near Serekolia) when he was ordered to stop by five men who approached him from behind. Fearing they were rebels, he began to run, but was stopped by another group of 10 men who appeared on the path in front of him. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* did not hear any of his assailants' names. He noticed they were wearing guns, machetes, long knives, and axes. Some were in military uniforms while others wore civilian clothing. Several were naked to the waist and had tied bandannas around their heads.

Mr. \*\*\*\*\*'s assailants held him at gunpoint, and forced him to lay his arms along a tree branch. They struck both arms with a machete, severing each in one blow midway between the wrist and elbow. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* asked them to kill him, saying that he could no longer work and support his family and that he would rather die. His attackers refused, instructing him instead to go to ECOMOG and tell them that "We are here." They also wrote a letter to ECOMOG and put it in the pocket of his trousers; Mr. \*\*\*\*\* does not know the contents of the letter as it was lost on the way to Guinea. They also explained that they had severed his hands because they supported Foday Sankoh and not Tejan Kabbah. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* then lost consciousness.

He awoke around 5:00 p.m. to find his assailants had left. He attempted to drag himself along on his stomach but eventually gave up and tried to sleep. The following morning his family came to look for him and found him on the path around 8:00 a.m. They took him first to the village of Tumania, and then to Kanbia and on to Heremakono just across the Guinean border. They had been unable to treat his injuries, but had removed his blood-soaked clothing and managed to carry him in a hammock. At Heremakono Mr. \*\*\*\*\* received first aid and was then taken to Faranah for more thorough medical care.

## CERTIFICAT MEDICAL DE CONSTATATION

Je soussigné Dr. *Philippe DUBOIS*

Certifie avoir examiné le(s) patient(s)

Age de *35 ans* Sexe *Homme* Date *27.01.1998*

Etat General *bon état général, un peu fatigué*

Constantes Hemodynamiques *Tension 120/70 mmHg, FC 72 bpm*

Le patient présente des lésions articulaires de type :

*arthrose de l'articulation du coude*

Siege *1/2 articulation du coude* et *2 articulation du coude*

Stade de cicatrisation *pas de cicatrisation*

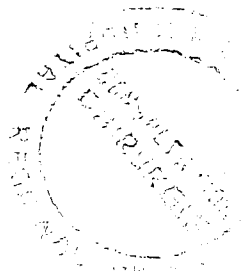
Etat de la lésion *lésion de l'articulation du coude*

Date probable du traumatisme *1/10/1998*

Conclusion / Remarques *Prothèse articulaire du coude*

*Nécessité d'une prothèse fonctionnelle*

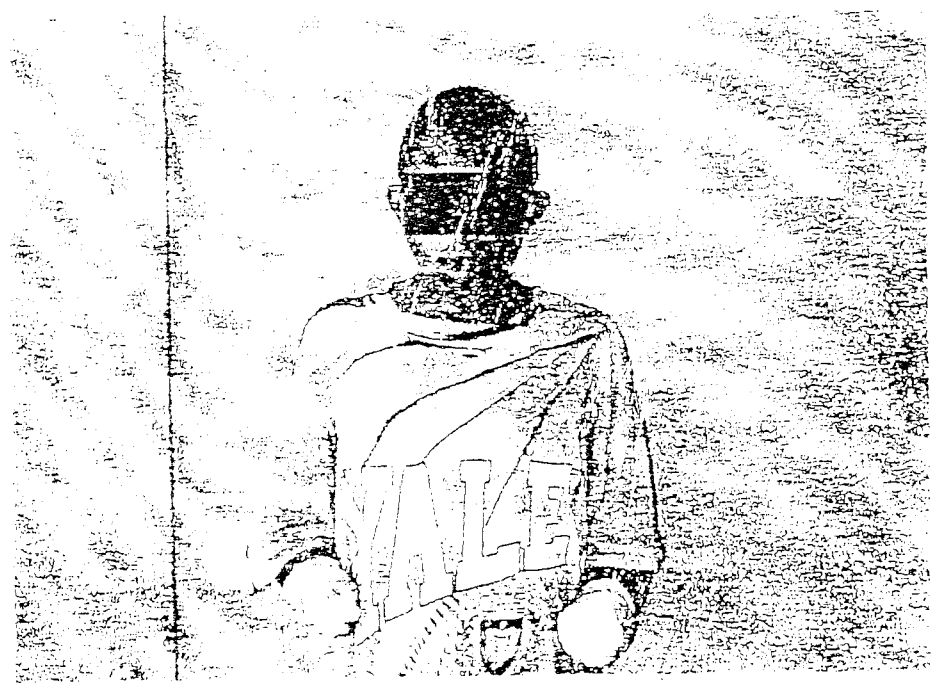
Fait pour le HCR à *Paris* le *27.01.1998*



Signature

*Philippe Dubois*

UNHCR's Protection Unit, B. O. Conakry, Guinea



## SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name: \*\*\*\*\*  
2. Nationality: Sierra Leone, Kuranko tribe  
3. Sex: Male  
4. Place of Birth: 36 years old  
5. Place of Origin: Serekolia  
6. Occupation: farmer and small trade  
7. Date/Place of Attack: 22 May at Serekolia  
8. Date of Arrival: end May (departed Serekolia 22 May)  
9. Route Followed: taken to Mongo then to Faranah by ECOMOG  
10. Accompanied by: one brother  
11. Physical Condition: multiple cuts with machete  
12. Date and Place of Interview: 3/6/98 at Faranah Hospital  
13. Interviewing Officer: Anne Paludan, Field Officer  
Gregory Mose, Associate Protection Officer

## Narrative:

Mr. \*\*\*\*\* and his family fled when Serekolia was attacked on 22 May. He was carrying food with his son, \*\*\*\*\*, and therefore fell behind the rest of his family. They were ambushed by rebels who ordered them to stop, whereupon they both fled and were separated. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* was captured but does not know the fate of his son.

After being tied around the waist he was led back to Serekolia and taken onto the veranda of a house. He mentions that he saw that [CASE 22] and [CASE 15] were also captured, but he was soon separated from them. His attackers asked him for money and took 300,000 leones from him. They then demanded that he lay his hands down on a bench. He then begged them not to cut his hands off, saying that he would rather be killed than mutilated. They insisted, so at last he put his hands on the bench. One of his assailants raised his machete to strike, but as he swung it, Mr. \*\*\*\*\* pulled away his hands at the last minute so the blade did not strike him. A second soldier approached him from behind and struck him on the back and head repeatedly with the butt of his rifle. His back was also cut with a machete.

The rebels then left the house and set fire to it. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* then crawled out of the house and with difficulty left the town. He was eventually found by ECOMOG and taken to Mongo and then to Faranah.

He notes that while he did not learn the names of any of his attackers, there were four of them who took an active role in beating him, and all wore red bandannas tied around their heads. He also notes that the man who held the machete and was to cut his hands was wearing an army uniform while the others were not. He describes them as wearing a mix of clothing; for example, one wore military fatigue pants but a civilian shirt.



# CERTIFICAT MEDICAL DE CONSTATATION

Je soussigne Dr. Doumaire Doumaire

Certifie avoir examiné le(a) patient(e).....

Age de 36 ans. Ce jour du 19 juin 1998.

Etat General: stable  
Constantes Hemodynamiques: TA=10/7 FR=90 T=37°80 FR=20

Le patient présente des lésions mutilantes de type:

Plaies traumatiques - Pneumonie  
Siege: tête, dos, épaule, cuisses, doigts

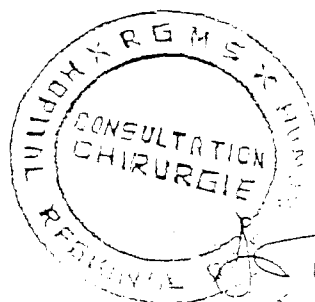
Stade de cicatrisation: cicatrisation en cours après

Etat de la lésion: la future suite par l'économie

Date probable du traumatisme: 22 mai 1998

Conclusion / Remarques: La Guérison rapide  
se situe sur place avec des soins réguliers

Fait pour le HCR à Farawa Le 02 juin 1998



Signature:

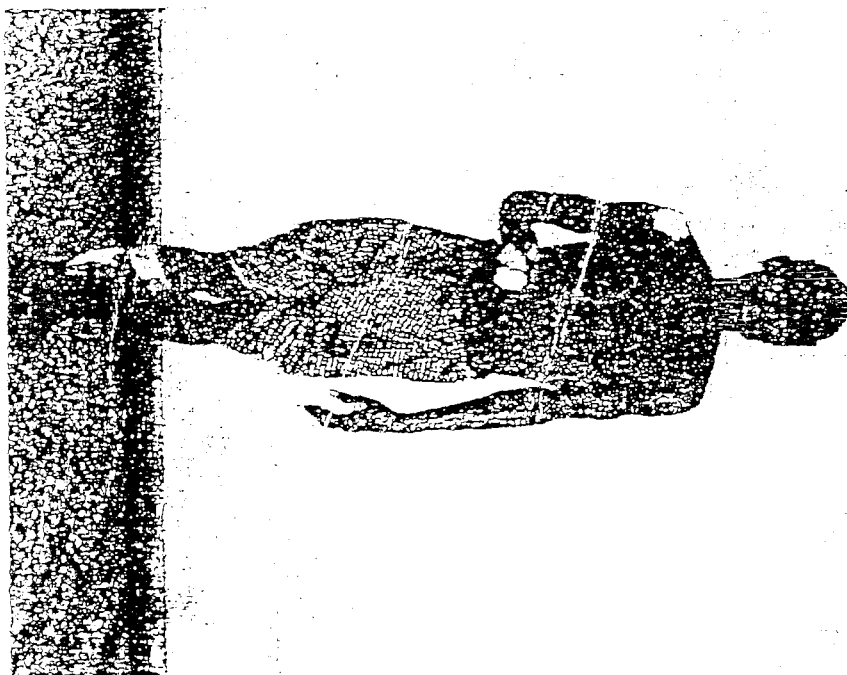
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Doumaire  
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UNHCR's Protection Unit, B.O. Conkry, Guinea

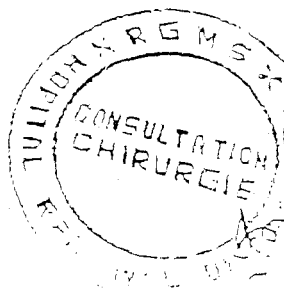
# CERTIFICAT MEDICAL DE CONSTATATION

Je soussigne Dr. Ousmane Sowars  
 Certifie avoir examiné le(s) patient(s).....  
 Age de 60 ans. Ce jour du 27/05 1998.

Etat General: mauvais  
 Constantes Hemodynamiques: TA/TE/PA = 90/70/38.5 FR = 20/min  
 Le patient présente des lésions mutilantes de type Plaie profonde  
de la face latérale et antérieure du cou  
 Siege: Face latérale et antérieure du cou  
 Stade de cicatrisation: une plaie  
 Etat de la lésion: suppurée  
 Date probable du traumatisme: 22/05/98

Conclusion / Remarques: Plaie traumatique impor-  
teuse nécessitant une bonne surveillance chir-  
gicale  
 Fait pour le HCR à Farafra Le 02/7 juin 1998

Signature:



Ousmane Sowars

00004619

✓ CASE # 21

## SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name:	*****
2. Nationality:	Sierra Leone, Kuranko tribe
3. Sex:	Female
4. Date of birth:	75 years
5. Place of origin:	Gbenekoro, Koinadugu District
6. Occupation:	Subsistence farming
7. Date/Place of Attack:	Serekolia, 22 May
8. Date of arrival:	27 May, 1998
9. Route followed:	Gbenekoro, Serekolia, Wallia, Songoya, Faranah
10. Accompanied by:	her nephew
11. Physical Condition:	throat cut
12. Date and Place of Interview:	2/6/98 at Faranah Hospital
13. Interviewing Officer:	Anne Paludan, Field Officer

## Narrative:

On Friday 22 May Mrs. \*\*\*\*\* was on her way to the village of Serekolia from her farm near Gbenekoro. She had heard that there were Junta soldiers in the area and had therefore been hiding at her farm. She had seen rebel soldiers once before and they had forced the villagers to feed them and had threatened them not to leave the village, but she considered it safer to stay at her farm than in the village.

On the road between Serekolia and Gbenekoro she found herself surrounded by a group of around 10 armed men of various ages carrying knives, guns, axes, and machetes. She notes that there were no women or children among them. They seized her, stepped on her back to pin her to the ground and cut her throat and the back of her neck with a machete. They also cut her right forearm. Her assailants did not speak to her and she does not know why she was attacked. She lay unconscious for some time, then woke up, bleeding heavily, and started to walk towards Serekolia.

On the road she was met by her nephew who helped her to reach Serekolia. On the road she saw several dead bodies, among them the bloated body of her brother's son. He had been stabbed in the head and had a machete pushed through him.

She cleaned her wounds as best she could and tied a cloth around them to keep the flies away. Accompanied by her nephew she walked to the border along with a large group of people fleeing from Serekolia. Two other wounded women were in the group, one of which was a young woman with a hand cut off. Once in Songoya her nephew immediately found them transport to Faranah.

00004620

UNHCR's Protection Unit, B.O. Conakry, Guinea



## SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name: \*\*\*\*\*  
2. Nationality: Sierra Leone  
3. Sex: Male  
4. Date of Birth: 12/9/61  
5. Place of Origin: Serekolia  
6. Occupation: Farmer  
7. Date/Place of Attack: 22/5/98 at Serekolia  
8. Date of Arrival: 23/5/98  
9. Route Followed: Serekolia - Kerifaya - Walia - Dusubalia -  
Kangomalia - Songoya - Faranah  
10. Accompanied by: Brother-in-law (before capture)  
and friend [Case #17] (together when captured)  
11. Physical Condition: left hand severed, right hand and ears mutilated  
(deceased 30/5/98 of tetanus resulting from  
injuries)  
12. Date and Place of Interview: 27/5/98 at Faranah Hospital  
13. Interviewing Officer: Charlotte Rostorf Ritung, Field Officer

## Narrative:

Mr. \*\*\*\*\* returned to Serekolia on Friday 22 May, 1998 to collect rice. He had escorted his mother and one of his wives to Walia, where he had asked them to wait for him. His other wife was staying in Seramaya, in Guinea.

In Serekolia, Mr. \*\*\*\*\* received news that the rebels were only four villages away from Serekolia. After he had received the message, he and his friend, Case # 17, went to the rice field to work. While working in the field, two men passed by. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* asked the men for information on the rebels, but they replied that they had no news of them.

