

752.) SCSL-04-15-T  
(27127 - 27525)

**THE SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE**

**BEFORE:**

Justice Bankole Thompson, Presiding

Justice Pierre Boutet

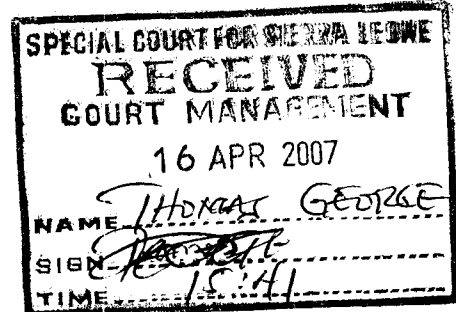
Justice Benjamin Itoe

Acting

Registrar: Herman von Hebel

Date filed: 16<sup>th</sup> April 2007

27127



The Prosecutor

-v-

Issa Hassan Sesay

Morris Kallon

Augustine Gbao

Case No: SCSL-2004-15-T

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**PUBLIC**

**SESAY FILING OF DOCUMENTS IN COMPLIANCE WITH  
CONSEQUENTIAL ORDERS CONCERNING THE PREPARATION AND THE  
COMMENCEMENT OF THE DEFENCE CASE**

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**Office of the Prosecutor**

James C. Johnson

Peter Harrison

Mohammed Bangura

**Defence**

Wayne Jordash

Sareta Ashraph

**Defence Counsel for Kallon**

Shekou Touray

Charles Taku

Melron Nichol-Wilson

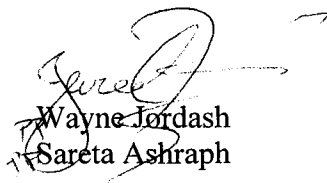
**Defence Counsel for Gbao**

Andreas O'Shea

John Cammegh

1. The Sesay Defence Team (the “Defence”) files this document and its attached Annexes in compliance with the Consequential Orders concerning the Preparation and the Commencement of the Defence Case.<sup>1</sup>
2. Annex A of this document sets out the ‘core’ and ‘back-up’ witness list of all witnesses that the Defence intends to call along with relevant data requested by the Trial Chamber, in compliance with Orders 1-5.
3. The Defence is continuing to reduce its witness list but due to the inadequacies of resources (personnel), it has not been possible to dedicate more time to interview witnesses in the provinces.
4. The result of this is that a number of interviews are currently taking place in Freetown and the process of re-assessment of witnesses and their suitability for the core list is an ongoing process. The Defence will keep all parties informed of changes to its core lists as they occur.
5. Annex B is filed in compliance with Order 6. It sets out the amended evidentiary chart which traces the evidence of the defence witnesses to specific paragraphs of the Indictment.

Dated 16<sup>th</sup> day of April 2007

  
Wayne Jordash  
Sareta Ashraph

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<sup>1</sup> SCSL-04-15-T-746, 28<sup>th</sup> March 2007.

## **ANNEX A**

## Sesay Defence Witness Chart

In compliance with Order 1(a) of the Scheduling Order  
Concerning the Preparation and the Commencement of the Defence Case

### CORE WITNESS LIST

#### Bombali witnesses

	DIS No	Description of expected testimony	Para Indictment	of Indictment counts	Estimated time for testimony (chief)	Language
1.	001	<p>The Witness is a civilian based in Makeni in 1999. Sesay was based in Makeni while Superman was based in Lunsar. Superman ordered an attack on Sesay after Sesay refused to burn down Makeni. Following the attack, Superman took control of Makeni and started raping, looting, and burning. Superman planned to kill Sesay in the Witness' presence. Upon Sesay's return to Makeni he warned his soldiers not to harass civilians, but after his second absence, Gibril Massaquoi began recruiting children to fight. Gibril Massaquoi was not taking orders from Sesay.</p> <p>Members of the RUF attacked the UN peacekeepers in Makeni but Sesay was not in Makeni at the time and when he arrived, was very angry with those who had perpetrated the attack.</p>	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 15, 16, 17, 18	3 hrs	Krio

2.	003	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The Witness lived in Makeni when the RUF attacked and drove ECOMOG out in December 1998. ECOMOG fled to Manga. The Witness is disabled and explained to the RUF that he and the other disabled men and women needed assistance. He was given bags of bulger to distribute amongst the men. Later Sesay gave him and another disabled friend food and money.</p> <p>Under the RUF, life in Makeni was good, children attended school and business carried on. A Kamajor was punished for killing a woman. There was no harassment of civilians when Sesay in command of Makeni; Sesay would discipline soldiers who harassed civilians.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio
3.	004	<p>Sesay was based in Makeni from sometime in 1999 up to 2000. Sesay came to Makeni as ECOMOG pulled out. The Witness had fled during the fighting but the RUF asked the civilians to come home. Sesay called the town to a meeting and said he had come for peace. Sesay maintained strong discipline of his men in town and the relationship between civilians and fighters was good while Sesay was in command.</p> <p>There were three different groups in Makeni at that time: AFRC, STF and the RUF. Only the RUF operated under Sesay. There were conflicts between the groups and within the groups and the AFRC and STF were not taking orders from Sesay and were badly behaved. Witness heard about a fight between Superman and Sesay in Makeni.</p>	11, 13, 20, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 12, 15, 16, 17, 18	5 hrs	Krio

		<p>When Sesay was in command of Makeni, fighters did not harass civilians or it would be reported to Sesay who would ensure that the fighter was disciplined. The Witness gives an example of Sesay retrieving a civilian's car from a fighter and having the fighter punished. Sesay also took care to provide support to religious institutions in Makeni. For example, Sesay donated mats and books to the mosque through the G5.</p> <p>The Witness saw members of the RUF attack the UN peacekeepers in Makeni and can testify that Sesay was not in Makeni at the time. Sesay appeared some days after the attack and ordered that the peacekeepers' property be returned to them.</p> <p>The Witness was present at the final disarmament ceremony in Makeni where Sesay and President Kabbah disarmed.</p> <p>The Witness never saw Sesay with child combatants and does not know of any civilians who were taken from Makeni to Kono to mine.</p>				
4.	005	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The Witness is a civilian based in Makeni. When Sesay was in command of Makeni, he ordered that there was no harassment of civilians. Those who disobeyed would face the penalty of their own law. The Witness knows of Sesay taking a sick old man to the hospital and paying his medical bills. Sesay also offered security to the Witness for protection of his property about 2 weeks after the UN attack. The Witness did not see Sesay in Makeni on the day of the attack. When Sesay was in command of</p>	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 15, 16, 17, 18	4 hrs	Krio

29132

		Makeni, he patrolled the streets personally to ensure normal civilian life. Sesay helped rehabilitate schools and mosques.				
5.	007	<b>92 bis</b> The Witness was a resident of Makeni. During the time that Makeni was under Superman, civilians suffered a lot from the actions of their men. Following the entry of Sesay as commander in Makeni, civilians were assured security from harassment and soldiers were disciplined for such behavior.	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio
6.	009	The Witness is an ex-CDF fighter who fled Makeni in late 1998 when the RUF entered. The Witness returned to Makeni after receiving a letter signed by Sesay, requesting that all natives of Makeni return home. The Witness returned and presented himself. The Witness was never harassed. Some RUF wanted to burn and loot Makeni but Sesay would not allow it. Sesay was very strict in preventing crimes in Makeni and taking care of civilians. The Witness worked with Sesay in Makeni taking care of CDF members who surrendered to the RUF.	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio
7.	010	<b>92 bis</b> The Witness is a civilian who lived in Makeni in the later years of the war. Three days after the RUF took Makeni in 1998, Sesay held a meeting with the townspeople at which he promised to protect the life and property of civilians. He protected the civilian population in Makeni and punished fighters who committed offences. Sesay provided mats for the mosques and fuel for generators.	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio
8.	011	The Witness is a civilian who lived in Makeni in the later	11, 13, 23, 34,	Counts 1-18 but	4 hrs	Krio

		<p>years of the war. Sesay came into Makeni when the RUF took over the township. Sesay provided furniture to schools, and seed rice to farmers across Bombali district. Sesay protected civilians in contrast to the SLAs who were also in Makeni. Sesay held a meeting of all the townspeople, where he informed the people of his intention to prevent any harassment or other offences.</p> <p>Superman attacked Sesay in Makeni from Lunsar causing Sesay to flee. Superman and his men as well as the SLAs then terrorised the townspeople, who fled into the bush. Sesay then returned and drove Superman and the soldiers back to Lunsar. Peace was restored in Makeni. Later, Sesay left for Kono.</p> <p>A few months later, UN peacekeepers were attacked by RUF soldiers. Sesay came back to Makeni from Kono and was unhappy with the treatment of the peacekeepers.</p> <p>In 2000-2001, Sesay provided money and supplies for the school in Makeni.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 83	particularly Counts 15, 16, 17, 18		
9.	015	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The Witness was a resident of Makeni in the later years of the war. Sesay saved Makeni and brought the RUF to disarmament. None of the allegations from the Indictment occurred in Makeni under Sesay's command, and any soldier accused of such offences was disciplined. Sesay provided seed rice to the civilians for farming. Witness heard that Sesay was not in Makeni when the UN attacked.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio
10.	017	The Witness lived in Makeni as a civilian when the RUF	23, 34, 36, 37,	Counts 1-18 but	4 hrs	Krio

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		<p>re-captured Makeni in late 1998. When the RUF entered Makeni, Sesay called all civilians to return from the bush to their homes. The Witness carried this message to people in the bush and life began to return to normal. During meetings, Sesay warned his fighters not to harass civilians (no raping, looting). With respect to non violation of women, fighters would have to go through the traditional channels and discuss marriage with the family. Consent would have to be obtained</p> <p>Sesay provided civilians with food and medicine, and opened a hospital. Life was better under Sesay then it is now. Sesay told the religious leaders to pray for peace and provided schools with the resources to re-open. Sesay attended funerals and paid his respects.</p> <p>Later, Sesay informed the citizens of Makeni that he was being transferred to Kono under the instruction of Sankoh. Upon his departure, civilians started being harassed.</p> <p>Sesay was not in Makeni during the attack on UN peacekeepers, which was carried out by other members of the RUF. Sesay arrived a few days after the attack and accused the offending RUF of spoiling the peace process. Sesay took them to return all the UN's property and took them away to arrange their release.</p>	38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 83	particularly Counts 15, 16, 17, 18		
11.	018	<p>The RUF entered Makeni, where the Witness then lived, in December 1998. A few days later, the Witness returned to Makeni on instructions that it was safe for civilians to return to their homes. The rebels helped to arrange with the local imams to pray for peace, which was done occasionally. Sesay used to provide food and money to</p>	11, 13, 20, 22, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 15, 16, 17, 18	4 hrs	Krio

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		<p>civilians at the mosques. Sesay used to protect all civilians from harassment from soldiers, but especially the imams, who were holy men. During Ramadan, Sesay donated cash and food for the Muslims. The RUF's G5 in Makeni were responsible for the civilians. Civilians were using passes to move in the area.</p> <p>The RUF were not in complete control of the town as STF groups and SLA groups were also there. The RUF was under Sesay while the STF were under Brigadier Mani and General Bropleh. They did not seem to be working well together and would sometimes fight. Sesay said at the time that he was not able to control the STF.</p> <p>Any soldier that committed the crimes alleged on the Indictment was punished by Sesay. The Witness served on the Cease-fire Monitoring</p> <p>The Witness states that members of the RUF attacked the UN peacekeepers at different locations in Makeni. Sesay was not in Makeni at the time – he was in Kono. The RUF said that the UN had forced men to disarm.</p>				
12.	020	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The Witness came to know of Sesay when the RUF took over Makeni as the Witness was resident there. Sesay held a meeting at which he told his soldiers not to harass civilians. Some fighters were planning to burn down Makeni, but Sesay stopped them. Later on, some RUF fighters then attacked Sesay, but he was able to escape to Magburaka. The Witness heard that Sesay later went to Kono.</p>	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 15, 16, 17, 18	3 hrs	Krio

		Sesay was not in Makeni at the time of the attack on UN peacekeepers. He arrived afterward and ordered his men to release the peacekeepers so as not to spoil the peace process.				
13.	024	<p>The RUF attacked Makeni and flushed ECOMOG out in December 1998. The Witness lived in Makeni as a civilian at the time. Sesay returned to him a vehicle that was taken during the capture.</p> <p>The Witness states that Superman attacked Sesay in Makeni and drove him out. Superman then assumed command in Makeni. At that time Superman, Gibril Massaquoi, Bai Bureh, and Komba Gbudema were molesting civilians. Life was very difficult for civilians. Sesay later returned and informed the townspeople and villagers to return to their homes, and life became normal.</p> <p>Sesay held a meeting following the arrival of the UN peacekeepers in Makeni and informed civilians to report any problems to these peacekeepers. He later informed the townspeople that he was being re-assigned to Kono.</p> <p>One evening after Sesay's departure, the Witness encountered a member of the RUF in a UN vehicle proclaiming that he attacked the UN peacekeepers. The Witness states that a message was sent to Kono.</p> <p>Sesay came to Kono after the UN had been attacked and was crying and saying that the members of the RUF who had done this had spoiled the peace process. Sesay instructed all the property taken from the peacekeepers to be returned. There was a public argument between Sesay</p>	22, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 15, 16, 17, 18	5 hrs	Krio

		and the members of the RUF subsequently engaged in an argument.				
14.	026	<p>The RUF entered Magburaka in 1998 causing the Witness to flee for three months. The Witness normally lived in Magburaka at the time. The RUF higher authorities called for the return of people to the township and so the Witness returned with his family.</p> <p>Sesay called a meeting of the townspeople and told the attendees that he was there to bring peace and that the word should be passed that people were free to return to their homes without harassment. He also advised the civilians to report any harassment by soldiers to him and those soldiers would be disciplined.</p> <p>Commerce and life returned to normal. For example, the market was open in Makeni and people were trading with no problems.</p> <p>The Witness knows of an incident after the RUF came in 1998 where a fighter took some rice and other goods from civilians. The civilians reported it and pointed out the fighter to the people in charge of dealing with those problems. The fighter was flogged, made to return the goods and apologise to the civilians. Under Sesay the RUF and civilians had a good relationship</p> <p>Superman launched an attack on Sesay and Sesay fled. Life under Superman's command was very bad. Witness had his shoes stolen by a fighter. When Sesay returned to Makeni, civilians danced in the streets.</p>	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 83,	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 12, 15, 16, 17, 18	4 hrs	Krio

		<p>Sesay left Makeni for Kono much later on. One day, the Witness saw a land rover full of RUF soldiers coming from Makeni with the story that UN peacekeepers were trying to forcibly disarm them. The following day there was heavy firing from the Arabic College in Magburaka. A few days later Sesay came from Kono and ordered the release of captured UN peacekeepers along with their property.</p> <p>The Witness saw no child soldiers with the RUF while Sesay was in charge. Children would be around but none of them were armed.</p>				
15.	027	<p>The RUF took-over Makeni in 1998 and the Witness fled to Yalie-Sander. A RUF commander informed the Witness and others to return home and so the Witness did. The Witness was without food and petitioned the commander for food, and he supplied "three dozen rice," cooking salts, and ten thousand Leones.</p> <p>The Witness later went to Sesay to discuss the opening of a school in Makeni as there were many children in the town who had nothing to do and the Witness feared they might try to join the RUF. Sesay replied that any RUF commander or fighter that attempted to recruit children in Makeni would be dealt with severely. He gave the go-ahead for the school opening and provided the Witness with money and supplies for the school. Later Sesay provided money to rent a building for the school.</p> <p>Education was free as well as medical treatment. Sesay stayed in Makeni until the end of 1999. The Witness never saw Sesay with any child soldiers – his men were all adults.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68	Counts 1-18 but particularly Count 12	3 hrs	Krio

16.	030	<b>92 bis</b> The Witness is a civilian who lived in Makeni in 1998-1999. Sesay supported the Our Lady of Fatima school in Makeni during his time in command there. He provided money and boards to the school, and provided protection from any harassment.	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	2 hrs	Krio
17.	031	<b>92 bis</b> The Witness is a civilian who lived in Makeni in 1998-1999. Sesay would not allow any of his fighters to harass civilians in Makeni. Fighters who wished to marry women in Makeni needed the consent of the woman's family. Sesay provided support to the mosques of Makeni. The only problem in Makeni, which forced Witness to flee, was the government helicopter gunship that killed people in and around Makeni.  Members of the RUF attacked the UN peacekeepers. Sesay was no longer in command of Makeni at that stage and was no longer based there. Sesay came after a few days, condemned the attack, and instructed the peacekeepers to be released with their property.	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 15, 16, 17, 18	4 hrs	Krio
18.	034	<b>92 bis</b> The Witness' car was taken from him on December 29, 1998. The Witness reported the matter to Sesay, who promised to get it back. Before he was able to do so, Sesay was attacked by Superman and fled. However, when Sesay returned to Makeni, he kept his promise and returned the car two years later	34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	2 hrs	Krio
19.	041	<b>92 bis</b>	36, 37, 38, 39,	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio

		<p>The Witness served as a fighter in the CDF forces. In 1998, RUF forces captured Makali from the CDF and the Witness fled. A friend sent word to the Witness that there was a request from the chieftdom authorities for him and his forces to peacefully return as the RUF wanted peace. Upon his return to Makali, the Witness and his men surrendered their arms at the insistence of RUF commanders.</p> <p>After a few days, the Witness met Sesay who told the Witness there was nothing to fear. There was no harassment under Sesay and any such acts were reported to him and immediate action was taken. Sesay's laws (RUF laws) were even extended to the Witness's men.</p>	41, 42, 43, 44			
20.	043	<p><b>92 bis</b> In February 1998, fighters passed through Makeni as they were being flushed from Freetown by ECOMOG.</p> <p>A few days later, the Witness observed fighters coming from the Freetown road escorting a wounded man. The fighters informed the Witness that the wounded man was their commander Sesay. They then departed to an unknown location. The AFRC troops had already looted the city before the arrival of Sesay and his men. ECOMOG forces then re-took Makeni.</p>	36, 37, 38. 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 81	Counts 1-14 but particularly 14	2 hrs	Krio
21.	046	<p><b>92 bis</b> The RUF entered Makali in 1998/9 and told the people that they were there for peace and that they should not flee, and additionally that Kamajors should lay-down their arms.</p> <p>After this statement had been made, the Witness advised</p>	36, 37, 38. 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	4 hrs	Krio

	<p>the people of Makali to return from their hiding places in the bush. The RUF told the people during a meeting that they are honouring the peace accord and there was no need to run. They also planned a second meeting to form a peace committee between fighters and civilians. The RUF then moved on to Magburaka and advised the civilians to stay.</p> <p>The Witness was involved with the peace committee. Following the formation of the committee, Sesay ordered the fighters not to harass any civilians. All problems between fighters and civilians were reported to the peace committee and a G-5 commander then settled the matter.</p> <p>Sesay later visited Makali and told the Witness to find a place where they could establish a school. They then provided boards and school materials to run the school. However, harassment from the Kamajors prevented the school from fully functioning.</p> <p>If a RUF fighter caused any problems for the civilians, the fighter would be severely dealt with – Sesay was very strict in ensuring his men remained disciplined.</p> <p>Sesay advised the people to begin agriculture, and the townspeople began swamp farming. Kamajors sometimes attacked the farmers and RUF fighters wished to fight back, but Sesay prevented them from any counter-attack as it would breach the cease-fire.</p> <p>A fighter once ate a woman's groundnuts without paying and upon inquiring about the act, the Witness was himself accosted by the fighter. When Sesay heard about the</p>				
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		issue he arrested the fighter in Magburaka and action was taken against him.				
22.	060	<p><b>92 bis</b> The Witness met Sesay after the RUF took over Makali. Initially the Witness had fled into the bush with other civilians, but returned on hearing it was safe. Sesay welcomed the people and told them that they should feel free and his presence in Makeni is for peace and development and that the war will end soon.</p> <p>Sesay provided of seedlings of rice since the people had nothing to live off to survive. Sesay also provided food, medicine, money for the workers. Farming was left in the hands of the town's people. Today there is large quantity of harvest left due to the good thinking of Sesay and the chiefdom was not harmed by the RUF movement.</p> <p>The Witness never heard any allegations against Sesay for looting, raping forced labor, burning houses, killing civilians, harassment and forced marriages. Sesay advised his men and entire RUF movement about their commitment to peace and so they behaved themselves. Sesay was a strict man.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio
23.	103	<p><b>92 bis</b> The Witness was a fighter in the Civil Defence Forces in Masingbi in July 1995. The CDF was fighting alongside with the ECOMOG against the RUF rebels.</p> <p>The Witness explains that in December 1998, when the RUF attacked Mabekoh, a village on the highway close to Masingbi, the CDF went there to fight them. The RUF</p>	34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	4 hrs	Krio

	<p>bypassed them and attacked Masingbi and captured the CDF fighters.</p> <p>The Witness explains that before and during the capture by the RUF troop, nobody was killed or molested among the CDF men. While the Witness was being registered by the RUF, the Witness and others saw Sesay who was coming in from Kono. Sesay addressed them, advised them to stay in Masingbi and that said he was going to Makeni but would return in a few days. Sesay left to Makeni and assigned another RUF to keep control of Masingbi. The Witness heard Sesay ordering him to prevent harassment and molestation of civilians. However the RUF commander did not listen and harassed member of the CDF.</p> <p>When Sesay came back a week later, the Witness told him about the commander's behaviour. Sesay also heard people around testifying that they had been harassed by the commander. Sesay sought to discipline the commander but the man ran away.</p> <p>Later, during a meeting in Masingbi for both combatants and civilians, Sesay asked the Witness to go into the bushes and tell the people to return to their places. Sesay provided the Witness, the civilians and others with salt, medicine, magi and husk rice to do farming, as the highway leading from Freetown down to the provinces was blocked by ECOMOG.</p> <p>Early 1999, the Witness attended a meeting held by Sesay. Sesay told the civilians not to be afraid and that they were here for peace. He set up a civilian</p>				
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27/4/14

		<p>administration in Makeni, with MPs, and G5. The Witness talks about the fight between Sesay and Rambo on the one side and Superman on the other side. Sesay return to Makeni after the signing of the Lomé Accord. The Witness helped the civilians with their private farming.</p> <p>After the signing of the Lomé Peace Accord, Sesay went to Masingbi. He told the people that they should respect the Accord and that the fighters who did not want to disarm would be brought to the UN.</p>				
24.	110	<p>The Witness was buying cassava in a village close to Makeni, when she heard firing in the direction of Makeni: the RUF was attacking Makeni. After the attack, the Witness saw some RUF fighters in vehicles looking for displaced people from Makeni and encouraging them to go back to their home.</p> <p>The Witness went to the market the next day without being harassed from any RUF fighters. Later on, the Witness went to the outskirts of Makeni, where Sesay was telling the people that he was committed to peace.</p> <p>The Witness explains that Sesay was not in Makeni when the UN peacekeepers were attacked; he was in Kono. The Witness says that Sesay gave the citizens care, peace and protection.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 15, 16, 17, 18	3 hrs	Krio
25.	139	<p>The Witness had been based in Makeni since the war started and was in Makeni as the SLAs and RUF were driven from the town to the bush by ECOMOG. The Witness says that the SLAs were out of control, looting and harassing people and that they were not taking any</p>	11, 13, 20, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 81	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 12, 14	5 hrs	Krio

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		<p>orders. The RUF were more disciplined and were accepting orders. When ECOMOG took over Makeni, some of the SLAs stayed and both ECOMOG and the SLAs were harassing civilians – there was no peace in Makeni at that time.</p> <p>Later on the RUF took over Makeni and drove out the ECOMOG and the SLAs. RUF sent messages to the villages that they had come to liberate us. After a week, Sesay came to Makeni. The SLAs who remained were still causing trouble in the town but the RUF were disciplined. It appeared that the SLAs were not taking orders from the RUF – they did not seem to be under anyone's command; they were just on a rampage. Even when Sesay was in Makeni, the SLAs would not take commands from him and continue to harass the civilians. Eventually Sesay ordered his men to attack them and push them out.</p> <p>The RUF protected the civilians in the town and some civilians joined them willingly. They organised football games, galas and provided a generator for electricity. Businesses in Makeni were open and the nightclubs were running. Life was good except for attacks from ECOMOG alpha jets. The RUF under Sesay was very disciplined.</p> <p>The Witness never saw any child soldiers with the RUF. There were some children doing domestic work like laundry or fetching water as they do in peace time but they were not being forced.</p>				
26.	140	The Witness was in Makeni throughout the war. The rebels took over Makeni during the AFRC government and then ECOMOG pushed them out. The rebels returned in	11, 13, 20, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44,	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts	5 hrs	Krio

09446

	<p>December 1998. The Witness went outside and saw ECOMOG firing in the air. The Witness was hit by a stray bullet in the leg. There were SLAs in Makeni before Sesay came who were harassing people.</p> <p>The Witness first saw Sesay in Makeni in early 1999. Civilians were to report any problems with fighters to the G5 unit in Makeni. Not all the fighters in Makeni were under Sesay's command. When Sesay arrived, he brought discipline to Makeni.</p> <p>Sesay called a meeting in the town hall and advised people to go about their business normally. He warned his men not to harass civilians or they would be punished. The punishment for rape was execution. The Witness went to Sesay to complain that her sister had been shot in the arm. As the Witness did not know who had done it, the person could not be punished but Sesay arranged for medical treatment for the sister.</p> <p>The Witness is aware of a fighter being accused of a rape and after investigation, the fighter was found guilty. Under RUF law, the fighter was executed at Independence Square. The Witness was present at the execution.</p> <p>The Witness is aware of an RUF in fight in Makeni and Sesay being pushed out. The Witness heard that Superman attacked Sesay inside Makeni and that Sesay fled. After that Superman was in command of Makeni and life was very bad for civilians – Superman's men were looting and harassing civilians. When Sesay returned to Makeni, the civilians were very happy.</p>	57, 68	1, 2, 8, 12		
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2747

		The Witness never saw or heard of Sesay or his fighters with any child soldiers or saw them forcing civilians to join the RUF. Witness never saw or heard of any forced marriages between civilians and RUF fighters in Makeni.				
27.	153	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The Witness, a civilian, was moved from Matotoka to Kono in 1998 as Matotoka was a front line. The next day, Sesay arrived and called a meeting to say that the RUF had come to fight corruption in Sierra Leone and that they should not be afraid. Sesay then distributed rice to all the civilians there and asked them to go back to their homes. Sesay also ordered his men not to harass any of the civilians. The Witness and others were given passes to return to Matotoka and they were escorted by fighters for their own safety. The Witness says he experienced no harassment.</p> <p>After the Lomé Accord, the Witness went to Freetown. The Witness had a Benz and he decided to drive it back to Makeni. Sesay was no longer in command of Makeni and there was some fight between the RUF and SLA in Makeni and the Witness's vehicle was seized. A little while after, Sesay returned to Makeni and pushed the other fighters out. He called a meeting and reminded the fighters and civilians of the RUF laws. Sesay retrieved the Witness's car and returned it to him. Sesay also supervised the arrest and investigation of 3 RUF fighters who were accused of rape. They were investigated and found guilty. Witness believes they were executed but was not present.</p> <p>The Witness is aware that Sesay negotiated with the UN and convinced the RUF to disarm.</p>	11, 13, 20, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 12	4 hrs	Krio

27/11/20

		Witness only saw Sesay with adult soldiers. He never saw Sesay with child soldiers.				
28.	165	<p>The Witness worked with the police force in Makeni in December 1998. News came of an armed group attacking Binkolo. ECOMOG and the army at Tekko barracks were informed. The next day Makeni was attacked. The Witness fled into surrounding villages but heard messages from the armed group that it was safe to return to Makeni. The Witness did so, but did not reveal himself as a police officer.</p> <p>The Witness states that there were a number of armed groups operating in Makeni including groups under General Bropleh. General Bropleh's men were harassing civilians. Sesay came to Makeni a short while later and held a meeting and advise the fighters to obey the RUF laws. Sesay had also asked all police officers to report to the District Council HQ, which the Witness does. Police officers who reported were given 2 bags of rice and were offered RUF ideological training. No one volunteered for it and no one was forced to take it. The police officers were treated with courtesy.</p> <p>Sesay was a disciplined commander who would punish fighters who did wrong. The Witness knows of incidents where fighters looted and were punished when Sesay was in command of Makeni.</p>	11, 13, 20, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio
29.	168	The Witness, a civilian, left Makeni for the bush during the RUF takeover of Makeni in December 1998. Initially Rambo was in command but Sesay arrived a short while	11, 13, 20, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43,	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts	4 hrs	Krio

27/1/19

	<p>later. The RUF sent messages for the civilians to return to the town and not to be afraid.</p> <p>The RUF held meetings in town in which the RUF explained their ideology and their laws. Sesay specifically warned his men against raping or looting. Sesay was very disciplined. The Witness recalls an incident where a soldier looted a house in the night and was arrested. The soldier admitted the offence and Sesay passed an order that he be flogged. When some of Bishop Biguzzi's property was taken, Sesay personally retrieved it from the men and returned it to the Bishop.</p> <p>There was a problem between Superman and Sesay and Sesay was forced out of Makeni, Superman was then in command of Makeni and the AFRC came as well. The AFRC commander was Colonel T. Life for civilians was very bad under Superman and the AFRC: there was a lot of harassment and looting. Due to this, the Witness fled to Guinea for 4 months.</p> <p>When the Witness returned, Sesay had been reinstated in Makeni as the commander. The Witness became involved in community activities involving the young people of Makeni (as he had been when ECOMOG was in control).</p> <p>The Witness says some of the civilians would clean up the town and pick up garbage but this was done voluntarily to keep Makeni clean. Sesay gave them money to repair the road near Mile 91 so that cars could pass and the market could open for trade. This work was also voluntary.</p> <p>The Witness set up youth farming project with assistance</p>	44, 83	15, 16, 17, 18		
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		<p>in the form of money and seedlings from Sesay. The RUF would give distribute the harvest from the farm to civilians. All those who worked on the farm were fed and received a share of the harvest. There was no forced labour – people were willing to work for the benefit of themselves and their community.</p> <p>At the time of the UN attack, Sesay was no longer in Makeni. He was in Kono but the Witness heard Sesay came later to Makeni to resolve the situation. Due to the fighting at the time, the Witness fled into the bush.</p>				
30.	170	<p>The Witness joined the RUF as an administrator. He became involved with the Agricultural Unit and dealt with food management.</p> <p>The Witness worked in Peyama and in Giema in 1995 and 1996 developing food growing programmes for civilians in that area. A farming programme was working at the end of 1995 in Giema and at that time there were enough food even to sell. There were also seed multiplication programmes which started in 1995 in Giema. Individual farmers were distributed seedlings for their own use.</p> <p>Peyama was overturn by the Kamajors in November 1996. The Witness fled to Giema, where Sesay was in command. Civilians were farming for themselves there. There were both RUF farms and civilian farms. Nobody was harassed to work. The civilians who were working on the community farms were fed. Civilians were not forced to farm on the commanders' farms but the commanders have civilians work for them in exchange for food and a share of the harvest.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 13	4 hrs	Krio

28/8/07

31.	171	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The Witness is a civilian from Makari. The Witness fled to Freetown in December 1998 and returned to his village after disarmament.</p> <p>The Witness heard that Sesay was in command of Makeni after ECOMOG was pushed out but does not know Sesay. The Witness heard that Sesay maintained strong discipline in his men in Makeni.</p> <p>The Witness says there were problems were rebels taking food on food-finding missions but Sesay was strongly against this and would punish his fighters if they were reported. It happened occasionally but was the only problem he heard civilians had with the RUF.</p> <p>The Witness also heard that Sesay gave civilians rice seedlings so they could develop farms for themselves. There was also a G5 where civilians would go to complain if they had a problem with a fighter. The Witness did not leave his village because of the RUF but because of helicopter gunship attacks by the government.</p> <p>The Witness said that he heard that Sesay was pushed out of Makeni and groups under Superman and Col 55 moved in and caused a lot of trouble with civilians.</p> <p>The Witness was not in Makeni at the time of the UN attacks but does not think Sesay was living in Makeni at that time.</p>	34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 83	Counts 1-18	4 hrs	English/ Krio
32.	205	The Witness is a native of Mateboi. After the Lomé	36, 37, 38. 39,	Counts 1-14	2 hrs	Krio

07/07/07

		<p>Accords, the Witness was in Rubulah when someone from Mateboi came to inform him that his daughters had been abducted by a rebel. The Witness returned to Mateboi to find out if this was true. It was and the Witness decided to go to Makeni where he was advised to report the matter to Sesay. The Witness and his friend went to Sesay and explained the issue. Sesay offered them some food and then save him two men to go in search of his daughter.</p> <p>He found his daughter with a fighter and informed Sesay. Sesay arranged for the daughter to return home with her father but the daughter refused saying that she was willingly married to the fighter and he was treating her well. Sesay paid for the Witness's transportation back to Mateboi. The Witness's daughter is still married to the fighter and now lives in Freetown.</p>	41, 42, 43, 44			
33.	221	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The Witness was involved in the Makali chiefdom authorities. He fled to the bush when the rebels came and cannot remember who was occupying the place first. All soldiers look alike.</p> <p>The Witness describes Sesay coming to Makali and speaking to him and talking of peace. Sesay initiated an agricultural development idea for Makali that was welcomed as the town had no food. He also says Sesay brought medicine and educational materials (personally). He cannot remember dates really, but says he saw no harassment and puts it down to Sesay's command</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	2 hrs	Temne/ Krio
34.	223	The Witness is a civilian who lived in Makeni in 1998-1999. The Witness remembers the rebels pushing out the	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio

27/53

		Nigerian soldiers in Makeni, but she had been farming in her village at the time. She regards Sesay as a disciplined commander who saved Makeni. The Witness states Sesay protected Makeni, provided for the town, ordered the flogging of an undisciplined soldier and allowed the town to get on with its business and people traveled freely to Kono, as well as her children attending school.				
35.	266	<p><b>92 bis</b> The Witness was a civilian living in Makeni in December 1998 when the RUF attacked the town. The RUF encouraged the civilians to come back to the town. Sesay held a meeting during which he explained to the civilians that he was here for peace. He also warned the soldier that their task was to protect civilians. Civilians could report crimes if they suffered harassment from a soldier. Sesay provided money for people for food when ECOMOG blocked the roads from Freetown.</p> <p>The Witness talks about the attack against Sesay by Superman in 1999 in Makeni. Superman then took control of Makeni and the civilians experienced heavy harassment. When Sesay returned to Makeni after the Lomé Accord the civilians were very happy. The Witness talks about the looting of the properties of the Bishop in Makeni. An investigation was done and the soldiers who were found guilty were arrested and punished. Civilians were going to and from Makeni and Kono to mine of their own free will.</p>	34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	5 hrs	Krio
36.	268	<p><b>92 bis</b> The Witness was in Makeni, living as a civilian, when the RUF captured the town in December 1998. The RUF</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	2 hrs	Krio

25/10/14

		provided food for the civilians. In the dry season of 1999, the Witness met Sesay in Makeni and was given food and money by him to assist the Witness. The Witness talks about the relationship between the fighters and the civilians in Makeni in 1999 and the attempts by Sesay to keep the latter safe.				
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#### Kono witnesses

	DIS No	Description of expected testimony	Para Indictment	of Indictment counts	Estimated time for testimony (chief)	Language
37.	059	<p>In 1998, the RUF gained control over the entire Kono district. The Witness went and worked in mining to earn his living. Two pile system of mining was implemented: 1 pile was for the RUF Government and the other for labour.</p> <p>Sankoh came to Kono after the signing of Lomé Accord and met Pa Sandy and Kono authorities who said they needed assistance to mine. Sankoh then asked Sesay to provide security and the continuation of mining and the adoption of the two pile system.</p> <p>The Witness worked closely with Sesay. He and other security men witnessed Sesay giving the diamonds to senior officer Gibril Massaquoi to give to Sankoh. Gibril Massaquoi was the middle man between Sesay and Sankoh.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2 and 13	4 hrs	Krio

99/55

		<p>Workers were assisted by Sesay in terms of food, medicine &amp; working tools and nothing like forced labor implemented on anybody.</p> <p>The Witness never saw Sesay implementing any forced mining, harassing anybody for diamonds, killing innocent civilians. Sesay used to assist civilians more than RUF fighters.</p>				
38.	063	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>In November 1999, the Witness, a civilian, went with his workers to Kono to start mining. He met Kennedy in Yengema and told him that the purpose of coming was to mine for diamonds. Kennedy told him the land belonged to all Sierra Leoneans. The policy of mining was based on a 2 pile system: one pile for the RUF Government and the other was for the miners.</p> <p>The Witness began mining near N'gaya and there was no harassment or forced labour. The RUF provided equipment, fuel, food and medical care in exchange for their share. The Witness was free to sell diamonds to whomever he pleased.</p> <p>Later system of mining in 2000 changed to a three pile system, one for RUF, one for chiefdom authority and one for labour. That System continued until disarmament with no harassment or forced labour. Mining in Tombudu did not start until late 2000 and did not continue for long as the miners were running at a loss.</p> <p>The Witness saw Sesay in Kono in 2000 and Sesay</p>	34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 12 and 13	5 hrs	Krio

29156

		<p>assisted with equipment and fuel. The Witness only saw Sesay with mature men.</p> <p>The Witness has heard about Superman attacking Sesay in Makeni in early 1999 as he was present in Makali at the time and fled into the bush with his family when Superman attacked. The Witness says when Sesay moved to Kono, life for civilians was very good and Sesay kept his men very disciplined.</p>				
39.	064	<p>The Witness is a former member of the SLA army and was based in Port Loko during the ECOMOG intervention. After hearing that the army was to be disbanded, he abandoned his deployment area. There were no orders at the time - just panic. People were looting but it was not due to a command just because people were panicking and taking things with them as they left.</p> <p>The Witness saw senior members of AFRC and RUF in Makeni and people started moving to Kono. Some AFRC had split and gone to Kabala. He does not remember seeing Sesay in Makeni. The Witness was in the advance team to Kono and fought with the Kamajors.</p> <p>During the withdrawal Sesay and JPK came to Kono. Sesay and JPK continued on to Kailahun to meet Bockarie. Koidu was not burnt when they left. When the RUF took Kono, the Witness states there was no looting or burning and he heard no reports of any rapes or killings of civilians. When Sesay was in Kono, he did not give any commands as he was receiving treatment for being wounded.</p>	11, 13, 20, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 55, 68, 71, 80, 81	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14	6 hrs	Krio

2787

	<p>Superman was in charge of Kono. Koidu town attacked by ECOMOG, so the Witness withdrew to the jungle on the border between Sierra Leone and Guinea. Most of the SLAs left Koidu for Koinadugu as ECOMOG attacked. They no longer contacted the RUF in Kono and Kailahun after their split.</p> <p>The Witness is not aware of any reports being sent to Sesay from Kono during 1998 nor is he aware of Sesay sending any orders. All instructions came directly from Bockarie to Superman. Superman left in mid-1998 to go to Kabala after his unsuccessful attack on Koidu and they did not hear from him again. Savage was based in Tombudu but was under no one's command as he was uncontrollable and well-armed.</p> <p>In 1998, Sesay came to retake Kono on the instructions of Bockarie and was successful. The Witness knew Sesay in Freetown during the AFRC regime and came to Kono from his hiding place in 1998. ECOMOG had been mining in Koidu. Sesay moved to base in Makeni shortly after Makeni was taken by the RUF. Sesay was in Makeni until Superman attacked him and killed RUF Rambo.</p> <p>When Kono came back under the RUF, all fighters were told by Sesay to desist from looting, raping, burning down houses and harassment; any fighter caught violating rules would be punished by the RUF. The G5 unit operated and investigated any complaints from civilians.</p> <p>In Kono in early 1999, Monica was in charge of a training base and reported directly to Peter Vandy. Peter Vandy reported to Sam Bockarie. The base was closed after the</p>					
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		<p>Lomé Accords as part of the peace negotiations.</p> <p>In 2000 Sesay was posted to Kono by Foday Sankoh to oversee mining, Sesay introduced 2 pile system in Kono where gravel was split between the labourers and the RUF with the RUF providing the equipment and food for the workers. The Witness says civilians were not forced to mine and that they were free to sell their diamonds to whomever they pleased.</p> <p>The Witness never saw Sesay with child soldiers. He never saw a child fighting. The Witness has not heard of any women being forced to marry RUF men.</p>				
40.	065	<p>The Witness was in Freetown visiting his family when the ECOMOG intervention occurred. He witnessed killings by people who were suspected of being rebels or being friendly with rebels. A lot of civilians left with the RUF and AFRC to avoid being killed. The Witness returned to Bumbuna when it was under ECOMOG.</p> <p>Later on, Sesay came and took control of Makeni pushing ECOMOG out. Sesay was strong on discipline with his men. In 1999, Superman, together with some SLAs, attacked Sesay in Makeni and pushed Sesay out. The Witness heard that Sesay went to Kailahun. Later Sesay came back and Superman went to Lunsar. Life in Makeni under Sesay was good – there was trade and the RUF provided free medical care. Churches and mosques were operating. The Witness left for Kono in late 1999 and Sesay was still in Makeni. Peter Vandy was in control of Kono.</p>	11, 13, 20, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 71, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18	6 hrs	Krio

68/59

	<p>The Witness went to Yengema in late 1999 to do mining as he had heard that the RUF was allowing mining to go on. The Witness reported to Kennedy who read the mining policy which was based on a two pile system: for the RUF and the miners. The RUF took a share as they supplied the miners with food, fuel, medicine and equipment. This is the same as what happens today except that the government issues licences and does not provide free medical care. The Witness accepted the policy and started mining without any harassment or forced labour. No one in or near the pits carried weapons. Fighters were mining for themselves but they weren't armed while mining.</p> <p>Miners would wash their pile but if the RUF wanted theirs wash, they would pay the miners to do so. People could buy from and sell from whomever they wished. There was no harassment or forced labour during that time. The Witness would go to mines in Yengema, Koidu, Bumpeh and Koidu to mine. Markets were open in Kono and people were flocking to the area to mine.</p> <p>Sesay came to Kono in early-mid 2000. At Yengema a fighter harassed a civilian and it was reported to Kennedy who took no action. Sesay found out and had Kennedy flogged as a result. There was a Joint Security Unit who investigate complaints and if the person was found guilty, recommend punishment. There were free RUF schools and hospitals.</p> <p>Witness was in Kono when the UN was attacked in Makeni by members of the RUF. Sesay was in Kono at the time and was very angry about what had happened. Sesay went to sort it out and returned with the UN. The Witness</p>				
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		<p>saw them being brought into Yengema. The junior officers had no shoes but the senior ones had shoes. They appeared to be fine physically. Sesay came with rice to feed them. The UN personnel were later released.</p> <p>In 2001, Sesay introduced the three pile system for the miners, the RUF and the chiefdom authorities at the request of the chiefs.</p> <p>The Witness never saw Sesay with any soldiers under 15 years old. The Witness knows some women who married RUF fighters but they are still with them now and are happy. Sesay was very supportive of disarmament unlike other members of the RUF.</p>				
41.	066	<p>The Witness was a diamond miner who worked under DIS 065 in Yengema in 1999. He went to Yengema initially because he had been told that the RUF had lifted the ban on mining in Kono.</p> <p>The Witness was told by DIS 065 that the mining in Yengema worked on a 2 pile system: one pile for the miners and the other for the RUF. The RUF were charged with providing equipment, fuel and food. The Witness experienced no harassment and was not forced to mine. Neither did he see others forced to mine.</p> <p>In 2000 Sesay came to Kono and introduced a 3 pile system was used so that the chiefdom authorities also got a share. This continued until disarmament with no forced labour or harassment by RUF.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 13	4 hrs	Krio
42.	068	<b>92 bis</b>	36, 37, 38, 39,	Counts 1-14 but	3 hrs	Krio

27161

		<p>The Witness was in Koidu town in 1997-1998 when ECOMOG occupied township. The Witness remained there until 1998 when RUF attacked ECOMOG at which time he fled to Makeni.</p> <p>In January 2000, the Witness heard from incoming civilians that the mining ban had been lifted on instructions from Sesay from Foday Sankoh. Sesay introduced 2 pile system: one for miners and one for the RUF. On his arrival the Witness was given money to buy equipment and fuel by the RUF. The Witness mined without any molestation or intimidation near N'gaya.</p> <p>Kono was peaceful at the time. Markets, churches and mosques were open. The RUF ran free schools and hospitals. A miner could sell his diamonds to the highest bidder. If the RUF wanted the miners to wash their gravel, the RUF would pay the miners to do so. The Witness never saw any boys under 15 years old with guns with Sesay.</p>	41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 71	particularly Counts 12 and 13		
43.	071	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The Witness, a civilian, fled Kono in 1998 just before the RUF attack on ECOMOG. ECOMOG had been mining in Kono during the time they were in control.</p> <p>The Witness returned to Koidu after the cease fire. Sesay was overall RUF commander in Sierra Leone at that time. The Witness did not have any job at that time and so he decided to mine for his living. He did this voluntarily and said that the mining was under a two pile system, as it had operated under ECOMOG: one pile for labour and the other for the RUF. The Witness did not see any forced</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 12 and 13	4 hrs	Krio

27/62

		labour being used.  Sesay had mature men as security and no small boys. He saw no raping or looting and states that Sesay would not have allowed this. The Witness saw no burning of houses or fighters forcing women to marry them while he was there. Life was free and you could travel to Freetown to buy goods without harassment.				
44.	088	<b>92 bis</b> The Witness was involved in the chieftdom authorities in Kono. He moved from Motema to Koidu when he heard that the Kamajors were in control but when he got there, the RUF were in control. The Witness remained in the bush for a month before he went to Koidu, after the RUF had encouraged him to return.  The Witness says that conditions in Koidu were favorable for civilians. The Witness says Peter Vandy was the commander and encouraged the civilians to farm for themselves.  The Witness can confirm he is not aware of any civilian women being forced to have sexual or labour relationships with RUF fighters or being raped while he was in Kono. He can also confirm that civilians were mining willingly in Kono in early 2000-2001 when Sesay moved from Makeni to Kono. The markets were open and trade was going on. People were coming and going freely from Kono. There were free RUF schools and hospitals and people carried on their cultural and religious activities as normal.	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 55, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13	3 hrs	Krio
45.	090	<b>92 bis</b>	36, 37, 38, 39,	Counts 1-14 but	4 hrs	Krio

		<p>In 1992, the Witness was a worker with the Makeni Town Council but he fled to Kono in 1994. The Witness worked in Kono until disarmament as a miner. He had 6 men under him and the responsibility of traveling to Freetown to get supplies for work.</p> <p>The Witness was on one of these trips when Koidu was attacked by the RUF and he did not return to Kono for a year. Before the Witness left he was a private miner on a 2 pile system: one pile for the miners and the other to ECOMOG. Before ECOMOG, the Witness got licences from the Government to mine.</p> <p>When the Witness returned to Koidu it was under RUF. It was in 2000 and Sesay was in command. There was still a two-pile system but under RUF, it was better as there was no harassment. The Witness heard of the RUF harassing civilians sometimes but says that if it was reported to Sesay, the fighters responsible would be put in prison cells.</p> <p>The Witness only saw Sesay in Kono from 2000 onwards during 2<sup>nd</sup> dry season. Sesay's 2 pile was different from ECOMOG's. Sesay did not inspect your pile before giving it to you. Also, the RUF gave the miners food and free medicine and sometimes mining supplies. Sometimes, the miners would buy mining supplies but food and medicine were free.</p>	41, 42, 43, 44, 71	particularly Count 13		
46.	200	<p>The Witness came to Kono after the RUF pushed ECOMOG out.</p> <p>The Witness did not become close to the RUF until 2000</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 55, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13	5 hrs	Krio

2764

		<p>when she started to live with a RUF fighter in Small Lebanon. The Witness describes living freely under RUF. She says Sesay took care of them and that Jabba provided for her. The Witness knew Sesay and his wife Elsie well. The Witness says that Elsie was not forced to stay with Sesay but was happily married to him.</p> <p>The Witness says other civilian women lived with RUF freely.</p> <p>The Witness says the G5 were responsible for settling disputes involving civilians. There was a law against rape. The Witness never heard about a single rape while she was here. The Witness never saw RUF beating civilians.</p> <p>The Witness traded rice at the market and says that business was good. People came from over Sierra Leone to trade.</p> <p>The Witness saw people mining for themselves - fighters and civilians. The Witness had people mining for her and describes a two pile system - one pile would go to the RUF government, the other would be split between the Witness and the labourer.</p> <p>Free medical treatment was available for civilians at the government hospital. The Witness did traditional midwifery from her home and had done so pre-RUF too. The Witness was given medicine and money from RUF to do so but did not need much as she used native herbs. The Witness did not charge for her services but was sometimes offered something by those she helped.</p>				
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97H65

		The Witness says she had no problems with Sesay and that he was a very nice man. She says he wouldn't let anyone do anything bad to civilians and was a disciplined man. She felt safe under his command.				
47.	202	<p>The Witness returned to Koquima from Guinea on April 2000 as he had heard that Sesay was making peace in Sierra Leone. The Witness describes free movement, business and free mining there at that time.</p> <p>The Witness says Sesay was against harassment of civilians. The Witness relates an incident where his wife was arrested at near the Guinea border. She was arrested for carrying a letter written by the Witness to his family, who were still in a refugee camp in Guinea, informing them not to come to Kono yet as he was looking for a house. The Witness's wife traveled with a pass issued by the RUF. The Witness was also arrested on the basis that he was trying to sabotage the movement by preventing people from returning to the area. The Witness was brought to the MP office, gave a statement, and was held there for 2 weeks with his wife while he awaited Sesay's return. He was given food and was not beaten. RUF were also detained there for harassing civilians. When Sesay came, he ordered the Witness's release. The Witness says the Joint Security Unit (which included MPs and G5s) investigated his case.</p> <p>The Witness describes the G5 as a complaints mechanism for civilians and considers it was an effective system. The Witness saw many cases dealt with while he was in custody.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	5 hrs	Krio

	<p>The Witness says Sesay was very against fighters raping and set the punishment as execution. The Witness says the accused person would be properly investigated first.</p> <p>The Witness says the day after his release in May 2000, Sesay called a meeting at Opera and sensitised them about the peace. He warned RUF fighters not to harass civilians. There was joy in the town.</p> <p>The Witness says Sesay lived in Lebanon with his wife, family and other friends.</p> <p>Koquima was the most populated area then as Koidu Town had been very damaged. The Witness did gardening and sold salad and vegetables in the market at Koquima. The Witness says people came all over to trade at the market.</p> <p>The Witness mined for himself at Stream 7, using a 2 pile system. The Witness says RUF government controlled the mining area. The RUF commander there provided him with a bailing machine, tools and food and says the profits of one pile were shared 50-50 between him and the commander. The Witness says they went to sell the diamonds together. The Witness says other people were helped too. The Witness was not harassed and never heard about or saw any forced mining.</p> <p>The Witness was not there when the UN captives were brought from Makeni.</p> <p>The Witness was present when Sesay announced peace during Eid-UI-Fitr, at Koquima.</p>				
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		<p>The Witness says Sesay set up a school there and the education was free. Sesay gave books, pens, and stationary to children. There was an RUF hospital with qualified nurses. The Witness's wife went there for when she had a stomach ache and was treated for free. The Witness says free treatment was available for all civilians.</p>				
48.	210	<p>The Witness is involved in the authorities in a district of Kono. He fled to Guinea during the time of the retreat from Freetown. He came back to Freetown at the end of 1998. He was in Freetown during the 6 January 1999 invasion.</p> <p>The Witness held meetings in Kono with peacekeepers, RUF, CDF and civilians around November, December 2001. The Witness says the RUF was afraid to disarm. There were discussions (involving the Witness) on radio UNAMSIL about the disarmament (radio in Freetown).</p> <p>During the time the Witness was in Kono, Sesay was in the leadership. It was around this time Sesay became the leader.</p> <p>President Obasanjo of Nigeria and President Konaré of Mali went to Kono with President Kabbah to discuss disarmament. The government spoke to Sesay first. Sesay played a leadership role in disarmament. The RUF listened to him in Kono: they laid down their arms.</p> <p>There were disarmament camps in Yengema and in Koidu town. The Witness saw Sesay in person. He met him for the first time in 2001 when he entered Kono.</p>	34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 13	4 hours	English/ Krio

		<p>Civilians and rebels alike were mining. People were free to mine if they pleased.</p> <p>General Agwi and General Opande were at the disarmament. There was a good relationship between General Opande and General Agwi and Sesay.</p>				
49.	219	<p>The Witness was in Koidu during the AFRC government. When ECOMOG re-captured Freetown, the AFRC and RUF fighters in Koidu fled and Kamajors replaced them. The Witness explains that during the retreat, ECOMOG bombarded Kono and the Kamajors armed youths and killed SLAs in Kono which made the civilians flee. Fighting broke out between Kamajors and AFRC and RUF as the latter retreated from Freetown. The Witness and other civilians fled to Maima but fled again after stories of unidentified men attacking civilians and burning houses.</p> <p>The Witness went to Kamajor-controlled Kenkoidu for 3 month but fled to Guinea when the Witness was informed that the village was about to be attacked. The Witness gives evidence about Kamajors' harassment of civilians. The Witness left in November 1998 and had not contact with anyone left in Kono.</p> <p>The Witness returned after Lomé Peace Accord. He stayed in Pamala (RUF controlled) for 3 months, then Bo (Kamajor controlled) for 2 months and then returned to Koidu in the dry season of 1999. The Witness arrived just after Sankoh had visited and told fighters to disarm.</p> <p>Sesay was in Makeni at the time but came to Kono one month later. RUF schools operated. The Witness is unsure</p>	23, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 71, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18	6 hrs	Krio

	<p>about hospitals operating. The Witness's clients who were miners did not complain about forced mining when he was in Kono. He heard of forced mining when he was in Guinea but this ceased prior to his arrival in Kono.</p> <p>Koidu had been burnt. Civilians and fighters lived harmoniously - the Witness saw no atrocities. There was no forced labour or mining. MPs and police protected civilians from harassment by fighters. The Witness saw Sesay order a soldier to be killed for beating an old man to death for his chicken.</p> <p>Sesay punished wrongdoers and remedied problems. He paid money for fuel taken by Peleto. He took money from Alhaji to pay the Witness back for fuel taken by Alhaji. His influence was significant. A rebel injured Witness's wife and damaged his property but when he heard that the matter would be reported to Sesay, he paid for the damage and medical bills.</p> <p>Sesay solved civilians' problems and provided them with supplies and food.</p> <p>A 2-pile mining system operated under Peleto – the Witness heard no negative reports about the system.</p> <p>Trade carried on and the population increased. Sesay ordered everyone in Koidu to disarm.</p> <p>The Witness saw UNAMSIL hostages brought to Kono from Magburaka. Sesay was in Kono at the time of the arrests in Magburaka. The Witness saw the UNAMSIL men in the Tombudu bush, they were clothed and fed with</p>					
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		<p>mangoes.</p> <p>Small boys were not forced to work for RUF. They were not recruited or trained to fight in the war. The Witness never saw boys using guns. Sesay did not have small boys.</p>				
50.	247	<p>The Witness was in Kono for most of the war. He places Sesay in Kono around the end of 1999 and 2000. The Witness describes Sesay as having been opposed to even the slightest infraction by fighters. The Witness describes specific units being deployed by Sesay across Kono that were charged with civilian protection. He saw Sesay in Koquima around the time of the disarmament. He says that where he was, Sewafe, there was no two-pile mining and that he heard of no forced mining.</p> <p>Women would be with the rebels because the rebels had food. Women were also with ECOMOG and Kamajors. The Witness does not know of any incidents where women were forced to be in relationships with rebels.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 55, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13	3 hrs	Krio
51.	270	<p>The Witness was in Kono during the junta period and saw no harassment of civilians. The Kamajors took control of Koidu after the ECOMOG intervention and harassed civilians, so civilians fled. The Witness stayed in an unnamed village for one month.</p> <p>The RUF soldiers brought the Witness back to live in an RUF compound in Koidu. The Witness describes a peaceful life in the compound with RUF soldiers and civilians. Civilians were not forced to live there. Civilians were fed. Women did domestic work as normal. Men were</p>	11, 13, 20, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 55, 68, 71, 80	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13 and 14	5 hrs	Krio

	<p>in charge of getting food. The G5 dealt with any civilian complaints. Superman was the top RUF commander in Koidu.</p> <p>The Witness voluntarily married an RUF fighter, who was then assigned to Gandorhun. When the fighters left, the Witness had a voluntary relationship with another RUF soldier. The Witness' friends also married RUF soldiers voluntarily and for protection. There was an RUF law against rape, the punishment was execution. The Witness saw no forced marriage, civilian harassment or forced labour.</p> <p>When ECOMOG attacked Koidu, the Witness fled with the RUF to the bush and then to Wundedu. The RUF protected the civilians. They did not burn houses when they retreated.</p> <p>The Witness explains the successful RUF administration in Wundedu under the command of Commander Banya. The Witness voluntarily married another RUF fighter during that time. Civilians returned to the town. Civilians went searching for food with RUF escorts for protection against ECOMOG and the Kamajors. The RUF gave the civilians medicine and supplies. The G5 dealt with any problems or complaints that the civilians had. The Witness saw no harassment of civilians, rape, looting or forced labour. The houses in Wundedu were already burned when the Witness arrived.</p> <p>Banya reported to Superman. Rocky was not based in Wundedu then. Sesay was in Kailahun. There was no military set in Wundedu. The Witness did not hear of</p>				
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2772

		<p>Sesay sending orders to Banya or Superman.</p> <p>When the RUF re-captured Kono, the Witness voluntarily moved to 55 spot with Banya. The Witness heard that ECOMOG had mined the town.</p> <p>The Witness saw Sesay in Koidu one month after the re-capture. Sesay then based in Makeni. Later he was based in Koidu.</p> <p>The Witness explains the RUF administration in Kono from the time it was re-captured. The G5 operated. Trade resumed and people were free to move with passes for their protection. The RUF gave food to civilians and set up free hospitals and schools. The Witness did not observe any instance of forced labour.</p> <p>The Witness did not observe the use of child soldiers by the RUF or any instances of forced marriage in the RUF throughout the Indictment period.</p>				
52.	274	<p>The Witness was in a civilian living Sewafe when the RUF first attacked. He fled to Koidu. Koidu was controlled by the Kamajors. When JPK took over, the Witness fled to Kangbor which was controlled by Kamajors, who harassed civilians. The Witness fled to Guinea and returned to Kangbor later on the encouragement of the Kamajors.</p> <p>The RUF then took control of Kangbor. The Witness explains a peaceful life in Kono when Sesay was in control. Civilians were free to travel with passes. The G5 operated to protect civilians. The Witness was told that Koidu was burned by the AFRC.</p>	11, 13, 20, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 71, 80	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 8, 12, 13 and 14	3 hrs	Krio

		The Witness gives detailed evidence of being a teacher in an RUF school, with RUF supplies and support. Sesay did not allow any forced mining. The Witness saw no instances of forced marriage or the use of child soldiers by the RUF.				
53.	276	<p>The Witness explains the coup and the leadership in Kono during the AFRC government. The Witness distinguishes the bad treatment of civilians by the AFRC with the good treatment of civilians by the RUF.</p> <p>During the ECOMOG intervention, the Witness' sister voluntarily fled Freetown with AFRC men, including her AFRC husband for protection. After the ECOMOG intervention, Kamajors took control of Koidu.</p> <p>The AFRC and RUF split. The AFRC were less-disciplined. Operation Pay Yourself was ordered by Brigadier Mani. The looting during the retreat and the burning of Koidu was started by the AFRC under Brigadier Mani. Civilians attacked soldiers and soldiers retaliated.</p> <p>The Witness fled to Bamadu Sandor. The RUF commander encouraged the Witness and other civilians to live with the RUF in Bayamah. The Witness explains the good RUF administration in Bayamah. The Witness was assisted in the care of women in the community and gives examples of RUF soldiers being punished for harassing civilians.</p> <p>When ECOMOG captured Koidu, the Witness stayed briefly with the AFRC in Koidu. 55 was in charge. The</p>	11, 13, 20, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 55, 68, 71, 80	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13 and 14	4 hrs	Krio

02174

		<p>AFRC treated civilians badly. The AFRC and RUF operated separately at that time as there had been a fall-out between the two groups. The Witness joined the RUF in Sokobe and was treated well. Sesay was not in Kono. Superman was in charge in Kono.</p> <p>When the RUF re-captured Kono, the Witness moved to Small Lebanon. Sesay was based in Makeni and only moved to Kono later.</p> <p>Civilian life in Koidu was free under the RUF. There was no forced mining. There were free hospitals and schools. The G5 dealt with any complaints civilians had. Sesay personally assisted the Witness and others with food and supplies.</p> <p>The Witness saw no instances of the RUF using child soldiers or engaging in forced sexual or labour relationships during the Indictment period.</p>				
54.	282	<p>The Witness was a civilian living in N'gaya during the junta period. The AFRC and RUF were difficult to distinguish. The AFRC held more power than the RUF.</p> <p>Kamajors took control of N'gaya and treated civilians badly. The Kamajors captured the Witness and 70 other civilians and locked them in a house and removed some of them to kill them. Banya and other RUF soldiers rescued the civilians and took them Wundedu. The civilians lived peacefully with the RUF in Wundedu in 1998 and were free to move in the village. Civilians could not leave for their own safety. Civilians were escorted for their own protection when they wanted to look for food.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 55, 68, 71, 80	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 6, 8, 12, 13 and 14	5 hours	Krio

07/11/06

		<p>The Witness fled to Guinea when ECOMOG took control of Kono. The RUF called the civilians back after the Lomé Peace Accord. The Witness returned to mine in Koidu. He did not work under 2-pile system, he received all of the proceeds of the gravel.</p> <p>The Witness explains the good administration of Kono under Sesay, including investigation and punishment of fighters, free schools and unrestricted travel.</p> <p>The Witness saw no instances of women being forced into sexual or labour relationships.</p>				
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#### Kailahun witnesses

	DIS No	Description of expected testimony	Para Indictment	of Indictment counts	Estimated time testimony (chief) for	Language
55.	072	<p>The Witness was based in Kailahun in 1996 to fight off Guinean attack. Sesay was in Pendembu taking care of civilian's welfare.</p> <p>Sesay would provide food and medicine. The relationship between civilians and fighters was cordial. There was no forced farming going on in Kailahun. Civilians had private farms and there were community farms which civilians worked at in exchange for food and a share of the harvest. The harvest of the community farms was used for the</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 13	3 hrs	Krio

27476

		community, cultural events and was traded for supplies for the RUF hospitals and schools.  In 1997, the Witness was promoted and moved to Kailahun town where he stayed for 6 months. Sesay was based in Freetown at the time.				
56.	073	<p>The Witness is from Bandajuma and knew Sesay during the war. The Witness states that Sesay treated all civilians well nicely and would provide medicine, husk rice and salt through the civil authorities. Sesay would put fighters who stole food from the town's people into prison saying fighters were meant to protect the people.</p> <p>One dry season, the RUF arrested 13 people from the Witness's village, they thought were Kamajors and had to report to Kailahun. Some of his sons were arrested and when he went to visit them they said they had to do hard labour. The Witness later found out that sons had been executed but knows that Sesay was not on the Kailahun side of the Moa river at the time. The Witness states that had Sesay been there, the Witness would have complained to him.</p> <p>The Witness never saw Sesay with children who bore weapons - he was always accompanied by mature soldiers.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 68	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 3, 4, 5, 12 and 13	4 hrs	Mende
57.	074	<p><b>92 bis</b> The Witness lived in Kailahun throughout the war.</p> <p>The Witness left for Pendembu in 1997 and when he returned, he heard family members were arrested on</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 68	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 3, 4, 5 and 12	2 hrs	Mende