According to Mr. \*\*\*\*\*, the rebels came out of the bush about 40 minutes later and captured Mr. \*\*\*\*\* and Case # 17. He estimated that there were about a hundred rebels, composed of both Mende, Temne and Liberians and that they were in military uniforms.

The soldiers tied a rope around his waist and tied his arms behind him. They asked him to lead them to Serekolia. He agreed, was untied and accompanied them to Serekolia. Near the village, they tied him to a tree branch and left him alone for two hours while they attacked Serekolia.

When the rebels returned, they asked him to join them. He says that he accepted, because he feared that they would kill him if he refused. Finally, the rebels said that he could not join them, because they did not trust him.

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They continued on for about two miles and then divided into four groups - at this point Mr. \*\*\*\*\* and Case # 17 were separated. They cut the throats of four people known to Mr. \*\*\*\*\*, including Case # 21. They then started to argue over whether or not to kill him. One rebel referred to by his associates as "the killer" - his real name is unknown to Mr. \*\*\*\*\* - objected to the fact that some of the others wished to kill Mr. \*\*\*\*\*. "The killer" said that they should not kill young people.

Subsequently, the rebels cut off his left hand with a machete. His right hand was struck twice with a machete and cut to the bone, but not severed. His ears were also mutilated, but were not cut off. His assailants threatened to kill him if he cried. He does not know why he was attacked or who actually performed the acts except that it was not "the killer."

After the attack, the assailants wrote two letters, one for ECOMOG and one for any doctor Mr. \*\*\*\*\* might meet as he fled. They placed the two letters in his pocket and told him to go to Serekolia. When he reached the village he found it abandoned and still smoking. He passed the night in a hut in the bush, bleeding heavily. The next day, he left for Songoya and eventually reached Faranah where he was reunited with his two wives and two of his three children. His third child is staying in Songoya with his grandmother. The doctors at Faranah hospital administered an injection for tetanus, but it was given too late, and Mr. \*\*\*\*\* died on 30 May.

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/--/OPITAL REGIONAL DE FARANAH

REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE

N°: 31 /H.R.F./98

Travail - Justice- Solidar

--- (CERTIFICAT DE DECES) ---

Nous soussigné Dr. ABDOULAYE BAH Directeur de l'hôpital Régional de Faranah, certifions que: MC

PROFESSION: Cultivateurs Décédé le: 20/05/98

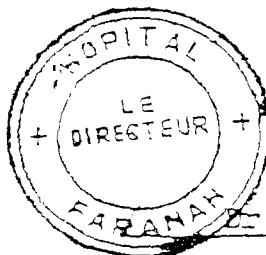
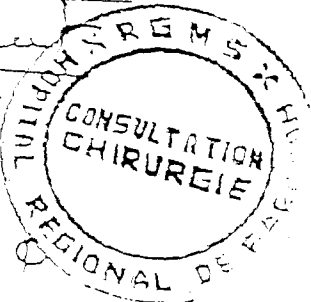
Diagnostic d'admission = Amputation traumatisée des membres supérieurs.

Cause de décès = Tétanos.

En foi de quoi, nous lui délivrons ce présent certificat p servir et valoir ce que de droit./.

FARANAH, LE 03/ Juin / 199

LE DIRECTEUR DE L'HOPITAL



Dr. ABDOULAYE BAH

Le médecin

traitant

[Signature]

Dr. Ousmane  
Coulibaly



00004624

CASE # 23

## SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name:	*****
2. Nationality:	Sierra Leone, Kuranko tribe
3. Sex:	Female
4. Date of Birth:	28 years old
5. Place of Origin:	Gbenekoro, Koinadugu District
6. Occupation:	trader
7. Date/Place of Attack:	22/5/98 near Gbenekoro
8. Date of Arrival:	end May 1998
9. Route Followed:	Serekollia - Karfaya - Qualia - Damania - Songoya
10. Accompanied by:	Husband
11. Physical Condition:	both forearms severely cut with machete, one arm broken
12. Date and Place of Interview:	14/7/98 at Donka Hospital, Conakry
13. Interviewing Officer:	Gregory Mose, Associate Protection Officer

## Narrative:

On Friday 22 May a group of about 40 armed men entered the village of Gbenekoro. Most were wearing civilian clothing and were armed with machetes and knives, but 10 of the men were in military uniforms and carrying rifles. Ms. \*\*\*\*\* noticed that some had their hair in dreadlocks, some wore leaves around their heads as a form of traditional medicine, and still others had painted their faces black. When the men entered the village, there was screaming the villagers scattered into the bush. Ms. \*\*\*\*\* fled into the bush toward the village of Mongobendu because she had heard that there were ECOMOG troops there.

She hid in the bush for several days, eating bush yams and other food she could gather. She had joined up with some others who had fled nearby villages such as Serekollia, and it was while they were walking along a path looking for food that they ran across what she believes to have been the same group of rebels who had attacked Gbenekoro. They were surrounded and were unable to escape. The men killed two of the group immediately with knives and machetes, and then told the rest of the group to lie down along the path. They proceeded to strike both arms of CASE 24 with a machete, deeply cutting but not severing the arms. Next they cut off one hand of another woman, and then attacked Ms. \*\*\*\*\* They struck both arms mid-forearm in the same manner as they had done to CASE 24, deeply cutting both and breaking one bone. After the attack, the assailants told the group that they would have to separate or they would be killed. A number of the victims asked their assailants to kill them rather than leave them disabled, but they refused. They told their victims to tell President Kabbah that people were dying because he was holding on to power, and that the rebels will kill everyone in Sierra Leone unless he leaves office.

1-armed

# CERTIFICAT MEDICAL DE CONSTATATION

Je soussigne Dr S.K. DIAKITE  
 Certifie avoir examine le(a) patient(e).....  
 Age de 30 ans. Ce jour du 21 JUILLET 1998.

Etat General: Conservé;  
 Constantes Hemodynamiques: Bonnes  
 Le patient presente des lésions mutilantes de type: Fracture Ouverte  
infectée II<sup>e</sup> degré des 2 avant bras sur Amputation de 8 semaines  
 Siege: Les deux avant bras à leur 1/3 inférieur  
 Stade de cicatrisation: Cicatrisation en cours à droite et cicatrisée à gauche  
 Etat de la lésion: lésions non consolidées  
 Date probable du traumatisme: Le 21/05/98

Conclusion / Remarques: Patient rec. dans un état d'infection  
severe. Le traitement doit être poursuivi

Fait pour le HCR à Conakry Le 21 JUILLET 1998

Signature:

Dr. S.K. DIAKITE

Chirurgie

Orthopedie Traumatologie

5215  
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= CASE # 24

## SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name: \*\*\*\*\*  
2. Nationality: Sierra Leone, Kuranko tribe  
3. Sex: Female  
4. Date of Birth: 34 years old  
5. Place of Origin: Mondgobendu, Koinadugu District  
6. Occupation: Farmer  
7. Date/Place of Attack: 22/5/98 near Mongobendu  
8. Date of Arrival: end May 1998  
9. Route Followed: Mongbendu, Kandia, Gbangofeh, Songoya  
10. Accompanied by: Husband, son and grandson  
11. Physical Condition: both forearms severely cut with machete, one bone broken  
12. Date and Place of Interview: 11/7/98 at Donka Hospital, Conakry  
13. Interviewing Officer: Gregory Mose, Associate Protection Officer

## Narrative:

Because there were few supplies in the village of Mongobendu, Ms. \*\*\*\*\* and other villagers would periodically go into the bush to search for food. On the morning of 24/4/98 she was walking along a bush path with a group of 10 villagers, CASE 26, Kumba Sesay, CASE 18, CASE 15, and CASE 22. While searching for food they were accosted by 24 armed men who emerged onto the path on either side of them. Ten of the men were in full military uniform and carried military rifles, while the others wore civilian dress and were armed with knives and machetes. Those in civilian dress also wore red bandannas around their heads - Ms. \*\*\*\*\* is illiterate, but she noticed writing on the bandannas and her attackers indicated that the words "Bad Blood" were written there. The assailants spoke Krio to their captives but spoke a variety of languages amongst themselves, including English with what Ms. \*\*\*\*\* identifies as a Liberian accent. She also noticed the smell of marijuana and what appeared to have been joints strewn along the path.

The man who appeared to be the leader of the group wore traditional African clothing known as a "ranko," which consists of a coarse cloth sleeveless shirt and pants. She described him as tall and thin, around 20 years old, having a fair complexion, a long face with a goatee, and a pointed nose. She also noticed among the group three young men whom she knew from her village: XXX (age 18), YYY (age 13 or 14), and ZZZ (age 9). The older two of the three boys carried machetes, but the youngest was unarmed. Their participation in the attack was limited to holding people, and Ms. \*\*\*\*\* believes that they had been forcibly recruited.

# CERTIFICAT MEDICAL DE CONSTATATION

Je soussigne Dr ..... S.K. DIAKITE

Certifie avoir examine le(a) patient(e).....

Age de 33.....ans. Ce jour du 24 juillet 1998.

Etat General:.....Bon

Constantes Hemodynamiques:.....Bonnes

Le patient presente des lesions mutilantes de type: Fracture ouverte infectee de l'avant bras droit, IIe degre et de l'avant bras gauche IIe degre avec lesion musculaire.

Siege: Les deux avant bras a leur 1/2 inferieur

Stade de cicatrisation:.....en voie de cicatrisation

Etat de la lesion:.....lesions non consolidees

Date probable du traumatisme:.....le 24/05/98

Conclusion / Remarques: Patientee recue dans un etat d'infection  
etendue. le traitement doit etre poursuivi

Fait pour le HCR a Conakry Le 24 juillet 1998

Signature:

Dr. S.K. DIAKITE  
Chirurgie  
Orthopedie Traumatologie

## SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name: \*\*\*\*\*
2. Nationality: Sierra Leone, Mandingo tribe
3. Sex: Male
4. Date of birth: 1962
5. Place of origin: Jujuma, Kailahun District
6. Occupation: mechanic
7. Date/Place of Attack: Jujuma, around December 1998 7
8. Date of arrival: February/March 1998
9. Route followed: Jujuma - Sefadu - Guinea
10. Accompanied by: alone
11. Physical Condition: arms tied for extended period, one finger severed, hands deliberately placed in fire causing severe burns
12. Date and Place of Interview: 17/6/98 at Conakry
13. Interviewing Officer: Gregory Mose, Associate Protection Officer

## Narrative:

At some time probably in December 1997 (he is unsure of the exact date) Mr. \*\*\*\*\* was going to work on the family farm with his father, his father's two wives, three sisters, and approximately 15 workers. On the path they ran across a group of over 30 men in civilian clothing carrying military rifles. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* and his family were held at gunpoint, and their assailants demanded his father to give them his money. His father complied, but was then bound and mutilated in front of the others: his beard was set on fire, his eyes were gouged out, one foot was severed, and finally he was killed by a blow to the back of the neck with a machete. A total of five people participated in this attack, and they gave no reason for killing Mr. \*\*\*\*\*'s father.

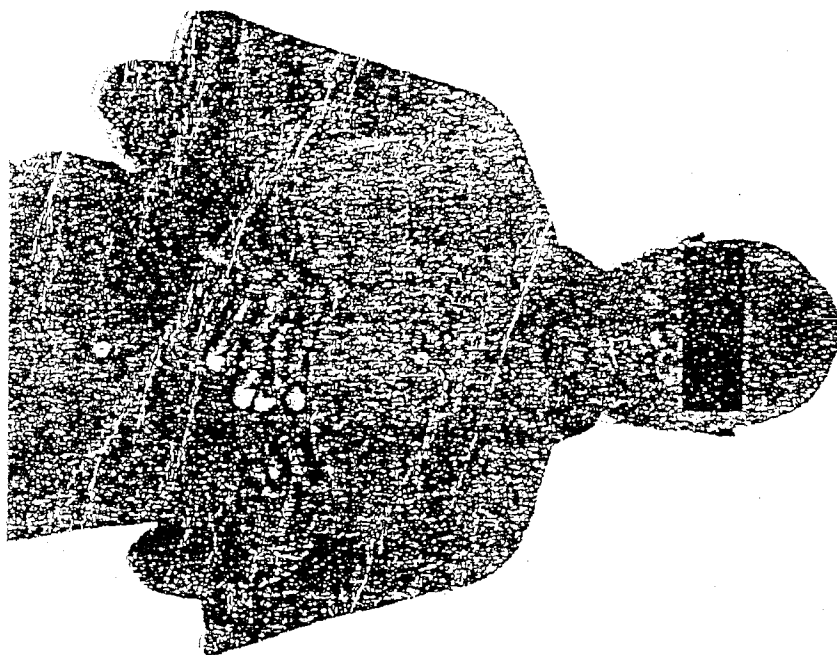
Mr. \*\*\*\*\*'s mother attempted to escape, but she was shot while running. The assailants, whom Mr. \*\*\*\*\* identifies as RUF rebels, proceeded to shoot the second wife as well as two of his three sisters. The third sister was abducted. Meanwhile, Mr. \*\*\*\*\* and two other men were tied up, whereas the other workers agreed to join the rebels and were led away. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* and his fellow prisoners were guarded by five rebels, and remained at the same spot for three days.

By the third day his hands had begun to swell. His assailants placed hot coals in a bowl and then forcibly placed his bound hands into the bowl, severely burning him. They then severed one of his fingers and performed the same operation on the other two prisoners. They offered no explanation for this, but afterwards they untied the prisoners and left them in the bush. The three separated and Mr. \*\*\*\*\* found his way to Sefadou, where he stayed for around three months. Sefadou was then attacked by junta forces, however, so he fled along with others from the town and came to Guinea.

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UNHCR's Protection Unit, B.O. Conakry, Guinea

# CERTIFICAT MEDICAL DE CONSTATATION

Je soussigne Dr ..... S.K. DIAKITE .....

Certifie avoir examine le(a) patient(e).....

Age de... 30 .....ans. Ce jour du... 21 juillet ..... 1998.

Etat General:..... Conserve .....

Constantes Hemodynamiques:..... Bonnes .....

Le patient presente des lésions mutilantes de type: Fracture Ouverte

..... infectée de l'avant bras gauche à bon 1/2 inférieur

Siege:..... 1/2 inférieur de l'avant bras gauche .....

Stade de cicatrisation:..... cicatrisation en cours .....

Etat de la lésion:..... lésion non consolidée .....

Date probable du traumatisme:..... le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1998 .....

Conclusion / Remarques:..... Patient reçu dans un état d'infection

..... ouverte. le traitement doit être poursuivi...

Fait pour le HCR à ..... Couakro ..... Le 21 juillet ..... 1998

Signature:

Dr. S.K. DIAKITE  
Chirurgie  
Orthopedie Traumatologie

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CASE # 27

## SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name: \*\*\*\*\*  
2. Nationality: Sierra Leone, Kuranko tribe  
3. Sex: Male  
4. Date of Birth: 63 years old  
5. Place of Origin: \*\*\*\*\* village, Nyeya Chiefdom, Koinadugu District  
6. Occupation: Section Chief  
7. Date/Place of Attack: 30/4/98 at Yarawadugu  
8. Date of Arrival: 3/5/98  
9. Route Followed: \*\*\*\*\* - Manso - Bendu - Faranfeh - Foroconia  
10. Accompanied by: Around 50 people, section elders and family  
11. Physical Condition: four fingers severed from right hand  
12. Date and Place of Interview: 9/5/98 at Foroconia  
13. Interviewing Officer: Anne Paludan, Field Officer

## Narrative:

On Wednesday, April 29, Mr. \*\*\*\*\* as Chief received a message from the people of the neighboring village of Bendu that the rebels were eating there and were heading towards his village. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* sent a man to verify that the rebels were coming, and sent women and children into the bush while he and 80 men stayed in the village, among them Kono men who had come to help. They shared 17 single barrel rifles but had few cartridges.

On arrival in the village the rebels opened fire. The villagers were overrun, and three were killed. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* then ordered everyone to escape. He himself hid alone on top of a large rock at a distance from which he could watch what took place in the village. At 6:45 pm the rebels, armed with AK-47 rifles, entered the evacuated village. There were many of them, and they were accompanied by captives carrying goods for them. They spoke Krio, and wore a mixture of military and civilian clothing with either boots or old sports shoes. The commander wore military fatigues. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* notes that those he saw from close up had red eyes, possibly from drugs. He saw them burn all the houses in the village except the mosque. He does not know why they spared the mosque.

The next morning at daybreak he went back to the ruins of the village but found nobody there. He then left, following the trail of the men who had attacked the village, and found two of his villagers dead on the path. They had been shot, and the rebels had taken their rifles. As he walked around the area to find more victims, believing that the rebels were in the neighboring town, he was ambushed at Konkonia (Kissi Chiefdom) by eight armed men. He was captured and two of the men took him to the group's commander in Konkonia while the other six left. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* knew the two men who took him: XXX



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WE ARE ASKING THE PEOPLE OF S/LEONE TO TELL US WHERE WE SHOULD GO. IF WE ARE NOW READY TO FIGHT MORE THAN BEFORE AND ONCE MORE IF OUR LEADER IS NOT RELEASE WE WILL DESTROY THE S/LEONE.

WE DON'T WANT SLPP. THEY ARE CORRUPTING S/LEONE AND THIS TIME WE WILL HAVE NO MERCY FOR ANY SLPP SUPPORTERS  
NO SANKOH?  
NO CIVILIAN NO BETTER S/LEONE.  
WE TH. Y. ALL.

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she was told that if she did not put her foot down, she would be killed. She heard voices in the distance, but assumes that those people heard her scream and ran away when they realized that the rebels were there.

She placed her left foot on the piece of wood. The youngest rebel severed two toes of her left foot. He handed her the two toes and told her to give them to President Kabbah and explain to him that this is what the rebels can do to his people.

The rebels took all her belongings and abandoned her. The foot was bleeding heavily, so Ms. \*\*\*\*\* did not leave until the following morning. She was crying. A group of people hiding in a farm hut close by heard her. One of them came to help her. He washed her foot and provided her with first-aid. He put salt on the foot to stop the bleeding. His wife called her younger brothers and they carried Ms. \*\*\*\*\* in a hammock to Gbankadon. She was taken care of by a group of hunters in this village. Ms. \*\*\*\*\* was unable to walk and thus stayed there for one month. When she had recovered, she was able to walk to Forokonia. From Forokonia, she was carried by taxi to Faranah.

CASE # 29

## SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE -SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name: \*\*\*\*\*  
2. Nationality: Sierra Leonean, Kuranko tribe  
3. Sex: Male  
4. Date of Birth: 1928  
5. Place of Origin: Seria, Koinadugu District, Northern Province  
6. Occupation: Farmer  
7. Date/ Place of Attack: beginning of April on the way to Siranikoro  
8. Date of Arrival : 4 June 1998  
9. Route Followed: Siranikoro - Mongobendu - Songoya - Faranah  
10. Accompanied by: Son \*\*\*\*\* and brother-in-law \*\*\*\*\*  
11. Physical Condition : Right hand severed between wrist and elbow. Head injured by the back of a gun, causing an open wound that is now healing  
12. Date and Place of Interview : 10/6/98 at Faranah Hospital  
13. Interviewing Officer : Charlotte Rostorf Ridung, Field Officer

## Narrative:

Mr. \*\*\*\*\* was living in Seria where the rebels were present. They were looting property, but otherwise not doing any harm to the civilian population. An ECOMOG detachment was based at Mongobendu, six miles away.

ECOMOG sent a message to Seria that people not supporting the rebels should leave town. If not, they would risk being killed. ECOMOG wished to warn the local population. Mr. \*\*\*\*\* was afraid of an attack against the rebels by ECOMOG. Most people from Seria left town.

In April 1998 while on his way to Siranikoro, Mr. \*\*\*\*\* was attacked by the rebels. They were hiding on both sides of the road by a stream called Forngbo.

He was accompanied by his five year old son, and a man unknown to him. His son and the other man managed to escape the rebels as the two of them were walking behind Mr. \*\*\*\*\*.

About fifteen rebels attacked him. They were all unknown to him. It was a mixture of Sierra Leoneans and Liberians. They spoke Krio and Liberian languages. He did not know which faction they belonged to. Some of them wore uniforms, some wore civilian clothes. He cannot explain why the rebels attacked him.

The rebels tied him up with his elbows at the back. They hit him with the butt of a gun, thus causing an open wound on his head. Afterwards, they leaned him against a big tree and severed his right hand with a cutlass. He has asked them not to cut his right hand as he used this hand for work. They replied that he was lucky, pointing at a dead man lying on the

# CERTIFICAT MEDICAL DE CONSTATATION

Je soussigne Dr. Doumalla Camara

Certifie avoir examiné le(a) patient(e)

Age de 60 ans. Ce jour du 6/7 1998

Etat General: satisfaisant

Constantes Hemodynamiques TA: 110/70, FC: 80, T: 36.5°C, FR: 19/mn.

Le patient présente des lésions mutilantes de type Amputation

Traumatique

Siege: 1/3 inférieur Droit bras droit

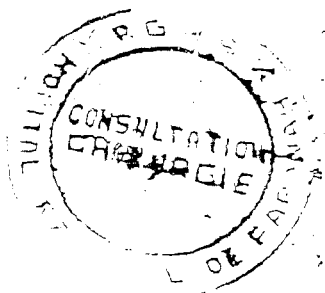
Stade de cicatrisation: infection

Etat de la lésion: pas de nécrose

Date probable du traumatisme: 22/5/98

Conclusion / Remarques

Fait pour le HCR à Fatick Le 13 juil 1998



Signature:

*[Handwritten signature]*

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CASE # 30

# SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name: \*\*\*\*\*  
2. Nationality: Sierra Leone, Madingo tribe  
3. Sex: Female  
4. Date of Birth: 1968  
5. Place of Origin: Gberiah Fatombo, Koinadugu District, Northern Province  
6. Occupation: Farmer  
7. Date/Place of Attack : Gberiah Fatombo on a Friday at the end of March, 1998  
8. Date of Arrival: 10/6/98 at Faranah Hospital  
9. Route Followed: Gberiah Fatombo - Hermankono - Faranah  
10. Accompanied By: Husband and daughter  
11. Physical Condition: Calf of left foot cut with cutlass. Leg later amputated in hospital just below the knee  
12. Date and Place of Interview : 16/6/98 at Faranah Hospital  
13. Interviewing Officer : Charlotte Rostorf Ritung, Field Officer

## Narrative:

Ms. \*\*\*\*\* and her daughter were working on their peanut farm in Gberiah Fatombo, when the rebels attacked them. Her husband was working on another farm. While working, four rebels approached Ms. \*\*\*\*\*. She did not know any of her assailants and did not hear any names. Two of the rebels were dressed in black uniforms and the other two in civilian clothes. They spoke Krio. Ms. \*\*\*\*\* does not know why she was attacked by the rebels.

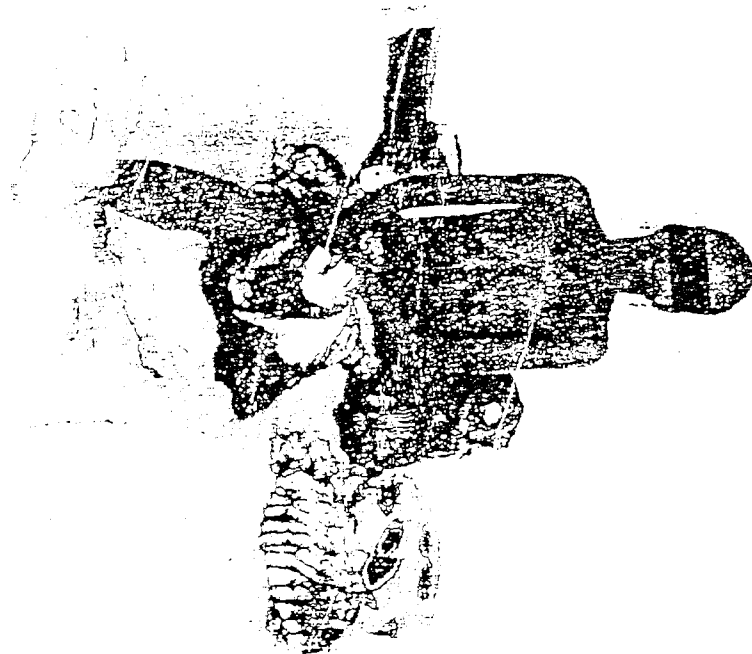
One of the rebels grabbed her from behind and in a commanding voice told her to sit down on the ground. One of the rebels wanted to have sexual relations with Ms. \*\*\*\*\*, but she and her daughter started crying and Ms. \*\*\*\*\* pleaded the rebels to leave her alone. She asked them to not abuse her and told them that she had just given birth to a child. The rebels asked her where the baby was, and she replied that she had left the baby at the house. Her daughter managed to run away and the rebels did not pursue her.

The rebels abstained from abusing her sexually. Instead, they said to her that they were not going to let her go. They decided to cut her leg as a punishment for not offering sexual favours. One rebel bent down over her and cut the calf of her left leg twice. Ms. \*\*\*\*\* believes that it was the intention of the rebels to sever her foot completely. The rebels hit her on the spinal cord and on the back, but as she was crying loudly, they eventually let her go. Subsequently, the rebels left.

When the rebels had left, Ms. \*\*\*\*\* tried to return home, which was about two miles from the field. On the way home, Ms. \*\*\*\*\* fell down into a hole. In the evening, people coming back from their farms found her and they went to get her husband in Gberiah Fatombo. Ms. \*\*\*\*\* was carried in a hammock from Gberiah Fatombo to Hermankono and from there by vehicle to Faranah.

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UNHCR's Protection Unit, B.O. Conakry, Guinea

ordered to place her right hand on a piece of wood, and her right hand was severed with a cutlass. The rebels also severed the hand of the mother.

The rebels announced that ECOMOG was approaching Boique and thus took off, leaving everyone in the village. Some of the persons that had been maimed fled into the bush, including Ms. \*\*\*\*\*.. She and her mother were found by the Kamajors in the bush and carried to Koidu town. ECOMOG soldiers carried them from Koidu to Freetown by car. In Freetown, her and her mother were hospitalized. The mother died in the hospital.

## SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name:	*****
2. Nationality:	Sierra Leone, Kono tribe
3. Sex:	Male
4. Date of Birth:	15 years
5. Place of Origin:	Yenggema town, Kono Distr., Eastern Province
6. Occupation:	Student, class 2
7. Date/Place of Attack:	A Sunday, around 11.03.1992, Yenggema town
8. Date of Arrival:	11.04.1998 at Kobikoro
9. Route Followed:	Yenggema, Kafaidu, Suma, Koifuneh, Bangokando
10. Accompanied By:	Mother, father, 2 brothers, 2 sisters
11. Physical Condition:	All left hand fingers severed
12. Date and Place of Interview:	26/7/98 at Nyaedou Refugee Camp.
13. Interviewing Officer:	A. Paludan and C. R. Ridung, Field Officers

## Narrative:

\*\*\*\*\* was at his house when the rebels attacked him. He heard gunshots and wanted to run, but instead he was caught by one rebel who took him three other rebels. They were dressed in combat clothing, carried arms and spoke Krio.

The rebels said that they were looking for Sierra Leonean soldiers. They mutilated him by severing all five fingers of his left hand so "that they (the soldiers) may get the message". His left hand was placed on a large stick and the fingers were cut and thrown to the ground. He witnessed other people being beaten and killed by the rebels at the time of the attack.

After he was mutilated, the rebels ordered him to sit down while they were destroying and burning down houses. After a while they seemed to have forgotten about him and he managed to escape into the bush. His hand was bleeding.

The same day he met his family of seven in the bush. The family proceeded directly to Kafaidu, because they were scared of staying in the area. Between Kafaidu and Suma, in a village called Koako, a doctor called \*\*\*\*\* treated his hand. The doctor placed medicine on his hand and bandaged it. After he had received treatment, the family continued their journey to Guinea.



## SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. Name: \*\*\*\*\*  
 2. Nationality: Sierra Leone  
 3. Sex: Male  
 4. Date of Birth: 15/2/72  
 5. Place of Origin: Kabala, SLE  
 6. Occupation: Driver  
 7. Date of Arrival: 2/5/98  
 8. Date/Place of Attack: January 1996 at Jaima Suafe  
 9. Route Followed: Koidu - Yomandou - Massadou - Soumoundou -  
 Faranah - CKY (11/5)  
 10. Accompanied by: Wife  
 11. Physical Condition: Right arm severed several inches below shoulder  
 12. Date and Place of Interview: Conakry, 26/5/98  
 13. Interviewing Officer: Gregory Mose, Associate Protection Officer

## Narrative:

Mr. \*\*\*\*\* had his arm severed by RUF forces around January 1996 during the run up to presidential elections in Sierra Leone. He had been involved in election campaigning on behalf of Ahmed Tejan Kabbah in the village of Jaima Suafe (Kono District) when a group of RUF rebels entered the town and captured him and 15 other people with pro-democracy sympathies. He explains that all 16 people were tied up and the rebels proceeded to amputate arms one by one. \*

Mr. \*\*\*\*\* was the third victim. He recounts being forced to lie down on the ground and to spread his arms wide. His attackers then made several preliminary cuts on his upper arm to determine where best to strike in order to break through the bone. This being done, they cut off his arm with two blows of the cutlass. They then tied a note around his neck which expressed RUF's resistance to elections and set him free. It was the villagers of Jaima Suafe who took him to the hospital at Koidu for treatment. He does not know the fate of the other prisoners but assumes that they too had limbs severed.