2772

		<p>Bockarie's orders and taken to Kailahun town on suspicion of being Kamajors. The Witness heard they were executed. He states that Sesay was not in Kailahun district at the time. The Witness never saw Sesay with child soldiers.</p> <p>During regime of Sesay he never heard of rape, looting, killing civilians, burning house. Sesay was against such acts.</p>				
58.	075	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>In 1991 the RUF entered Bandajuma and the Witness fled to the bush for a month. As the RUF had asked civilians to return and reoccupy their houses, Witness would sometimes sleep in town but was very cautious. The Witness met Sesay when Sesay was a junior RUF man and Sesay would trade salt for fish with the Witness. This was 2 years after the war arrived in Bandajuma. Sesay was a kind man and treated people well.</p> <p>As the war intensified, the Witness moved to Talia and then to Folima. Years later, the Witness heard that Sesay was in N'jaima and moved there. Sesay provided him with husk rice and encourage civilians to farm.</p> <p>The Witness heard Bockarie had arrested 13 of his brothers and he went to visit them in Kailahun town. The Witness heard that Bockarie executed them all. The Witness says Sesay was not in Kailahun district at the time and that it occurred in 1998.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 049	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 3, 4 and 5	3 hrs	Mende
59.	078	The Witness was in Kailahun in 1991 when the RUF entered under the command of Charles Tingaba. The	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44,	Counts 1-14 but particularly	3 hrs	Krio/ Mende

		<p>Witness fled with his family to Mandu and then to various villages before settling in Golahun where he remained for 3 years. When the Witness was in Mandu, he met Sesay who asked for raw fish which the Witness gave to him but refused to accept payment. Sesay asked the Witness to meet him in Pendembu the following day and gave the Witness some salt. Sesay protected civilians and would punish RUF men who mistreated civilians.</p> <p>Sesay took command of the RUF in 2000 after Sankoh was arrested. Before then, Sesay took commands from Bockarie. The Witness never saw Sesay with child soldiers.</p>	68	Count 12		
60.	080	<p>The Witness was in Kailahun when RUF entered in 1991. Liberian RUF harassed civilians but eventually the Sierra Leonean RUF pushed the Liberians out. Sesay was involved in pushing the Liberians out but it was coordinated by senior commanders. In 1993, the government attacked the RUF and the civilians fled with the RUF and the RUF established a safe place for them and they remained with the RUF as their protectors until 1997. The Witness was mainly settled in Giema with his family during this time. In 1997, Sesay provided civilians with husk rice to farm with and with security to protect civilians when they went to trade at the Guinea border. Someone from the RUF helped to negotiate the sales.</p> <p>Civilians engaged themselves in farming until the AFRC coup. They were not forced to farm but organised themselves. Commanders did have their own farms but the Witness is not aware of anyone being forced to work there. There was an RUF clinic in Giema which would treat</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 3, 4, 5, 13,	4 hrs	Mende

027479

		<p>civilians for free. They returned to the villages as RUF came out of bush after the AFRC coup.</p> <p>At the time of the intervention, Bockarie ordered the arrest of the Kamajors and they were executed. Sesay was in Makeni at the time. Sesay became leader after Sankoh was arrested and Bockarie had fled.</p>				
61.	081	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The Witness is a wife of a SLA and was in Kenema in 1997. She fled with SLA/RUF when ECOMOG and Kamajors came in as feared for safety as Kamajors were attacking relatives of soldiers. The Witness eventually settled in Pendembu in 1998 and was introduced to Sesay by Bockarie. Sesay always treated civilians nicely and provided food and medicine. The Witness reported the looting of their house to Sesay and Sesay disciplined soldier and retrieved property. Sesay took up leadership in 2000.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio
62.	100	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The Witness was transported from Kono to Buedu with other civilians. This was to protect the civilians from enemy confrontation. The Witness and other civilians lived in the community centre. There was no looting or harassment. Civilians could complain and their complaints would be investigated and fighters punished if found guilty.</p> <p>The Witness worked on the renovation of the airfield in Buedu. The civilians were happy to work on the project because they received plenty of food and supplies. Sesay also helped work on the airfield. He once saw a bodyguard of Sesay's harass a civilian and Sesay had the bodyguard</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 13	4 hrs	Krio

		flogged.				
63.	123	<p><b>92 bis</b> Under the APC government, it was very difficult for the Witness and other civilians to live. Education became too expensive. In 1991, the Witness joined the RUF and was trained in Pendembu before being posted to a unit in Pendembu. Self-sufficiency was a strong part of the RUF ideology and everyone was encouraged to farm. It was not forced: everyone farmed to provide for their families.</p> <p>The RUF provided free education in Kailahun district. Teachers were not paid but they were given food and tokens of appreciation.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 13	4 hrs	English/ Krio
64.	128	<p>The Witness first saw Sesay in 1992 along with Sankoh but became acquainted with Sesay in 1996 in Giema. Sesay was called out of Giema during the upland brushing month and when he returned he had been demoted.</p> <p>In Giema during that time, there were free schools and hospitals and cultural activities went on as normal. Civilians would trade at the Guinea border and fighters would accompany them to protect them in case there were attacks.</p> <p>The RUF used to assist civilians with supplies to farm privately. Sesay asked the civilians to assist in a contribution farm for the movement and the civilians did this happily and were paid with a share of the harvest. No one was forced to work there. Sesay would punish soldiers who were found guilty of harassing civilians: they would be beaten and sent to the front line.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 68, 74,	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13	5 hrs	Mende

2718

		<p>When an attack was coming, the RUF would move the civilians to a safe area away from the fighting. The G5 was the unit which looked after the civilians and civilians reported any harassment to the G5. The fighter would then be arrested and an investigation done and if found guilty, he would be punished by flogging etc depending on the type of crime. Sesay left after the AFRC coup. Bockarie was in overall command but was not based in Giema.</p> <p>The Witness only saw adult soldiers- men and women. The Witness does not know about anyone being forced into sexual or labour relationships and did not hear about any rapes – said this was punishable by execution. At the start of the war, there was a general meeting in Kailahun town and the RUF explained their ideology: to wipe out corruption and provide free education and medical care.</p>				
65.	130	<p>The Witness was captured in late 1991 and trained at Kailahun Secondary School. He was posted to Gbaima Mandu. The Witness assisted in the cultural activities that welcomed Sankoh to the area in 1991. He was then permanently involved in the organisation of cultural activities for events for the RUF and ceased to be a combatant.</p> <p>Liberians were harassing people and driven out in 1993. A meeting was called to organise this and Bockarie and Sesay attended. This was the first time the Witness saw Sesay. The RUF was pushed to the border in 1993 by the NPRC. Later the Witness heard the Zogoda jungle had been opened in Kenema district and that Sesay was based at N'giema. The Witness met Sesay in N'giema but</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 13	6 hrs	Mende

07920

		<p>then left to set up a jungle in the Tongo area. The Witness later returned to N'giema where Sesay provided food to the families of people and ordered the opening of schools. There was also free medical care for civilians.</p> <p>After the Abidjan Accord, civilians started to farm and were given seedlings by Bockarie and Sesay. There was no forced labour.</p> <p>After the AFRC coup, the Witness remained in N'giema while Sesay and Bockarie went to Freetown. The Witness heard Bockarie was based in Kenema during AFRC and Sesay was in Freetown.</p> <p>After the intervention, Bockarie arrived in Kailahun first. Bockarie asked the civilians to bring all our relatives who were not there during the war. They were investigated and 62 found to be Kamajors and Bockarie ordered that they be executed. He killed the first 10 himself. Sesay was not in Kailahun at the time.</p>				
66.	149	<p>The Witness was trained in the national training base in Kailahun in the early years of the war. The Witness became responsible for investigations of soldiers. If soldier charged would not cooperate, Sesay would be informed as Sesay was commander in Kailahun from around 1993-1995. Sesay would deal with soldiers strictly.</p> <p>Sesay gave rice seeds to civilians to use on their private farms. There were RUF farms but they were one of the RUF units that were instructed to give rice to civilians. The Witness never heard of forced farming.</p>	21, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13	2 days	Krio

27123

		<p>The Witness describes how the G5, IDU and MPs worked.</p> <p>In 1997, the Witness moved to Pendembu. The Witness never heard of any incidents of forced sexual or labour relationships after the Liberians were pushed out.</p> <p>The Witness was not involved in military planning. Medical treatment was free under the RUF and Sesay provided medicine while he was in command of N'giema. Harvests from RUF farms were sold at the border to buy medicine and food for the community.</p> <p>Bockarie was in charge of Kailahun from 1997 until late 1999 when he left. Sesay took command in 1998 when Sankoh was in Freetown. Sesay was a good commander and made sure crimes committed by soldiers were investigated and punished.</p> <p>The Witness heard about the airfield – chiefs were asked to send civilians but work was voluntary. Bockarie was in charge at the time. The Witness had not heard of any rape in Kailahun once the Liberians left.</p>				
67.	174	<p>The Witness was held by the RUF in April 1991 in Kailahun district and within a week began working for the RUF.</p> <p>In 1995, Witness was in Pumudu close to Buedu but says that Sesay was in N'giema where he had been sent to restore order, which he did. Clerks submitted reports to follow-up on how his decisions were being implemented. The Witness knows Sesay was in Zogoda during this time and was demoted over a money conflict. He was then sent</p>	22, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 12 and 13	2 days	Krio

		<p>to various towns in Kailahun but was based in Giema. Mohammed Tarawallie was 2IC to Sankoh then but Sankoh would talk directly to his commanders.</p> <p>Sesay was in Giema until the AFRC coup. At that time the Witness moved to Daru barracks before moving to base in Pendembu.</p> <p>After the intervention, the Witness was shot in the arm during the intervention and hospitalised in Kailahun. Sesay came to the hospital twice. He had a bullet wound that he got on the retreat from Freetown in Bo.</p> <p>After the intervention, Sesay moved via Kono and Buedu to base in Pendembu as a punishment for stealing some diamonds. Bockarie was in Buedu. Sesay was sent to Pendembu as a punishment as Bockarie thought Sesay stole diamonds. Sesay was not demoted but his assignment changed. A lot of people thought he should be executed or flogged.</p> <p>Sesay was overall commander in Pendembu and would report shortages of food and ammo to Bockarie who would send supplies.</p> <p>Sesay was in Pendembu for 6-7 months and relations with civilians were good. Sesay was the commander for the area around Pendembu. The G5 was operational in Pendembu and was in charge of civilian welfare and investigating complaints made by civilians. If civilians wished to farm, the seedlings would be provided through the G5. There was no forced labour used. Civilians wanted to farm and they shared the harvest.</p>				
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27/8/2015

		The Witness never saw small boy soldiers with Sesay in Pendembu – they were all above 15 years.				
68.	175	<p>The Witness is a medical practitioner and assisted her sister in her pregnancy and then started working at a RUF hospital in 1996. The RUF would buy medicines at the border and distribute them through its District Medical Officer. Sometimes the ICRC would also come with drugs.</p> <p>The Witness states that no one was forced to work at the hospitals. The RUF provided food for patients in the hospital.</p> <p>The Witness says no woman at the clinic ever complained of rape. The Witness only remembers treating married women and never heard of forced sexual or labour relationships. In 1995-6, Peter Vandi was Area Commander in Kailahun.</p> <p>The Witness was present when Bockarie and convoy arrived in Kailahun town after the ECOMOG intervention. Bockarie was very angry about the Kamajors and went to the chieftdom authorities and said he was going to execute them. Kamajors were already being held at the police station. Witness fled but heard gunshots. The next day the Witness saw about a dozen bodies at the roundabout and lots more behind the police station. The Witness's uncle was one of those executed. Sesay was not there in Kailahun but was wounded in Bo and was on his way with JPK. Bockarie left for Buedu after the killings.</p> <p>Sesay had a farm between Kailahun and Pendembu – he</p>	21, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 58, 68, 74, 83,	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18	1-2 days	Krio

28/7/06

		<p>asked the consent of the chief to have it. Witness knows of no forced labour used there. Witness is aware of Sesay giving money to the chiefs to assist in farming and providing food for the civilians. The rice was shared amongst the civilians. Sesay did not take any share of it.</p> <p>The Witness knows of no incidents of forced labour. The Witness heard there was mining at Giema under Bockarie – is not sure when but believes it was while Sesay was based at the frontline in Pendembu.</p> <p>Sesay's bodyguards were all married men – they were not small boys. Witness does not know Peleto as Sesay's security. Women were willing to marry these men – Witness does not know of any instances of forced sexual or labour relationships.</p> <p>Sesay was based in Buedu immediately after AFRC fell but was sent to Pendembu as a punishment – Witness does not know why. After he left Pendembu he went to Kono.</p> <p>The Witness heard that some UN Indian peacekeepers were arrested. Major George was the Area Commander at the time and told the chiefdom authorities that the arrest was ordered by Sankoh. Sesay was in Kono or Makeni at the time.</p> <p>In the war when the Witness wanted to travel, the Witness would ask for a pass from G5 and would show it at the checkpoints</p>				
69.	176	The Witness was captured in 1992 in Kailahun town by	34, 36, 37, 38,	Counts 1-18 but	2 days	Mende

28/2/2016

	<p>Liberians. He decided to join RUF as they had treated the Witness well and the Witness liked the movement and its aims.</p> <p>The Witness worked in the RUF hospitals. Sesay was based in Giema when the Witness was there. When Sesay was moved to Zogoda and was no longer in command, there was harassment from the fighters as stocks of food and medicine were exhausted.</p> <p>After the AFRC coup, the first RUF group into Freetown was Superman and his men. Sesay was part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> group. The Witness went to Freetown after the AFRC coup and worked in the hospital.</p> <p>The Witness retreated during the intervention through Makeni, Kono to Kailahun. The Witness arrived in Kailahun in dry season 1998 and started working in the RUF medical unit. The Witness arrived in Kailahun before Sesay did. Execution of Kamajors happened before either the Witness or Sesay arrived in Kailahun. The Witness heard Bockarie passed the order for the execution.</p> <p>The Witness heard that Sesay went initially to Buedu but then moved to base in Pendembu due to a conflict with Bockarie about Sesay misplacing diamonds in Monrovia. After Sesay left Pendembu, he went to Kono.</p> <p>At the RUF hospital, medical treatment was free. Stealing medicine meant execution and taking money from patients would result in punishment after being referred to MPs. The Witness never heard any complaints of rape or of civilians being beaten. Drugs were bought at the border</p>	39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 58, 68, 74, 83	particularly Counts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18		
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		<p>through trade.</p> <p>From 1998, there was farming in Kailahun – G5 would provide seeds and civilians would farm for themselves. No one was forced to farm. There was a big farm in Gihun which Sesay supported as he would bring food for the farmers to eat. Civilians got some of the harvest and some was given to the hospital for the patients there.</p> <p>Bockarie ordered for Dr. Kamara to be arrested – and Witness heard he was executed. This was in dry season 1998.</p> <p>Under the RUF, there were schools, hospitals and religious services. There was a nightclub and Radio Freedom.</p> <p>The RUF set up free schools in Kailahun. There was civilian used to trade at the Dawa border. The Witness never heard of any women being forced to have sexual relationships with RUF men.</p>				
70.	177	<p>In 1991, the Witness heard the RUF coming and fled with family into the bush. The Witness saw a group of armed men who said they were sent to collect us from the bush. They said they were instructed not to take any property. The Witness and other civilians were taken to Pendembu.</p> <p>Government troops attacked in 1994 and fighters and civilians fled to Buedu. Bockarie was there and provided security for the civilians and moved them to N'giema. Sesay provided food and medicine there. In 1997, Sesay told the Witness and others to start farming for themselves</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 3, 4, 5, 12 and 13	6 hrs	Mende

27/1/19

		<p>and gave them seedlings. The Witness farmed in Ngiema for 2 years and had no problems with any of the RUF.</p> <p>In 1998, the Witness heard the war was over and returned to Kenema. The Witness heard that Kamajors were executed by Bockarie in Kailahun town. The Witness went to Kailahun town as his father was among the Kamajors. Heard that Bockarie performed the executions and Sesay was in Kono or Makeni. The Witness never saw Sesay with child soldiers – only with men between 20-30 yrs.</p>				
71.	178	<p>The Witness fled to Guinea in the early years of the war but returned as RUF treated him well. In 1996, he was in bush in Kailahun close to Giema. Government troops were advancing so the civilians were moved to the rear in the bush for our own safety.</p> <p>Bockarie was commander at that time. Later Sesay was commander in Giema, then Peter Vandy. Sesay was in Giema until the AFRC coup. In 1996-7, heard Sesay had a farm in Giema and civilians were working there but were not forced as they worked in exchange for food and a share of the harvest. Rice was taken to chiefs and chiefs would distribute it. There was free medical care in Giema.</p> <p>The Witness heard Sesay went to Freetown and that he was in Makeni during the retreat. After the intervention, Sesay came back to Kailahun. Sesay retreated with JPK and others.</p> <p>The Witness heard about killing of Kamajors in Kailahun. He was working in the RUF hospital in Kailahun district at the time and heard that Bockarie passed the order for the</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 13	4 hrs	Krio

02/19/00

		<p>execution.</p> <p>When Sesay was in Kailahun, he would come to the hospital to see how patients were doing. The Witness heard that JPK was being investigated about diamonds by Bockarie and was sent to Kangama under punishment.</p> <p>The Witness also heard that Sesay lost diamonds in Monrovia in 1998 dry season and that he was sent to the front line in Pendembu. He was there for some months and then was in Kono. The Witness heard they were making an airfield in Buedu but that there was no forced labour used.</p> <p>The Witness heard Dr. Kamara was killed by Bockarie for stealing drugs. This was in 1998.</p>				
72.	179	<p>The Witness lived between Buedu and Guinea during the conflict.</p> <p>The Witness' wife had a relationship with an RUF soldier. She loved him, she was not forced. There were no forced sexual relationships. Civilian women were attracted to the possessions and status of the RUF men.</p> <p>During JPK's time, Bockarie was involved in diamond mining in Giema. Bockarie was based in Kenema and was in charge of the Eastern Province.</p> <p>The Witness saw no instances of forced labour, including at the plane field. Civilians willingly worked on farms. Sesay helped civilians and punished soldiers who harassed civilians or looted.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13	3 hrs	Krio

73.	180	<p>The Witness voluntarily joined the RUF in 1991 and was trained at the Pendembu Secondary Vocational School.</p> <p>The Witness met Sesay in Giema in 1996. Sesay was in Giema until the AFRC overthrew the government. In Giema, civilians were towards the rear so they would be protected if there was any fighting. They were doing farming for themselves – it was not forced. They were growing for their own consumption.</p> <p>When the AFRC coup occurred, Sesay and Bockarie left Giema. Sesay went to Freetown and stayed there until the ECOMOG attack. The Witness was in communication with Sesay when Sesay was in Freetown and the Witness was in Giema.</p> <p>During the retreat, Sesay tried to go to Bo from Masiaka and was wounded in Bo. People retreating were attacked in Kono. Bockarie sent some soldiers to receive the people retreating in Kono. Kono was still intact.</p> <p>Sesay traveled from Kono to Kailahun. He arrived in Kailahun after Bockarie had passed an order to kill 60 Kamajors.</p> <p>A week after the ECOMOG attack, Bockarie and JPK had a conflict because it seems that JPK was trying to steal some diamonds. This created some problems between the AFRC and the RUF. The AFRC believed that the RUF mistreated JPK and so they stopped obeying Bockarie's orders and went in the north. JPK was sent to Kangama.</p>	11, 13, 20, 21, 22, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 68, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 15, 16, 17 and 18	1-2 days	Krio/ English
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27192

		<p>Shortly afterwards, Sesay and Bockarie had a conflict. Following the event with Sesay, Superman broke away. He joined the AFRC in the north and never took instructions from Bockarie again. Sesay was sent to Pendembu as a punishment.</p> <p>After Pendembu, Sesay was ordered by Bockarie to attack Kono. There was no instruction to attack Makeni. The instruction to attack Makeni only came after the capture of Kono. This instruction was only to attack Makeni.</p> <p>The attack on Lunsar was by a breakaway group commanded by Superman and the remnants of AFRC soldiers, including SAJ Musa and 55. The remnants formed the West Side Boys. They didn't obey Bockarie and launched various attacks in that area.</p> <p>Sesay was in Makeni at that time. Superman, Gibril Massaquoi and their soldiers attacked Sesay in Makeni. The attack happened in February or March. Rambo was killed during the attack. Sesay fled.</p> <p>At the end of the war, Sesay was based in Kono until the end of the war. He went a few times to Kailahun and Makeni as part of disarmament talks.</p> <p>After Bockarie had left, Sesay was taking orders directly from Sankoh who was in Freetown.</p> <p>Sesay was not in charge of the training base in Bunumbu. Monica, a trainer at Bunumbu training base, reported directly to Bockarie who was in Buedu.</p>				
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		<p>There was no communication between Sesay and Superman when Sesay was in Kono and Superman was in Makeni.</p> <p>The Witness never saw Sesay with any child soldiers. Sesay was surrounded by men.</p> <p>It was said on the radio that UN peacekeepers disarmed RUF unlawfully and that several RUF fighters arrested the peacekeepers.</p>				
74.	181	<p>The Witness joined the RUF in 1991 and was trained at the Pendembu Secondary Vocational School. No children were being trained at the camp though some women were trained. The Witness learnt the RUF ideology and felt they were fighting for a good cause. The Witness was posted at the frontline at Baima after training.</p> <p>Around the time the AFRC called, the Witness moved to Pendembu and stayed there until the end of the war.</p> <p>Sesay was sent to Pendembu after his argument with Bockarie as Sesay has lost some diamonds in Liberia.</p> <p>Superman wanted Sesay to be killed and not only sent to Pendembu and was very angry. Superman and Bockarie split. Superman went north and stopped taking instructions from Bockarie.</p> <p>Before this event with Sesay, Bockarie had a conflict with JPK: Bockarie suspected him of planning to steal diamonds and escaping to Liberia. JPK was not punished but he was treated badly. For this reason some AFRC</p>	11, 13, 20, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13	1-2 days	Krio/ Mende

		<p>started to surrender to the government. Some others formed their own group: SAJ Musa, Gullit, 55, Bazzy. This happened after the ECOMOG took Daru.</p> <p>When in Pendembu, Sesay used to visit the frontline, Kuiva, at night. Sesay was taking care of the soldiers and the civilians in Pendembu. He gave them food or seedlings so that civilians could farm. The civilians had their own farms in the villages around Pendembu. The RUF soldiers too. There was a big farm between Pendembu and Kailahun called Giehun. There was no forced labour there. There were free medical facilities and free schools in Pendembu.</p> <p>There were no forced sexual relationships. If it was found a fighter forced a girl to stay with him it would be treated like a rape and the fighter would be made to suffer the punishment of execution.</p> <p>Sesay organised an attack on Daru where the ECOMOG was based. The plan was to capture the barrel with which the ECOMOG was shelling the civilians in Pendembu. It was a successful attack but the ECOMOG continued shelling with jets.</p> <p>When Sesay was in Pendembu after the retreat, life improved and fighters stopped harassing civilians in the town. Sesay had the reputation of being strict with the fighters.</p> <p>The Witness says that there was a school in 1998 but because the jets were bombing the town, the school was at the edge of the town in the bush. It was called District</p>				
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2795

		<p>Education Community School.</p> <p>The Witness explains that doctors were moving with the fighters. They were moving with their drugs in a bag. Because of the jets, people did not dare opening a hospital in Pendembu. Both soldiers and civilians were able to receive treatment from the RUF doctors and nurses.</p> <p>Civilians were trading and farming. The Witness used to give her family some supplies and used to ask them to work on the farm for the benefit of all of them, as she was working on the frontline at that time. They were farming for themselves. Sesay provided seedlings to assist them in their farming.</p> <p>The Witness says that there was a very large farm at Tugbagbehun. After the harvest, the rice was distributed by sections. Tugbagbehun was a RUF farm and civilians who were working there were given food.</p> <p>The Witness never saw Sesay with any armed children. He was only surrounded by mature men.</p>				
75.	182	<p>The Witness was trained in Kailahun district in 1991 and received physical training and ideology.</p> <p>The Witness explains that Sesay was based in Pendembu after the ECOMOG intervention. Sesay visited once the frontline and then returned to Pendembu. On the frontline, Sesay gave the fighters food. Life in Pendembu was normal.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio

2796

		<p>Sesay was posted to attack Kono on Bockarie's order at the end of 1998.</p> <p>The Witness based in Koindu after the Lomé Peace Accord. He stayed until the disarmament. He was receiving instructions directly from Bockarie who was in Buedu. Bockarie and Sankoh started to disagree with each other after the Lomé Peace Accord had been signed. Bockarie wanted to continue to fight. He stopped obeying Sankoh's orders.</p> <p>Sesay agreed with the disarmament and gave instructions to disarm.</p>				
76.	187	<p>The Witness is a nurse and returned to SL after Kabbah was overthrown as the Witness believed the war had come to an end. Witness settled in Manowa and was trading at the Guinea border. RUF rebels provided security for civilians who wished to trade at the border. Witness fled to Pendembu after a Kamajor attack and reported to the IDU who gave her food.</p> <p>The Witness was farming in Kailahun district and was assisting in the RUF's medical unit. Witness was not forced to work. It was here that Witness first met Sesay because an MP had reported to him that a soldier had harassed the Witness because the soldier was having a problem with his wife and the Witness was his wife's friend who the soldier had caused a scene at the hospital. Sesay came from Buedu and the soldier was very rude so Sesay ordered that he be flogged.</p> <p>Sesay arranged for medicine for the hospital as well as</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13	5 hrs	Mende

2797

		<p>food. The MP asked civilians to assist the Witness on the Witness's private farm as the Witness was working voluntarily at the hospital. Sesay assigned an MP to the hospital after the problem with the soldier.</p> <p>The Witness states that Sesay never harassed anyone and had only one wife who the Witness knew. Civilians escaping the fighting in Guinea were coming and Sesay asked the Witness to treat them after they had been searched for weapons.</p> <p>The Witness explains that according to a RUF law, soldiers had to be killed if they raped and disciplined if they stole.</p>				
77.	189	<p>The Witness was in Kailahun early in the war. A few months later, the Witness's husband was killed by the SLA in Daru. Sesay informed the Witness. The Witness named her child after Sesay but the child died after a month.</p> <p>Sesay then took care of the Witness and other civilians and brought them food, medicine and clothing. One day Witness heard Sankoh was in Nigeria. Bockarie was then placed in charge.</p> <p>Sesay did not have girlfriends in Dudu – the Witness was like his mother and Sesay looked after the Witness like family. Sesay had a wife named Elsie and a girlfriend in Giema called Macey – they had a baby together. The child was given to Elsie to take care of. Sesay took care of the child. Women liked the commanders – never heard of soldier forcing a woman to be with him. If a soldier raped he was executed.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 6, 7, 8 and 9	4 hrs	Mende

27/9/08

		The Witness remained in Kailahun during the retreat after the ECOMOG intervention. Radio Freedom was on a hill near there. It was a safe zone, life was good. There were schools and hospitals. There were a lot of G5 taking care of civilians. After the retreat, Sesay was based in Pendembu with his wife.				
78.	191	<p>When the Liberians were in the RUF, women were raped in Ngiema but after they were pushed out, there was no such problem with the junior commandos. The Witness never heard of forced sexual or labour relationships after the Liberians were pushed out.</p> <p>The Witness married an RUF soldier during the war – it was not forced. Witness has children with the soldier and knows women who stayed with rebel husbands and are happy. She does not know of any discrimination against bush wives or their children. The Witness married a RUF soldier out of love. If a soldier misbehaved, the woman would leave him.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 6, 7, 8 and 9	4 hrs	Mende
79.	225	<p>The Witness is a civilian. He assisted in organising the farming in the RUF liberated area.</p> <p>At the time of the Abidjan Accord, the Witness was in Giema and it was a free area and life was very normal with cultural and religious activities going on as in peacetime. When the area was attacked by Kamajors, the RUF would evacuate civilians to safe areas like Ngiehun. There was a clinic in Giema where civilians could get free treatment by doctors and nurses.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 13	5 hrs	Mende

2299

		<p>There was small scale farming in Giema; civilians were doing private farming for themselves. Some commanders made farms and would ask civilians to help them farm. The chiefs were called to ask the consent of the people. No one was forced to farm. Witness worked on Sesay's swamp in Giema. No soldiers were involved and no civilian was harassed or forced. Witness was paid in food and a share of the harvest. Only mature people worked, no children.</p> <p>There was a big farm, an RUF farm, near Ngiehun. It is four and a half miles from Ngiehun. It was opened after AFRC time. People were happy to work on the farm. People would come all the way from Kissi to work on the farm. Supplies for the farm came from the RUF through the Paramount Chief. Food was provided by the RUF.</p>				
80.	226	<p>The Witness is a civilian who was involved in the chieftom authorities during the war. He fled to Liberia at the start of the war but returned after the overthrow.</p> <p>The Witness assisted in organising the townspeople in cleaning of the town. After the intervention, the Paramount Chief sent a message that the civilians should start farming and the town chose to make the farm.</p> <p>People were very happy to make a farm. People came from far away, including Kangama and Kissi, to farm. Different sections had a rice barn each. The people of each section built rice barns. The rice didn't belong only to those towns. The rice belonged to everybody.</p> <p>Master farmers would distribute the rice after it was</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 13	5 hrs	Mende

		<p>harvested. The master farmer would pass through the G-5 to distribute rice. No one was asked to carry rice.</p> <p>The farming was organised as an occasional job. Brushing was a one day job. Felling trees was a one-day job. All the sections came together to scratch rice. The men and women would come together. The men would scratch and the women would weed.</p> <p>The information would flow –letters were written to various sections and towns– for all the farming to happen on the same day. The Paramount Chief used to supply the seed rice through the master farmers. The master farmer brought the seed rice. No one had to pay for it. No one was taxed. When people farmed they were able to eat.</p> <p>The Witness heard that Bockarie killed the Kamajors at Kailahun Town.</p> <p>People were able to get on with their normal lives in Ngiehun. There was trading; children attended a RUF school for; people went to the mosque; people received free medical treatment.</p>				
81.	228	<p>The Witness is a nurse and was captured by the RUF in 1991. The Witness worked for the RUF as they were in control at the time. At the beginning of the war, the Witness was delivering babies at home and was getting medicines and supplies from a store. Initially she was afraid of the RUF fighters but when the Witness felt more at ease, she worked voluntarily for them. The Witness was introduced to Sankoh and he explained that the RUF was fighting for free medical care and free education. The RUF</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 58, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13	6 hrs	Krio

		<p>opened a school for children. The school was opened after JPK came to Kailahun. The school was completely free. In fact there was no money at that time. There was no money but there was enough food as farms were cultivated in the bush.</p> <p>The Witness worked in Pendembu. She was working for free but she was given food. The Witness says Sesay was based there after the ECOMOG intervention. The Witness also worked at other clinics in Kailahun district. To travel everyone had to get a pass – this was for security reasons. Sesay organised free medical drugs for the hospital.</p> <p>An RUF fighter provided food to her and to her relatives and the Witness fell in love with him and he became her husband. She is not aware of any forced sexual or labour relationships and never heard a woman complain of rape, even women who came to the hospital.</p> <p>Two of the Witness's uncles were in the group of Kamajors who were killed at the roundabout. The Witness didn't see the killing but she saw the corpses afterwards. She heard that it was Bockarie who ordered the killings.</p> <p>The Witness never saw Sesay with child soldiers – only with mature men</p>				
82.	234	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The Witness lived in Kangama from 1995 to 1999. She received free treatment for an ulcer in Buedu. The Witness explains that children were initiated to secret societies in 1998. Mosquito and Sesay provided food and other</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 7, 8, 9 and 13	4 hrs	Krio