Mr. \*\*\*\*\* claims that the person responsible is an RUF commander nicknamed "Superman." According to Mr. \*\*\*\*\*, Superman is the third ranking officer in the RUF after Foday Sankoh and the military commander known as "Mosquito." He is reported to lead a squad of around 20 rebels in a red Toyota Hilox four wheel drive vehicle, and Mr. \*\*\*\*\* reports that he "specializes" in amputating enemies of the RUF.

# CERTIFICAT MEDICAL DE CONSTATATION

Je soussigne Dr ..... *Alain* ..... *DE* *CHIR* .....

Certifie avoir examine le(a) patient(e)....

Age de *25* ..... ans. Ce jour du *12* ..... 1998.

Etat General: *Satisfaisant* .....

Constantes Hemodynamiques: .....

Le patient presente des lésions mutilantes de type: *traumatiques* .....

Siege: *bras* .....

Stade de cicatrisation: *complète* .....

Etat de la lésion: *lésion ouverte* .....

Date probable du traumatisme: *12 mai* .....

Conclusion / Remarques: *Patient à porter d'urgence* .....

*pour l'envoi à l'hôpital de l'armée de l'air* .....

Fait pour le HCR a *Combe* ..... Le *12* ..... *juin* ..... 1998

Signature:

*[Signature]*

## SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE- SUMMARY REPORT

1. NAME: \*\*\*\*\*  
2. NATIONALITY: Sierra Leone  
3. SEX: Male  
4. DATE OF BIRTH: 1958 (40 years)  
5. PLACE OF ORIGIN: Sansangey (?), close to the border  
6. OCCUPATION: Farmer  
7. DATE/PLACE OF ATTACK: Kulumbaya, 14.11.1998  
8. DATE OF ARRIVAL: First time: mid-August, 1998  
9. ROUTE FOLLOWED: crossing at Toumandou  
10. ACCOMPANIED BY: 18 Family members, including wife and 1 child  
11. PHYSICAL CONDITION: Right hand cut, left hand severed  
12. DATE AND PLACE OF INTERVIEW: 17/11/98 at Gueckedou Hospital  
13. INTERVIEWING OFFICER: Ann Paludan, Protection Officer, Gueckedou

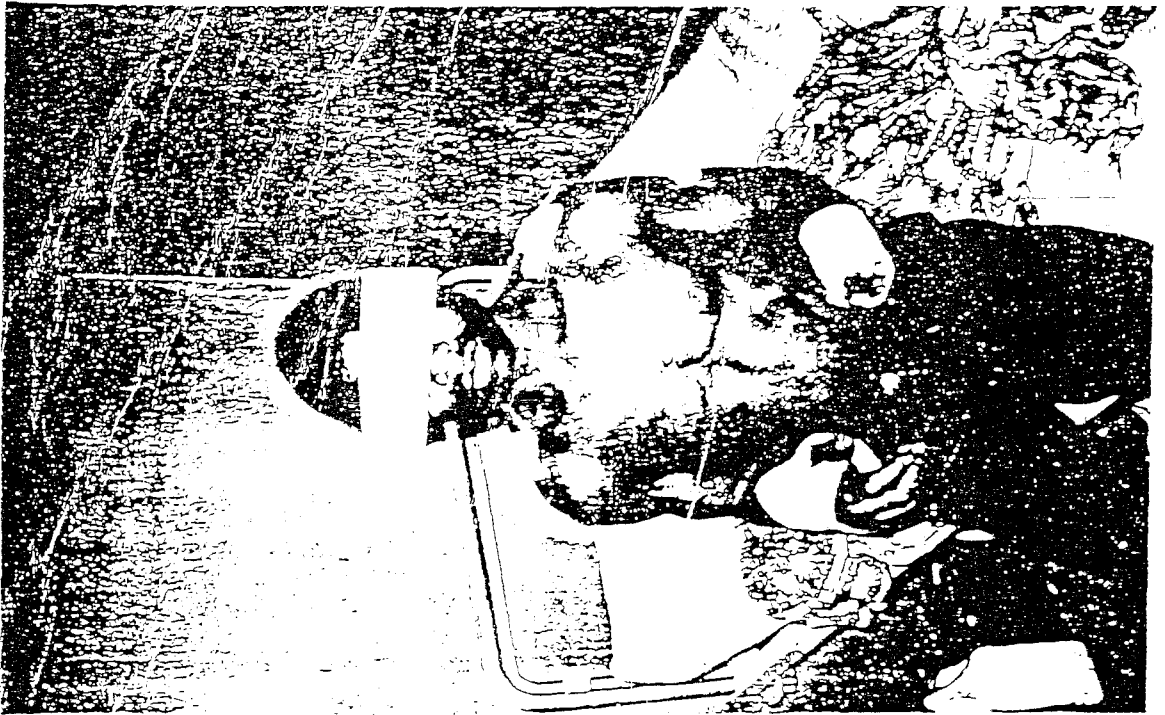
## 12. NARRATIVE:

On Friday, November 13th, Mr. \*\*\*\*\* and a group of about 20 refugees crossed the border and went in search for food near their old homes in SLE. When they had found the food and were heading back they were met by a group of 18 rebels at Kulumbaya. He knew they were rebels because they carried bows and arrows, knives, and guns. They were dressed as "charlatans" ("Kori-players") or hunters, wearing a mixture of clothes. They spoke Susu, Kpaia and Temne, so being Kissi he himself did not understand their language, neither did he hear their names.

The refugees were taken to a house which was locked for the night and guarded by rebels. Saturday they were taken out, three people were selected to go with the rebels, the others were asked who would climb palm tree for the rebels, and 4 people presented themselves. Then the rebels asked them to select one person among them to be killed. This they refused. Then the rebels mutilated them and let them go, asking them in parting to tell their Guinean chief (the President of Guinea) that "the rebels are here. It is not over yet, much more is coming." Some of his fellows died there, he does not know how many. He himself found his way to the village of Birimba somehow or other; from there some people helped him back to Toumandou. Sunday he was treated at the poste de sante. Monday he was taken to Gueckedou Hospital.

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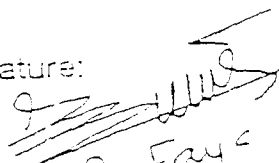
# CERTIFICAT MEDICAL DE CONSTATATION

Je soussigne Dr Raymond Faya Kondane  
 Certifie avoir examiné le(a) patient(e).....  
 Age de 58 ans. Ce jour du 16 11 1998.

Etat General: Nourriture péleuse de muqueuses, asthénie physique  
 Constantes Hemodynamiques: T.A. = 101/58 Pouls = 100/min  
 Le patient présente des lésions mutilantes de type: Plaies par manchette du  
des avant bras, de mains, de flancs Aam atteints morsure - os  
 Siege: Seu, avant bras, mains (dents) flanc droit  
 Stade de cicatrisation:.....  
 Etat de la lésion: Etat de Aninfection avec Accidents fétides  
 Date probable du traumatisme: 13.11.98

Conclusion / Remarques: Plaies par manchettes multiples dans les  
moignons - osseux Aninfectés Parolement, traitement mo  
Commentez => Bonne évolution  
 Fait pour le HCR a Guéckledon Le 22.11 1998

Signature:

  
R. Faya

## SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. NAME:	*****
2. NATIONALITY:	Sierra Leone
3. SEX:	Male
4. DATE OF BIRTH:	27 years
5. PLACE OF ORIGIN:	Kondou Bunge, near the border
6. OCCUPATION:	Businessman
7. DATE/PLACE OF ATTACK:	Kulmaya (?) about 3 miles from the border, 14.11.1998
8. DATE OF ARRIVAL:	April 27, 1998
9. ROUTE FOLLOWED:	Crossing the river
10. ACCOMPANIED BY:	Wife and child and mother in law
11. PHYSICAL CONDITION:	Two hands amputated, beaten
12. DATE AND PLACE OF INTERVIEW:	17/11/98 at Gueckedou Hospital
13. INTERVIEWING OFFICER:	Ann Paludan, Protection Officer, Gueckedou

## NARRATIVE:

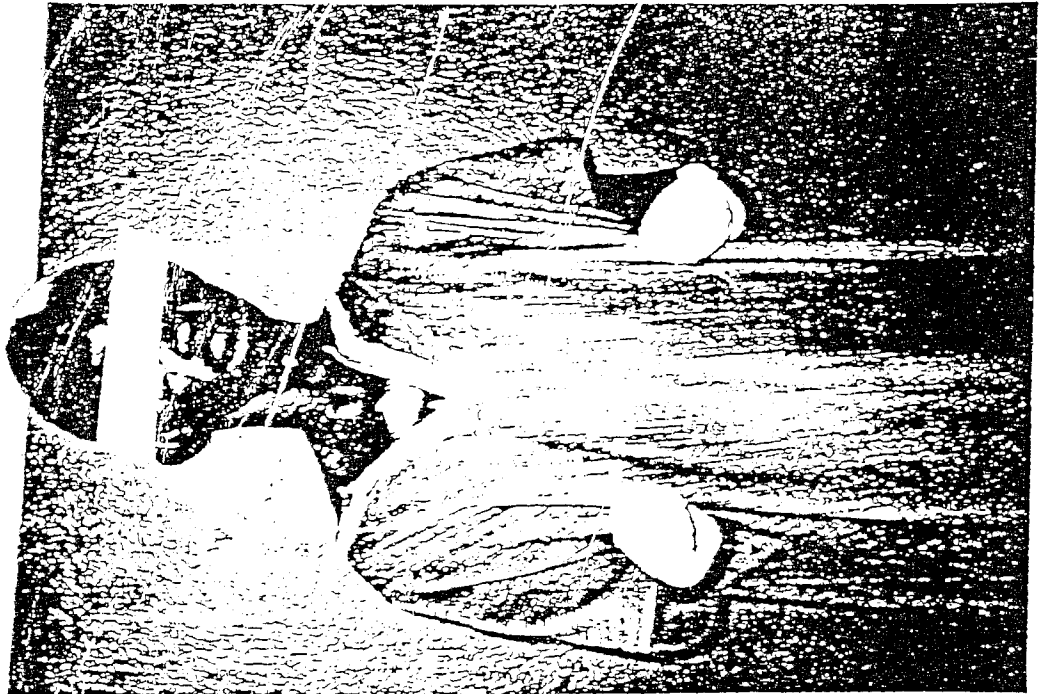
On Thursday, November 12th Mr. \*\*\*\*\* crossed the river and went into Sierra Leone together with about 10 other refugees and spent the night there. On Friday, 13.12.1998 they collected food and started going back, but the loads were heavy so they rested at Kulmaya for 20-30 minutes. Without warning they were attacked by about 25 rebels. Six of the refugees escaped, nine were caught. He was the only Temne, the others were Kissi. They were tied and spent the night in a house.

The next day they were taken outside and three of them were selected to carry loads, after which the rebels asked them what tribe they were, and hearing he was Temne they said, This is the kind of people we were referring to the reputation Temnes have of being "full of tricks". Mr. \*\*\*\*\* recognized one of them by sight not by name, as having been friendly to him when they both were in Port Loko before the war. Now he begged him to show grace but to no avail. He was beaten all over his body and his two hands were amputated. His head spinning from blood loss and having to rest every 5 minutes he reached Kawia (?) on Monday 16.11.1998, and was brought to Toumandou.

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\*\*\*\*\* was tied, beaten and burnt on his back and shoulders with the blade of a cutlass they had put in the fire, and was still told that he would be the first to be executed because he had lied to them. In the end he was not killed, but both his hands were severed in front of the others. He was forbidden to cry in order not to draw the Guinean soldiers' attention to what was happening. He held his breath and lay as if he were dead. He stayed there after everybody had left, Saturday, Sunday and most of Monday.

His fellows thought he was dead and reported this to his family when they came home. His family were afraid but would not let his body rot in the field so they crossed over, carried him back and arrived with him just as the ambulance was waiting to take the other mutilees to Gueckedou.

**OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION:**

Mr. \*\*\*\*\* just married Ms \*\*\*\*\* (22). His father, Mr. \*\*\*\*\*, lives in Toumandou but is ill and must go to Yende for treatment. He has a sister in Toumandou who will be coming to Gueckedou, and another sister is in Abidjan. The family has no autocollant.

This interview was conducted one day after the IC's infected arm had been amputated at the shoulder, and he was in great pain both from the wound and from the burns on his back.





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CASE # 38

## SIERRA LEONE VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE - SUMMARY REPORT

1. NAME:	*****
2. NATIONALITY:	Sierra Leone
3. SEX:	Male
4. DATE OF BIRTH:	August 1986
5. PLACE OF ORIGIN:	Kono
6. OCCUPATION:	Student
7. DATE/PLACE OF ATTACK:	12/98, Bunbuna
8. DATE OF ARRIVAL:	11 January 1999
9. ROUTE FOLLOWED:	Bunbuna, Bikkola, Mahassa, Kamakwei, Kobaferry, Kindia and Conakry
10. ACCOMPANIED BY:	Abu Turay, Friend
11. PHYSICAL CONDITION:	Entire left leg amputated
12. DATE AND PLACE OF INTERVIEW:	21/01/99, UNHCR Medical Centre
13. INTERVIEWING OFFICER:	Senai Terrefe, Associate Protection Officer, Conakry

## NARRATIVE:

\*\*\*\*\* is an unaccompanied minor who was forced to flee his home village near Massabendu in Sierra Leone. In the aftermath of the first rebel attack, he found himself separated from his mother and sister and was forced to flee to Bunbuna. Upon arrival, \*\*\*\*\* and a group of other villagers were assaulted by 20 rebels dressed in civilian and military clothing armed with AK 47 rifles who conducted indiscriminate maiming. The victims were put flat on the floor and asked what type of amputation they preferred; notably they were asked to choose between short and long sleeve implying that they would be amputated on their knees or ankles.

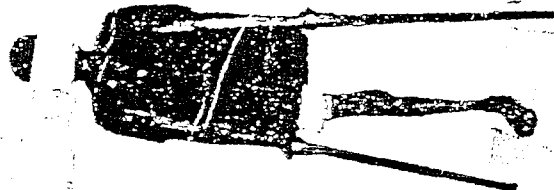
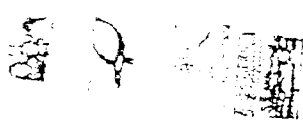
\*\*\*\*\* was amputated of one leg up to the knee. He also witnessed approximately 15 other civilians who were inflicted similar wounds. The rebels then took him and the other victims who were tied up and were thrown on the way side of a main road. \*\*\*\*\* was then recognized by an acquaintance of his home village, Mr. \*\*\*\*\* who rescued him and helped him to flee.

During the flight, his wound began to deteriorate and to smell. He received his first treatment at Kamakwei where he and his caretaker spent 22 days. They arrived in Kindia, Guinea, on the 28.12.98. On the 11.01.99, they arrived in Conakry and were brought to the health center by UNHCR and GTZ staff from the Sierra Leone embassy.

To date, \*\*\*\*\* has not received any prothesis for his amputation and suffers chronic pains due to the use of inadequate crutches. It is also important to note that due to his young age he was able to recall the exact chronology of events that led him to flee. He is also not receiving the adequate psychological counseling that such a traumatizing experience requires. The separation from his guardians and siblings adds to his sense of deep loss and grief in Guinea.

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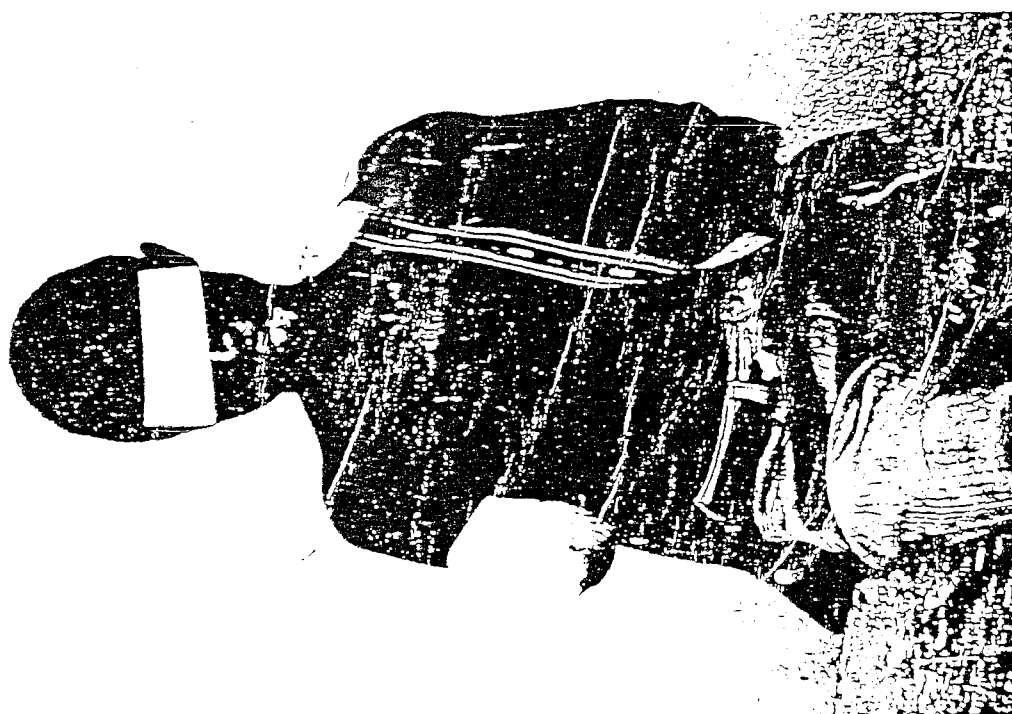
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The rebels spoke Kono, Mende, Kissi, Krio, Ternne, Limba, and all other Sierra Leone languages. They wore civilian clothes, and carried guns, cutlasses and knives. He heard very little of what they said, for he kept as away from the juntas as possible. The hostages were always guarded.

Mr. \*\*\*\*\*'s Wife Mrs. \*\*\*\*\* age 24, and children \*\*\*\*\* 1, \*\*\*\*\* 4, and \*\*\*\*\* 6 have been staying with his brother Mr. \*\*\*\*\*. While Mr. \*\*\*\*\* is at the hospital the older brother Mr. \*\*\*\*\* looks after family.

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UNITED STATES PROTECTION UNIT (U.S. PROTECTIVE FORCE)



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70. UNAMSIL Report, 6 December 1999 (S/1999/1223)



## Security Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/1999/1223  
6 December 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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### FIRST REPORT ON THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN SIERRA LEONE (UNAMSIL)

#### I. INTRODUCTION

1. By paragraph 8 of its resolution 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999, the Security Council established the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), with a broad mandate to cooperate with the Government of Sierra Leone and other parties to the Lomé Peace Agreement of 7 July 1999 in the implementation of the Agreement, to assist in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants, and perform other tasks as set out in my report to the Security Council, dated 23 September 1999 (S/1999/1003).

2. By paragraph 26 of the same resolution, the Security Council requested me to report every 45 days to provide updates on the status of the peace process, on security conditions on the ground, and on the continued level of deployment of personnel of the Monitoring Group of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOMOG). The present report is submitted in accordance with that request and covers developments until 2 December 1999.

#### II. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

3. While substantial progress has been achieved in the implementation of the Lomé Agreement, the overall situation in the country remains precarious. After the return to Freetown on 3 October 1999 of Foday Sankoh, leader of the Revolutionary United Front of Sierra Leone (RUF), and Johnny Paul Koroma, leader of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC), both men undertook a series of visits to meet with combatants and sensitize them to the Lomé Agreement and the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programme. They visited Lungi on 8 October and Port Loko on 13 October together. Subsequent visits to other sites were undertaken separately due to the increasing tension between RUF and AFRC. Mr. Sankoh visited RUF positions at Buedu, Daru, Segbwema, Makeni and Magburaka, while Mr. Koroma met with ex-Sierra Leone Army (SLA) combatants in the Occra Hills area.

4. On 20 October, President Ahmed Tejan Kabbah announced the composition of the Government of National Unity, comprising 20 ministers (including four members of RUF/AFRC); five ministers of State; and 13 deputy ministers

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(including four members of RUF/AFRC). After Parliament confirmed the new appointees, the members of the Government were sworn in on 2 November. Since then, the new Cabinet has met regularly in discharging its functions under the Constitution. However, few policy announcements have been made by the new Government.

5. Also on 20 October, President Kabbah appointed Mr. Sankoh as the Chairman of the Commission for the Management of Strategic Resources, National Reconstruction and Development (CMRRD), and also appointed Mr. Koroma as the Chairman of the Commission for the Consolidation of Peace (CCP). While the two Commissions have yet to be established, Mr. Koroma has already presented his views concerning the organization of work of CCP, which is the central monitoring body charged with overseeing and facilitating the implementation of the Lomé Agreement. The Parliament decided to establish an Executive Secretariat to assist the work of CMRRD.

6. On 22 November, RUF was registered provisionally with the Interim National Electoral Commission as the Revolutionary United Front Party (RUFPP) in Freetown. As soon as RUFPP meets all the criteria of a political party, such as having a constitution and party premises, the registration will become official. Mr. Sankoh, at the time of the registration, announced that all of his main field commanders will now be in charge of the party's chapters in their respective areas of operation. RUF should now give full priority to its transformation into a purely political party, which efforts would be deserving of support and encouragement.

### III. MILITARY AND SECURITY SITUATION

7. After a period of relative calm, the military and security situation deteriorated in the months of October and November as a result of an increase in ceasefire violations and human rights abuses by rebel elements. In early October, RUF moved several hundred RUF fighters from Kailahun to Makeni, the provincial capital of the Northern Province and the central transit point in the north of the country. Makeni, which had been previously under joint RUF/AFRC control, was subsequently attacked and taken over by RUF troops on 15 October. AFRC elements, at the urging of Mr. Koroma, reportedly withdrew northwards. Later, fighting between RUF and AFRC also took place around Lunsar and Rogberi. RUF pursued the retreating AFRC groups from Makeni northwards and now controls a significant portion of the Makeni-Kabala axis south of the town of Kabala, one of the only two locations in the Northern Province under the Government's control.

8. These serious violations of the ceasefire have been condemned by the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) and were strongly protested through public statements by my Special Representative. Regional leaders, including President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria, also appealed to the parties to stop their military confrontation. To date, RUF remains in control of Makeni and troop movements continue. Efforts to re-establish an Economic Community of West African States Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) presence in this town failed when a company of ECOMOG troops was withdrawn in response to hostile public

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statements by Foday Sankah and Sam Bockarie. However, the same company was deployed at Lunsar on 30 November.

9. On 28 and 29 November, an exchange of fire took place between ECOMOG troops and a group of ex-SLA elements, which had raided the village of Pepel, 20 kilometres East of Lungi. A Ghanian ECOMOG soldier was injured and a rebel was killed in the incident.

10. The Joint Monitoring Commission, which has met regularly since July 1999 under the chairmanship of UNAMSIL, has only recently become fully operational since RUF assigned a permanent member to the Commission. RUF also did not cooperate initially with ceasefire monitoring committees (CMCs) established with the assistance of the United Nations in the areas of Kenema, Bo, Port Loko and Hastings, and threatened UNAMSIL and ECOMOG personnel when requested to provide access to some RUF-controlled areas for CMC activities and other tasks. However, AFRC and RUF representatives to the CMCs have now been appointed and will be briefed on their tasks in early December. Two incidents of short-term detention of UNAMSIL patrols by RUF occurred at Segbwema and Buedu as a result of RUF insistence that no movement may take place without its explicit permission.

11. ECOMOG troops have continued to fulfil their vital tasks of providing security at Freetown and Lungi as well as to many new areas in the southern parts of the country. Some clashes occurred between ECOMOG troops and small groups of armed rebels during the reporting period. ECOMOG also continued to maintain contacts with RUF/AFRC field commanders, and provided some logistical assistance to the Government related to peace efforts, including visits of Mr. Sankoh and Mr. Koroma to the countryside. ECOMOG has also provided support to facilitate humanitarian assistance and to assist released abductees and displaced persons. UNAMSIL military observers continued to work closely with ECOMOG in monitoring the military and security situation in Sierra Leone and in the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme.

#### IV. DISARMAMENT AND DEMOBILIZATION

12. The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programme was officially launched on 20 October by President Kabbah, marked by the disarmament in Freetown of a symbolic number of combatants from the former rebel forces and the Civil Defence Forces (CDF). The first phase of the programme started on 4 November, when four new demobilization centres were opened at Port Loko (with separate centres for RUF/AFRC and CDF), Daru (RUF/AFRC) and Kenema (CDF), in addition to the long-standing camp at Lungi. In each area, several reception sites are operational and are set up to disarm combatants before their transfer to the demobilization centres. UNAMSIL has deployed between 12 and 25 military observers at each location and works closely with the Government, ECOMOG and the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID).

13. The initial response to the start of the DDR programme has been very poor. However, after an additional appeal by Mr. Sankoh on 25 and 26 November to RUF fighters at Port Loko and Lunsar, the number of their ex-combatants reporting to

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the DDR camp at Port Loko rose significantly, which caused some strain on the management of the camp. As at 30 November, out of an estimated total of 45,000 fighters, 658 AFRC/ex-SLA, 1,469 RUF and 518 CDF ex-combatants have been registered in demobilization centres, in addition to the 1,572 ex-combatants registered at Lungi. Of the registered ex-combatants, 454 AFRC/ex-SLA/RUF and 92 CDF combatants were children. As of 2 December, the total number of ex-combatants registered at the DDR sites stood at 4,217, and the ratio of surrendered weapons to ex-combatants was about 1:4. Mr. Sankoh indicated that RUF might suspend its participation in disarmament in view of the poor response of the other groups.

14. So far, no RUF combatants have reported for disarmament in the areas of their eastern strongholds around Daru. These troops are under direct command of Sam Bockarie, a key RUF commander, who has publicly stated that the troops under his command will not disarm unless Nigerian ECOMOG troops withdraw from the country. He has also stated that he will resist any attempts at forced disarmament by United Nations troops.

15. In spite of the progress described above, the DDR process continues to suffer because of several security and organizational problems. Continuing movement of RUF troops and the fighting at Makeni have deepened mistrust among the rebels, which has prevented the establishment of a climate of confidence which would encourage ex-combatants to enter the DDR programme. In spite of Mr. Sankoh's public appeals, doubts remain with regard to the RUF commitment to the DDR programme. There is also a lack of understanding among combatants about the provisions of the DDR programme, especially concerning financial support and provisions for reintegration, which requires urgent strengthening of relevant public information programmes. UNAMSIL, for its part, has stepped up its own public information efforts in support of the peace process.

16. Recently, there have been several worrying incidents of unrest among the ex-combatants of the Lungi and Port Loko demobilization centres, partly as a result of a lack of information about the reintegration programme, but also because the ex-combatants have already spent several weeks or months of encampment without any necessary financial assistance for modest expenses or to provide for families and dependents who tend to accompany combatants to the demobilization centres. These issues need to be addressed urgently not only to prevent unrest among ex-combatants but also to make the disarmament programme more attractive for those who have not yet surrendered their arms. In addition, it is important to accelerate the demobilization process in order to avoid a prolonged presence of former fighters in the camps. Serious delays could occur unless a comprehensive plan for reintegration is developed and the necessary arrangements are put in place.

17. The National Committee for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (NCDDR), the main policy body in which all key stakeholders are represented (Government, RUF, AFRC, United Nations, ECOMOG and donor representatives), has met weekly to review ways of accelerating the DDR process and provide guidance to the programme. As a result, sensitization efforts have been stepped up, and the RUF/AFRC leadership has received strong encouragement to ensure that their forces participate in the DDR programme. NCDDR also set 15 December as the date at which the phase of disarmament of all ex-combatants should be completed.

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18. Since the camps at Port Loko have now reached full capacity, efforts are under way to establish demobilization centres at Kambia, Makeni and Magburaka once cooperation from RUF is forthcoming. As the number of ex-combatants joining the DDR programme is rising, it has become apparent that strong coordination and leadership is needed to keep the process on course and maintain a level of stability throughout the country. I therefore appeal to the Government of Sierra Leone, to rebel groups and to all agencies involved to step up their efforts to expedite the implementation of the programme.