27202

		<p>supplies needed for the initiation.</p> <p>The Witness attended Peter Vandi's marriage and says that women felt protected with the fighters and the commanders.</p>				
83.	236	<p>The Witness was in Pendembu when the war entered in 1991. After three months she went to Giema. She and her brothers used to cultivate a farm. None of the civilians were forced to farm; they needed food. Some civilians volunteered to work on Sesay's farm between Giema and Talia. Sesay gave the civilians seed rice from his farm to assist them with their individual farms.</p> <p>The Witness married a rebel during the war. She met him when the war entered Pendembu. She accepted to marry him because she didn't want to be a burden for her family. He provided food for her and her family. He also protected her. She cared for him. She was not forced to marry him. A legal traditional marriage was organised, with cola nuts.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 7, 8, 9 and 13	5 hrs	Krio
84.	240	<p>The Witness was called out of the bush by rebels. The rebels told the civilians that they were there to fight the government. The civilian men went to a base in Kailahun but the Witness was a small boy and was not taken. The Witness was told to go home. The Liberian RUFs were harassing civilians and the Sierra Leoneans pushed them out.</p> <p>Later on the Witness and his friend decided to be trained so they could fight for their people. People at the base received food three times a day and never heard of anyone dying there.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 12 and 13	1-2 days	Krio/ English

		<p>After he graduated, the Witness went to Pendembu and to Mendebwima as a bodyguard to an RUF commander. The SBUs never carried any arms and were left with the commander's wife while the commander went to the front line because they were too young.</p> <p>The civilians from Giema were in the zobush. They were guarded and protected by the fighters. The fighters didn't harass the civilians. There were strict laws against harassing civilians. Civilians could complain to G5 about harassment. The G5 were the link between the civilians and the fighters. The Witness saw some fighters being killed for having raped some women. If a commander needed assistance for any kind of work, he would inform the G5 and the G5 would talk to the civilians. Civilians were not forced to work for the commanders but negotiated payment for their help through food and part of the harvest.</p> <p>The Witness used to farm in Giema. Nobody was forced to farm. When Sesay was in Giema, Mosquito was in Buedu.</p> <p>The Witness explains that the arms the RUF was using at Gbobu highway had been captured during attacks against the government troops. There was a school and a clinic in Giema. Education and medical care were free.</p> <p>When the Witness was fighting at the front line he never saw any small boys involved in the fighting.</p> <p>The Witness heard of diamond mining in Giema. Mosquito provided the miners with tools, food and animals for</p>				
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		<p>sacrifices.</p> <p>The Witness explains that there was a RUF farm between Ngeihun and Pendembu in 1998-9. The chiefs and the G5 organised the farm. Sesay was informed about the farm over the radio because he was in Makeni. He provided food and seed rice. The farm was meant to provide rice for displaced people in the area.</p> <p>The Witness remembers that Mosquito left in 1999. Sesay sent some men with Momoh Rogers to check whether Mosquito had indeed left.</p>				
85.	241	<p>The Witness was a nurse before and during the war. She was in Kailahun when the war entered in 1991. Rebels brought her and some other nurses in from the bush and asked them to assist in the hospitals. They provided them with medicines.</p> <p>As the NPRC pushed the RUF to the border, the Witness then worked at hospitals in Kailahun district until Kabbah's government was overthrown. Fighters provided them with a security escort as they moved to safer zones. In Giema, Sesay would supply them with medicines for use on the civilians.</p> <p>Sesay was with his family and he was also taking care of a lot of children who had no relatives. Civilians farmed for themselves in Giema. Some civilians volunteered to work on Sesay's farm in exchange for food and a part of the harvest. No one was forced to work.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13	6 hrs	Krio/ Kissi

27205

		<p>After Giema, the Witness worked in Kailahun, from her house, until the UNAMSIL arrived. The drugs were provided by the commanders. The Witness was not paid for her work but no one was using money in Kailahun at the time. She was given food.</p> <p>Under RUF law, rape was punishable by death. The Witness neither saw nor heard of women being raped after the Liberian RUF were pushed out. Forced sexual relationships would have been seen as rape under the RUF code. She does not know of any instances where civilian women were forced to remain with RUF fighters. She is aware of consensual relationships between RUF men and civilian women. The Witness had a relationship with a RUF man during the war whom she loved. The man was killed during the war.</p> <p>Schools were free and medical treatment was free too. She says she saw fighters who were 16-17 years old but Sesay's bodyguards were all older than that. The Witness would trade at the Guinea border.</p>				
86.	252	<p>In the early stages of war in Kailahun, the Liberians were harassing civilians and committed many atrocities and used child soldiers. The Sierra Leonean RUF drove them away and life was much better for civilians as the fighters were disciplined.</p> <p>The civilians did their own private farming with no harassment. The RUF encouraged civilians to provide for themselves. There was an RUF/ community farm between Ngiehun and Pendembu which the Witness occasionally worked at. The Witness worked in exchange for food and</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13	6 hrs	Mende

		<p>because he would meet friends there. He worked willingly.</p> <p>The Witness became involved in the chieftdom authorities in chieftdom in Kailahun. Sesay was in Pendembu at the time. When Sesay was in Pendembu, civilians treated very well. G5s and MPs were in operation and there was a move from RUF authority to more civilian authority towards end of war.</p> <p>Shelling from jets happened daily in Pendembu and civilians would run to the bush under command from RUF. A school was opened for children, free of charge. Medical treatment was free. Jets burned Pendembu town down.</p> <p>The Witness knows of no incidents of forced sexual relationships after the Gios left. There was no proper ceremony because of the war but RUF men and civilian women married willingly. Some of them are together even to this day. The Witness never saw children under 15yrs bearing arms after the Gios were pushed out of Kailahun.</p>				
87.	255	<p>The Civilian in Giema in early stages of war and a former girlfriend of a RUF fighter before war entered but he left her for another woman. Witness started to see another man who became her husband.</p> <p><i>No further information can be given without revealing the Witness's identity.</i></p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	2 hrs	Mende
88.	301	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The Witness was a civilian in Kailahun district during the war. The Witness can testify to the harassment suffered by the civilians in Kenema when the Liberians rebels entered</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13	6 hrs	Krio

		<p>Sierra Leone. They were later pushed out of the country by the Sierra Leoneans rebels.</p> <p>The Witness explains that the RUF authorities encouraged the civilians to do farming in Sembehun, close to Giema. While the civilians were doing their own individual farming, there was a group farm which benefited to the wounded soldiers, the sick civilians, the teachers, the nurses, the doctors, and the civilians evacuated from the frontline. Civilians were willing to assist in the farming because they were provided food. Sesay also had a farm in Giema. Some civilians used to work on his farm. That was done under the auspices of the G5 and the civilians were willing to help and were paid in food.</p> <p>The civilians were evacuated from the frontline and brought to Giema for their safety. The G5 were responsible for their accommodation once they arrived in Giema. Some of them who had relatives in the area would stay with them. The others would be handed over to the town chiefs so that they would be provided accommodation and food until they would find another place to stay.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the good relationship between the RUF fighters and the civilians in Giema area. Fighters were not allowed to force civilians to work for them. Women were not raped. Civilians were moving freely in the RUF zone. Some fighters would stay with the civilians while the others were at the frontline. They were in charge of protecting the civilians in case of an attack. The Witness never saw any child soldiers.</p>				
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		<p>The Witness was in Kailahun town when the convoy with JPK arrived in Kailahun district after the ECOMOG intervention. The civilians were coming from all over the country. A lot of the civilians in the convoy went to Sembehun. Witness can testify that those civilians were well received in Sembehun. They were provided food and accommodation. Some of them started farming. They were not forced. The RUF were looking after them.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the initiation of women to the Sandi society around 1999.</p>				
89.	302	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The Witness was a nurse in Kailahun district during the war. The Witness can testify to the crimes committed by the Liberian rebels at the beginning of the war. After they were pushed out of Sierra Leone, the rebels did not harass the civilians, rape women or loot the civilians' properties. Civilians were able to complain to the G2 office if the rebels misbehaved towards them.</p> <p>The Witness explains that the rebels would evacuate the civilians from their home when the enemy was about to attack the town.</p> <p>The RUF provided the civilians with seed rice and protection. Sesay provided her with seed rice. There was also a group farm in Giema. The G5 were responsible for organising the work at the group farm. The civilians wouldn't work there everyday. The civilians were happy to farm. They were provided food at the group farm. After the harvest of the group farm, the rice was used to feed the wounded soldiers, the medical workers, and the teachers.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13	1 day	Krio

		<p>The medical workers and the teachers were not paid for their work but they would be encouraged to work by receiving some food.</p> <p>The Witness explains that Sesay had a farm in Giema. He used to provide food to the civilians who wanted to assist him with the farming.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the good relationship between the rebels and the civilians in Giema. According to a RUF law, a rebel would be severely punished if he was found guilty of having harassed a civilian, particularly a woman. The rebels did not treat women badly.</p> <p>The Witness explains that the rebels used to evacuate civilians from the frontline. They were brought to Giema for their safety. Once in Giema, they would be assisted in finding accommodation. They would stay at some relatives' house or friends' house.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the time the AFRC called upon the RUF in Freetown in 1997. The Witness saw JPK in Kailahun town. A lot of civilians arrived in Kailahun district around the same time. They were from Kenema and other places. They were not forced to go to Kailahun district. They were provided accommodation.</p> <p>The Witness never saw child soldiers.</p>				
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#### Kenema witnesses

27/10/2016

	DIS No	Description of expected testimony	Para Indictment	of Indictment counts	Estimated time testimony (chief) for	Language
90.	053	The Witness is a civilian living in Tongo at the time of disarmament. The Witness can give details of Sesay's relationship with his wife. Sesay came to Tongo with General Opande. After hearing complaints from civilians about Peleto, Sesay ordered Peleto to be beaten and he fled. The Witness never saw Sesay accompanied by SBU's.	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 8	2 hrs	Krio
91.	055	<p>The Witness was a resident of Kenema and there from the time the war started until the Lomé Accords.</p> <p>The Witness first saw Sesay just after the AFRC coup. He was traveling from the bush to Freetown and was accompanied by grown-up soldiers. People were saying "look there's Issa".</p> <p>In 1997, a RUF woman alleged that he raped her and damaged her wristwatch. On his way to the Brigade HQ, his friend said that Sesay was here and to see him as the woman was RUF. In the Brigade HQ, soldiers wanted to beat him up but Sesay intervened. The Witness took the woman to the hospital and gave her some money. The Witness returned to Sesay's residence and thanked him. Sesay asked for his details and 2 weeks later came to him to have some work done, for which the Witness was paid by Sesay.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	4 hrs	Krio

27916

		<p>Bockarie was based permanently in Kenema.</p> <p>Once at the secretariat in the first dry season some SLA soldiers had taken petrol from a Liberian woman as she would not agree to a price they wanted to pay. The woman reported to Sesay and Sesay went and retrieved the petrol. The Witness saw this at a distance. Sesay was not in Kenema for long. Bockarie was in command there.</p> <p>The Witness saw killing by Bockarie but Sesay was never present when that happened.</p>				
92.	056	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The Witness can testify as to circumstances surrounding Sesay's marriage to Elsie Sesay.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 8	1.5 hrs	Krio
93.	083	<p>Following arrest of B.S. Massaquoi, an allegation was made against the Witness so he went to the Secretariat. Witness saw Kpaka bleeding and B.S. Massaquoi and Mr. Momoh tied up. Witness states that Bockarie and Demoh Musa were present but Sesay was not there. Witness was investigated and found not guilty.</p> <p>Sesay visited Kenema sometimes. The Witness gives an example of soldiers stealing a woman's petrol and Sesay recovering it for her.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 63	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 3, 4, 5, 10 and 11	4 hrs	Krio
94.	122	<p>The Witness worked alongside the SLA before the AFRC coup but joined the RUF because he was disillusioned with the government.</p> <p>The Witness worked in an RUF unit in Kenema for the</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 68	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 3, 4, 5, 12	3 hrs	Krio

27212

		<p>duration of the AFRC government. The RUF provided good living conditions: free education, medical care and they assisted civilians with supplies for farming. The Witness was in Kenema when B. S. Massaquoi was arrested in early 1998 with Dr. Momoh and Mr. Kpaka. Heard that Bockarie killed B.S. Massaquoi as he believed B.S. Massaquoi to be a Kamajor supporter.</p> <p>The Witness says Bockarie and his bodyguards arrested Dr. Momoh in early 1998, was investigated and released. The same thing occurred with Mr. Kpaka. Sesay was in Freetown at the time and was based in Freetown throughout the AFRC government. Bockarie (RUF) and Kanneh (AFRC) were in Kenema. Once Sesay was in Kenema and assisted a civilian woman whose petrol had been taken from her by the AFRC. Only saw Sesay with men who were 20-25 yrs of age.</p>				
95.	190	<p>The Witness was trained in Peyema. After the Witness had left Peyema, the Kamajors dislodged the rebels from Peyema.</p> <p>The Witness went back to Tongo 18 months later. At that time the RUF was in control.</p> <p>The Witness had his bailing machine stolen by Peleto. The Witness told 'American' about it. 'American' informed Sesay. Sesay ordered Peleto to give the machine back.</p> <p>The Witness also got a big diamond he had found on his gravel stolen by Colonel Med once month later. Sesay was in Makeni when this happened. The Witness complained to Sesay when he came to Tongo three days later. Sesay</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	2 hrs	Krio

27262

		<p>got the diamond back for the Witness. Sesay insisted that the two-pile system be respected and that people stealing diamonds from civilians be punished. There was no more harassing of civilians after this event.</p> <p>The Witness recounts a third event: a RUF soldier stole a fowl from his uncle in a village near the Tongo area. The fighter killed his uncle. The Witness reported to Banya about the death of his uncle. After investigation, the soldier was executed. Sesay had sent a letter in which he explained that the fighter should be killed as a warning. Banya read the letter to the civilians.</p> <p>The Witness mentions a meeting at the Court Barrie in Tongo after the Peace Accord during which Sesay encouraged people to disarm. Unlike the civilians, the fighters were not happy about the idea of disarming. Sesay came by helicopter to the meeting.</p> <p>The Witness worked at Cyborg Pit three days on three separate days. He saw 15 people die because sand from the pit fell on them. It therefore became forbidden to mine after 3pm. The Witness never saw any fighters firing at civilians. He didn't see any child soldiers either. Banya was at Cyborg Pit.</p>				
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#### Multi-district witnesses

	DIS No	Description of expected testimony	Para Indictment	of Indictment counts	Estimated time for	Language
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279.18

					testimony (chief)	
96.	038	<p>The Witness is from Mile 91 and runs an NGO. He first saw Sesay in 1998 during his retreat from Bo town. Sesay and the RUF occupied Mile 91 and Sesay was introduced to the townspeople. Sesay had been injured in the Bo clash with ECOMOG forces. Sesay stayed in Mile 91 for less than one week.</p> <p>The Witness heard from his soldiers that he was then a Battle Group Commander. While in Mile 91, the Witness observed Sesay order his men not to loot food from civilians and punish those that did. This discipline was so strict that a civilian merely had to tell the offending soldier that he would report him to Sesay and the property would be returned.</p> <p>Later in 1998 ECOMOG attacked the RUF position at Mile 91 and then again in 1999, at which point the town was taken by ECOMOG. The Witness was held by the RUF in early 1999 and acted as a secretary for them in the Mile 91 area. He received training and worked with the G5. The Witness assisted in contacting the CDF in the area to bring about a level of communication between the groups as the peace accords were approaching. To stop the fighters looking for food, the Witness assisted in arranging with the chiefs for civilians to provide some food for the groups and this way, better relationships in the community and lessen the chance of attacks. The RUF had a strict system of discipline especially with regard to rape, which was punishable by execution.</p>	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 57, 68, 83	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 57, 68, 83	5 hrs	Krio/ English

27215

		<p>In August 1999, the Witness asked to be relieved of his duties and then left the RUF and went to Freetown. He returned to Mile 91 in October 1999 and set up his NGO which was dedicated to peace building. He acted as a conduit between UNAMSIL and the RUF.</p> <p>The Witness was in Mile 91 at the time of the UN attacks by members of the RUF. The Witness stated that at the time of the attack he contacted Sesay who was in Kono. Sesay said he had not given an order to attack and he was very angry about what had happened and it was contrary to his commitment to the peace process. Sesay did not want the situation to restart the war.</p> <p>The Witness later attended a meeting between Sesay and General Opande at Ferry Junction. This is the first time the Witness spoke to Sesay. Sesay was very pro-disarmament and was having a lot of trouble with Gibril Massaquoi was inciting the RUF not to disarm.</p> <p>The Witness never saw Sesay with fighters under 15 yrs. Sesay was surrounded by adult men. There were children with the RUF but they were not trained. The Witness knows of women who married RUF fighters, sometimes out of love but also because they got respect and good clothing and food so they liked to be with the fighters. The Witness does not know of any women who were forced to be with them.</p>				
97.	069	The Witness was a civilian living in Kailahun at the start of the war. When the RUF came, they held meetings explaining their ideology and the Witness volunteered to join them. He was trained and based at several areas in	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 70, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 12 and 13	5 hrs	Krio

		<p>Kailahun from 1991-6. The Witness can speak about the command structure of the RUF in these years and is aware of the opening of the various jungle bases.</p> <p>In 1996, the Witness was based in Kailahun. His commander was Sesay who was based in Giema. The Witness was based in Buedu, which Sesay would sometimes visit. Sankoh was in Ivory Coast and Mohammed Tarawallie was the Field Commander in charge of all commanders in Sierra Leone. There was no forced farming in Kailahun. Civilians were farming for themselves and were assisted by the RUF who gave them seedlings. There were also community farms which civilians worked on for food. The harvest on the farm was used for civilians with no source of food and to feed strangers to the area so civilians did not have to use their private supply. Rice banks were set up. Farming continued until disarmament in this vein.</p> <p>Things were normal in Kailahun in 1996 and there were schools and hospitals. There was no harassment of civilians. The security organ, G5, existed would investigate complaints of civilians. The Witness is aware of Sesay being investigated at Zogoda and being demoted as a result.</p> <p>The Witness assisted with logistics during the AFRC government and used to bring food from Freetown to soldiers and civilians in Kailahun. Sesay was based in Freetown while Bockarie was based in Kenema and was the head of the RUF as Sankoh was arrested in Nigeria. The Witness was in Tongo for a few weeks during the AFRC government as he participated in the attack on</p>				
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	<p>Tongo under Bockarie. A committee was formed to oversee mining under the leadership of a civilian called Mopleh. Mining was on a 3 pile system: miners, RUF government and expenditure. Gravel for the government was given to Mopleh who gave it to Bockarie. The Witness did not see any forced mining but he was only in Tongo for a short while. The Witness did not see or hear of Sesay visiting Tongo.</p> <p>After the intervention, the Witness worked in the G5 until the Lomé Accord was signed. After the intervention Sesay came to Buedu and was reassigned to Pendembu as a punishment for losing some diamonds. Sesay was injured on his lower back when he arrived in Buedu. The Witness can give evidence about the role of Bockarie in the killings of the Kamajors in Kailahun as well as the deaths of Fonti Kanu, Foday Kallon and Dr. Kamara. The Witness is aware of JPK being found with diamonds and being sent to Kangama. The Witness knows of no communications between Buedu and SAJ Musa directly. Superman and then Rambo in Kono were taking orders from Bockarie directly. The Witness heard that SAJ Musa had died and Gullit had taken over but he is not aware of Gullit communicating with Bockarie. There were low-ranking members of the RUF in the AFRC group but they were not talking orders from any RUF commanders; they were under the AFRC.</p> <p>In late 1998, Bockarie ordered Sesay to attack Kono. The attack was led by Rambo with Sesay coordinating. Once Kono was taken, Bockarie gave orders to attack Makeni. There was no plan to go to Freetown. Once Makeni was taken, some RUF went to Waterloo and confiscated</p>				
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27218

		<p>property that the AFRC brought out of Freetown. The AFRC were unhappy with this and created their own group – the West Side Boys – in the Okra hills. The RUF did not communicate with the West Side Boys.</p> <p>Superman was in Lunsar and attacked Sesay in Makeni. Rambo was killed. Sesay fled to Kailahun. After Lomé, Sankoh had Superman move back to Lunsar and Sesay took command in Makeni. Bockarie and Sankoh fell out and Bockarie left.</p> <p>The Witness was part of Cease Fire Monitoring Committee and would report to UNAMSIL cease fire violations. The Witness went to Kono in 2000 and says a three pile mining system was in use and the market was open. He never saw or heard of anyone being forced to mine.</p> <p>Sesay was in Kono at the time of the UN attacks.</p> <p>The Witness escaped the attack by CDF in Kenema and went to Tongo where mining was being carried out under a 3 pile system. This was in 2000-1.</p> <p>Sesay's presence in Tongo was scarce but he first came with General Opande to sensitise people to the peace process. He came a second time to resolve problems between the commanders. Sesay removed Peleto because of complaints of harassment.</p> <p>Sesay's bodyguards were all adult men. He never saw Sesay with children carrying arms. There were children who were associated with the RUF as they assisted with domestic work. These were children who had been</p>				
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272919

		<p>separated from their families in the war and who lived with commanders. They would assist with tasks just as the household's own children did.</p> <p>The Witness married a civilian woman during the war. He is still with her. She was not forced. Many civilian women were having consensual relationships with RUF men. The RUF was very against rape and the punishment was execution.</p>				
98.	070	<p>The Witness joined the RUF movement in March 1998. He did not have an assignment but helped to distribute food and medicine. The Witness never went through military training.</p> <p>The Witness was in Kono throughout the AFRC government. In February 1998, the Witness was in Kono when the Kamajors attacked and pushed the junta out. He saw the Kamajors burn a civilian alive as the civilian was accused of associating with the juntas. The Witness fled to Guinea but returned when he heard on the radio that Kono was secured by ECOMOG. When he arrived, the AFRC and RUF were in Koidu. It was at this point that he joined the RUF. He was treated well and given clothes, food and a place to stay. The Witness stayed in Kono for 6 months and there was no mining in Koidu while with the RUF there. Superman was the commander in Kono. The G5 was taking care of the needs of civilians. The Witness did not hear of rapes during this time. The Witness never saw Sesay in Koidu at that time.</p> <p>After 6 months Mosquito heard that civilians were suffering in Kono and asked for civilians to be moved to Kailahun as</p>	11, 13, 20, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 58, 71, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13	6 hrs	Krio

		<p>it was easier to provide for them there and it was farther from the front line.</p> <p>The Witness and other civilians moved to Buedu in approximately September 1998 on Bockarie's orders. There was a shortage of food in Kono at the time. He was allowed to stay in Sesay's house as his older brother was on good terms with Sesay. Sesay himself was staying in Pendembu at the time as he had been sent to the frontline as a punishment from Bockarie for losing some diamonds. Life in Buedu was good – it was as though it was peacetime. Trade was going on at the Guinea border. The RUF provided free schools and hospitals to civilians. The Witness is not aware of any forced farming or mining in Kailahun though the RUF encouraged people to farm and be self-sufficient.</p> <p>The Witness is aware of Bockarie and Mike Lamin killing Dr. Kamara in Buedu for stealing some RUF medicine. Bockarie also killed Fonti Kanu in Buedu as he had tried to desert the RUF for Liberia. He is unaware of any women being forced to remain with RUF fighters.</p> <p>The Witness moved to Makeni with Sesay after the Lomé Accord. Civilians celebrated his return. This was after Sesay had been pushed out of Makeni by Superman and Gibril Massaquoi. There were still some AFRC there but they were not under Sesay's command. Sesay was a disciplined commander. Witness is aware of an incident where a church was looted and Sesay retrieved the items and returned them and had the perpetrator flogged. Superman and Gibril Massaquoi continued to cause havoc in Lunsar and the West Side Boys were harassing civilians</p>				
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27224

		<p>in the Okra hills. Neither of these groups was under Sesay's control.</p> <p>Sesay moved to Kono in February 2000 on orders from Sankoh. The Witness moved to Freetown in early 2000.</p>				
99.	085	<p>The Witness served as secretary to a senior RUF commander. He joined the RUF in 1991 and underwent training and came to believe in the ideology of the movement. He was based in Giema from 1994. Sesay was Area Commander under the end of 1995 when he went to Abidjan for medical treatment. On his return he was investigated for mismanagement of funds at Zogoda and demoted. Peter Vandy was Area Commander of Kailahun from November 1995 onwards. The Area Commander reported to Bockarie who was based in Buedu.</p> <p>There was no forced farming or fishing. Civilians would farm privately or fish for themselves. They were encouraged to do so as the RUF valued self-sufficiency. They could trade their produce at the border. The G5 issued passes so they could move around without being taken for spies or Kamajors. There were community farms where civilians would work in exchange for food. The harvest was used to feed people who came from other areas and did not have their own farms. Fighters had their own farms and, if they needed to, could arrange for civilians to assist them. They would have to work out some deal with the civilians – usually food and a part of the harvest. There was an RUF clinic in Giema at this time.</p> <p>The Witness moved to Freetown during the time of the AFRC government and remained in Freetown until the</p>	11, 13, 20, 21, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 71, 74, 81, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18	2 days	Krio

22222

		<p>intervention.</p> <p>Sesay was based in Freetown but Bockarie quickly left Freetown and based in Kenema. The witness heard that Bockarie executed B.S. Massaquoi in Kenema. The Witness visited Tongo once and did not see any forced mining but did not go very near to the pits.</p> <p>The RUF and AFRC maintained separate command structures and orders were passed separately through the command structures of each group. Within the RUF there were also splits as Superman was refusing to take orders from anyone other than Sankoh and was operating independently in Freetown. He had a group of men which were loyal to him from the Western Jungle. Superman, Isaac and Mike Lamin were all higher ranked than Sesay and refused to take orders from him.</p> <p>At the time of the intervention, the Witness fled through Fogbo to Masiaka and to Mile 91. The Witness saw Sesay at Masiaka. Sesay was wounded from an attack in Bo at the time. The group which included the Witness and Sesay moved from Masiaka to Makeni which had already been looted. Superman had gone ahead to attack Kono and when Kono was under RUF control, Sesay, the Witness and others moved to Koidu. Sesay traveled on to Buedu with JPK almost immediately. The Witness made his way to Buedu shortly afterwards. The Witness remained in Buedu. Kono was not burnt when the Witness left.</p> <p>Bockarie posted Sesay to Pendembu as a punishment for losing some diamonds. After Sesay was sent there, he was no longer in communication. His area of responsibility</p>				
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27223

	<p>was Pendembu and the front line. There were farms in Kailahun district. They continued to be run as they had been in 1996. The Witness describes Bockarie's role in the killings of Foday Kallon, Fonti Kanu and Dr Kamara as well as the killing of the Kamajors.</p> <p>Bockarie ordered Sesay to attack Kono in December 1998. The Witness moved to Kono then on to Makeni. Superman was in Makeni along with some SLAs. Sesay was not in command of these groups and they were causing havoc in the town. Superman and his group moved to Lunsar eventually and Sesay took complete control of Makeni. Life was good in Makeni as Sesay was fair and disciplined.</p> <p>In early-mid 1999, Superman and Gibril Massaquoi attacked Sesay and Rambo in Makeni, killing Rambo. Sesay fled and the Witness hid in the bushes and men loyal to Sesay were being killed by Superman's men. Sesay returned in November 1999 on Sankoh's orders and Superman returned to Lunsar. Sesay reinstated peace in the community. The Witness then based in Makeni.</p> <p>In 2000, Sesay moved to base in Kono and the Witness followed in the rainy season. The Witness remained in Kono until disarmament. There was no forced mining – mining happened on a two pile system: one pile for the miners and the other for the RUF government. The RUF provided food and equipment and used the diamonds it received to fund its free schools and hospitals.</p> <p>The Witness was in Makeni at the time of the UN attacks. Sesay was in Kono at the time. Sesay came to Makeni</p>				
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27904

		<p>after the UN had been attacked and was very angry with the RUF commanders responsible. Makeni was very volatile so Sesay moved the UN to Kono for their own safety while he arranged their release.</p> <p>Sesay was very pro-disarmament but Mike Lamin and Gibril Massaquoi were against disarming while Sankoh was in prison.</p> <p>The Witness married a civilian woman during the war and they are still together. There are many RUF men in consensual relationships with civilian woman. The Witness has not heard of any forced relationships and says that rape was a high crime in the RUF.</p> <p>Children who had been separated from their parents during the conflict were taken in by the RUF and lived with commanders. They assisted with domestic work and were termed SBUs. They were not trained and did not have weapons. The Witness is not aware of a child under the age of 15 yrs being used in combat.</p>				
100.	086	<p>In the 1980s, the Witness was part of a group, some of whom would go on to form the RUF. At the time, the Witness was in contact with student bodies and dropouts. He was not trained as a fighter but was lobbying against the APC and was advocating for a strong economic base while Sankoh was advocating for armed struggle. As a result of this ideological difference, the Witness lost contact with the members of the group that went on to form the RUF until after the AFRC coup in May 1997.</p> <p>When this happened, the Witness joined the Ideology wing</p>	34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 71, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 13	2 days	English/ Krio

27225

	<p>which was part of one of the G units and sensitised people about the ideology of the RUF mainly in Kenema and Kailahun. Sesay was in Freetown during the time of the AFRC government. The Witness was in Kenema for the AFRC government. His job was to bridge the gap between the RUF fighters and civilians and explain the purpose of the RUF. The Witness distributed food to civilians. The Witness was a civilian and has never had any military training.</p> <p>The Witness visited Tongo a few times during this period and did not see or hear of any forced mining.</p> <p>At the time of the intervention, the Witness fled to Kailahun. Many civilians followed as the Kamajors were killing people who had been friendly with the RUF. The Witness was in Kailahun town when Bockarie ordered the execution of the Kamajors but was not present and does not know exactly what happened.</p> <p>The Witness worked as part of the Joint Security Panel in Kailahun.</p> <p>In Kailahun, there was private farming and community farming. RUF ideology stresses self-sufficiency and civilians were given assistance in the form of seedlings to encourage them to farm. Civilians worked on community farms in exchange for food and a share of the harvest. The rest of the harvest was traded for supplies for the free RUF schools and hospitals and to feed fighters and for cultural activities. There was no forced farming: a civilian did not have to farm if he did not want to though he could not then expect to be paid. Most farms were private however. The</p>					
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		<p>Witness never received a report of Sesay harassing civilians. Sesay was known as a disciplined commander.</p> <p>Sesay was sent to take command in Pendembu as a punishment for losing diamonds but was ordered by Bockarie to attack Kono in late 1998.</p> <p>After liberation of Kono in 1998, the Witness went there to sensitise people. Conditions in Kono were bad and the Witness came with medicine and organised civilians to find food. The Witness says there was no forced mining in Kono: mining was on a two pile system: n one pile for the miners and one pile for the government. If the landowner was still in Kono, then there would also be a pile for him. Miners could sell to whomever they pleased.</p> <p>The Witness left Kono for Kailahun and then Sankoh called me to Freetown. After 8<sup>th</sup> May 2000 arrest of Sankoh, the Witness walked to Makeni over 2 weeks. Helicopter gunships attacked and killed over 50 people. After the arrest of Sankoh, Sesay became the interim leader of the RUF. Sesay was very pro-disarmament but he met with a lot of resistance from within the RUF particularly from Gibril Massaquoi and Mike Lamin.</p> <p>After the first peace talks, Sesay asked the Witness to base in Kono. He served there until disarmament. Life in Kono at that time was not easy. The CDF kept attacking. Mining was voluntary: there was a two-pile system. RUF provided free medical treatment and there were markets for food and goods.</p> <p>In the RUF, we were against rape and amputation.</p>				
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27229