19. According to World Bank estimates, the financial support to the DDR programme as of 2 December stands at US\$ 5.6 million in committed resources from the United Kingdom to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) administered by the World Bank on behalf of the Government and an additional US\$ 4.3 million in confirmed pledges to MDTF from the Governments of Norway (US\$ 1 million), Germany (US\$ 1 million), Canada (US\$ 1.7 million) and Italy (US\$ 0.6 million). Approximately US\$ 15 million has been made available in parallel or co-financing support, including US\$ 7 million from the World Bank through a community reintegration and rehabilitation project, US\$ 3.5 million from DFID for camp management, a proposal for US\$ 2.7 million from WFP for the feeding of encamped ex-combatants and a US\$ 2 million appeal for activities aimed at child ex-combatants in the year 2000. The Government of Japan has made US\$ 1 million available for DDR activities through the United Nations trust fund. While the contributions made are encouraging signs of the international community's commitment to help the Sierra Leonean people, I should like to reiterate my strong appeal to donors to contribute to the World Bank MDTF in order to meet the total of US\$ 50 million needed for the DDR process.

#### V. HUMAN RIGHTS

20. The human rights situation in Sierra Leone has also deteriorated markedly in recent weeks. Since early October 1999, there has been an escalation of attacks on civilians by former rebel elements in the areas west of the Occra Hills, along the Lungi-Port Loko road, as well as around Kabala and in parts of Koinadugu. The attacks frequently involve rape, abduction and harassment, in addition to looting and destruction of property. The frequency of attacks on civilians continues to impede freedom of movement in many locations and to prompt the displacement of people.

21. In particular, fighting between RUF and ex-SLA elements at Makeni, Lunsar and in other northern areas has resulted in serious abuses of the rights of the affected civilian communities. During the clashes at Makeni and Lunsar a number of civilians were killed, women were raped and there was widespread looting, including of the property of humanitarian organizations. In October, a group of some 40 humanitarian workers were prevented by RUF elements from leaving Makeni for four days. Reports received in recent weeks from Makeni and Lunsar, as well as from other locations under RUF control, such as Magburaka and Fadugu, suggest that the remaining civilian populations are subject to a harsh system of civil control, with severe punishments, including execution or threat of execution for those accused of offences, and the imposition of arduous food levies. Both national and international staff of humanitarian organizations have been subjected to threats and intimidation. One organization was obliged to cease

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operating in Makeni following threats against its personnel delivered by Mr. Sankoh and senior RUF personnel on 15 November.

22. Commitments entered into under the Lomé Agreement and subsequent reaffirmation notwithstanding, both RUF and AFRC have shown great reluctance to release adult and child abductees. Only some 1,000 adults and children have been released so far. Considerable numbers are still in captivity. For instance, more than 2,000 children are registered as missing from the Western Area since the rebel incursion of January 1999. Child fighters, including abductees, were still being sent into combat as recently as October, when a number of 15-year-old boys were injured in combat with other AFRC elements.

23. Commendable efforts are being made to establish an effective and democratic police force in Sierra Leone. The newly appointed Inspector General of the national police has initiated a number of important human rights-related investigations and is promoting the development of enhanced human rights sensitivity within the force. The United Nations is redeploying a small team of civil police advisers, who will coordinate with other international efforts to advise the Government of Sierra Leone and local police officials on police practice, training, re-equipment and recruitment.

24. UNAMSIL is also working closely with consultants provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to facilitate the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Human Rights Commission, both of which are to be set up pursuant to the provisions of the Lomé Agreement. At the request of the Government, the Office of the High Commissioner is developing draft statutes for these Commissions which will be presented to the Government of Sierra Leone. The Office has also commissioned a consultant to study the nexus between the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and a possible international commission of inquiry into human rights violations.

#### VI. HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

25. Deteriorating security conditions throughout the country have reversed gains in access and prevented further expansion of humanitarian activity despite commitments by all parties of the Lomé Agreement to allow unhindered access countrywide. In particular, during the October RUF/AFRC clashes at Makeni, humanitarian agencies were targeted for looting and harassment. Much of the stolen property has not yet been returned. A further result of the fighting has been the displacement of more than 1,500 civilians to Kabala and the suspension of assistance to vulnerable groups. Disturbingly high rates of malnutrition previously assessed in other areas of the northern and eastern provinces remain unaddressed.

26. Humanitarian organizations attempting to re-establish programme activities in the area of Makeni following the October clashes have been forced to withdraw due to threats and harassment by RUF commanders. In addition, on 17 November a vehicle belonging to an international NGO was ambushed along the Port Loko-Lungi highway. Its occupants were abducted and badly treated. Regular attacks on villages in this area have led to an increase of internally displaced persons

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along the Port Loko-Lungi axis. However, insecurity along the highway continues to impede the delivery of humanitarian supplies.

27. Attempts to gain access into these areas continue, including efforts to upgrade roads to allow for large-scale food distributions and other programmes in the Eastern Province. It is obvious that without sustained and convincing action by AFRC and RUF leaders to stem these incidents, the delivery of humanitarian assistance beyond the western area and southern provinces will remain extremely difficult. The deterioration of the security situation has also stalled plans to commence monitoring and assistance to internally displaced persons and returnees.

28. From 7 to 11 November, a multi-donor mission led by Caroline McAskie, Officer-in-Charge of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, visited Sierra Leone and Guinea to determine how best the international donor community could support the peace process. In addition to exploring support for the DDR programme, the mission's findings highlighted the need for a swift and vigorous humanitarian response if access increases dramatically, as well as immediate reintegration programmes for ex-combatants in tandem with support to Sierra Leonean communities. The Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the year 2000, launched on 23 November at Geneva, requests \$71 million in support of humanitarian activities.

#### VII. DEPLOYMENT OF UNAMSIL

29. In line with Security Council resolution 1260 (1999) of 20 August 1999, the civilian component of UNAMSIL is being strengthened with the deployment of additional political affairs and human rights officers, as well as the establishment of public information and civil affairs sections. The chief civil affairs officer has arrived in Freetown and has begun developing the programme of work, which should have its offices throughout the country. A senior Child Protection Adviser will be deployed shortly to ensure adequate and sustained attention to child rights and protection.

30. More than 200 military observers and a 15-member medical team are currently deployed at mission headquarters at Freetown, Hastings, Lungi, Port Loko, Bo, Kenema and Daru. Immediately after the adoption of Security Council resolution 1270 (1999), a United Nations technical team was dispatched to Sierra Leone in late October to assist the Observer Mission in preparing for the deployment of the mandated 6,000 United Nations troops. Despite the very tight timetable, preparation for the deployment of military contingents has progressed effectively, partly as a result of the excellent cooperation provided by the Government of Sierra Leone. By mid-November, reconnaissance parties from India and Kenya for the deployment of their troops had completed their tasks, and had drawn up plans for the deployment of the Indian and Kenyan battalions in Koidu/Kailahun and Makeni/Magburaka by December. The final decisions on deployment of various contingents will take into account security conditions on the ground. Meanwhile, the first contingent of 130 Kenyan troops arrived at Freetown on 29 November. Active preparations continue for the deployment of troops and military observers made available to UNAMSIL by the Governments of Nigeria, Ghana and Guinea. The Secretariat believes that it will be crucial to

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expedite the deployment of these military personnel. A status of forces agreement is being finalized at Headquarters and will shortly be submitted to the Government of Sierra Leone.

31. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the United Nations country team have continued to work on developing the modalities for the implementation of the strategic framework for Sierra Leone. An initial draft plan for the strategic framework approach is expected to be completed by the end of December.

32. On 19 November, I appointed Oluyemi Adeniji (Nigeria) as my Special Representative in Sierra Leone. Mr. Adeniji has most recently served as my Special Representative for the Central African Republic. I have also appointed Major-General Vijay Kumar Jetley (India) as Force Commander of UNAMSIL. Both men are expected to assume their duties at Freetown in the first half of December. I would like to pay special tribute to my outgoing Special Representative, Francis Okelo, who has discharged his duties under often very difficult conditions, and I am most grateful for his leadership during the peace process which included the signing of the Lomé Agreement.

#### VIII. OBSERVATIONS

33. Undeniably, some progress has been made in the implementation of the Lomé Agreement with the return of the RUF and AFRC leadership to Sierra Leone, the establishment of the Government of National Unity, the provisional registration of RUF as a political party, and a recent increase of the number of ex-combatants registering for the DDR programme.

34. However, serious human rights abuses, ceasefire violations, including fighting between RUF and AFRC, extensive movement of troops and weapons by the former and the targeting of humanitarian personnel give cause for very serious concern. The continued violence against the people of Sierra Leone and international personnel is unacceptable and perpetrators should expect to be held accountable for their actions. The RUF and AFRC leadership as well as all their local commanders should prove by their actions that they are indeed committed to the peace process, in particular to the complete cessation of hostilities and international human rights standards and humanitarian law, including the release of all abductees as specified in the Lomé Agreement.

35. Despite some improvements, the humanitarian crisis in Sierra Leone continues unabated. In addition, some national and international humanitarian personnel have suffered harassment, assault and even detention at the hands of the former rebel forces. The Lomé Peace Agreement clearly commits all former parties to the conflict to providing safe and unhindered access for humanitarian interventions. Yet the delivery of assistance continues to be obstructed by arbitrary clearance procedures and threats. This should stop.

36. While the United Nations expedites the deployment of its troops in Sierra Leone, ECOMOG is expected to continue to play a critical role in providing national security functions as well as assisting the DDR process, as envisaged in the Lomé Agreement. To this end, it will be required to maintain a credible

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force of several thousand troops. I would like to commend ECOMOG, once again, for its continued efforts in support of the Government and people of Sierra Leone. I therefore would like to renew my strong appeal to donors to provide ECOMOG with much-needed support in order to allow it the means to effectively perform its indispensable tasks.

37. I also should like to express my appreciation for the important involvement of regional leaders in the Sierra Leonean peace process, and I should like to encourage them to continue to support the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone, the international community and other stakeholders to bring peace to this battered country.

38. There is also an urgent need to strengthen and accelerate the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants and to enhance the coordination of these crucial activities. I welcome the progress made by the Government of Sierra Leone and the invaluable contributions of the donor community, especially the Government of the United Kingdom and the World Bank, in establishing the necessary demobilization facilities. I encourage all concerned to continue their efforts to build confidence among the parties, increase awareness of the procedures and benefits of the DDR programme and improve the links between the various steps in the programme. I have already asked UNAMSIL to step up its efforts in support of these crucial aspects of the peace process.

39. The commitments of the parties to the Lomé Agreement will be put to the test in the coming crucial period. Now that the main mechanisms for ceasefire monitoring and disarmament are in place, the responsibility rests with the leaders of the rebel movements to advance the peace process in Sierra Leone. The rebel movements now take part in the Government and should work in it towards a durable peace. I believe that any efforts in this regard will meet with the support of the international community. The United Nations, in close cooperation with ECOMOG, stands ready to do its part.

40. I should like, once again, to express my appreciation to my Special Representative, Francis Okelo, to the Chief Military Observer, Brigadier-General Subhash C. Joshi, and to all the military and civilian personnel of UNAMSIL for their unwavering commitment and efforts under difficult circumstances.

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6253



S254-

81. Record of Deaths 1 – 19 January 1999, Births and Deaths Registry, Freetown, Sierra Leone

DATA FROM  
BIRTHS AND DEATHS

The attached data is a copy of a data base prepared

by the Births of Deaths Office received today, Friday 16th May, 2003, from the Deputy Registrar, R. K. S. for certification at about 1545 hrs.

The original copy is retained by the Registrar for completion and submission, whenever required.

Moire benya (Investigator)

FROM — Moire benya

TO — David Gbonye, Para legal

16/5/03

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NAME OF DECEASED	AGE	SEX	CAUSE OF DEATH	DATE OF DEATH	NAME OF INFORMANT AND ADDRESS.
1 Ibrahim K. Bangura	AD	M	Gun shot injury	09-01-99	Issa Adam Conteh 22C Blackhall Road, Freetown
2 Bamba Johnny Conteh	53	M	Severe Gun shot wounds	09-01-99	Dr. J. D. Sandy Prisons Medical Service
3 Festina Davies	20	F	Gun shot wounds	08-01-99	Saidu Bangura, 5 Mountain Ave
4 Patrick T. Gbaya-Kokoy	4	M	Gun shot injury	06-01-99	David T. J. Gbaya-Kokoy 16, Sarape St, Freetown
5 Abdul Nuh Gwaneh	56	M	Gun shot wounds	21-01-99	Sylvanus Sawaneh - 3 Bright St Freetown.
6 Johannes M. James	84	M	Cerebral Haemorrhage	15-01-99	Deleyn C. Barber, 7F Hennessey St New England
7 Rev Isaac Macken	43	M	Gun shot wounds	12-01-99	Joseph Adem John - 2 Augusts Freetown
8 Eugenis Adem John	36	F	Gun shot wounds	12-01-99	Joseph Adem John - 2 Augusts Freetown
9 Euphemis Adem John	34	F	Gun shot wounds	12-01-99	Joseph Adem John - 2 Augusts Freetown
10 Joseph George	39	M	Bomb blast	15-01-99	Annette Louis - 6, Knipsells St - Freetown
11 Olu Gbajigbe John	81	M	Gun shot wounds	11-01-99	Harold Taylor - 2 Circular Rd
12 Waringa Wadi Williams	47	M	Gun shot injury	17-01-99	Susan Williams - 5, Deborah St, Murray Freetown
13 Sitta Kamara	AD	M	Gun shot wounds	08-01-99	Abibatu Kamara - 8F Asandun Freetown
14 Fatmata Silla	28	F	Bomb blast	15-01-99	Annette Louis - 6 Knipsells St.
15 Georgeas Drielly Campbell	74	F	Gun shot injury	22-01-99	Anthony Robbin - 61st - 19 Lumley St
16 Ishs Bangura	7	F	Gun shot wounds, Haemorrhage	06-01-99	Dr. Kabba Koita -
17 Samuel F. Williams	74	M	Gun shot injury	09-01-99	Alice Williams - 3, White St, Bfields Ma-faat Freetown
18 Cyrus Kanda Wright	32	M	Gun shot wounds	12-01-99	
19 Ernest Arthur French	68	M	Gun shot injury	14-01-99	Cecil French - 25 Dundas St Freetown
20 Bernard Samuel Bawa	48	M	Gun shot wounds	31-01-99	Nathaniel Bawie-Rote 4, Williams Freetown

NAME OF DECEASED	AGE	SEX	CAUSE OF DEATH	DATE OF DEATH	NAME OF NEXT OF KIN	ADDRESS
1 Jamesias Bangura	7	F	Gun shot injury	22-01-99	Nana Simbu-33	Javier St; Kissy
2 Mustapha Kamars	52	M	Gun shot wounds, injuries	29-01-99	Abdul A. Barpu-14	William St.
23 John P. F. Cawray	53	M	Gun shot injury	22-01-99	Lahai A. Cawray-Kipton	Police Bks
24 Joseph Roy-Macaulay	26	M	Gun shot wounds	31-01-99	Eric Macaulay-6	Kinsells St. F.I.T
25 Balogun A. Smith	55	M	Gun shot wounds	07-01-99	Aaron Smith-5	Huffman St; F.I.T
26 Bill Kangbo	65	M	Gun shot injury	08-01-99	Candace Thomas-44	Fornah Bay College
27 Musine Balogun Kacie	23	M	Gun shot injury	11-01-99	Mohamed L. Fillah-13	Upper Bombay St
28 PC 1910 Randolph Barpu	35	M	Gun shot wounds	07-01-99	Georgis Pratt-16	Allen St.
29 Amadu Kabba	30	M	Gun shot injury	07-01-99	Abdulai L. Fillah-16	Makamah Johnson St
30 Christian Sunday Roy Oluwole Odele	67	M	Gun shot injury	27-01-99	Georgis A. Benedict-29	Naimbasa St
31 Alhaji Abu Bakir Jumbang	39	M	Gun shot injury	18-01-99	Binta Jumbang-92	Kissy Rd; F.I.T
32 Prof. Mohamed Danyah	55	M	Gun shot injury	19-01-99	Moses J. Carew-24	Blackhall Rd; Kissy
33 Florence Danyah	56	F	Gun shot injury	19-01-99	Moses J. Carew-24	Blackhall Rd; Kissy
34 Onike Collier	73	F	Blast injury	29-01-99	Francis O. R. Collier-6	Cardew St; F.I.T
35 Saba George	9	M	Gun shot	20-01-99	Julius Dixon-1	Pine St; F.I.T
36 Monoh Koroma	58	M	Gun shot injury	15-01-99	John Barpu-28	Steward St. F.I.T
37 Mustapha Amin Khalil	52	M	Gun shot injury	20-01-99	Amin Khalil-35	Kissy Bye Pass Rd; Kissy
38 Frank Albert Kongo	61	M	Gun shot injury	21-01-99	John Sany-21	Kinsells Street. F.I.T
39 Alhaji Conteh	84	M	Gun shot wound	06-01-99	Alhaji Conteh-70	Lower Bombay St; F.I.T
40 Mohamed Savage	17	M	Gun shot injury	12-01-99	Abdul R. Savage-12	Fornah Bay Rd.
41 Haja Rakietu Alphsley	28	F	Burns	13-01-99	Abdul R. Savage-13	Fornah Bay Rd.
42 Sheriff Ode	68	M	Burns	19-01-99	Alhaji A. K. Ode-8	New St, Chine Town
43 Samuel Sindis Mpego	80	M	Gun shot injury	07-01-99	Jonathan L. Solomon-29	Bai Burch Road
44 Mamei Tucker	17	F	Gun shot injury	06-01-99	William R. Solomon-25	Bai Burch Rd

# NAME OF INFORMANT AND ADDRESS

DATE OF DEATH

CAUSE OF DEATH

AGE

NAME OF DECEASED

16 Fatmata Sesay

17 Desmond Davies

47 Augustine S. Kamars

48 SUPPC Gossans Karim

49 Gulaiman Sankoh

50 Emmanuel Williams

51 Johnson Squire

52 Ophelia Squire

53 SUP PC 2132 A.B. Conteh

54 Leonard Walker

55 Neneh Fadel Watfa

56 Francis Bucknor

57 Desmond Wilfred C. Pratt

58 Fatu Kamars

59 Hassan Sesay

60 Kadie Nosh

61 Maphelene Isata Mboms

62 Dennis Jackson-Williams

63 Richard P. Robinson

64 Sampah Conteh

65 Osman Ibrahim

66 Gbessan Conteh

67 Alie Margai

68 Janab Bundu-Conteh

Gun Shot

Gun Shot Injury

Gun Shot Injury

Gun Shot Injury

Gun Shot Injury

Gun Shot Injury

Gun Shot Wounds

Gun Shot Wounds

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07-01-99

07-01-99

22-01-99

22-01-99

06-01-99

08-01-99

06-01-99

21-01-99

09-01-99

09-01-99

22-01-99

Gideon B.K.N. Kuyembah (uncle)  
7, Metje Lane PH

John Davio (father) 95, Gembors Rd

Abraham S. Jans (Nephew) 92, Kissy Rd

Tianggay Karim (mother) Kington Hillie Rd

Mohamed Sajan (Nephew) 14, Taylor St, Wfha

Foko Wyse (Inquest) 38, Robert St

Peter Squire (Inquest) 36, Newcastle St

Peter Squire (father) 36, Newcastle St.

Saidh Conteh (Brother) 8, Lakeside Rd, Nfha

G. Oja Nixon (Brother) 20, Gantonment Rd

Osman Kabba (Nephew) 23, French Bay Rd.

Bimis Mansaray (Cousin) 147, Fadenbs Rd.

Matilda Pratt (wife) 4, William Street

Amadu G. Kamars (Cousin) 16, Skelton St.

Amadu G. Kamars (Cousin) 16, Skelton St.

Rose-Marie M'boms (Sister) 28, Lancaster Rd

Rose-Marie M'boms (Niece) 28, Lancaster Rd

Valentine Pratt (Nephew) 4, Kamars St.

Edith Robinson (Cousin) 1, Fetter Lane

Alie B. Karbo (uncle) 12, Kennedy St.

Chris Asie (Brother) 19, William St, Kissy

John Ode (Inquest) 19, William St, Kissy

John G.K. Conteh (uncle) 9, Albrecht

John G.K. Conteh (uncle) 9, Albrecht

John G.K. Conteh (uncle) 9, Albrecht

NAME	AGE	SEX	DATE OF BIRTH	DATE OF DEATH	CAUSE OF DEATH	RELATIVES
69 Sahpie Shellan Karbo	26	M		24/01/99	Gun shot wounds	Ibrahim N. Kamars (Cousin) 4 First St, F/T
70 Christian F. Roberts	53	M		26/01/99	Gun shot injury	Sarah C. Roberts (Wife) 3, Ranger St, F/T
71 Harold Albert Roberts	29	M		26/01/99	Gun shot wounds	Sarah C. Roberts (Mother) 3, Ranger St, F/T
72 S.T. Balla Mus Kamars	43	M		15/01/99	Gun shot injury	S. D. Kamars (Brother) Police HQ
73 Ahaji Idnis Abbas Karbo	40	M		01/99	Gun shot injury	Mohamed S.H. Kamars (Cousin) 4, 6 bothampest
74 Victor S.J. Walker	27	M		16/01/99	Gun shot injuries	Josephine Walker (Mother) 25 Old Railways Road
75 Thinde J. Langley	65	M		23/01/99	Gun shot injuries	Abdullah Langley (Brother) 6, Lower St, Wellington
76 Margaret Sherriff	50	F		25/01/99	Gun shot wounds	Emily Sherriff (Daughter) 2, Sanders St.
77 Winifred A. Abbas-Davies	56	F		09/01/99	Gun shot wounds	Sarah Thomas (Sister) 31, Upper Brook St, F/T
78 Abdula Saw	34	M		10/01/99	Gun shot injuries	Amadu Kamars (Informant) 7, Block Lane F/T
79 Osman Sesay	45	M		14/01/99	Gun shot wounds	Abdul Bangurs (Cousin) 14 William St
80 Mohamed Charm	21	M		15/01/99	Gun shot injuries	Rebecca Charm (Wife) 33A
81 Mamodu Samurs	10 months	M		07/01/99	Gun shot	Samuel Samurs (Uncle) 37, Grassfield, Lumley
82 Saqr Nasiru Gborie	48	M		14/01/99	Gun shot injuries	Samuel Gborie (Cousin) 43 William St, F/T
83 Tambo Amadu Gborie	15	M		14/01/99	Gun shot injuries	Samuel Gborie (Brother) 43 William St, F/T
84 Solomon T. Johnny	32	M		20/01/99	Gun shot injuries	Francis Gborie (Brother) 11, Seaside St, F/T
85 Francis Boyle	18	M		11/02/99	Gun shot injuries	Ebenezer Boyle (Father) 8, Seaside Square F/T
86 Harsa Nabieu	67	F		27/01/99	Butchered by rebels	Joseph Gborie (Brother) 37, Newcastle St, Kusa
87 Sheriff H. Sesay	43	M		07/01/99	Gun shot injuries	Saqqi T.G. Sesay (Brother) 14 Johnson St, Aberdeen
88 Mary Kamars	41	F		23/01/99	Gun shot injuries	Hannah, 15 Henneson St, F/T

NAME OF DECEASED	AGE	SEX	DATE OF DEATH	CAUSE OF DEATH	RELATIVE AND ADDRESS AT TIME OF DEATH
1 Daniel Cornelius Palmer	63	M	21/01/99	Gun shot injuries	Muzuph Davies (sister) 158 Rose St, Kissy
2 Allen Badara Kamara	45	M	20/01/99	Gun shot injuries	Abdul Kamma (step-father) 9, Horton Lane Pitt
31 Maddy Y. Kebe	34	M	09/01/99	Gun shot injuries	Alimamy Janda Kebe ( ) St. Joseph VOT Centre, Kussa
32 Kefis Williams	18	F	06/01/99	Gun shot injuries	Ann-Flare Vincent (mother) 35, Kervival St, Pitt
33 Moses A. Adu	43	M	23/01/99	Gun shot injuries	Wingate Adu (wife) 53, Pademba Rd. Pitt
34 Moses Fayis Stevens	31	M	21/01/99	Gun shot	Gilbert A. Stevens (car worker) 61, Jolly Terrace, Winton
35 Gumphe Kanna Leary	60	M	21/01/99	Gun shot	Franklyn Kanna Leary (son) 61, Thunder Hill, Kissy
36 SLP Sgt 1537 John Tokwa	35	M	07/01/99	Gun shot injuries	James Tokwa (brother) 6, George Brook Pitt
37 Daphne J.A. Kikoi	35	F	07/01/99	Gun shot wounds	Patrice Kikoi, 209 Mount Ansed Terrace
38 Manu Lappis Kamara	78	M	28/01/99	Gun shot	Rev. Darlington Morrison (son) 38, Liverpool St, Pitt
39 Amelia Cole	77	F	01/02/99	Butchered by rebels	Rev. Darlington Morrison (son) 38, Liverpool St, Pitt
40 Ramatu Gibrill	55	F	28/01/99	Gun shot	Hamman O.B. Gibrill (brother) 9, Kamanda Farm, Kissy
101 Phelix S. Mansaray	35	M	23/01/99	Gun shot	John Kamara (brother) 9, Kamanda Farm, Kissy
102 Fatmata Jomkwa	43	F	07/01/99	Gun shot	Today Gibson Jomkwa (son) 26, Confo valley, Kussa
103 Theodore B. Max-Peters	70	M	06/01/99	Gun shot	Elizabeth Max-Peters (wife) 45, Main Rd, Allen Farm
104 Samuel A. Kargbo	55	M	06/01/99	Gun shot	Gaston Kargbo (wife) 9, Lawson Lane, Pitt
105 Alayhie Davis Kamara	21	M	12/01/99	Gun shot injuries	Gaston Kargbo (son) 55, Adolphus St, Kissy
106 Mohamed Salim Kamara	38	M	21/01/99	Gun shot	Abdul A. Kargbo (son) 35, New site, Marylba
107 Aruna Manu Jambury	28	M	21/01/99	Gun shot	Alpha Kamara (father) 3, Eousas St, Keesee
108 Mohamed Aliou	28	M	22/01/99	Gun shot	Amadu Jambury (father) 3, Eousas St, Pitt
					Amadu Jambury (brother) 3, Eousas St, Pitt



NAME	AGE	SEX	TYPE OF INJURY	DATE OF INJURY	LOCATION OF INJURY
101 Mohamed A. Mansaray	39	M	Bomb Blast	11-01-99	UNISS Mansaray (Brother) 15, Embrose St. Pitt
110 Mariama Jalloh	22	F	Gun Shot Injury	08-01-99	Abu Bakar Bani (Informer) 21, Kamans Wake, Gampaha
111 Velma Turay	31	F	Gun shot wounds	07-01-99	Abu Isay (Cousin) Javies St. Kissy
112 Elizabeth Lakah	46	F	Gun shot wounds	07-01-99	Alhaji J. A. Laksh ( ) 6, Lek Turay Lane
113 Abu Bakar Deen	20	M	Gun shot	07-01-99	Abdul Karim Deen (Father) 6, Dgn St, G. Man.
114 Peter Placanley	33	M	Gun shot	06-01-99	Mary Pratt (mother) 24, Guard St, Pitt
115 Talibi Kamara	13	M	Gun shot	11/01/99	Abdulai Gilla
116 Kai Charles	23	M	Gun shot	06/01/99	Chief Tambs feika Kampahie (uncle) 19 Regent St
117 Tambs Simbo Kampa	13	M	Gun shot	06/01/99	Chief Tambs feika Kampa
118 Marié Mansaray	45	F	Gun shot	08/01/99	Abu Bakar Kampa (son) 1 East Brook Lane
119 Mohamed Kamars	50	M	Bomb blast	12/01/99	Alié I. Turay (uncle) 10, Emmanuel St, Pitt
120 Javida Kampa	28	M	Gun shot	12/01/99	Alié I. Turay (Brother) 10, Emmanuel St, Pitt
121 Alhaji Kamars	19	M	Gun shot	12/01/99	Alié I. Turay (Brother) 10, Emmanuel St
122 Yeabur Kampa	28	F	Gun shot	04/02/99	Alié I. Turay (Brother) 10, Emmanuel St
123 Usman B. Korum	32	M	Gun shot	17/01/99	Mohamed Anady Korum (Brother) 40 Byrne Lane, Wilkes
124 George D. Taylor	50	M	Gun shot	01/02/99	Velma Laura Thomas (sister) K <sup>10</sup> , French Bay College
125 Issa Kamars	65	M	Gun shot	22/01/99	Mohamed (Nephew) 20, Gty Rd, Wellington
126 Nathaniel Pratt	30	M	Gun shot	08/01/99	Augustus B. Pratt (father) 13, Water street, Capetown
127 Sidi Yannis	22	M	Gun shot	07/01/99	Mike Salis (Nephew) 14, Kamans St, G. Man.
128 Joseph Y. Conteh	27	M	Gun shot	10/01/99	Barbosh Ayushni Conteh (Father) 20, Fly St, Pitt
129 George D. Brown	13	M	G. shot	21/01/99	Geoffrey Thompson (stephen) 67 Wellington St
130 Katta Thrice	11	M	Gun shot	21/01/99	Thrice (Mother) 26, Morgan street, Pitt