		Soldiers could be killed for rape. We did not advocate detention of civilians: they were put to communal work. Civilians were always moved to at least 10 miles from the front line.				
101.	095	<p>The Witness was captured in 1991 in Kenema district. The Witness stayed with RUF as he had traditional marks and the Guineans were killing people with such markings. The Witness therefore fled behind the rebel line. Once, he returned to village but Guineans opened fire and killed one of his uncles.</p> <p>The Witness was based in Pujehun and saw Sankoh twice. Sankoh laid down laws about no stealing, no raping – anyone caught raping would be executed. The Witness was deployed to Zimmi highway under One Man One and was pushed to Liberian border in August 1992 by the NPRC. Civilians and the Sierra Leonean RUF were being harassed by Liberians. The Witness met Sesay in Kailahun in early 1993. Sesay was a junior soldier and a vanguard at the time. It was that time that the Liberians were driven out of the RUF. In 1994, things were normal. Sankoh advised the RUF to set up a civil administration to take care of the civilians. The Witness was a bodyguard to a senior RUF commander in 1993.</p> <p>The Witness was in Zogoda when CDF attacked and fled to Liberia. He returned in 1997 and settled in Kenema. Bockarie was the RUF commander at the time. Sesay was sent to Freetown. The Witness heard that Bockarie ordered arrest of B.S. Massaquoi and was present for the execution, which was carried out by one of Bockarie's securities. Sesay not present in Kenema district at the</p>	21, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 71, 74, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18	2 days	Krio

		<p>time.</p> <p>The Witness fled with Bockarie to Kailahun when ECOMOG came in. He was based at Mobai which was calm. Sesay moved from Freetown and tried to get through Bo but the road was blocked. Sesay then passed through Makeni with JPK. The Witness knew this due to radio communications. Sesay and JPK spent 2-3 days in Kono and then came to Kailahun where Bockarie was in charge.</p> <p>There was a problem between RUF and civilians when the Kamajors were executed in Kailahun town on the instruction of Bockarie. Sesay was not there at the time – he was en route to Kono.</p> <p>Sesay did not have any responsibility in Kailahun and was later posted to Pendembu as an area commander. The Witness was under his control in Mobai. Sesay was very disciplined. Sesay was assigned to Pendembu as a punishment for losing diamonds. Pendembu was a frontline. Sesay ordered civilians to move to Kailahun for their own safety. The Witness can confirm that there was no forced farming in Sesay's area of responsibility.</p> <p>In 1998, Sesay was called to Buedu as there was an enemy position to be attacked in Kono. The Witness moved to Kono and Sesay was in Buedu. The Witness was based 3 miles from Koidu and received instruction from Bockarie via RUF Rambo not to lose this position. In December 1998, Bockarie sent Sesay with supplies for the attack. Rambo commanded it and Bockarie gave the order over radio. Sesay ordered the fighters not to rape or kill</p>				
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	<p>civilians and not to burn houses. Civilians wounded in the cross-fire were taken to Doctor Gborie. Nigerian soldiers were captured and sent to Buedu as prisoners of war.</p> <p>There were cordial relationship between civilians and fighters in Kono. Peter Vandy was the commander in charge. Sesay was based in Makeni which had been taken after Kono. The Witness was not involved with mining. Bockarie sent Kennedy to be mining commander and Kennedy answered to Bockarie only. The Witness did not see any forced mining in Kono. When Bockarie was in charge, civilians were given food and clothes to assist them while mining. Sankoh introduced the 2 pile system. Sesay returned to Kono in 2000 and continued with the two pile system. Mining in Tombudu occurred briefly in 2000 but was running at a loss and was stopped. People were flocking to Kono at the time. The markets were open. There were RUF hospitals and schools operating in Kono that were free for civilians.</p> <p>In late 1998, Sesay had moved to Makeni on Bockarie's instructions as AFRC were not behaving. In 1999, Bockarie called Superman to Buedu but Superman did not report and was doing his own thing. Sesay was sent to investigate and Superman opened fire. Sesay and Rambo retreated to Makeni and Superman attacked them at night. Sesay fled and Rambo was killed. This ended the relationship between Bockarie and Superman.</p> <p>Bockarie told Kailando and others to base at Makeni. Bockarie fled to Liberia after being in conflict with Sankoh. Sesay allowed UN to deploy in Makeni and told RUF to treat them well.</p>				
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27280

		<p>Sesay was shocked and angry when he heard of the UN attack. Sesay was not involved in the ordering of the attack at all. The Witness was with him in Kono when the news came. Sesay instructed that the peacekeepers not be harmed in any way and be transferred to Kono. The Witness helped to take care of them. Sesay handed them over to Liberia.</p> <p>There was no forced mining in Tombudu and the killings there done by an AFRC soldier named Savage who was beyond the control of the RUF commanders.</p>				
102.	112	<p>The Witness was with the RUF from the start of the war. The Witness describes the RUF training and the rules against civilian harassment and how despite being afraid when first captured, he grew to love the movement and its philosophy. He became involved in one of the JSU units.</p> <p>The Witness went with Mohammed Tarawallie to set up the Kangari hills and the Western Jungle in 1994. the Witness was based in Giema prior to the AFRC coup. The Witness is aware of Superman killing Mohammed Tarawallie's bodyguards in the Western Jungle in early 1997. During the time of the AFRC government, the Witness was under Superman's command in Freetown.</p> <p>Mohammed Tarawallie was killed in 1996-1997 in Zogoda during an attack by the Kamajors. After his death Bockarie became the field commander. The Witness worked in Pendembu where he observed many soldiers arrested for indiscipline. The Witness then moved to Kailahun and was in Giema. Sesay controlled Giema but the Witness says</p>	11, 13, 20, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 55, 62, 71, 80, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18	2-3 days	Krio

		<p>that some soldiers were not taking instruction from Sesay. The Witness says that Sesay was strict on the fighters' behaviour.</p> <p>When the AFRC called the RUF to join them after the coup, the Witness was instructed by Bockarie to join Sesay based in Pendembu and to move to Freetown with him. The Witness, Sesay, Bockarie and other RUF soldiers moved to Freetown. The military police personnel were instructed by Sesay upon Bockarie's order to stay in Benguema, where they stayed nine months.</p> <p>After the ECOMOG invasion of Freetown, the Witness explains that his group left Sesay in Waterloo and went to Makeni. Two days after the Witness had arrived in Makeni, Sesay, JPK and others joined his group. Sesay was wounded in the back from the attack in Bo.</p> <p>JPK instructed all commanders to travel to Kono. They occupied the town after having defeated the Kamajors. Superman led the advance team to push the Kamajors out.</p> <p>Two days later, Bockarie instructed JPK, Sesay and some other officers to go to Kailahun. The Witness stayed with Superman who was left in charge of Kono. ECOMOG attacked and they had to flee in the bush. It was during the ECOMOG attack that Kono was burnt. The Witness can confirm that the relationship between the RUF and AFRC was completely broken at this time as the AFRC went to join SAJ Musa in the North and ceased having contact with the RUF in Kono and Kailahun. The RUF under Superman moved into the bush around Koidu. Superman</p>				
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27957

	<p>reported directly to Bockarie. The Witness does not know of any messages being sent to or received from Sesay during 1998 save for immediately prior to the December 1998 attack.</p> <p>In mid-1998, Superman led the Operation Fitti Fata mission to take Kono, which was very unsuccessful. After this Superman left for Koinadugu and all communication with him ceased.</p> <p>Late in 1998, Bockarie instructed Sesay to re-take Kono. Rambo was in command of the attack. Superman had left to Kabala by this time and was no longer in communication with the RUF in Kono and Kailahun. Sesay ordered his men not to kill any civilians. The attack was successful and the fighters continued their advance to Makeni. Makeni fell in RUF hands but no civilians were killed. Superman was based in Lunsar with Gibril Massaquoi and STF groups under Brigadier Mani and General Bropleh who did not recognise Sesay's command were also in Makeni.</p> <p>In 1999, Superman and Gibril Massaquoi attacked Sesay and Rambo. Rambo was killed and Sesay escaped to Kailahun. The Witness describes a power struggle between Sesay and Superman in Makeni. However men under Sesay's control could not punish Superman's soldiers once Superman assumed control. Under Superman, there were many crimes committed in Makeni. He describes the civilians as happy when the AFRC were pushed out of Makeni and Sesay resumed command.</p> <p>Sesay was later instructed by Sankoh to go back and take</p>				
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		<p>command of Makeni to stop the AFRC from looting and raping there. Sesay was based at Tekko Barracks in Makeni. AFRC soldiers left Makeni and created the West Side Boys.</p> <p>The Witness explains that Superman and Gibril Massaquoi never took instructions from Sesay. They were a break-away group in the RUF movement.</p> <p>The Witness is aware of Komba Gbudema's ambush of the UN and knows that Sesay was in Kono at the time of the attack. Sesay had no hand in ordering the attack. The Witness says the peacekeepers were brought to Kono and kept there and finally how Sesay took them to Kailahun and released them to Liberia.</p>				
103.	113	<p>The Witness willingly joined the RUF in 1993. He was introduced to Sesay at Giema. Sesay explained to him and the others joining the reasons why the RUF decided to take up arms against the APC government. Sesay also explained the laws of the movement and told them that RUF men were not allowed to rape, harass civilians, loot or burn houses. Sesay provided them with what they needed. The Witness can confirm that none of the farms in Kailahun during this time used forced labour. Civilians could farm privately and also worked on community farms in exchange for food and an exchange of the harvest. The harvest of the community farms was traded for supplies for the schools and hospitals and to feed fighters and civilians who did not have private farms.</p> <p>The Witness went to Freetown with Sesay and others when the AFRC called the RUF to join them.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 71, 74, 80, 81	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 13 and 14	5 hrs	English/ Krio

27934

		<p>When the ECOMOG attacked the AFRC/RUF in Freetown Sesay was in Makeni. He stopped his journey and went back to Freetown where Sesay's wife and family were.</p> <p>They met Superman, Mike Lamin, and JPK at Four Mile. They left together to Masiaka. In Masiaka, Bockarie instructed Sesay to go to Bo and push out the Kamajors there. Sesay was wounded in Bo. They had to return to Mile 91 and then Masiaka. The group containing JPK and other commanders had already moved forward to Makeni.</p> <p>They then went to Makeni. The town was already looted when they arrived. They spent a week in Makeni and then traveled to Kailahun through Kono. Kono was intact when they left.</p> <p>Sesay underwent medical treatment in Kailahun. Rambo stayed in Kono. Bockarie instructed Sesay to go to Pendembu in August 1998. Things were normal in Kailahun; civilians were not harassed and they had a good relationship with the RUF.</p> <p>In November 1998, Bockarie instructed Sesay to join Rambo and recapture Kono from the ECOMOG. Before attacking Kono, Sesay told all fighters that it was forbidden to rape, burn, loot or kill innocent civilians. The attack was successful. They captured some Nigerian ECOMOG, including Sergeant Major Peter Ordundo. They were sent to the rear, to Kailahun and were released after the Lomé Accords.</p> <p>The RUF under Rambo proceeded to Makeni. No civilians</p>				
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27235

		<p>were killed in the attack on Makeni. After the attack the Witness returned to Makeni.</p> <p>In February 2000, the Witness went to Kono with Sesay. Sesay introduced the two-pile system: one pile for the miners and the other for the RUF government. The RUF had free hospitals and schools in Makeni, Kono and Kailahun throughout the war.</p>				
104.	114	<p>The Witness joined the RUF in 1992 and was trained in Peyama. The Witness left the RUF in 1993 and moved to Tongo which was under the control of government forces. The Witness then left for Freetown and was there at the time of the AFRC coup. The RUF was called upon to join the government. The Witness moved to Kono with some family members. The Witness was there when the Kamajors took over Kono. The Witness heard of the intervention in Freetown.</p> <p>The Witness left Kono for Buedu. JPK had already passed through Kono to Kailahun. Kono was not yet burnt when the Witness left. Superman was left in charge of Kono.</p> <p>There the Witness saw Sesay for the first time. Sesay was then posted to Pendembu. The Witness was retrained at Bunumbu under Monica and accompanied Superman on his attack on Kono in 1998 which was unsuccessful. The Witness never saw Sesay at the training camp. Monica abused a female recruit who had liked Monica's husband and Monica was flogged.</p> <p>After this Bockarie instructed Superman to attack Kabala. At the time, the Witness was shot in the arm and had been</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 68, 71, 74, 80, 81	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13 and 14	1-2 days	Krio

		<p>taken to Buedu for medical treatment. While the Witness was in Buedu, Bockarie ordered Sesay to leave Pendembu to attack Kono. JPK had been arrested for embezzlement at this time.</p> <p>The Witness can confirm that Fonti Kanu was killed by Bockarie in Buedu. Sesay was in Pendembu at the time.</p> <p>The Witness worked on the airfield that was ordered by Bockarie. Both civilians and fighters worked on it. It was compulsory for fighters but not for civilians. They chose to work on it in exchange for food. Sesay was not in Kailahun at this time.</p> <p>The Witness can describe Bockarie's killing of Dr Kamara for stealing RUF medicine by one of Bockarie's bodyguards on the orders of Bockarie. Tom Sandy shot Zainab on the foot – Dr. Kamara had sold the medicine to her. Sesay was not present at these events.</p> <p>In April 2000, the Witness went to Kono to mine. Sesay was the commander there. Bockarie had left for Liberia already. Mining was done on a two pile system: one pile was for the miners and the other for the RUF government. In exchange the RUF provided miners with food and equipment as well as medicine and schools. There was no forced labour. Kono was open at the time, the market was operating and people were moving freely.</p> <p>The Witness never saw Sesay with any fighters under 15 years old. His bodyguards were all 20-30 yrs old.</p>				
105.	126	The Witness was captured when he was 16 years old from	11, 12, 13, 20,	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,	2-3 days	English

	<p>Zimmi in Pujehun and was taken to Gissiwulo to be trained. He received physical training and ideological training. The Witness was there for about 2 months and became part of a Small Boys Unit. This unit was tasked with going cooking and other domestic work to support the fighters. They did not go to the battlefield. He remained with the Small Boys Unit until 1994 when he was chosen to be trained as a signaler. At that point, the Witness had never been to battle.</p> <p>The Witness was trained in signaling at Zogoda by Sankoh. Afterwards the Witness was posted to Kailahun town. Codes were changed every 1-2 months. Military messages were coded and the operators would code and decode messages for the commanders – the messages were relayed to the commander through the overall signaler commander. The operator therefore reported to the signal commander and the signal commander to the military commander. The military commander in Kailahun at the time was Peter Vandy.</p> <p>The Witness came to know Sesay in early 1997. Bockarie was in charge of the RUF at the time as Sankoh was being held in Nigeria. Sesay was moving around inside Kailahun district and would send situation reports to Buedu where Bockarie was. Civilians were being well-treated: they were farming for themselves with RUF assistance; their children were going to the schools which the RUF provided. The RUF had set up hospitals which were free for civilians. The ICRC was helping the RUF to supply medicines.</p> <p>The Witness was in Kailahun town when the AFRC coup happened. Bockarie sent a message to all stations that the</p>	<p>21, 23, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 71, 72, 75, 76, 68, 74, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83</p>	<p>8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14</p>		
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		<p>RUF should join the government of the AFRC. The Witness stayed in Kailahun but heard that Bockarie, Sesay and others went to Freetown.</p> <p>Later the Witness decided to go to Freetown. He stayed near Sesay in Hill Station. Bockarie had already left for Kenema when the Witness arrived. Sesay was a member of the Supreme Council but the Witness does not know much about it as he did not attend meetings. Sesay would complain that the AFRC disrespected the RUF and they were not really power-sharing. The SLA and RUF maintained their separate command structures so that a SLA fighter would not take orders from a senior RUF and a RUF fighter would not take orders from a senior SLA. If Bockarie and JPK disagreed, the RUF would listen to Bockarie.</p> <p>Superman was also in Freetown and did not have a good relationship with Sesay. Superman would take orders from Bockarie but would never take orders from Sesay. Mike Lamin was also in Freetown. He was the most senior commander there. Isaac was also there. They were all senior rank to Sesay and would not take orders from him.</p> <p>During the AFRC government time, Sesay was mainly arranging food and medicine to be sent to fighters up-country. Sesay had bodyguards with him – they were all adults.</p> <p>The Witness was in Freetown at the time of the intervention. Sesay was in Makeni. The Witness escaped through Tombo and Fogbo. There was panic at the time due to the ECOMOG attack. People were scrambling to</p>				
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		<p>get out. The Witness saw Sesay in Masiaka and accompanied him on the attack on Bo.</p> <p>Sesay was injured in Bo and retreated to Makeni. The Witness knows of no meetings in Makeni. The RUF retreated to Koidu in their thousands. Sesay was injured and in the rear group. He was not giving commands at the time.</p> <p>The Witness thinks that Sesay stayed a week in Koidu. He was undergoing treatment. The Witness is not aware of any meetings in Koidu. There were problems between the AFRC group and the RUF group after which the AFRC left for the north. Superman was the overall commander after Koidu was taken. Bockarie was communicating directly with Superman. The Witness did not see any looting or burning in Koidu. The Witness then went to Kailahun 2 days after Sesay did.</p> <p>The Witness was not feeling well and was treated by an herbalist for a month. When the Witness returned to Buedu, he heard that Sesay had been posted to Pendembu. The Witness went to Pendembu to join Sesay.</p> <p>There was no forced farming at all. The Witness was still monitoring messages by then. The only messages Sesay used to receive were from Bockarie when Bockarie wanted to see him. The Witness can confirm that messages were being sent from Koidu directly to Bockarie. Sesay neither sent nor received messages from Kono during this time.</p> <p>In November/ December 1998, Sesay was ordered to oversee the attack. The Witness spent two days with</p>				
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		<p>Sesay at Superman ground. Bockarie was communicating directly with Sesay. There was no plan to go and capture Makeni. Sesay met with the soldiers and told them to abide by the RUF laws: no looting, burning, rapes. Bockarie and Superman were communicating. Superman did not communicate with Sesay. Sesay was communicating with the soldiers on the battlefield. After Koidu was taken, Bockarie ordered Rambo and Akim to go and attack Makeni.</p> <p>There was no communication between Sesay and Superman. Bockarie told Sesay that Superman was also going to attack Makeni. Sesay met Superman and Rambo near the barracks in Makeni after Makeni was taken.</p> <p>There was no plan between the RUF and the AFRC to attack Freetown. From Kailahun to Kono to Makeni, the Witness did not hear any communication between SAJ Musa, Brigadier Mani, General Bropleh, Gullit, 55 or Buzzy. SAJ Musa never responded Bockarie's messages. The Witness say they knew they were moving towards Freetown because of reports on the SLBS and on the BBC.</p> <p>The Witness can confirm that despite requests made by the AFRC, the RUF did not dispatch any men to provide reinforcement to them in Freetown.</p> <p>Superman moved to Lunsar while Rambo moved to Waterloo. Sesay stayed in Makeni. The Witness say they heard of the AFRC moving into the Western Area. The Witness did not monitor any communications between SAJ Musa and Bockarie. Sesay went to Waterloo after the</p>				
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		<p>AFRC came out of Freetown to tell Gibril Massaquoi that he was to report to Bockarie in Kailahun. Gibril Massaquoi refused Bockarie's instruction and joined Superman.</p> <p>The Witness heard that one week after the AFRC retreated from Freetown they formed the West Side Boys and were based in Okra Hills. They were acting independently. In February or March 1999, Gibril Massaquoi and Superman attacked Sesay in Makeni. Sesay fled to Kailahun. Sesay then went to Lomé for the signing of the Accord.</p> <p>Later, Sankoh instructed Sesay to return to Makeni and Superman to go to Lunsar. Sankoh was in Freetown by then. The civilians were very pleased to see Sesay back in command in Makeni.</p> <p>Bockarie did not want to disarm and fled to Liberia. Sesay was then made Field Commander. In 2000, Sesay was based in Koidu. There was mining going on. Peleto had been the mining commander based in Kono.</p> <p>The Witness was in Koidu with Sesay when the UN was attacked. The Witness and Sesay went to Makeni. They saw Komba Gbudema; he said that he captured the UN by the instruction of Sankoh. Sesay took the UN to Koidu and then to Monrovia. By then Sankoh had already been arrested in Freetown.</p> <p>A meeting was organised in Koidu in order to decide who would be the interim leader of the RUF. West African heads of State and members of the Government of Sierra Leone attended as did Gibril Massaquoi. Sesay was chosen unanimously. Sesay was very pro-disarmament</p>				
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27049

		<p>but Gibril Massaquoi was not.</p> <p>Sesay had bodyguards. They were all adults.</p>				
106.	127	<p>The Witness joined the RUF in 1991 in Pendembu. The Witness was posted to Zogoda in 1994 and then to Giema in 1996. Bockarie was the overall commander. Sesay had been demoted at Zogoda prior to the Witness's arrival and was now a Captain. Bockarie had been at Peyama but returned to Kailahun due to attacks by the Kamajors. The Witness was based in Giema until the AFRC coup.</p> <p>In Giema, the IDUs, G5 and MPs used to assist civilians in getting away from the frontlines to the rear safety zone. They would let the civilians know when it was safe to return to their villages once the fighting was over. The RUF had civilian contractors who traded at the border to get food and medicine. The contractors also traded on behalf of civilians when the border was too dangerous for them to go there.</p> <p>Civilians were doing their own private farming. This was not under force – they were working as normal to provide for their families. The civilians liked Sesay as he was very strict about the protection of civilians. The Witness knows of no killing or rapes or incidents of forced marriage.</p> <p>At the time of the coup, the Witness moved to Freetown for approximately 5 months and then went to Daru.</p> <p>The RUF was not an equal partner in the AFRC government and were very disrespected by the AFRC. The RUF maintained command of its own men but did not</p>	<p>11, 13, 20, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 58, 68, 71, 74</p>	<p>Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13</p>	<p>1-2 days</p>	<p>Krio/ English</p>

27243

		<p>command AFRC men.</p> <p>The Witness heard that when Bockarie returned to Kailahun, he ordered the killing of some Kamajors. Sesay was not in Kailahun at this time. Shortly afterwards, Sesay and JPK came to Buedu on foot following ECOMOG intervention. Sesay was wounded at this time.</p> <p>The Witness also heard of the killing of Fonti Kanu as he was a suspected spy. Bockarie killed him in Buedu.</p> <p>Sesay sent to Pendembu by Bockarie as a punishment for losing diamonds. Sesay's relationship with civilians was good and life in Pendembu was disciplined. There were schools and a hospital running. The Witness knows of no incident of rape or forced marriage.</p> <p>Bockarie instructed Sesay to lead the attack on Kono in December 199. Sesay gave orders at outset not to harm civilians.</p> <p>There were SBUs in the RUF but they never carried weapons. They cooked and assisted with domestic work. The Witness only saw Sesay moving with adult men.</p> <p>On the attack on Makeni just after the Kono attack, Sesay gave the same orders not to harm civilians. The fighting for Makeni was at Tekko barracks. ECOMOG were defeated and fled, allowing peaceful entry to Makeni. Rambo led the attack and Sesay arrived 2 days later. There was no plan to move on to Freetown.</p> <p>The Witness heard of attack on Sesay by Superman and</p>				
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		<p>Gibril Massaquoi.</p> <p>Sesay came with picks, shovels, a robin bailing machine in 2000. A two pile system was put into place where the gravel was divided between the miners and the RUF with the RUF providing food, medicine and equipment to the miners. No forced labour was used. The miners were free to sell their diamonds to the person paying the highest price. Kono was open at the time with people moving around and the market was operating.</p> <p>The Witness describes working of JSU. People would report incident and matters would be investigated by the MP, IDU and G5s jointly. If found guilty, the party would be punished in accordance with RUF law.</p>				
107.	129	<p>In 1991 the Witness fled from Kailahun to Kenema as the war entered the country. The Witness stayed there until just before the ECOMOG intervention as the Kamajors killed a civilian woman who had been working with the RUF. The Witness went to Kailahun 2 days before the mass RUF retreat – in early dry season.</p> <p>The Witness knew B.S. Massaquoi, and heard he was executed in Kenema but this was after the Witness had left for Kailahun. Bockarie was based in Kenema during the AFRC government but the Witness did not know Sesay at this time.</p> <p>The Witness settled in a village near Buedu and heard that Bockarie had killed the Kamajors in Kailahun Town. Everyone was afraid of Bockarie. The Witness says Sesay was not in Kailahun at the time. Sesay arrived about 3-4</p>	34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 3, 4, 5 and 13	5 hrs	Mende

27245

		<p>days after the execution.</p> <p>The Witness heard about the construction of the airfield but does not know of any people being forced to work there. The Witness never saw Sesay harass civilians: he arranged free medical treatment and free education. When Bockarie was driven out, Sesay took command.</p>				
108.	131	<p>The Witness voluntarily joined the RUF in March 1991 in Pujehun District after the movement's ideology was explained to him. Witness's family had suffered under the APC. The Witness received physical and ideological training for about one month at a camp near Zimmi. Witness was assigned to the front line at Joru until the NPRC overthrew the government of President Momoh.</p> <p>The Witness explains the structure of the RUF from 1991-1994 and the circumstances surrounding the in-fighting in Pujehun district at that time, culminating in Gibril Massaquoi's execution of 27 Vanguarders in 1994.</p> <p>When Zogoda opened, the Witness moved there. Zogoda and remained there until it fell in 1996. The Witness first met Sesay at Zogoda where Sesay was being investigated as he was alleged to have misused RUF property. Sesay was demoted and returned to Kailahun.</p> <p>Eight months later, Zogoda fell to Kamajor and SLA attack. The Witness fled to Liberia and returned when the AFRC called upon the RUF to join them in government. Bockarie was in Kenema at the time the Witness returned.</p> <p>In Freetown, the Witness worked closely with Sesay. The</p>	<p>11, 12, 13, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18</p>	<p>3 days</p>	<p>Mende/ Krio</p>

		<p>Witness can testify about the difficult relationship between Bockarie and JPK as well as the discord between the RUF and AFRC more generally. Witness will testify to the two groups maintaining separate command structures throughout the AFRC government and beyond.</p> <p>The Witness states that Superman was also based in Freetown at the time. Witness speaks about the structure of the AFRC as far as it is within his knowledge as well as his understanding of the composition and role of the Supreme Council. The Witness did not attend meetings.</p> <p>The Witness details circumstances surrounding the looting of the Iranian embassy by CO Gborie and also the arrest and detention of Gibril Massaquoi on charges of planning a coup against the AFRC.</p> <p>The Witness will testify to splits within the RUF, specifically the relationship Superman had with the other senior commanders as well as the difficult relationship between Gibril Massaquoi and Sesay.</p> <p>Both the Witness and Sesay were in Freetown when B.S. Massaquoi was killed in Kenema town by Bockarie.</p> <p>Sesay was en route to Makeni when ECOMOG entered Freetown. Sesay was communicating on the radio with Freetown. Sesay tried to go Waterloo to collect his family but ECOMOG had blocked the road.</p> <p>Sesay had many bodyguards but they were all adults.</p> <p>The Witness along with Sesay and about 50 other men</p>				
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27247

		<p>moved to Four Mile where they were met other senior AFRC and RUF. The group then moved to Masiaka where they received a radio communication from Bockarie that Kenema had fallen. Superman had left for Makeni by the time the Witness arrived. Sesay decided to attack Bo to clear a route through there to Kailahun. JPK and the AFRC group decided to go to Makeni instead.</p> <p>The Witness went on the Bo attack and Sesay ordered them not to attack any civilians or to destroy any property. Sesay was wounded in his back during the attack against the Kamajors in Bo. The group had to retreat and went to Makeni through Magburaka.</p> <p>When Sesay's group arrived in Makeni, the town had been looted – civilians said by JPK and Superman's men. There were more AFRC than RUF in Makeni at the time.</p> <p>There was a meeting in Makeni of senior RUF and JPK. Sesay did not attend as he was taken to his village for medical treatment. Bockarie ordered over radio that the group should go to Kailahun. SAJ Musa refused and said he would go to Kabala and set up his own jungle. JPK decided to join the group going to Kailahun. The majority of the AFRC went with SAJ Musa in the direction of Kabala.</p> <p>Superman led the advance team. The Witness did not see any houses being burnt as the convoy passed through. Sesay was in Koidu for week before being taken to Kailahun. Sesay was wounded and Superman was directing troops in Kono at the time. Bockarie had ordered that Sesay be moved to Kailahun and Superman be</p>				
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27248

		<p>placed in charge of Kono. Witness remained in Kono.</p> <p>Superman ordered his men to loot the bank in Koidu. Witness then went to the frontline at Sewafe. Koidu was not burnt at this time and there was no mining going on. Some AFRC men were in Koidu at this time and were accepting orders from Superman. While in Koidu, news came over radio to Superman that Bockarie had taken diamonds from JPK and arrested him. After this the AFRC in Kono were angry and split and moved north to SAJ Musa. Some low level RUF fighters went with them and were absorbed into the AFRC command structure.</p> <p>The Witness had heard that a SLA named Savage was harassing civilians in Tombudu at that time. Superman tried to arrest him but Savage ran away.</p> <p>Three weeks after the Witness had arrived in Sewafe, ECOMOG attacked Koidu. Koidu was burnt on Superman's order so that ECOMOG could not base there. When Koidu was taken, those in Sewafe were pushed in the bush. They created Superman ground.</p> <p>Superman was called to Kailahun for a month. He was punished for having stolen some diamonds which Bockarie took from him. Superman returned to Superman ground with ammunition and an herbalist. He launched an attack on Koidu with his men: Operation Fitti Fata. The attack was unsuccessful and a lot of RUF got killed. At the camps, the G5 operated and free medical care was provided.</p> <p>The Witness heard that Bockarie then ordered Superman</p>				
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		<p>to attack SAJ Musa in the Northern jungle because SAJ Musa was not recognising Bockarie's command. Inside, Superman set up a base in the North and SAJ Musa left towards Makeni. Superman stopped accepting Bockarie's orders at this point as he was unhappy about Bockarie punishing him in Kailahun.</p> <p>A few months later, Bockarie instructed Sesay to attack Koidu. Sesay came from Kailahun to Superman camp and planned the attack. There were two groups for the attack. Sesay ordered that civilians be protected. The attack was successful and the group advanced the next day to Makeni. 10 Nigerians were captured as prisoners of war and sent to Bockarie in Buedu. Civilians in Koidu were given to the G5 and taken to the safety zone where they were given food and medicines.</p> <p>While Sesay was planning the attack on Koidu in Superman ground, it was told on the radio that SAJ Musa had attacked Benguema. There was no communication between the RUF under Sesay and SAJ Musa at that time.</p> <p>After RUF men took Kono, they proceeded to Makeni. Sesay told his men that after capturing a town, they were to gather the civilians, speak to them and gave them food and medicine if needed. The Witness explains that they never took any civilians along with them. Civilians left in a safety zone behind the forces, away from the fighting.</p> <p>One night the RUF men under Sesay were in Magburaka, Superman's group attacked Makeni from the direction of Kabala but they could not capture it and retreated. The RUF men communicated with Superman's group through</p>				
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27250

		<p>the radio.</p> <p>The RUF attacked Makeni in late December 1998. Due to Superman's unsuccessful attack, civilians had left Makeni. Superman went to Makeni with his troops. He remained the overall commander of his troops and did not take orders from Sesay or RUF Rambo.</p> <p>After Sesay's arrival in Makeni, Sesay called civilians who fled into the bush before the attack to return to the town. Civilian G5s encouraged them to return to the town, which they did. The RUF set up a system of free schools and a free medical unit for the civilians.</p> <p>There was a Joint Security Panel composed of IDU, IO and G5 to investigate crimes committed to civilians by soldiers.</p> <p>When the RUF men were in Makeni, they heard on the BBC that the AFRC had attacked Freetown. There was no radio communication between the AFRC who went to Freetown and the RUF based in Makeni. A few days later, the RUF was informed that SAJ Musa had been killed at Benguema by a bomb.</p> <p>The Witness says that Bockarie instructed that about 250 men be brought from Makeni towards Freetown under RUF Rambo. Sesay remained in Makeni. The RUF group never entered Freetown but remained at Hastings.</p> <p>As the AFRC retreated from Freetown the AFRC moved to set up the West Side Boys near Lunsar. Gibril Massaquoi had been released from Pademba Road prison and went</p>				
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		<p>to Lunsar with Superman.</p> <p>Superman and some of the AFRC men joined together and decided to kill Sesay and attacked him in Makeni. Sesay escaped but RUF Rambo was killed. Superman took control of Makeni while Sesay went in the direction of Magburaka.</p> <p>Sankoh was then freed from Nigeria. It was at the time of the Lomé Peace Accord. Sankoh ordered that Superman be sent to Lunsar again and that Sesay to Makeni. When Sesay went back to Makeni, civilians flooded back in.</p> <p>When Sesay went to Kono, the Witness remained in Makeni. Sankoh ordered Bockarie to go to Kenema but Bockarie refused. This created a problem which ended when Bockarie fled to Liberia.</p> <p>Sesay was monitoring the mining in Kono. There was an arrangement between the RUF and the civilians: the RUF was supporting them with shovels, rice and money for condiment; in exchange the civilians were giving part of their pile of gravel to the RUF. Then the RUF was washing its pile of gravel and the civilians were washing theirs. The civilians could negotiate the price of their diamonds with their supporters. Kono was busy at that time. There was a market at Koquima.</p> <p>The Witness was in Makeni when some RUF reported to him that some UN peacekeepers had disarmed one of their soldiers without their knowledge. Witness believes that Sankoh through Gibril Massaquoi told the RUF involved to disarm all the UN peacekeepers in Makeni.</p>				
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		<p>Sesay was not involved in this and when he heard about it later, he was very angry. As a result, men who were loyal to Sesay refused to participate in the attack.</p> <p>Some UN peacekeepers were captured between Freetown and Makeni by an ambush and were brought to Makeni at the teachers' training college. There were more than 300 of them. They were given food and were not ill-treated.</p> <p>Sesay came to Makeni after the UN were arrested and was very upset about the situation as he said he was tired of fighting and it was very stupid to attack the UN as this would restart the war. Sesay had a big quarrel with the RUF involved. Two days later, Sankoh's place in Freetown was attacked.</p> <p>The Liberian government said that the UN peacekeepers should be sent to Liberia and released to the international community from there. The UN peacekeepers were taken to Kono and from Kono to Liberia.</p> <p>The Witness was in Magburaka when Opande made his first visit. Sesay was there. They talked about disarmament. Witness was present when Sesay disarmed in Makeni at the end of the war.</p>				
109.	132	<p>The Witness had met Bockarie and Sesay before the AFRC coup. When the coup occurred, he and his family went to Freetown with Sesay. He worked for an RUF commander in Freetown.</p> <p>The Witness was with Sesay in Makeni at time of ECOMOG intervention and they tried to return to Freetown</p>	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 71, 74, 81, 83,	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18	1.5 days	Krio

	<p>on the orders of Bockarie but the route in was blocked by ECOMOG. Sesay went to Four Mile and Masiaka to await his family and men coming out of Freetown. The Witness went on the attack in Bo which Sesay participated in and witnessed Sesay being shot during the attack. The group withdrew to Makeni. Sesay was not battle-fit and they left for Kono the next day.</p> <p>The Witness and Sesay remained in Kono for 2 days before Bockarie instructed Sesay and JPK to be brought to Kailahun. Kono was not burnt at the time of their departure. Superman was left in charge of Kono. In Kailahun Sesay took medical treatment in Buedu. The Witness did some military training during this time. The Witness was with Sesay for a short time until Sesay was sent to Liberia and returned saying he had lost some diamonds. He was sent to Pendembu as a punishment. The Witness can speak about life in Pendembu under Sesay including the RUF schools and hospitals.</p> <p>After a while the Witness left Sesay in Pendembu and returned to Buedu where he remained until the signing of the Lomé Accord. The Witness knew about the building of the airfield but says mainly fighters worked on it and no forced labour was used.</p> <p>The Witness was in Makeni when Superman attacked Sesay and killed Rambo. Sesay fled. The Witness hid in Makali with some other of Sesay's men.</p> <p>In May 2000, the Witness was in Makeni when the UN was attacked. The RUF there told him it had been ordered by Sankoh. The Witness contacted Sesay who told him not to</p>				
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		<p>participate in the attacks and to leave Makeni. The Witness met Sesay at Makali – Sesay was coming from Kono where he was based. Sesay was very angry with the RUF who had committed the attack on the UN. Sesay ordered the release of all the UN properties and the UN to be turned over to him for him to arrange their release.</p> <p>Later in 2000, the Witness received a radio message from Sesay to come to Kono where he was based. Life in Kono was normal: the market was running and businesses were open. People were flooding into Kono to mine and trade. RUF mining was done on a 2 pile system with one pile for RUF and the other for the workers.</p>				
110.	136	<p>The Witness was captured in Kenema at the end of 1996 and was trained in Daru by the RUF. He received physical and ideology training including the RUF laws (rape punishable by execution, looting punishable by flogging). He was posted in Kenema during 1997 during the AFRC time. During that time, ECOMOG were based at the Lebanese school in Kenema. Bockarie had come from Buedu and based in Kenema town.</p> <p>The Witness heard of the execution of B.S. Massaquoi following an arrest ordered by Bockarie as it was suspected that B.S. Massaquoi was collaborating with Kamajors. Dr. Momoh and Mr. Kpaka were arrested at the same time. The Witness states that Sesay was not in Kenema at the time but was in Freetown. He had only seen Sesay once in Kenema during the AFRC government but it was not during the time that BSM was killed. The Witness says that Bockarie was frightening and not to be crossed. Bockarie would issue orders directly to his men.</p>	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 68, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 15, 16, 17 and 18	1 day	Krio

		<p>During the intervention, the Witness remained in Kenema as he had just had a baby. He witnessed killings by Kamajors. Fearing execution, he left and more to Makeni in June 1998. ECOMOG was in control of Makeni. He remained in Makeni until the RUF entered in December 1998. The Witness saw no attacks on civilians when the RUF entered. Sesay arrived a few days later. There were no child soldiers on the attack. After Sesay came discipline was restored to Makeni. The Witness was present at the execution in Makeni of a fighter who was found guilty of rape.</p> <p>The Witness was in Makeni when Sesay was attacked by Superman (who had come from Lunsar). RUF Rambo was killed but Sesay escaped. Superman was then commander in Makeni. Civilians suffered a lot of harassment under Superman's command.</p> <p>When Sesay returned later that year, life improved for the civilians. Superman and his men left Makeni. Sesay was a strict commander and the fighters behaved. There were free schools and hospitals and the market reopened. NGOs started to operate.</p> <p>The Witness was in Makeni at the time of the UN attacks and confirms that Sesay was in Kono at the time. Sesay came from Kono and moved the UN from Makeni to Kono and then arranged their release. The witness does not know of any offences having been committed by Sesay.</p>				
111.	142	The Witness is a civilian who was living in Freetown when the AFRC overthrew the government. He went to the	11, 13, 20, 21, 23, 34, 36, 37,	Counts 1-14 but particularly	1 day	Krio

27256

		<p>Cockril military HQ as a friend had one there. The Witness was given a job for a RUF commander. He remained in this position until the ECOMOG intervention. At the time of the intervention, the Witness states that Mike Lamin had ordered Sesay to go to Makeni to deal with a problem.</p> <p>RUF and AFRC including their senior members pulled out through Tombo to Four Mile to Masiaka. The Witness saw Sesay at Four Mile and heard that Bockarie ordered Sesay to proceed through Bo to unblock the road. Sesay returned after a few days and had been shot in the back. Sesay received treatment and the Witness proceeded with his group to Makeni. Makeni had been looted by the time they arrived. The Witness remained in Makeni while Superman led an advance team to Kono. Superman returned to say he had been successful. At that time, JPK, Sesay, Eldred Collins, Mike Lamin and other senior officers moved on to Kono. After 2 days in Koidu, JPK, Sesay and Mike Lamin left for Kailahun on foot.</p> <p>The Witness remained in Koidu with Superman. Koidu had not been burnt at that time. Koidu was burning during the time that ECOMOG took over Koidu. At that time, the Witness moved into the bush around Koidu while the AFRC group had left to meet SAJ Musa in Kabala.</p> <p>Bockarie later instructed Superman to go to Kabala to put SAJ Musa under control but Superman did not return. From that point Superman and SAJ Musa were not taking orders from the RUF in Kailahun and Kono. Mike Lamin and Bockarie were senior commanders to Sesay at this point.</p>	38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 80, 81	Count 12 and 14		
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27257

		<p>Soon after being pushed from Koidu, the Witness made his way to Buedu. He was told that Sesay was sent to Pendembu as a punishment for losing diamonds in Liberia. The Witness would visit Pendembu as would Mike Lamin. There was a good relationship between fighters and civilians there.</p> <p>In December 1998, Bockarie called on Sesay to lead an attack on Pendembu. The Witness remained in Kailahun. Sesay sent Nigerian ECOMOG to Kailahun to be held as prisoners of war. They were later released.</p> <p>In 1999, the Witness heard that Superman and Gibril Massaquoi had attacked Sesay in Makeni but he does not know much about it.</p> <p>After the Lomé Accord, the Witness moved from Buedu to Freetown. The Witness never saw Sesay with any child soldiers.</p>				
112.	144	<p>The Witness was captured by a Liberian RUF in 1991 and trained in Pendembu. The Witness did not see any children under 15 yrs being trained at the camp.</p> <p>The Witness says that in 1996, Sesay was in Giema. He was a senior officer but not area commander. When the AFRC coup happened, Sesay traveled to Freetown with Bockarie through Pendembu and Daru.</p> <p>The Witness went to Tongo in 1997 for two months. Witness never saw Sesay in Tongo. Witness was working in the Cyborg pit. He saw civilians and fighters working there and did not see any forced labour. The Witness</p>	21, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 49, 68, 70, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 3, 4, 5 and 13	6 hrs	Krio

		<p>states that a two pile system was in operation. A civilian named Mopleh was overseeing the mine. Some civilians and soldiers were killed at Cyborg pit as they were mining at night and the sand caved in on them. The Witness's brother died in this way and a law was passed that there should be no mining at night.</p> <p>When the ECOMOG intervention came, the Witness moved to Buedu. The Witness saw Sesay there and says that Sesay was sent by Bockarie to Monrovia with diamonds but lost them. Sesay was then sent to take command of the front line at Pendembu as a punishment. Witness visited the town and says that Sesay never treated civilians badly.</p> <p>The Witness heard that Bockarie had ordered the killing of the Kamajors in Kailahun. Witness's brother was one of those killed. Heard of a training base in Bunumbu under Monica but says Bockarie was in charge of the camp. There was an incident with Monica assaulting a female recruit.</p> <p>In Pendembu, Sesay had a good relationship with civilians and the MP and Joint Security were operating well. There was civilian farming in Kailahun. Sesay had a farm and civilians worked there but were paid in food and other goods</p> <p>In 1998, Bockarie ordered Sesay to attack the ECOMOG in Kono. Witness moved to Tongo in 1999.</p>				
	146	The Witness was captured by Liberian RUF in 1991 and trained in Pendembu. He was part of the RUF who pushed	11, 13, 20, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38,	Counts 1-14 but particularly	2 days	Krio

27759

	<p>the Liberians back to Liberia.</p> <p>The Witness traveled to Freetown at the time of the AFRC coup with senior RUF commanders, including Sesay. Bockarie was in overall command of the RUF with Mike Lamin advising him. Witness says in Freetown the AFRC had more power than the RUF. Witness is aware of a poor relationship between Superman and Sesay.</p> <p>ECOMOG pushed the AFRC and RUF out of Freetown. The Witness was in Makeni with Sesay at the time. They attempted to return to Freetown to collect their families but it was not possible. In Masiaka, they met JPK and others coming out of Freetown. The Witness went on the attack on Bo with Sesay and confirms that Sesay was wounded in his back in that attack. They retreated to Makeni and went on to Kono. Superman was in control of Kono when Sesay arrived. Bockarie called for JPK in Kailahun. Sesay, JPK and others including the Witness went to Buedu.</p> <p>While in Buedu, once Sesay had recovered, Bockarie sent him to Monrovia with diamonds but Sesay lost them and was sent to Pendembu as a punishment. Sesay was there for more than 6 months with the Witness.</p> <p>Sesay was then in the position of front-line commander. He had a good relationship with the civilians in Pendembu and was very disciplined. The Witness is not aware of any reports of civilian women being forced to be in relationships of any kind with RUF men in Pendembu.</p> <p>Bockarie then ordered Sesay to attack Kono and the Witness accompanied Sesay on this attack. They met</p>	39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 68, 74	Count 8, 12 and 13		
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27260

	<p>RUF Rambo and CO Isaac in Kono. There were no children on the attack – only mature men. Sesay gave strict instructions about the standing orders of the RUF: no killing of civilians, no looting, no raping. ECOMOG soldiers were captured and were sent to Buedu as prisoners-of-war.</p> <p>The attack then advanced to Makeni under Rambo. Sesay went three days later and called a meeting of townspeople as he had sent a message that they should not be afraid to return to the town. Witness patrolled to ensure civilians were not being harassed by fighters.</p> <p>In Makeni, the group heard news that SAJ Musa's group was in Freetown. Bockarie ordered Rambo to move some men to Waterloo as the AFRC were retreating at that time to collect some civilians who were exiting with the RUF. Sesay remained in Makeni. Shortly after Rambo returned to Makeni, Sesay was attacked by Superman coming from Lunsar and Rambo was killed.</p> <p>Sesay fled. The next time the Witness saw him was after Sankoh release when Sankoh ordered Sesay to resume command of Makeni. The civilians came out dancing in the street to receive him. Bockarie was falling out with Sankoh as Bockarie was refusing to disarm. Bockarie fled to Liberia and Sesay was appointed as Field Commander by Sankoh.</p> <p>Eventually Sesay based in Kono. There was a two pile mining system in Kono under Sesay: one for RUF and one for labourers. The RUF provided food and equipment to support the labourers. There was no forced mining at this</p>				
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		time. The roads were open and people were moving as they pleased. Diamonds were given to Gibril Massaquoi to take to Freetown. The Witness settled in Pendembu.				
113.	152	<p>The Witness was in the SLA Army until 1997. Based in Daru, he pulled out during the ECOMOG intervention and fled to Liberia for 4 months. On his return, he found himself in an RUF area and submitted to them.</p> <p>Sesay was a de jure Battle Group Commander with no de facto assignment. He was sent to Pendembu by Bockarie as a punishment. Bockarie who was based in Buedu. The Witness was sent to the Bunumbu training base for 18 days of advanced training including ideological training. After the training, the Witness was appointed as a commander in the Pendembu area by Sesay. His role was to ensure that civilians were not harassed by soldiers. Sesay's men would patrol the frontline to observe the soldiers. If a soldier was found raping or harassing a civilian, the matter would be dealt by the Joint Security Unit which included MPs and IOs.</p> <p>Sesay was then sent on the Kono attack. The Witness was part of the RUF/AFRC attack on Segbwema on 27 December 1998. Several ECOMOG and Kamajors were captured and were sent to Buedu as prisoners-of-war. Witness was shot in the stomach in the battle and was in an RUF hospital in Buedu.</p> <p>On recovery, the Witness went to Makeni with Sesay. This was while Sankoh was in Lomé. There was infighting between the RUF in Makeni and the West Side Boys as the West Side Boys were committing crimes in the area</p>	11, 13, 20, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Count 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17 and 18	1-2 days	Krio

27962

		<p>and were refusing to take orders from Sankoh. The RUF wanted to push them out.</p> <p>After the West Side boys were pushed out, the civilian administration ran smoothly in Makeni. The Witness stayed from 1999 to 2001 in Makeni. He heard about Superman and Gibril Massaquoi's attack on Sesay and their killing of RUF Rambo. Later Sesay said that Superman was operating with the SLA, not the RUF.</p> <p>Komba Gbudema was a commander in Kamakwie and his men captured the UN personnel. The Witness saw the convoy in Makeni. Sesay was in Kono at that time and arrived in Makeni the next day. Sesay was very angry about the arrest of the UN and demanded that the RUF hand over their properties and said openly that he was going to arrange their handover to the international community. Sesay took then UN to a safe place in Kono and then sent the UN personnel to Monrovia. The Witness heard that Sankoh had passed the order to arrest the UN personnel.</p> <p>The Witness never saw small boys acting as Sesay's security. Sesay was against their use as soldiers.</p> <p>The Witness never heard of rape or forced relationships between civilian women and RUF men happening in Makeni.</p>				
114.	154	The Witness was in Peyama, Tongo field in 1994. He was captured and worked as driver, was treated well and accepted the RUF objectives.	44, 47, 49, 58, 74	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13	5 hrs	Krio

		<p>At the time of the AFRC coup, the Witness was in Kailahun. Bockarie sent a message to all RUF stations to join the AFRC in government.</p> <p>The Witness was present at the first arrest of B.S. Massaquoi after which he was released. Bockarie then ordered their re-arrest and execution. Sesay was in Freetown at the time.</p> <p>When ECOMOG and the Kamajors pushed the RUF out of Kenema, the Witness retreated to Buedu. Sesay, JPK and Mike Lamin met Bockarie in Buedu.</p> <p>As a result of Bockarie's harsh treatment of JPK when diamonds were found on him, the SLAs started leaving Kailahun. A SLA called Fonti Kanu left for Liberia without Bockarie's permissions. When he was brought back, Bockarie killed him.</p> <p>Bockarie also killed Dr. Kamara for stealing government medicines from the RUF hospital. Buedu was run by Bockarie. After Sesay lost diamonds in Monrovia, Bockarie posted him to Pendembu as a punishment.</p> <p>The airfield was built by fighters and there was no forced labour. They were given food and medicines in exchange for their work. The Witness does not know of any incidents of rape.</p>				
115.	155	<p>The Witness is an RUF fighter based in Kailahun in the early years of the war. The Witness left Kailahun in later 1994 to go to one of the RUF Jungles. During 1994, Sankoh and others were in Zogoda but Sankoh left for the</p>	<p>11, 12, 13, 17, 20, 21, 22, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44,</p>	<p>Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12,</p>	<p>2-3 days</p>	<p>English</p>

27264

		<p>Abidjan Accords.</p> <p>The Witness returned to Giema in mid 1997 until the time of the Kamajor attack, at which point he went to Buedu. He meets Sesay in Abidjan before Sesay returned to Giema. The Witness heard that Sesay was demoted in Giema.</p> <p>Sankoh visited Giema in November 1996 where he promotes Bockarie to the position of Battle Group Commander. Sesay was promoted to the rank of Major.</p> <p>Later on Sankoh promoted Mike Lamin, Superman and CO Isaac to the rank of Colonel. Sesay was made a Lt. Colonel. In late 1996, Zogoda fell. During attack Mike Lamin surrendered to Liberia.</p> <p>At the time of the AFRC coup, the Witness was in Giema. Superman and his group first to Freetown from the Western Jungle. Sesay and Bockarie left through Daru. Superman was taking orders from Bockarie at the time but did not take orders from Sesay who was lower ranked than him. Also Superman was in control of many men in a large area and had a more significant de facto command during the junta than Sesay at the time.</p> <p>The Witness also went to Freetown and was based at Benguema. He can speak about the deteriorating relationship between the AFRC and RUF during that time and the unequal relationship that existed. The Witness can speak about the role of the Supreme Council and the lack of real power that the Council had and the extent to which it was a public relations exercise.</p>	49, 52, 58, 59, 66, 68, 74, 75	13 and 14		
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		<p>Bockarie was in charge but was resident in Kenema. There was no RUF Freetown commander: Superman's fighters were under his sole control. Komba Gbudema also had 60 men loyal to him. Mike Lamin arrived from Liberia in mid-late 1997. Gibril Massaquoi was in Nigeria with Sankoh, but came to Freetown (with Steven Bio) where he was arrested for plotting an internal coup.</p> <p>At the time of the intervention, the Witness was in Freetown. Everything was helter skelter. Sesay had left Freetown a few days earlier on an assignment. The Witness escaped to Masiaka through Tombo and Fogbo. The Witness saw Sesay and other commanders in Masiaka. Sesay then left on a mission – the Witness heard it was to Bo. Superman cleared the route to Kono and returned to collect fighters as he needed to defend the town.</p> <p>The Witness then proceeded to Kono: Sesay, JPK and Superman were there. Sesay was only there for a few days before he left for Kailahun with JPK. Superman remained as commander in Kono appointed by Bockarie. The Witness stayed in Kono to help with the civil administration. The Witness left for Kailahun town a month or two later. The Witness saw Kono burning and says that the AFRC did it as ECOMOG came in. The Witness's family in Kono had their homes burnt. Sesay was in Buedu long before this happened.</p> <p>The Witness was based in Buedu. Sesay was already in Pendembu. He had been posted there as a punishment because of some problem when he had in Liberia. The Witness is aware that Superman had meeting with</p>				
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		<p>Bockarie in Buedu, after which Superman left for Kono.</p> <p>No one was forced to farm. Seed rice was provided by the RUF for civilians who were in need of it. Civilians were firmly privately if they had the land. The RUF had a community farms in most villages which was worked on by civilians and fighters. The civilians did this willingly and received food and a share of the harvest. This was coordinated by the G5 who were charged with taking care of civilian welfare.</p> <p>Sankoh sent an instruction that an airstrip be prepared in Buedu (before the rainy season). It was never used. The G5 co-coordinated the work – civilians were used, they worked voluntarily. The Witness volunteered to work there.</p> <p>Foday Kallon arrested in Buedu. Bockarie ordered the man to be shot for deserting the movement to Liberia</p> <p>The Witness remembers Bockarie ordering of execution of a Doctor found selling drugs. The Witness thinks Mike Lamin was also involved. He describes Mike Lamin as hot-tempered and dangerous when drunk.</p> <p>Bockarie controlled all RUF units: MP, IDU, G5, G4, S4 and the unit commanders reported directly to Bockarie. There was a training base at small Bunumbu and reports from the base were made directly to Bockarie. Monica and Jah Glory were commanders at the base.</p> <p>In late 1998, Bockarie put Sesay in charge of attack on Koidu town. The Witness saw some Nigerian ECOMOG prisoners of war brought to in Buedu who were captured</p>				
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		<p>during the Koidu attack. They were released to Nigeria at the time of the peace accord. The Witness did not hear of any plans to go to Freetown during that time. He says the Freetown invasion was a purely AFRC plan to avenge the soldiers executed in late 1998. The RUF did not enter Freetown. Entry to Freetown was by SAJ Musa and his group, sending for reinforcements from Superman. Superman was not taking orders from Bockarie at that stage.</p> <p>In early 1999, Sesay was based in Makeni/Magburaka. Sesay fled to Kailahun after infighting when Superman tried to kill him. Superman did not take orders from Bockarie anymore and had his own area of command in Lunsar. Superman refused to hand over Gibril Massaquoi, who had come out of Freetown with the AFRC, to Sesay. Sesay and Bockarie wanted him in Buedu. Superman did not want to send him and Gibril Massaquoi did not want to go. This led to an infight that led to Rambo's death.</p> <p>Superman's allegiance was only to Sankoh. The AFRC in the North had a cordial relationship with him. They also took the move of JPK to Buedu as an open detention, so refused to take orders from Bockarie.</p> <p>After the Lomé Accord, the Witness later returned to Makeni with Sesay to resolve the issue. Civilians were very happy when Sesay returned to Makeni as they had suffered a lot under Superman.</p> <p>The Witness was based in Makeni until February 2000 when both he and Sesay were transferred to Kono by Sankoh. The Witness was transferred to Freetown in mid-</p>				
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		<p>2000.</p> <p>Anyone who raped was handled according to the RUF law: they were investigated and if found guilty, they were executed. Women were treated humanely and were free to choose who they wanted to be with. Women felt more comfortable to be with a man who had security. They were caught in difficult material and security circumstances</p> <p>Children were not allowed to fight, but assisted with domestic tasks if they were adopted by a fighter and his family.</p> <p>The Witness never saw Sesay with small boys or girls, either as bodyguards or as fighters. The RUF provided basic schooling, free as well as free medical treatment, paid for by proceeds of cocoa and coffee and other crops.</p>				
116.	156	<p>The Witness was based in Pendembu until the NPRC pushed the RUF back. In a series of operations, the Sierra Leonean RUF pushed the Liberian RUF out of the country. In 1993, Mohammed Tarawallie was the Battle Group Commander. Sesay was in Pumudu and then became the Area Commander in Giema. He lost this position in 1995 when he was demoted. The Witness lived in Giema with his family and said that relationship between civilians and fighters was good.</p> <p>In 1996, the Witness went to a meeting at Zogoda called by Sankoh about the upcoming elections in Sierra Leone. Sankoh promoted Bockarie, Superman and Mike Lamin to the rank of Major. Mike Lamin was moving to the different jungles in Sierra Leone to teach ideology.</p>	11, 12, 13, 17, 21, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 48, 55, 62, 71, 80	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14	2-3 days	Krio

		<p>Sankoh and Gibril Massaquoi went to Abidjan on peace negotiations and Mohammed Tarawallie took over command at Zogoda. Zogoda was attacked and fell. Mohammed Tarawallie went missing and Bockarie became the Battle Field Commander. Sesay was made Battlegroup Commander. The Witness thinks Superman was passed over because he was Liberian and was far away in the Western Jungle. Superman was angry about Sesay's promotion.</p> <p>Before Sankoh left for Nigeria, he promoted Mike Lamin, Superman and Bockarie to the rank of Colonel. Sesay was made a Lt. Colonel.</p> <p>At the time of the Freetown attacked, the Witness was told to move to Freetown to meet the AFRC.</p> <p>The Witness can speak about the relationship between the AFRC and the RUF in Freetown The Witness describes the RUF training and the rules against civilian harassment and how despite being afraid when first captured, he grew to love the movement and its philosophy.</p> <p>After the ECOMOG intervention, the Witness formed part of the convoy which fled from Freetown through Tombo to Fogbo and on to Masiaka. The Witness says at that point there was panic and no command and control. Civilians were with the convoy as they were friends, family or associates of the RUF or AFRC and feared retribution by the government. The Witness proceeded to Kono after Superman and his advance team seized Kono from the Kamajors. He can confirm that the bulk of the SLA forces</p>				
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		<p>split off at Makeni and went with SAJ Musa to Koinadugu. These forces refused to be under the command of the RUF and moved to set up their own independent base.</p> <p>The Witness remained in Koidu town until the RUF was pushed out by ECOMOG. He can confirm that Sesay only passed through Kono briefly before going to Kailahun. The Witness can confirm that Superman was in overall command of Kono and that the few SLAs in Kono had their own separate command system. The SLAs left to join SAJ Musa's group at the time of the ECOMOG capture of Koidu.</p> <p>The Witness lived in one of the RUF camps around Koidu after being pushed out by ECOMOG. He can confirm the main camp was called Superman ground and that Superman was the overall commander. The Witness can speak about events occurring in the camps during 1998 and can confirm that Sesay was not giving orders or receiving reports from the camps during this time. The Witness states that this was because Sesay was sent under punishment to the frontline as a result of losing diamonds. Bockarie and Superman were in direct communication.</p> <p>The Witness can speak about Superman leading the unsuccessful operation Fitti Fatta on Koidu in mid-1998. After this Superman left with a group of men loyal to him and set up a base in Koinadugu. RUF Rambo then took over command of the camps.</p> <p>The Witness can confirm that in December 1998, Sesay was sent to Kono to recapture Koidu town, which he did.</p>				
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		<p>The Witness had moved to a town in Kailahun district shortly before the attack took place.</p> <p>The Witness is aware that Makeni was then attacked and captured and Sesay based as the commander in Makeni. The Witness can confirm Superman's attack on Sesay in early-mid 1999 which resulted in the death of RUF Rambo and forced Sesay out of Makeni.</p> <p>The Witness can speak about Sesay's return to Makeni in late 1999 and that Sesay did not have complete command of Makeni due to STF, SLA and other RUF groups who did not recognise his command.</p>				
117.	157	<p>The Witness joined the RUF willingly in 1991 in Kailahun as he saw they had come with a true revolution. The Witness was trained in ideology and physical training.</p> <p>Sesay was in Zogoda on an investigation and when he returned to Giema he had been demoted and removed as Area Commander. Peter Vandy replaced him. Most civilians in Giema were family to the RUF and so the relationship between civilians and fighters was very good. The fighters provided seed rice to the civilians to help them farm. The RUF would provide them with security so they could go to the border to trade. There was a G5 to take care of civilians as well as an IDU.</p> <p>There was no forced farming in Giema. Civilians had private farms but they also worked on community farms where they got food and a share of the harvest. It was organised through the G5 which was a unit made up of civilians mainly. The harvest was used for cultural</p>	<p>11, 13, 17, 20, 21, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 52, 58, 59, 66, 70, 74, 75, 82</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14</p>	<p>3-4 days</p>	<p>English/ Krio</p>

		<p>activities, to feed those who could not feed themselves and to trade on the border for supplies.</p> <p>Bockarie would give orders directly to the lower men. He did not go through Peter Vandy.</p> <p>Just before Sankoh was arrested, he made promotions over the radio: Bockarie, Mike Lamin and Superman were all made Colonel. Sesay and Peter Vandy were made Lt. Colonels.</p> <p>The Witness said that during the AFRC government, Superman refused to take orders from Sesay and Superman's men from the Western Jungle followed this attitude.</p> <p>Even in Daru, the relationship between the AFRC and RUF was not equal. The AFRC would disrespect the RUF and call them 'bush rebels'. The AFRC were on salary but the RUF were not. Bockarie moved to Kenema from Freetown because he was not satisfied with the relationship. A power struggle was developing within the AFRC and RUF.</p> <p>The Witness occasionally went to Freetown to collect food and would stop in Kenema. He participated on the attack on Tongo in mid 1997. RUF and civilians were mining for themselves in Tongo. The Witness is not aware of any forced mining in Tongo but was only there for about a week.</p> <p>The Witness heard that B.S. Massaquoi was killed on the orders of Bockarie but was not present.</p>				
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		<p>During the intervention, Bockarie passed through Daru. Civilians trying to get away from the ECOMOG and Kamajors attack were forcing themselves into the RUF zone. Rumours were flying about Kamajors killing civilians who were friendly with the RUF. The RUF was pushed out of Daru. Civilians were living in Pendembu and fighters were organised to keep them away from the front line and a G5 unit was set up to take care of them.</p> <p>The Witness went to Kailahun town on Bockarie's orders as Bockarie felt the Kamajors were about to attack. The Witness was present at the arrest of the alleged Kamajors. They were detained and were in the middle of being investigated when Bockarie arrived from Buedu and ordered their execution. Many people including the Witness pleaded with Bockarie. The Witness had relatives within the group. Bockarie killed the first 10 people and then ordered his bodyguards to kill the rest. Sesay had not arrived to Kailahun yet.</p> <p>The Witness returned to a named town in Kailahun. Vehicles brought supplies including ammunition from Buedu. The Witness has never heard of people being forced to carry ammunition to Kailahun. While in the named town, the Witness heard that Sesay had arrived in Kailahun and was injured. JPK and Mike Lamin also arrived. He heard that JPK was found with diamonds on him.</p> <p>Sesay was sent to Pendembu as a punishment for losing diamonds in Monrovia. There was a working Joint Security Panel made up of MPs, IDUs and G5s. The Witness can</p>				
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27274