1	Massa Bassie	48	M	Gun shot	21-01-99	Mamie Bahr (sister) 64, Forest St. #1
2	James N. D. Dho-Williams	66	M	Gun shot	11-01-99	Vickie Dho-Williams (son) 96, Dundas St. #1
3	Mohamed H. Karbo	19	M	Gun shot	9-01-99	Alpha Karbo (father) 1, Robert St. #1
4	Alusine Sankoh	47	M	Gun shot	21-01-99	Esther Sankoh (wife) 51, Davis St.
5	Desmond Parsons	37	M	Gun shot	06-01-99	Isiah Parsons (wife) 9, Nicol Lane, Kissy
6	Kassim Tegen forape	47	M	Gun shot	12-01-99	Tegen Kassim forape
7	David Carew	24	M	Gun shot	23-01-99	Ingham S. Carew (father) 10, Forest Lane
8	Ernest M. Coker	25	M	Gun shot	07-01-99	Josephine Coker (mother) 1, Fardemba Rd #1
9	Abn Sikkir Komars	44	M	Gun shot	25-01-99	Osman Turay (consin) 65, Fardemba Jun #1
10	Morjai Turay	43	M	Gun shot	19-01-99	Salamatu Turay (wife) 48, Blackhall Rd #1
11	Dehon Lonsos Jarawally	50	M	Gun shot	23-01-99	Paul Miss Jarawally (mother) 4, John St, Kissy
12	Torahim Turay	15	M	Gun shot	19-01-99	Salamatu Turay (mother) 48, Blackhall Rd.
13	Turaru Komars	23	M	Gun shot	22-01-99	Salamatu Turay (sister) 48, Blackhall Rd
14	Vetia Roberts	21	F	Gun shot injure	07-01-99	Mary Barnes (mother) 23, Benjamin Lane
15	Hannah Sessay	12	F	Gun shot injure	07-01-99	Mary Barnes (mother) 23, Benjamin Lane
16	Richard Komars	15	M	Gun shot	09-01-99	?
17	Alpha Osman Barrie	40	M	Gun shot	06-01-99	Amadi Jarawally (Informant) 25, Regent St.
18	Eugen Anarchie Abokey	14	M	Blast injure	11-01-99	?
19	Emmanuel Lonsos	45	M	Gun shot	14-01-99	David M. Charles - 21, Pyke St. #1

87. Speech by the President of Sierra Leone His Excellency. Alhaj Dr. Ahmd Tejan kabbah at the ceremony marking the conclusion and disarmament and the destruction of weapons Lungi, 18 January 2002.

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**Speech by the President of Sierra Leone  
His Excellency, Alhaji Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah  
at the ceremony marking the conclusion of  
disarmament and the destruction of weapons  
Lungi, 18 January 2002**

Never before since March 1996 when I took the solemn oath of office to lead this nation have I been so moved by a public ceremony as the one we are witnessing here today. It is indeed an honour and a great privilege for me to stand here and serve as host for this awe-inspiring declaration of peace in Sierra Leone.

Not too long ago, the flames of war were mercilessly consuming thousands of innocent lives and countless property in several parts of our country. Today, we are happy that those flames of war have been extinguished, and that now we are about to watch the flames of peace, destroy some of the implements of war. What a relief! The ceremony marks the symbolic conclusion of the disarmament process, and an historic expression of our deep sense of national triumph.

The presence of some of my colleagues, President John Kufour and so many Foreign and Defence Ministers underscores the significance of the occasion. I should, therefore, on behalf of the people of Sierra Leone, and on my own personal behalf, start by extending a warm welcome to you all. We also welcome the Executive Secretary of ECOWAS, Dr. Mohamed Chambers, and high level representatives of other leaders and heads of organizations who would have also liked to join us here today, but were unable to do so because of pressing commitments. I have no doubt that they also associate themselves with the spirit of this ceremony.

The conflict that has just formally ended was essentially an internal conflict. However, no one should underestimate its regional and international dimensions and implications. So let me touch briefly on the roles of ECOWAS, the United Nations and the rest of the international community.

Today, as we celebrate the dawn of lasting peace and security in Sierra Leone, we are also symbolically erecting a new milestone on the road to peace and stability in the West African sub-region. The events in the past ten to twelve years have shown that the proverbial 'we are our neighbour's keeper' has become more relevant to the situation in our sub-region.

To our sister states of ECOWAS, it is an understatement to say that you have given true meaning to the concept of collective regional security. The mandate that ECOWAS received from the UN Security Council in resolution 1132 (1997), under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, to enforce and monitor implementation of the arms and oil embargo against the rebel-military junta, was a landmark decision. It was an acknowledgement of the capacity of ECOWAS as an instrument of conflict resolution in the international system. It turned out to be one of the stepping stones towards the peace process in Sierra Leone.

I should like to pay special tribute to those States, members of ECOWAS, that have advanced the cause of peace in Sierra Leone, as troop contributors to ECOMOG; in particular, Nigeria, Guinea, Ghana and Mali; or as facilitators and hosts of peace talks, especially Cote d'Ivoire and Togo. To other states of the Community that demonstrated their solidarity with the people of Sierra Leone

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throughout the conflict, we salute you.

We remember those ECOMOG soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice of giving up their own lives so that our children can live in peace. We renew our assurances to their families and respective governments that their memories will for ever remain in our hearts. I would like to reassure you that every Sierra Leonean knows that without ECOWAS and its monitoring group, ECOMOG, the prospects for disarmament and peace would have been extremely bleak.

Let me however, point out, that notwithstanding the resounding success of ECOWAS in Sierra Leone, the organization is facing a serious challenge to its principal mission, namely "to promote regional integration in all fields of economic activity." There are still elements of threats to peace in our sub-region. These include the illicit transfer of arms and ammunition, the illicit trade in diamonds and other natural resources to fuel or prolong armed conflict and in the process reek havoc on innocent and defenceless civilians. These cruel and destabilizing activities are an anomaly. They continue to impede development. They must be eliminated so that we can devote all our energy, collectively, to the task of lifting our peoples out of the bondage of abject poverty.

As we watch a collection of arms and ammunition go up in flames, we must remind ourselves of the need to faithfully respect the ECOWAS Moratorium on the Importation, Exportation and Manufacture of Light Weapons in West Africa. We must see the Moratorium as both a security mechanism, and a catalyst of economic and social development in West Africa. Sierra Leone wholeheartedly endorsed the action taken last July to extend the Moratorium for another three years.

Excellencies, please allow me on this occasion to appeal to all members of ECOWAS and the inter-state groupings within the Community, for a new commitment not only to the principles of good neighbourliness, but more importantly to the ideals of brotherhood. We, the leaders of our respective nations in the sub-region often refer to each other as brothers. Let us use the success that we are celebrating today as a source of inspiration to work harder in strengthening the family and other ties that bind us as one great community of peoples.

Excellencies, distinguished guests:

The people of Sierra Leone are equally grateful to the United Nations and the rest of the international community, for their support in making this celebration possible. We acknowledge that long before the outbreak of the rebel war, many of your representatives were here in this country as partners in development, helping us to take care of the health and welfare of our children; working hand in hand with our own nationals to construct roads and bridges, equip schools and hospitals, develop high yielding seeds for greater food production; and building the capacity of Sierra Leoneans to be economically self-sufficient.

In the course of the war, international organizations provided essential humanitarian relief to thousands of Sierra Leonean refugees and the internally displaced. They have also lent their support in rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes. We must confess though that there were times in the course of the armed conflict when many of our people thought that we were being abandoned, or that our cry for help was perhaps not loud enough to prod the world to provide the quality and quantum of response that our precarious situation required. There were other occasions when the average Sierra Leonean felt that repeated requests for urgent international assistance to enable ECOMOG to do the job would never materialize. Secretary-General Kofi Annan once had to make a plea that the international community must not fail the people of Sierra

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Leone.

However, as I often observe, Sierra Leone has tested the capacity of the United Nations, and indeed the international community, to respond to the major challenges of our times in the areas of peacekeeping, humanitarian relief, the protection of human rights and the administration of justice. Your overall response to those challenges has been extraordinary. This is reflected in the operations of UNAMSIL, in the activities of such agencies as UNHCR and UNICEF, and more recently in the decision to establish the Special Court. For these and other forms of assistance, we are profoundly grateful. Without the contribution of the various organizations and agencies, governmental and non-governmental, most of us would not have lived to see this glorious day.

In thanking all countries that have contributed troops and to UNAMSIL, let me also on this occasion renew our expression of deepest sympathy to the families and governments of the UNAMSIL peacekeepers who lost their lives in the service of the United Nations on our soil.

To the United Nations and the international community, I must reiterate that the process of disarmament is formally over. However, the equally formidable tasks of reintegration and rehabilitation have only just begun. In this connection, I wish to draw your attention to the recent observation by Secretary-General Kofi Annan that "the limited availability of reintegration opportunities for ex-combatants, as a result of inadequate funds, remains a source of serious concern." We could not agree with him more.

The international community cannot afford to create another feeling of abandonment in the minds of Sierra Leoneans, especially the young ex-combatants and those who could be described as non-combatants. We therefore appeal to the international community to remain engaged in our efforts to consolidate the peace in Sierra Leone. We know from experience that the timeliness and level of international assistance often determine the course of events in conflict and post-conflict situations. We continue to count on your support.

Excellencies, distinguished guests:

Sierra Leone has many friends within the international community. But we also have some very very good and faithful friends; friends whom we are obliged to single out for special commendation by name on an occasion such as this. I refer to the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the United States of America and the Peoples Republic of China. The Governments and peoples of these friendly States deserve separate chapters in the history of our transition from war to peace. As the old adage goes, "a friend in need is a friend indeed."

Now, to you my compatriots, this is the day we have all been patiently waiting for. As I told you two Sundays ago, the rest of the world has been impressed by our resilience. Your courage has been exemplary. You fought hard, not merely to defend your right to live but also to uphold the principles of democratic governance and the rule of law. A few individuals declared war and used others to wage and prolong the senseless war. We continue to maintain that your response was an act of legitimate self-defence.

We have learned the hard way that the paths to disarmament and peace are not paved with gold. There was considerable loss of life and destruction of property. We encountered obstacles of various dimensions, such as intransigence, bad faith, greed, fear, apprehension, and in some instances financial constraints. There were inordinate delays and detours on the road. Today, we can take pride in the fact that we have at last arrived at a stage where for the first time in more

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than ten years, we can confidently speak about real peace and security.

This ceremony marking the symbolic conclusion of disarmament, and in celebration of peace, is so important for every one of us, that we intend to replicate it in other parts of the country over the next several days. Many of those who are not present here today will also have the opportunity to witness and be part of the celebration of this dramatic change in the history of Sierra Leone.

Fellow compatriots as the celebration continues, we are about to face our first major challenge in the area of peaceful political transition, namely Presidential and Parliamentary elections. The elections will test our ability to apply the new culture of peace that we recently embraced in our relations with each other. The forthcoming electoral process will test our patriotism, our determination to put armed conflict behind us, to renounce violence as a means of bringing about political or any other change in this country. If we really appreciate peace, we should live and practice peace.

Let me take this opportunity to reiterate that election is not a war. The war is over. What we are about to embark upon is a friendly contest. Election is a process by which we should freely and peacefully choose those who we believe are qualified to assume the heavy responsibility of serving this nation.

I am confident that guided by the lessons of the past ten years, and inspired by this symbolic but momentous occasion we are witnessing today, the forthcoming elections will be free and fair, and will be the most peaceful in the history of our beloved country.

Fellow compatriots, another test that we must pass is in the area of reconciliation and justice. We must recognize that justice and reconciliation are major components of peace. Furthermore, the administration of justice is an integral part of the process of national reconciliation. If we really want to consolidate the peace, if we really want to facilitate the process of national reconciliation, we must be prepared to deal effectively with the trauma, the emotional pain resulting from that bitter conflict. One principal institution designed for this purpose is of course the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC). We should all look forward to its proceedings, and the outcome of its work.

And speaking of reconciliation brings me to the issue of the Special Court which, I must emphasize, is part of the process of national reconciliation. One cannot speak about the need for national reconciliation, and at the same time ignore or dismiss the moral and constitutional imperative of upholding the rule of law. The Special Court is about accountability. It is about justice. I should add however, that justice is not merely an act of punishment, of revenge or of retribution. In our situation it is a means of dealing with impunity. It is also a means of ensuring that at all times, the human rights of every individual, including those who are caught up in armed conflict, are respected and protected.

Excellencies, distinguished guests, fellow Sierra Leoneans,

On this auspicious occasion, I have spoken about peace in Sierra Leone and the roles of our sub-regional organization, the United Nations and the rest of the international community, as well as our own effort in securing the peace that we are here to celebrate. I spoke about arms, about war, and about the need for peaceful political change through free and fair elections. I also dwelt on what I consider our collective responsibility to cooperate in consolidating the gains we have made through, among other things, such components of peace as justice, the rule of law, protection of

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human rights, national reconciliation and the maintenance of an open society.

I must pause here to explain the concept of an open society. An open society and civil society are often confused with each other. Actually, a healthy civil society is part of an open society, but only a part. We are told that an open society also needs a democratic government and a private sector that is independent of the government. To safeguard these elements it needs the rule of law.

We must note however, that peace and reconciliation cannot be imposed, it cannot be decreed, and it cannot be established by legislation or by commission. Peace and forgiveness must come from the hearts and minds of the people concerned, namely, us Sierra Leoneans.

Excellencies, distinguished ladies and gentlemen:

The main thrust of my remarks could be summarized in the following profound words of wisdom from His Holiness Pope John Paul II. They were addressed to the diplomatic corps accredited to the Holy See four years ago this month. His Holiness said:

"If violent attainment of power becomes the norm, if insistence on ethnic consideration continues to override all concerns, if democratic representation is systematically put aside, if corruption and arms trade continue to rage, then Africa will never experience peace and development, and future generations will mercilessly judge these pages of African history."

The message was for Africa, from someone of high repute who sees himself as a friend of Africa. I believe that it is also appropriate for this particular gathering.

Thank you once again for your presence and support in our continued search for sustainable peace, security and the development of this country.