		<p>recall a fighter being found guilty of beating and looting a woman and he was found guilty and flogged. Fighters and women would marry if they fell in love but the Witness never heard of any women being forced to stay with an RUF man. This would have been rape under RUF law and punishable by death. Everyone knew everyone's business and even if the women were frightened to report it, someone would have. Women were attracted to RUF fighters in the same way that they are attracted to chiefs. Sesay took discipline and protection of civilians very seriously.</p> <p>The Witness heard that Fonti Kanu had crossed into Liberia without permission and was brought back. The Witness says that Mike Lamin killed him on Bockarie's orders.</p> <p>The Witness heard that Dr. Kamara for killed on Bockarie's orders as a punishment for stealing RUF medicines.</p> <p>The RUF had a very strong welfare system and set up hospitals or clinics and treated people for free. The harvest of the community farms helped to buy medicines and supplies and to feed patients. There were also free schools run by the RUF.</p> <p>There was no forced farming. There was a community farm in Pendembu. It operated as described above. Civilians worked on it because they were paid in food. Not all civilians had private farms or could support themselves until their harvest. No fighters brought guns to the farms. It was in a liberated zone.</p>				
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27298

		<p>Sesay had his own farm in Pendembu which his family and bodyguards worked on.</p> <p>The Witness never heard of people being forced to fish. Mosquito had ordered mining in Giema and Mafindo as it was rumoured that there were diamonds there but this was not true. Civilians would dig in exchange for food for the RUF. The Witness visited there once.</p> <p>There was a training base in Bunumbu. The Witness visited once and spoke to civilians. They all seemed willingly to be there and they all spoke about the aims of the RUF which the civilians were in agreement with. The Witness did not see anyone below 15 years there. Monica was in charge of the training base.</p> <p>The Witness's younger brother would assist him with his bags when he was moving around and would stay with the Witness and his wife. He was not a child soldier. The Witness never saw children at the battlefield. Sesay had children at his house but they were not armed; they were just playing. Sesay's bodyguards were all adults.</p> <p>Sesay left Pendembu at the end of 1998 but the Witness is not sure where he went.</p> <p>The Witness heard that Superman was in charge of Kono in 1998 but fell out with Mosquito and left. The Witness does not recall any messages sent to or from Kono to the radio station in Pendembu. The Witness said that the RUF had a bad relationship with the AFRC and the Freetown attack was a purely AFRC operation and the RUF were not consulted beforehand.</p>				
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		<p>Superman and Gibril Massaquoi attacked Sesay in Makeni in 1999 and killed Rambo.</p> <p>The Witness can speak about life in Kailahun district in 1998 and 1999 and the setting up of RUF schools and hospitals.</p>				
118.	159	<p>The Witness joined the RUF in 1991 and went to the training base in Kailahun town. He undertook a physical and ideological training. All the instructors were Liberians.</p> <p>He went to the frontline in Kono in 1992. The Witness then went to Koindu in Kailahun district. Bockarie was made Battle Group Commander at this time. Mohammed Tarawallie was the senior commander in the area.</p> <p>Superman went to set up a jungle in Peyama and Sankoh set up Zogoda. The Witness then moved to Giema, which was the HQ in Kailahun. Sesay was the Area Commander there. The Witness can testify to civilian life in Giema in 1996. The G5 and MPs were in charge of the civilians. The Joint Security Panel investigated complaints made by civilians against soldiers who harassed them. Soldiers would be killed if they raped. There were RUF schools in Giema as well as a RUF clinic. The RUF used to trade cocoa and coffee at the border in return for medicines and supplies for schools. There was no forced farming: civilians farmed privately and would farm on the community farms in exchange for food and part of the harvest.</p> <p>The Witness went to Freetown in 1997 after Sankoh</p>	11, 13, 20, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 1, 2 and 13	1 day	Krio

27977

	<p>ordered the RUF in Kailahun to join the AFRC in Freetown. The Witness explains that the relationship between the AFRC and RUF was cordial initially but the relationship became difficult because the AFRC men were saying they would not take command from bush rebels.</p> <p>The Witness spent two months in Kenema during the AFRC regime with Bockarie. The Witness went to Tongo with Mosquito once, for one week. Mining was not going on during that week.</p> <p>In mid/late January 1998, the Witness was in Kono. There was private mining going there. The RUF and the AFRC were using machines. The Witness can testify to the Kamajors' intervention in Kono. The Witness fled to Kailahun at that time and spent two months there. The RUF was not attacking but was maintaining a defensive position.</p> <p>The Witness was in Buedu when Bockarie and Sesay called JPK and took his diamonds away from him, as he was planning to escape with them. JPK was then sent to Kangama. The Witness heard that Sesay was punished and sent to the frontline by Bockarie because he had lost some diamonds in Monrovia. Superman thought that Sesay should have been executed.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the meeting in Buedu between Superman and Bockarie during which they planned the Fitti Fatta attack on Kono. The attack was very unsuccessful and Superman moved to the north soon afterward. The Witness can testify to the civilian life in Kailahun district in 1998. There were schools and</p>				
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		<p>hospitals operating for free and there was private farming going on. There were also community farms which civilians volunteered to work on in exchange for food. Civilians farmed willingly.</p> <p>The Witness visited the training base in Bunumbu once in 1998. Jah Glory and Monica were in charge of the training base. There were no children at the base. The training commanders were reporting to Bockarie at this time. The Witness explains that the overall G5 and IDU used to report by written document not by radio to Bockarie.</p> <p>The Witness participated in the attack on Kono as well as the attack on Makeni in December 1998. The Witness stayed in Makeni and Superman's group moved to Lunsar and operated independently. The Witness went to Waterloo and heard that Bockarie instructed Gibril Massaquoi to report to Kailahun but he refused to do so. The Witness can testify to the in-fight between Superman and Sesay in Makeni in 1999.</p>				
119.	163	<p>The Witness was in Kailahun in the early years of the war and was taken to Pendembu. His mother had died a long time before and he was separated from his father. The Witness was 15 years old. A RUF fighter took care of him. He went to Liberia for a short period of time. The Witness assisted with domestic work but was not trained. He did not see any child soldiers save from some Liberian child soldiers who were around when the Liberian commanders were there. The RUF had laws against raping and looting. They believe the wealth of the nation was to be shared with its people. Not all RUF operated inside the ideology but if they were caught, they would be tried and punished</p>	34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 55, 62, 71, 80,	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14	2 days	English

27279

		<p>through the JSU. The Witness spent some time at Zogoda before settling in Giema in late 1996.</p> <p>The Witness can comment on life in Giema including the RUF provision of free medical care and schooling. The RUF also provided security so the civilians could trade at the Guinea border.</p> <p>When the RUF was called by the AFRC in 1997 after the coup, the Witness went to Freetown from Kailahun. The Witness became a bodyguard to a senior RUF commander but left him two months before the intervention. The Witness states that the AFRC were more powerful than the RUF. Bockarie did not approve of the way the RUF were being treated and left Freetown. The AFRC harassed civilians. They had no ideology. The relationship between the RUF and AFRC was not good. There was no respect on either side.</p> <p>In February 1998, the Witness retreated from Freetown to Makeni through Masiaka. Sesay went to Bo but the town could not be captured so Sesay went back to Masiaka and then went to Makeni and on to Kailahun through Kono. SAJ Musa left from Makeni to Kabala with his own group.</p> <p>Superman led the advance team and captured Kono. Superman was the frontline commander in Kono. The Witness spent a month in Koidu. There were AFRC in Kono but they refused to be under RUF command. Tombudu was under the command of one SLA called Savage. He was not taking orders from anyone and had a lot of armed men. Sesay and JPK left to Kailahun before the ECOMOG pushed the RUF out of the town. The</p>				
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		<p>Witness retreated to Superman ground, where he stayed until the end of 1998. Superman was in charge of the camps. The G5 unit operated in the camps. The Witness received further non-military training while in the camps. Bockarie would send orders to Superman directly over the radio and Superman reported to Bockarie. No messages were received from or sent to Sesay. Superman and Sesay did not get on. SAJ Musa had forbidden his group to have contact with the RUF but it is possible operators spoke informally. The Witness can speak about Superman's unsuccessful Operation Fitti Fatta.</p> <p>The Witness heard that Superman left Koidu and joined SAJ Musa in Krubola to prevent SAJ Musa's group from doing something against the RUF's intention. The Witness was afraid to go to Krubola. Superman then refused to take further commands from Bockarie and this brought problems between them. Bockarie ordered that there be no communication with Superman's group. No official communication was sent but operators would send informal personal messages to each other.</p> <p>The Witness was part of the attack on Kono, Magburaka and Makeni in December 1998. Sesay was the commander and Bockarie sent him orders over the radio. Sesay was a strict commander and did not allow his soldiers to rape, loot, burn houses, or harass civilians. The Witness heard that after SAJ Musa's death, Gullit had appealed to Bockarie to put the past behind them and for him to assist the AFRC with reinforcements but Bockarie did not agree. The SAJ Musa's/ Gullit's group did not plan the Freetown attack with the RUF. We were hearing about what they were doing over the BBC.</p>				
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		<p>Superman joined in on the Makeni attack but then based in Lunsar which his own group.</p> <p>The Witness went to Matotoka in January 1999. The Witness can testify to the in-fight between Superman and Sesay in Makeni in 1999.</p> <p>The Witness went to Kono after March 2000. When he arrived the mining commander was Kennedy. He was then replaced by Peleto. He was the overall commander. Civilians were not forced to mine. There was a three-pile system: one pile for the RUF, one pile for labourer and one pile for expenditure. Sesay was the commander in Kono and he was strict with the fighters. There were G5 there for the care of the civilians.</p> <p>Sesay was in Kono at the time of the UN attacks. The RUF in Makeni sent a report that the UN had attacked them and forcefull disarmed some men. Sesay went to Makeni to sort things out. The UN were brought to Kono while arrangements for their release were sorted out. Sankoh was arrested in Freetown during this time.</p> <p>The Witness only say Sesay operating with adults.</p>				
120.	169	<p>The Witness lived in Kailahun in the early years of the war alongside the RUF.</p> <p>The Witness moved to Kenema in 1994 and was trained to be part of a specialised unit of the RUF. The Witness stayed for 6 month and then went back to Kailahun. The Witness is aware that Sesay and Monica Pearson used to</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	1 day	English/ Krio

2229

		<p>be a couple but they had fallen out.</p> <p>The Witness worked under the command of Sesay between 1995 and 1998. Under Sesay, children went to the free RUF schools. They were not allowed to fight. G5 were verifying their age and they were reporting to Sesay. G5 also investigated complaints by civilians against fighters. Rape was punishable by execution.</p>				
121.	183	<p>The Witness met Sesay in Pendembu in the early years of the war. The Witness stayed with Sesay for protection as the Liberian rebels were bad to both civilians and soldiers and on bad terms with the 'vanguards'.</p> <p>In 1996, Sesay was in Giema and produce was being traded on the Guinea border for medical drugs and food, which was distributed amongst civilians – the produce also provided for free medicines at the hospital. Sankoh changed the distribution process, allowing civilians to trade their own food and RUF food and Sesay was given money to distribute to the civilians.</p> <p>In 1996, allegations made against Sesay for mismanagement of RUF funds Sesay demoted as a result.</p> <p>Sesay had a swamp where civilians also worked. They were paid with food and seed rice for their personal use. Money was useless in Giema at the time. The civilians were never forced. There was strong discipline against fighters who treated civilians badly. No one on the farms had weapons. Mostly it was Sesay's bodyguards who assisted in the farming.</p>	<p>11, 13, 20, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 55, 58, 71, 74, 80, 83</p>	<p>Counts 1-18 but particularly Count 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18</p>	<p>1 day</p>	<p>English/ Krio</p>

27283

	<p>When the AFRC called the RUF to Freetown, Sesay and the Witness were in Giema. In 1997, Sesay and the Witness traveled to Freetown. The AFRC and RUF were not equal in position -the AFRC had more power. Bockarie left for Kenema quickly as he was not happy with the arrangement. Superman, CO Isaac and Mike Lamin were in Freetown along with Sesay. All of them reported directly to Bockarie.</p> <p>The looting of the Iranian Embassy was led by AFRC commander Gborie who was executed by the Kabbah government when it was reinstated. Sesay unsuspectingly received looted items and JPK accused him of being involved. Sesay was arrested, but RUF commanders helped Sesay resist the arrest. Gborie's involvement was discovered and he was punished.</p> <p>At the time of the intervention Sesay was on his way to Makeni but stopped at Masiaka as he had heard about the intervention. He tried to return but the road through Waterloo was blocked. Sesay's family met him in Masiaka. During the retreat, people were travelling with their families. The AFRC were behaving badly in the retreat, burning houses and intimidating people. No one was able to control them.</p> <p>Superman was in command of Kono after his advance team captured it from the Kamajors.</p> <p>At some time a couple of years later, Sesay was in command in Koidu. The mining system was like a tax system with civilians mining for the RUF on certain days and the gravel being split between the RUF and civilians</p>				
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		<p>(a two pile system). The RUF provided equipment and food for the civilians while they were working for them. Fighters who mistreated civilians were punished harshly – there was an incident of a fighter withholding money from the civilians he bought diamonds from and Sesay ordered him to be flogged, following an investigation.</p> <p>UN attacks: Sesay was in Kono at the time and traveled to Makeni in an attempt to cool the situation and find out what exactly had happened. The UN were already captured and Makeni was dangerous so Sesay took the UN troops to Sandiaru, a safe zone. Sesay then went to see the UN with the Witness.</p> <p>The Witness says rape was dealt with very seriously in the RUF – by execution. The Witness knows of no incident of forced relationships and that women liked to be with commanders as they received status and material benefits.</p> <p>Fonti Kanu was killed by Bockarie because Fonti Kanu had deserted to Liberia.</p>				
122.	188	<p>The Witness was captured by the RUF in 1991 in Kailahun. The Witness was promoted to Lieutenant by Sankoh in early 1993 and, later became involved in one of the RUF units that dealt with preventing fighters from breaching the RUF code of conduct. He did not allow his fighters to harass, molest or otherwise harm civilians. He would punish them if they did so. Stealing, raping, intimidation was forbidden. In late 1993, the RUF were pushed to the border by the NPRC.</p>	<p>11, 13, 20, 21, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 68, 71, 74, 83</p>	<p>Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18</p>	<p>1-2 days</p>	<p>English/ Krio</p>

585676

	<p>In 1994-1995, the Witness was working in Giema. At that time, Sesay was with him in Giema and was Overall Area Commander. They worked together closely and the Witness found Sesay to be very disciplined and that Sesay kept order.</p> <p>The Witness explains that there was farming in early 1996 in Giema. He says Sesay was not there at this time. Peter Vandy was Acting Area Commander for Kailahun in Giema. He explains that Bockarie would buy rice in Guinea and would give it to the civilians to farm it. The Witness says that commanders had private farms as did some civilians. Other civilians would work on the farms in exchange for food and other goods. No one was forced to work on the farm.</p> <p>There was mining around Kissikama Chiefdom: there was a system of piles: labourer pile, government pile and expenditure pile.</p> <p>In early 1996, the Witness was posted to Buedu and worked with Bockarie. The Witness went to Pendembu after the AFRC coup. Sankoh instructed the RUF to join with the AFRC and to take orders from JPK.</p> <p>After the ECOMOG attack in Freetown, thousands of RUF went to Makeni and Bo. They were blocked in Bo and had to return to Makeni. Witness heard Sesay was injured at Bo.</p> <p>Sesay was not at the roundabout in Kailahun town when the Kamajors were killed by Bockarie. Sesay was retreating between Bo, Kenema and Kono. A Dr. Kamara</p>				
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		<p>was executed in Buedu by Bockarie for stealing medical drugs from the RUF hospital.</p> <p>Sesay was sent to Liberia with diamonds but lost them. He was punished and sent to the frontline at Pendembu. Sesay was encouraging the Witness to investigate and punish soldiers if they misbehaved. Witness was posted to Guinea highway in September 1998.</p> <p>After the AFRC fell, Bockarie took command. Superman met with Bockarie and pledge loyalty to him. Superman was tasked to tell SAJ Musa and Brigadier Mani that they had to obey RUF orders as they had not been doing so since the AFRC fell. They refused and there was a fight between Superman and SAJ Musa. After that, Superman attacked Makeni in December 1998.</p> <p>The Witness says that Sesay, Rambo and Karim were in charge of the attack on Kono. The attack was a success. After Kono, Makeni was taken by Superman and Rambo, and then Kenema. Bo was not taken. Bockarie did not have a plan to attack Freetown. The AFRC under SAJ Musa and Brigadier Mani advanced to Freetown via Kambia when the RUF was consolidating after the unsuccessful attack on Bo. There was no plan between AFRC and RUF.</p> <p>In Makeni the SLA were not taking orders from the RUF and were harassing civilians. In September 1999, the Witness and other RUF attacked the AFRC because they were not obeying Bockarie's orders and because they were harassing civilians. The AFRC fled to West Side Jungle and formed the West Side Boys.</p>				
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		<p>Sesay had moved to Kono at the time of the UN attacks. RUF in Makeni told Sesay that some UN peacekeepers had attacked them. The UN troops were brought by these RUF members to Kono and then Kailahun. They mistreated the peacekeepers. Sesay was not involved in the taking of the UN peacekeepers as hostages. The Witness says that Sankoh ordered that they be taken as hostages.</p> <p>Sesay was involved in mining before the disarmament. Sesay was providing equipment. There was a three pile system and there was no forced labour. Civilians received a share of the profits and could sell their diamonds to whomever they wished.</p> <p>Children were not permitted by Sesay to be on the frontline. The commanders, including Sesay, took care of some children because otherwise they were on their own. They were not to be given weapons.</p>				
123.	193	<p>In 1998 during the rice swamp harvest, the RUF captured Makali. They said they had come for peace and called the townspeople to a meeting. Sesay introduced himself and explained the RUF ideology and laws. He also told civilians to report any problems they had with the RUF fighters.</p> <p>Sesay gave the community money for food and medicine before leaving for Makeni. Life was good in Makali: there was no harassment of civilians.</p> <p>One day, Sesay returned and another meeting was called</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 13	4 hrs	Krio

		<p>and Sesay asked the community to farm so it could help to feed itself. There was no forced labour. Sesay provided seedlings and others supplies to assist us in our farming.</p> <p>One day, an RUF fighter named Blood took packet of maggi from the Witness. The Witness reported it to the local RUF commander and the matter was investigated and Blood was found guilty and punished. The Witness was also given another packet of maggi.</p> <p>After the signing of the Lomé Accord, vehicles were plying the Freetown-Kono highway and people were going to mining in Kono and returning saying that business was good. The Witness left Makali in early 2000 to go to Kono to mine. Mining in Kono was on a two pile system and the Witness started to mine without any harassment. He was not forced nor did he see any forced labour. People were coming from Senegal, Gambia, Guinea to buy diamonds and the Witness was free to sell his diamonds to whoever was paying the highest price.</p> <p>Sesay was in Kono trying to stop people from digging in the town as they were damaging buildings. Some people who were digging near the bridge were arrested.</p>				
124.	204	<p>In 2000 after the arrest of Sankoh, she describes a meeting between President Kabbah and members of Sesay's family during which President Kabbah asked that they speak to Sesay and convince him to join in the peace effort and disarm the RUF. President Kabbah gave them a letter to give to Sesay.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio/ English

22229

		<p>Sesay's family went to Bombali and sent a message to Sesay. He came and they gave him President Kabbah's letter. Sesay was initially upset about President Kabbah's use of his family but after conferring with other members of the RUF, Sesay agreed to communicate with President Kabbah and gave them a letter to take back to President Kabbah.</p> <p>The family returned to Freetown and met with President Kabbah again. President Kabbah swore an oath on his legitimate son that nothing would happen to Sesay if he brought peace and co-operated with the UN. President Kabbah promised education and a safe haven out of Sierra Leone for Sesay's family. After the peace President Kabbah refused to see them again.</p>				
125.	206	<p><b>92bis</b></p> <p>In 2000, President Kabbah asked the Witness and a few others to meet with Sesay informally and invite him to restart the peace negotiations. President Kabbah sent a letter for Sesay with the Witness. The Witness met with Sesay in Magburaka with a number of other people. Sesay took the letter. The Witness and the others present returned to Freetown the following day and informed President Kabbah that the letter had been delivered.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	2 hrs	Temne
126.	209	<p>The Witness's sister was abducted by some fighters in the Witness's village in the Koinadugu District in 1998 after the ECOMOG intervention. In 1999, the Witness found his sister and met her in Makeni. She was married to a RUF soldier.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	1 hr	Krio

272-90

		The Witness explained Sesay that he wanted to take her home. Sesay instructed the soldiers to hand over the sister to the Witness. Sesay gave them some money for their transport. Both the Witness and the sister are grateful to Sesay for helping her.				
127.	214	<p>The Witness worked for the SLAs and can speak knowledgeably about the RUF and the SLA and their separate command hierarchies.</p> <p>The Witness was in Masingbi when the ECOMOG intervention occurred. When the regime fell everyone went into disarray. The Witness went to Makeni and met the group that came out of Freetown. The Witness never saw SAJ Musa in Makeni. SAJ Musa had already split from the main group and gone to Koinadugu. The Witness saw Sesay at Magburaka; he was wounded. It was mainly AFRC and RUF men with a few civilians in the convoy. The civilians were families to the fighters.</p> <p>Superman was in charge of the advance team. The Witness arrived in Koidu town before Sesay. Superman was the overall commander at the time and reported directly to Bockarie.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the ECOMOG intervention into Koidu town and to the jungles that were organised for the civilians around Koidu town after the intervention. The Witness went to Superman ground. The civilians were rescued from the bush and provided food, clothing and medicine. There was a court set up to investigate misunderstanding between fighters and fighters and fighters and civilians.</p>	11, 13, 20, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 55, 62, 71, 73, 80, 83	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18	2-3 days	Krio/ English

		<p>The Witness can testify to operation Fitti Fatta. After the operation Superman left Kono and went to meet SAJ Musa. The Witness can testify to the relationship between Bockarie and Superman. Bockarie asked SAJ Musa to report to Buedu but SAJ Musa refused so there was no cordial relationship with SAJ Musa.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the attack on Koidu and on Makeni in December 1998. The Witness can talk about life in Makeni under Sesay during that time.</p> <p>Superman had moved from Koinadugu after an in-fight with SAJ Musa's group and had come through Makeni before settling in Lunsar. Superman was not taking orders from Sesay or Bockarie while in Lunsar.</p> <p>In January 1999, the SLA group under SAJ Musa moved into Freetown. It was on the BBC that SAJ Musa was killed and it was also on the operational radios. The SLA men when they were already in Freetown radioed Bockarie to ask for reinforcements but no reinforcements were sent. Gibril Massaquoi came out of Freetown with the SLA and went to base with Superman in Lunsar despite orders to report to Bockarie. This caused a worsening of the relationship between the RUF and Superman.</p> <p>Superman attacked Sesay in Makeni twice and it was on the second attack that Sesay fled and Rambo was killed. The Witness moved to Kono after Superman's attack. Sesay went to Kailahun.</p> <p>Schools and hospitals were open in Koidu and were free</p>				
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229.92

		<p>at source.</p> <p>After the signing of the Lomé Accord, Sankoh asked Sesay to return to Makeni and negotiated for Superman to return to Lunsar. The Witness also returned to Makeni. The civilians in Makeni were happy to see Sesay as they had had a difficult time under Superman. Sesay assisted in the opening of schools and a RUF clinic.</p> <p>The SLA men had opened a base in Port Loko called the West Side Boys. They were not in contact with Sesay in Makeni. Bockarie and Sankoh fell out because Bockarie refused to disarm. Bockarie left for Liberia.</p> <p>After a while, Sankoh instructed Sesay to take command in Kono. The Witness remained in Makeni but says that the road to Freetown was open and people were going from Freetown to Kono through Makeni to trade. The Witness heard of a three pile mining system in force in Kono at the time: for the labourers, government and the chiefdom authorities.</p> <p>The Witness was in Makeni at the time of the UN attacks. Sesay was in Kono but returned when he heard the attack had happened. Sesay was very angry with the commanders who launched the attack and was concerned that they were going to reignite the war. Makeni was out of control and Sesay saw the UN were not safe there. Sesay organised to move the UN to Kono. The Witness heard they were released through Liberia.</p> <p>Sesay was very committed to disarmament but other senior commanders such as Gibril Massaquoi and Mike</p>				
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		Lamin actively opposed to particularly as Sankoh was still in prison.				
128.	220	<p>The Witness was captured by some Liberian RUF in Kailahun in 1991. He worked in administration at Biwala training camp. He did not do any military training. The training instructors were all Liberian. Sankoh came and spoke about the ideology and the need to get rid of the APC which was corrupt. The Witness agreed with these aims. The Witness only saw adults trained at the bases.</p> <p>The Witness explains the domination of the RUF by Liberians, Sankoh's attempt to rid the RUF of Liberians because of their ill treatment of civilians Tap-20 and Tap 40 staged by Liberians in October 1991 against Sierra Leonean recruits and civilians. Tap-final staged by Sierra Leoneans to remove Liberians from RUF was successful.</p> <p>The Witness describes RUF ideology, units and codes of conduct. Chiefs were used as intermediaries between civilians and RUF. Civilians were also protected by G5, G2 (later IDU) and JSU.</p> <p>The Witness went to Bombaru in 1992, then in Kailahun as part of the JSU. The Witness was captured by government troops in Koidu in November 1993 on a reconnaissance mission.</p> <p>After the junta coup, he met with RUF in Benguema Barracks. He saw Sesay and Bockarie when they came in. Sesay was a Lt. Colonel.</p> <p>While the RUF was well-disciplined with strict laws</p>	11, 13, 20, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 52, 53, 55, 59, 60, 62, 66, 67, 68, 71, 75, 76, 80, 82, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18	2 days	Krio/ English

22994

		<p>surrounding rape and looting and a system of punishment, the AFRC were not at all disciplined and released criminals from the prison for them to join their government.</p> <p>JPK was overall commander. RUF followed his orders as Sankoh had said this was to be done over the radio after the coup. AFRC controlled military operations and supplies. RUF had ministerial positions. Sesay never proved himself as a fighter. Superman had no respect for Sesay and would not follow his orders.</p> <p>During the ECOMOG intervention, the Witness fled through 4 Mile and Mile 38 to Masiaka. There was no command control. Civilians also fled. The Witness told civilians RUF could protect them. The Witness saw Sesay in Masiaka before Sesay went to Bo.</p> <p>The Witness went to Makeni for 7 days and did not see Sesay there. The Witness fled to Kono. He was ordered by Superman to be on the defensive fighting force in Bendutu.</p> <p>The Witness describes difference between AFRC-controlled Tombudu under Alhaji and Savage and RUF-controlled Bendutu. The AFRC harassed civilians. For example, Savage beat and killed civilians he accused of trying to kill SLA soldiers. The situation was different in Bendutu. Civilians returned to Bendutu. There was no forced labour. The Witness is not aware of any reports of rapes or killing of civilians in the area. Sesay did not give orders in Kono during this time.</p> <p>The Witness saw Sesay in Buedu. Sesay left Buedu in</p>				
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		<p>December 1998 on orders from Bockarie to re-take Kono. The Witness was in Gandorhun on the night of the attack. He arrived in Koidu the next day – there were no civilians.</p> <p>The Freetown invasion conducted by AFRC without RUF help. The AFRC then moved to Okra Hills and formed West Side Boys.</p> <p>There was a fight between Sesay and Superman in Makenia and Rambo was killed. Sesay fled to Magburaka</p> <p>The Witness can talk about Kyema from December 1998 to November 1999. There was a harmonious relationship between fighters and civilians.</p> <p>In December 1999, the Witness worked in a role in the Joint Security Unit in Koidu. He reported to Bockarie. He informed fighters of the standing orders of RUF.</p> <p>In Koidu, civilians lived freely. Trade resumed after the Lomé Accord. Mining started in 1998. Under Bockarie, Kennedy was mining commander and civilians were forced to mine, but were fed and looked after. Under Sesay, a 2-pile mining system operated.</p> <p>Sesay was known for punishing wrongdoers. He ordered a fighter be flogged and imprisoned for beating a girl.</p> <p>Superman and Peleto were against disarmament. The Witness went to a meeting with Sankoh in Koidu in 1999 where Sankoh told men not to disarm. Sesay supported disarmament and ordered it.</p>				
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		<p>Sesay was in Kono at the time that the UN was attacked in Makeni. Sesay was against the capture. Other members of the RUF were responsible.</p> <p>SBU's were originally a Liberian idea – but although concept was adopted by Sierra Leoneans, boys were not trained to fight or use weapons. Boys carried out domestic work.</p> <p>In relation to forced sexual or labour relationships, women wanted to be with RUF for protection. The Witness never heard of a women being forced to remain with a RUF man. This would have been treated as a crime of rape in RUF law.</p>				
129.	248	<p>The Witness came to Kailahun in 1992 after living as a civilian in Liberia for several years. Shortly afterwards the Witness fled to Guinea. In 1994-5, the Witness came over from Guinea and trained briefly in Kailahun. Recruits were given food and medicine and trained in ideology.</p> <p>He then went to the front line at Yombolu where he cooked for the fighters. There were complaints of harassment of civilians at a nearby town by fighters coming to the front line which were reported to the JSU. The Witness heard about a subsequent edict passed at a meeting in Pendembu to outlaw civilian harassment.</p> <p>He went with some wounded fighters to the house in Kailahun in mid-1995. There were fewer civilians than normal, but there was a RUF sponsored school and discipline of the fighters was maintained. In late 1995, he was appointed to go to Nyanyahun and describes some</p>	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 71, 74, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 13 and 15	5 hrs	Krio

27997

		<p>RUF farming whereby civilians would, by consent, work two days a week.</p> <p>In mid-1996 the Witness was in Buedu, where Bockarie was based. People travelled without passes and there were many RUF farms with willing civilian labour in exchange for food and part of the harvest. The Witness was on assignment trading at the border for the RUF and overseeing civilian trading. Sesay was in Giema and states that the RUF would provide security so that civilians would be protected while trading at the border but the RUF would receive a small portion of the money which would be used to buy medicines.</p> <p>He describes schools and hospitals operating with RUF assistance. At the time of the coup he says Sesay was in Giema and was called to Freetown by Bockarie.</p> <p>At the time of the intervention, many rebels and civilians came to Buedu as they were fleeing ECOMOG and Kamajor attack, Sesay went to Kailahun.</p> <p>The Witness is in Makeni in early 1999 and talks about Superman trying to kill Sesay. Sesay went to Kailahun. Sesay returned to Makeni in October 1999. He describes life in Makeni as free and with schools and hospitals.</p> <p>He went to Kono in January 2000 with Sesay. He says that Sesay solved the problems in Kono; harassment in mining activities under Peleto whom Sesay chastised in a meeting he witnessed. He says there was no forced mining and that RUF assisted civilians in setting up pits for 2-pile work. He describes an administration in Kono involving</p>				
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		<p>schools, hospitals and soldier discipline.</p> <p>He says that Sesay was in Kono at the time of the UN attacks.</p>				
130.	249	<p>The Witness was attached to UNAMSIL from 2000–2003. The Witness comments on Sesay's good relationship with civilians in Kambia, Bombali, Kono, Kenema, Tonkolili and Kailahun as well as Sesay's concern for the welfare of the civilians in the RUF controlled areas. The Witness is aware of disciplinary hearing and punishments meted out to RUF fighters who harassed civilians under Sesay's command.</p> <p>The Witness can speak about the difficulties Sesay had in controlling the RUF during this time and the continuing influence of Sankoh on other commanders in the movement and the various infighting going on within the RUF in the run-up to disarmament. The Witness can describe the process by which Sesay became interim leader of the RUF. The Witness can speak about various RUF commanders including Mike Lamin and Gibril Massaquoi who actively opposed disarmament and sought to undermine Sesay. The Witness can describe Sesay's commitment to disarmament and the internal command problems he faced.</p>	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 15, 16, 17 and 18	1 day	English
131.	250	The Witness is an expert on the conflict and in particular, the anthropology of the RUF. He will explore the origins of the RUF as well as giving a view on the RUF as an ideological movement. He will testify as to how the RUF's underlying ideology impacted on its organisation and how the RUF's ideology fed into disciplinary codes and	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 70, 71, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 13	1-2 days	English

272-99

		regulations which were enforced through various investigative and punishment mechanisms. The Witness will also comment on the RUF's coherency. The Witness will also give a view on the significance of narrative telling in Sierra Leonean society.				
132.	254	<p>The Witness joined the RUF in Pendembu in 1991 and was trained in RUF ideology including the RUF laws and the importance of treating civilians well. Afterwards, he was sent to the front line in Baima. Liberians treated Sierra Leoneans poorly. The Witness fought the Liberians and forced them to leave Sierra Leone.</p> <p>The Witness was present at Zogoda and went to Giema after Zogoda fell. He was treated by RUF doctors for stomach problem there. Sesay had a swamp in Giema and people worked there but they were not forced as they were paid in food.</p> <p>When the AFRC coup happened and Sankoh ordered the RUF to join the AFRC, the Witness moved to Pendembu and on to Daru with the advance team. Witness was a low level commander during AFRC government. During the government the Witness retreated to Kono with the convoy after the intervention. Superman was in control of the convoy and was leading the advance team, attacking the Kamajors. Sesay was in Kono briefly before going to Kailahun on bush roads. The Witness stayed in Kono for a month before going on to Giema and Pendembu.</p> <p>In Kailahun there was a rumour that Sesay and Bockarie were in conflict because Sesay had lost some diamonds.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 12 and 13	5 hrs	Krio

		<p>The Witness was involved in the capture of Segbwema after the ECOMOG took over again. Bockarie was in command of the RUF at that stage and the battalion commanders sent reports and received orders directly from Bockarie. No crimes –looting, killing, raping - were committed on the attack. The Segbwema attack was after Kono was captured. Witness also participated on the attack on Daru which was unsuccessful. Sesay was the commander of this attack but the attack never reached Daru. The Witness was then based in Segbwema.</p> <p>The Witness says there were no child soldiers under the RUF and he never saw children under 15 yrs at the front line. He remembers men being 25-30 yrs old. Wives of fighters sometimes went to the front line (unless they were pregnant) as this meant the fighters would not get involved with other women.</p> <p>Civilians were usually moved away from the frontline to the rear for their own safety. At the rear there was an administration to organise and care for the civilians. There was free medical treatment and education available at the rear. There were laws that were enforced by the G5, IDU and MPs. People farmed freely. Never heard of any complaints, after Gios left, about fighters harassing civilians.</p>				
133.	257	<p>The Witness is associated with the RUF medical programme, originally trained as a nurse. The Witness worked in several different medical units all over Kailahun district from 1991-1995.</p> <p>The Witness was stationed at Zogoda but was based in</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	5 hrs	English

		<p>Giema after Zogoda fell. He went to Freetown during the AFRC government.</p> <p>After the ECOMOG intervention, the Witness went to Makeni for two weeks and then based in Kono District from February to November 1998. He was based in Buedu 1999 and assisted in the hospital in Segbwema in 2000.</p> <p>His family was killed in Pendembu on 15 July 2000 by Indian Peacekeepers when they attacked the town.</p> <p>The Witness can speak about the RUF's medical system throughout the war and can speak about the treatment of civilians in Kono in 1998 and in Kailahun in 1999 and 2000.</p>				
134.	258	<p>The Witness and some other civilians joined the RUF in 1991 in Kailahun after the movement's ideology was explained to them. The Witness went to training camp called Gissiwulo near Zimmi in Pujehun District. There were eight to nine hundred trainees. The Witness was taught ideology and the RUF laws.</p> <p>The Witness explains the rise of Bockarie through the early years to BFC.</p> <p>On retreat from Freetown, JPK had to be persuaded to go to Kailahun for security. According to information, Koindu-Geiya was attacked to open the road for JPK to come to Kailahun. Sesay came with JPK to Kailahun. Sesay was not well when he got to Buedu. Sesay would always help the Witness if he needed food.</p> <p>The Witness was in Buedu at time JPK tried to escape</p>	<p>11, 13, 20, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 52, 55, 58, 59, 62, 66, 68, 74, 75, 80, 82, 83</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19</p>	1-2 days	Krio/ English

22302

		<p>with diamonds. He heard gunshots coming from near Bockarie's house.</p> <p>Bockarie went to Monrovia, the Witness thinks, to establish a relationship to collect arms and ammunition. The Witness and others heard Bockarie met with Benjamin Yeaten.</p> <p>Sesay was sent to Monrovia and lost the package of diamonds he went with. After this, Sesay went back to Buedu and then to Pendembu to monitor the front line. This was punishment for what happened in Monrovia. Pendembu was purely defensive when Sesay was there.</p> <p>The Witness will testify to the system of direct communication to Bockarie from unit commanders.</p> <p>There were no reports of amputations on the radio. SAJ Musa would not take direct instructions from Bockarie or Sesay. When SAJ Musa and Gullit heard of how JPK was being treated, the communication link was cut off. The AFRC was on its own. There was no longer a common understanding. After the AFRC said there were not going to take instructions from RUF, the radio was retrieved from JPK at Kangama.</p> <p>There was a plan to capture Kono. There were no civilian casualties reported on the Kono attack in December 1998. Civilians could move from the front line to the safety zone by reporting to G-5. Some of these civilians were moved to Kailahun for their own safety.</p> <p>In 1999, Segbwema, Bunubu (as far as Mano Junction)</p>				
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		<p>were attacked after the Kono attack. Mike Lamin went to base in Segbwema.</p> <p>Sesay had control of Makeni after the attack. Sesay disciplined a soldier for harassing a civilian for a cup of salt. This caused tension because people were saying that Sesay favored Temnes as Sesay is a Temne. Sesay spent a lot of time with civilians – more than with his fighters.</p> <p>In 1998, while Sesay was in Pendembu, there was an incident of a fighter killing a civilian. The information came to Sesay who reported to Bockarie. The soldier and others were investigated and found guilty. The man who killed the civilian was executed.</p> <p>The Witness will testify to the lack of involvement of the RUF with January 6<sup>th</sup> 1999.</p> <p>The Witness only heard about problem between Sesay, Superman and Gibril Massaquoi. He heard that Rambo was killed.</p> <p>Bockarie didn't communicate with Superman after the time he attacked Sesay. Bockarie didn't communicate to Gibril Massaquoi either. Gibril Massaquoi didn't take any instructions from him.</p> <p>Sesay was based in Buedu for some time. Sesay went back to Makeni. Superman and others retreated to Kambia or Lunsar. Sesay went with huge manpower. Sankoh gave instructions that infighting in Makeni should stop. There was a split in Makeni – those supporting Sesay and others supporting Gibril Massaquoi and</p>				
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27804

		<p>Superman.</p> <p>In May 2000, a radio message was received stating that UNAMSIL forcefully disarmed the RUF in Makoth. Sesay then went from Kono to Makeni to sort out the situation.</p> <p>SBU's helped commander's wives at home doing small works. They were not at the front line. Witness never saw Sesay with a small soldier that held a weapon.</p> <p>The Witness only heard of rape once or twice at the very front line. This was done by the Liberians and never by Sierra Leoneans. Witness never heard of forced marriage. He knows of no rapes in Buedu.</p> <p>The Witness heard Bockarie was responsible for the killing of the Kamajors in Kailahun town.</p> <p>Pa Kamara was killed by Bockarie for stealing drugs and giving to his girlfriend to sell them in town.</p> <p>People themselves came up with the idea to farm. Nobody was forced; there were some people that didn't even go.</p> <p>Mike Lamin used to harass people and is very troublesome. Bockarie almost killed him one time for harassing civilians and soldiers. Mike Lamin went to collect people to fight for him.</p> <p>Nobody forced to undergo training. Monica was in command there. Sesay knew about the base and visited. Monica sent information directly to Bockarie. Sesay had no</p>				
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		<p>knowledge of the base except for when he visited.</p> <p>No civilians were forced to work at the airfield which was Bockarie's project. The Witness is aware of diamond prospecting in Giema and says no forced labour was used there and it was on Bockarie's command.</p>				
135.	269	<p>The Witness voluntarily joined the RUF in 1995 in Matru Jong. The Witness was then taken to Camp Lion near Zogoda where the Witness received training in some physical training and ideology.</p> <p>The Witness was then posted to Matru Jong. There was a RUF hospital there which was free for use by fighters and civilians. The commander was initially Mohammed Tarawallie with Superman as his deputy. The Witness went to Zogoda briefly when Mohammed Tarawallie took over after Sankoh went to Abidjan. The Witness then returned to the Western Area under Superman and can give an account of life at this base and the loyalty of Superman's men to him.</p> <p>The Witness was there at the time of the AFRC coup and moved through Mile 91 to base in the Western area. The Witness can describe the working relationship between the SLA and RUF during this time. The Witness says that the two groups maintained separate command structures.</p> <p>The Witness saw Sesay on his way to Freetown. The Witness is aware that Bockarie went to base in Kenema. The Witness would occasionally go to Freetown to see friends.</p>	<p>11, 13, 20, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 55, 62, 68, 71, 81, 83</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18</p>	<p>3-4 days</p>	<p>Krio/ English</p>

90027

		<p>The Witness was in Freetown at the time of the ECOMOG intervention and fled through Tombo to Masiaka. The Witness says there was widespread panic. The Witness moved to Makeni and says that Makeni was looted by the SLA at Tekko barracks who had already fled by the time the group from Freetown arrived. The Witness describes SAJ Musa's split from the group in Makeni to go to Kabala.</p> <p>Superman led the advance team to Kono. The Witness was at the rear of the convoy. Civilians who were family, friends and associates of the fighters were also traveling as they were scared of retribution by the Kamajors and the Kabbah government. The SLA were burning and looting and were refusing to take orders from Superman or other RUF.</p> <p>The Witness remained in Kono. Sesay had moved from Kono to Kailahun with JPK soon after Superman had taken it. Superman was in charge of Kono. Messages from Kono were sent directly to Bockarie and Bockarie sent orders directly to Superman. The Witness heard that Sesay had lost diamonds in Monrovia and had been sent to the frontline in Pendembu as a punishment. As a result no messages were sent to Sesay.</p> <p>When ECOMOG took Koidu town, the fighters moved into camps in the bush. The main camp was Superman ground. Superman left the camp to see Bockarie in Buedu. He returned with an herbalist who performed a ceremony. After this the fighters tried to attack Kono but were very unsuccessful. After this, Superman left for Koinadugu taking some fighters with him. The Witness is not aware of any official communication between the RUF in Kailahun</p>				
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27387

		<p>and Kono with Superman after this point.</p> <p>The Witness can describe the operation of the G5 unit in the camps. The Witness knows of no instances of forced sexual relationships in the camps though some civilian women and RUF fighters had loving relationships. The Witness knows of women rejecting the advances of RUF men with no consequences. Civilians were fed and would assist the RUF in preparing food but they were not forced. If a civilian or fighter wanted to travel within RUF territory they were issued a pass for their security so they would not be mistaken for Kamajors.</p> <p>The Witness was at Superman ground in December 1998 when Sesay came to lead an attack on Kono. Sesay remained at Superman ground at the time and coordinated the attack over radio. Some Nigerian peacekeepers were captured as prisoners-of-war and were transferred safely to Buedu and then released after the ceasefire. The Witness is aware of a plan to advance to Makeni if possible. The Witness is aware of no plan to attack Freetown.</p> <p>Superman settled in Lunsar after Makeni was captured. He had moved from Koinadugu independently. Superman did not take orders from Bockarie or Sesay while in Lunsar. The Witness does not know of any radio communications between the RUF and SAJ Musa or Gullit during this time.</p> <p>The Witness was in Kono when Superman and Gibril Massaquoi attacked Sesay in Makeni but heard about it. RUF Rambo was killed and Sesay fled, leaving Makeni</p>				
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		<p>under the command of Superman and some AFRC. Superman pursued Sesay almost to Kono. Life in Kono at the time was good. The G5 was operating and there was a RUF hospital which provided medical care free of charge. A primary school was being set up. Mining was going on in Kono under a 2 pile system and the civilians were free to sell to whoever gave them the best price. The RUF provided equipment for the miners. The Witness was sent on a reconnaissance mission into Superman's territory during this time.</p> <p>The Witness remained in Kono until the disarmament. The Witness is aware that Bockarie fled to Monrovia after refusing to disarm.</p> <p>The Witness was in Kono when a message from sent from Makeni to Sesay in Kono informing Sesay that the UN had attacked the RUF and the RUF had then attacked the UN. Sesay went to Kono but the attack had already taken place. Sesay brought the men to Kono as the situation was very wild in Makeni. The UN were based in Yengema. Sesay was very unhappy about the incident and was trying to get them released through Liberia. Sankoh was imprisoned during this time.</p> <p>All of Sesay's bodyguards were adult men. There were children around the RUF commanders who assisted with domestic work and who lived with the commanders but they did not go for training and they did not carry guns.</p>				
136.	275	The Witness was a soldier in the Special Task Force of the national army. The Witness worked under the AFRC during the junta period. The RUF joined the AFRC. The	11, 13, 20, 21, 22, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41,	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 6, 7,	1-2 days	Krio/English

22809

	<p>AFRC had more control than the RUF.</p> <p>When ECOMOG attacked Freetown, the Witness fled with RUF and AFRC soldiers and civilians through Masiaka to Makeni. In Makeni the RUF and AFRC split. The Witness and his commander General Bropleh went to the Krubola axis and met SAJ Musa and his men. The Witness did not see JPK or receive orders from him after ECOMOG attacked. SAJ Musa was the highest commander.</p> <p>Operation Pay Yourself was not an order. There was no law and order during the retreat. Soldiers looted and used civilians to carry loads and find food. The Witness did not see any instances of unlawful killing or sexual violence.</p> <p>SAJ Musa did not take orders from anyone. Co Teh joined SAJ Musa in Krubola and took orders from him. Later, Superman met SAJ Musa in Krubola but maintained control of his own RUF men. Superman and Bockarie had a conflict and Superman refused to take orders from Bockarie.</p> <p>SAJ Musa wanted to reinstate the army. In Koinadugu, SAJ Musa and Superman's men fought and SAJ Musa and his men fled towards Freetown. Bropleh and the Witness' troops stayed behind and joined Superman to take over Makeni. The Witness was not involved in the Freetown invasion. The RUF was not involved in the planning or carrying out of the Freetown Invasion. Sesay and Superman were not in Freetown at the time. Gullit and 55 were involved.</p> <p>Superman attacked Makeni without any RUF order to do</p>	<p>43, 42, 44, 52, 55, 59, 66, 68, 71, 73, 75, 82, 83</p>	<p>8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17</p>		
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		<p>so because he wanted to capture it before the RUF. Superman's men and the RUF men from Kono both arrived together and captured Makeni from ECOMOG. Superman based in Lunsar with Gibril Massaquoi. Sesay based in Makeni.</p> <p>There was in-fighting between Superman and Sesay. Sesay fled but later returned. There was also fighting between the SLAs and RUF over command structure. The SLAs pulled out of Makeni.</p> <p>The Witness stayed in Makeni and received orders from the RUF and Sesay. When Sesay took control of Makeni, law and order resumed. The G5 dealt with any concerns the civilians had and the Joint Security Unit tried the suspect and recommended punishment.</p> <p>Sesay was not in Makeni when the UNAMSIL men were captured by the RUF.</p> <p>The Witness move to Kono when Sesay based there as overall commander. The Witness worked as an adviser to one of gthe units of the JSU teaching soldiers how to treat civilians. There was no forced mining.</p> <p>The Witness saw no instances of child soldiers or forced sexual relationships during the Indictment period.</p>				
137.	277	The Witness was captured in 1991 by the RUF and taken to Kailahun. The Witness voluntarily married an RUF commander and her sister married another RUF fighter. Neither were forced into a sexual relationship. The Witness accompanied her husband to Kono after the	34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 55, 58, 68, 71, 80	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13 and 14	5 hours	Krio

		<p>ECOMOG intervention. The Witness visited Tombudu for one month and Wundedu for one day. The Witness then moved to a zobush in Twiyor for 3 to 5 months. The Witness was deserted by her husband during the time in Kono.</p> <p>Bockarie was the overall RUF commander and in charge of Kono. Superman was the commander in Kono. Sesay was not in Kono. The Witness did not hear of Sesay giving orders to men in Kono. The commander was in charge of Wundedu and took orders from Superman. Rambo was in Twiyor and took orders from Superman.</p> <p>Civilian life in Twiyor was good. There was no forced labour. The RUF gave civilians food and supplies. The Witness saw only one instance of forced mining but the perpetrator was punished.</p> <p>After the RUF re-captured Koidu, the Witness moved to Lebanon Junction. The Witness was told that Koidu was burned by SLAs not the RUF. The Witness explains good RUF administration including examples of RUF soldiers being punished for harassing civilians.</p> <p>The Witness saw no instances of the RUF using child soldiers or forcing civilians into sexual or labour relationships.</p>				
138.	279	<p>The Witness was in Kenema during the time of the AFRC government. The AFRC and RUF soldiers did not harass civilians. The Kamajors attacked Kenema during the intervention and the Witness left with RUF for protection to Pendembu. The Witness saw no looting and saw no</p>	36, ,37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 55, 58, 68, 71, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13	4 hrs	Krio

		<p>looting, burning, killing or physical violence by the AFRC and RUF. Civilians who fled with the AFRC/RUF were not forced.</p> <p>The Witness explains civilian life in Kailahun and Pendembu under the RUF, with free hospitals and schools, no forced labour and an effective G5. Bockarie killed the suspected Kamajors in Kailahun before Sesay arrived in Kailahun. The Witness married an RUF soldier. She was not forced into the relationship. Later the Witness moved to Daru and married another RUF soldier she had fallen in love with. She moved to Tongo with him. The Witness saw no forced mining. Mining was conducted under a 2-pile system.</p> <p>In mid-1999, the Witness went to Kono. Sesay arrived months later. He was good to civilians. Misbehaving soldiers were punished. There was no forced mining.</p> <p>The Witness saw no instances of child soldiers in the RUF or forced sexual relationships during the Indictment period.</p>				
139.	281	<p>The Witness volunteered to train with the RUF in Gisaru because he believed in their ideology. There were good conditions at the training camp. The Witness saw no forced recruitment. The Witness spent time on the frontlines in Kenema and Kailahun and explains the RUF laws concerning the treatment of civilians in occupied territory. The Kamajors treated civilians badly.</p> <p>The Witness explains the ousting of the NPFL from the RUF because of their lack of discipline. In 1996 Sesay was Area Commander. He was demoted for mismanagement</p>	11, 13, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 49, 52, 58, 59, 66, 68, 70, 74, 75, 81, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18	1.5 days	Krio

		<p>of funds. After the Abidjan Peace Accord, he was promoted to Battle Group Commander.</p> <p>After the coup the Witness went to Freetown. Superman and Sesay were in Freetown. Superman refused to take orders from Sesay or Bockarie. The Witness describes the power of the SLA's in the Junta period.</p> <p>The Witness moved back to Kenema during the AFRC government. The Witness saw Sesay in Kenema once. Sesay was not involved in the arrest of B.S. Massaquoi.</p> <p>The Witness mined in Tongo. The RUF were not in control of mining in Tongo. Sesay did not visit Tongo and was not in control of the mining.</p> <p>The Witness gives descriptions of Kamajor and government attacks in Kenema and Kailahun during the ECOMOG intervention. The Witness moved from Kenema to Kailahun at that time.</p> <p>Bockarie ordered troops to head towards Kailahun through Kono. SAJ Musa and SLA troops split and went to Krubola. The Witness heard of looting during the retreat. Bockarie was against this. Operation Pay Yourself was not ordered by the RUF.</p> <p>After the intervention, the AFRC controlled Koidu. Superman took control of the RUF troops in Kono. Sesay had no control in Kono. Superman did not take orders from Sesay. Savage did not take RUF orders.</p> <p>The Witness stayed in Kailahun after the retreat and</p>				
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		<p>describes good RUF administration. The Witness saw no instances of forced labour.</p> <p>The Witness explains what he heard of the re-capture of Kono by the RUF over the military radio. The RUF plan was to capture Kono and Makeni. The plan was not to go to Freetown. The Freetown invasion was done by SAJ Musa's men.</p> <p>After the re-capture of Makeni, Sesay went to Makeni. The Witness explains the in-fighting between Superman and Sesay which led to Sesay being pushed put of Makeni in 1999.</p> <p>The Witness moved to Freetown after Lomé.</p> <p>Sesay was not responsible for the capture of UNAMSIL troops. Sesay played an important role in peace negotiatons and disarmament. The Witness moved to Kono for disarmament.</p> <p>The Witness saw no instances of child soldiers or forced sexual relationships during the indictment period. Sesay was not involved in the recruitment, organisation or control of the RUF training bases. The commander of the Bunumbu training base, Monica Pearson, reported to Bockarie.</p>				
140.	283	<p>The Witness gives evidence of the different treatment of civilians by RUF and AFRC in Wundedu village during the Junta period. The Witness describes the brief control of Wundedu by the Kamajors after ECOMOG intervention and later Commander Banya's control of Wundedu. The</p>	<p>23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 30, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 55, 58, 62, 68, 71, 74, 83</p>	<p>Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15,</p>	<p>5 hrs</p>	<p>Krio</p>

27315

		<p>Witness describes civilians were brought to Wundedu for their protection. The Witness saw no atrocities. The Witness worked for a RUF commander. In 1998 he moved to Kailahun.</p> <p>The Witness describes the smooth administration of Kailahun under RUF and places Sesay there in 1998-9. The Witness moved to Kono in late 1999 for one month with his commander's wife. He saw no mining. Then the Witness moved to Masinbi and gives examples of punishment given to fighters who had broken RUF laws. He explains RUF administration in Masingbi. Children were used for domestic work and to carry weapons, not fight. The Witness is not aware of any incidents of forced sexual relationships or forced mining.</p> <p>Sesay was in Kono when UNAMSIL was attacked in Makeni. Sesay took them to Kono for their safety. Sesay opposed the capture.</p>		16, 17 and 18		
141.	310	The Witness was a member of UNAMSIL. He will discuss his deployment to Sierra Leone and his subsequent capture by members of the RUF. He can give particulars of his confinement and eventual release and his assessment of Mr Sesay's involvement in these events as well as his impression of Mr Sesay generally. The Witness can also speak about his knowledge of the RUF and his interactions with some of its individual members as well as his involvement in and assessment of the DDR program, including both UNAMSIL and RUF approaches to the process	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 15, 16, 17, and 18	6 hrs	English
142.	311	The Witness was a member of UNAMSIL. He will discuss	23, 34, 36, 37,	Counts 1-18 but	4 hrs	English

27316

		<p>his arrival in Sierra Leone and training as a peacekeeper including his deployment and responsibilities in Sierra Leone. The Witness will also testify to his knowledge of the RUF and interactions with some of its individual members and his involvement in and assessment of the DDR program, including both UNAMSIL and RUF approaches to the process.</p> <p>The Witness will give evidence relation to the altercation between the RUF and UN in early May 2000 in Bombali which resulted in the abduction, confinement, and eventual release of certain UN personnel. The Witness can give particulars of that experience including its relation to prior events at the DDR camps in Bombali. The Witness will also give details of his assessment of Mr Sesay's lack of involvement in the incident as well as his impression of Mr Sesay generally.</p>	38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 83	particularly Counts 15, 16, 17, and 18		
143.	312	<p>The Witness was a member of UNAMSIL. He will discuss his arrival in Sierra Leone and training as a peacekeeper including his deployment and responsibilities in Sierra Leone. The Witness will also testify to his knowledge of the RUF and interactions with some of its individual members and his involvement in and assessment of the DDR program, including both UNAMSIL and RUF approaches to the process.</p> <p>The Witness will give evidence relation to the altercation between the RUF and UN in early May 2000 in Bombali which resulted in the abduction, confinement, and eventual release of certain UN personnel. The Witness can give particulars of that experience including its relation to prior events at the DDR camps in Bombali. The Witness will</p>	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 15, 16, 17, and 18	6 hrs	English

		also give details of his assessment of Mr Sesay's lack of involvement in the incident as well as his impression of Mr Sesay generally.				
144.	314	The Witness was involved in the negotiations with the RUF after Sankoh's arrest and can describe the process by which Sesay rose to the position of interim leader of the RUF. The Witness can give details of the splits within the RUF at the time and the active oppositions of senior commanders such as Gibril Massaquoi to disarmament. The Witness can give his impression of Mr. Sesay during this period and the peaceful role Sesay played in the peace process in Sierra Leone	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	6 hrs	English
145.	315	The Witness was involved in the negotiations with the RUF after Sankoh's arrest and can describe the process by which Sesay rose to the position of interim leader of the RUF. The Witness can give details of the splits within the RUF at the time and the active oppositions of senior commanders such as Gibril Massaquoi to disarmament. The Witness can give his impression of Mr. Sesay during this period and the peaceful role Sesay played in the peace process in Sierra Leone	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	6 hrs	English
146.	316	The Witness was attached to UNAMSIL from 2000-2001. The Witness comments on Sesay's good relationship with civilians in Kambia, Bombali, Kono, Kenema, Tonkolili and Kailahun as well as Sesay's concern for the welfare of the civilians in the RUF controlled areas. The Witness is aware of disciplinary hearing and punishments meted out to RUF fighters who harassed civilians under Sesay's command.	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	6 hrs	English

		The Witness can speak about the difficulties Sesay had in controlling the RUF during this time and the continuing influence of Sankoh on other commanders in the movement and the various infighting going on within the RUF in the run-up to disarmament. The Witness can describe the process by which Sesay became interim leader of the RUF. The Witness can speak about various RUF commanders including Gibril Massaquoi who actively opposed disarmament and sought to undermine Sesay. The Witness can describe Sesay's commitment to disarmament and the internal problems he faced.				
147.	317	The Witness was based in Sierra Leone from 1999 onwards. He can speak about his impression of Sankoh's involvement in the UN attack. He was involved in the negotiations with the RUF after Sankoh's arrest and can describe the process by which Sesay rose to the position of interim leader of the RUF. The Witness can give details of the splits within the RUF at the time and the active oppositions of senior commanders to disarmament. The Witness can give his impression of Mr. Sesay during this period.	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	6 hrs	English
148.	318	The Witness was involved in the negotiations with the RUF after Sankoh's arrest and can describe the process by which Sesay rose to the position of interim leader of the RUF. The Witness can give details of the splits within the RUF at the time and the active oppositions of senior commanders such as Gibril Massaquoi to disarmament. The Witness can give his impression of Mr. Sesay during this period and the positive role Sesay played in the peace process in Sierra Leone.	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	6 hrs	English

149.	322	<p>The Witness worked with the RUF during the war. He can testify to the Zogoda base and the attack of the base by the Kamajors.</p> <p>The Witness explains that Mike Lamin had a good relationship with ULIMO soldiers from November 1996 and onwards after his surrender to them.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the retreat of February 1998, from Kenema to Kailahun town and Buedu. He explains that Superman in Kono was communicating directly with Bockarie in Buedu and Superman was reporting directly to Bockarie from February to August 1998. Superman then broke away and went North with men loyal to him. Superman's group was independent.</p> <p>The Witness explains that the AFRC group never communicated in 1998 with the RUF group in Kailahun District. Gullit moved to Kono in April 1998 and later moved to join SAJ Musa. When the AFRC group was based in Rosos, they were not reporting to Bockarie.</p> <p>The Witness explains that the AFRC group invaded Freetown in January 1999. The invasion was not under the Bockarie's command. Gullit was not reporting or sending messages to Bockarie before the January 6 invasion. Bockarie never told Gullit to attack Freetown.</p> <p>The Witness can confirm that Monica was in charge of the training base in Bunumbu in 1998 and reported directly to Bockarie. Units commander (S4, G4, IDU, G5, combat medics) used to report directly to Bockarie in 1998-1999.</p>	<p>11, 13, 20, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 52, 55, 59, 62, 66, 71, 75, 80, 82</p>	<p>Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14</p>	<p>1 day</p>	<p>Krio</p>
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		The Witness returned to Buedu in October 1999 and stayed there until Bockarie left Sierra Leone in December 1999.				
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### BACK-UP WITNESS LIST

#### Bombali witnesses

	DIS No	Description of expected testimony	Para Indictment	of Indictment counts	Estimated time testimony (chief) for	Language
150.	002	<b>92 bis</b> The Witness is a civilian based in Makeni. The RUF entered Makeni in December 1998. In 2000, members of the RUF attacked the UN peacekeepers in Makeni but Sesay was not present in Makeni at the time of the attack. Sesay arrived shortly afterwards from Kono and condemned the attack, then instructed the peacekeepers' property to be returned.	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 15, 16, 17, 18	3 hrs	Krio
151.	006	<b>92 bis</b> The Witness lived in Makeni at the time of the RUF takeover in late 1998. Sesay entered Makeni with the RUF as a commander in 1998. Sesay addressed the townspeople and his soldiers en masse and informed the civilians that they had nothing to fear and told his men not to loot, rape, harass, or burn houses. Sesay arranged assistants for the schools and farms in Makeni and its environs while he was in command.	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio
152.	008	The Witness only heard of Sesay and saw him when President Kabbah came to Makeni. The Witness never heard of Sesay's involvement in any crimes committed in	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts	3 hrs	Krio

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		his chieftdom.  The Witness claims that members of the RUF attacked the UN peacekeepers in Makeni but the Witness did not see Sesay there at the time		15, 16, 17, 18		
153.	012	Before Sesay took over Makeni, Superman was patrolling in the bushes around Makeni and harassing civilians. Following Sesay's entry to Makeni, the civilians were called out of the bush. Sesay called a meeting of the townspeople at which he guaranteed the civilian safety and informed them that immediate action would be taken against harassment. Fighters and civilians mixed peacefully. Sesay assisted farmers with their farming by supplying them with seed rice.	11, 13, 20, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio
154.	013	When Sesay was in command of Makeni, there was no harassment of civilians by soldiers, no looting, no recruitment of children. Sesay provided seed rice and money to farmers. There was no forced labor. There was no burning.	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	2 hrs	Krio
155.	014	<b>92 bis</b> The Witness is a civilian who was resident in Makeni during the war. None of the Indictment allegations ever occurred in the Witness' presence during the time that Sesay was in command of Makeni. Sesay warned soldiers not to commit such acts, and if he received a report that a soldier committed an offence, that soldier was punished.	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	2 hrs	Krio
156.	016	Upon Sesay's assumption of command in Makeni, peace was restored. All allegations on the Indictment were put to a stop. Sesay provided the blind with food and money and	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	2 hrs	Krio

27323

		assisted them.				
157.	019	<p>The Witness left Makeni when the RUF entered, but was stopped at Yalie Sander two days later by RUF fighters who informed him that they were in Makeni for peace and he should return home. At Makeni, Witness attended a meeting called by Sesay at which Sesay informed the civilians that there would be no harassment by fighters and any such behavior should be reported and would be punished. There were no problems between soldiers and civilians.</p> <p>A government gun-ship killed seventeen people in Makeni one day and was attacking the town and surrounding villages. This caused the Witness to abandon the town. After the gun-ship stopped attacking, the Witness returned.</p> <p>Much later, the Witness heard that the UN pulled out of Makeni but is not clear on why.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio
158.	021	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The RUF entered Makeni sometime in the year 1998. The Witness fled to a town three miles outside of Makeni where he met Sesay. Sesay advised the Witness and other civilians to return to Makeni, which the Witness did. No looting of his property had occurred in his absence. There was no harassment by RUF soldiers, and life proceeded normally with respect to commercial business.</p> <p>At one point, Sesay held a meeting with the entire town at which he informed the people that there is nothing to fear from the RUF and there would be no harassment, and if</p>	23, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 15, 16, 17, 18	3 hrs	Krio

27394

		there was harassment, it should be reported.  The Witness did not see the attack on UN peacekeepers, but received information that Sesay was in Kono and came later to "cool down" the situation.				
159.	022	The Witness is a palm wine tapper working in Makeni. Sesay bought some wine for him and always treated him with respect.	36, 37. 38. 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	2 hrs	Krio
160.	023	<b>92 bis</b> The RUF entered Makeni in late 1998 and took over. The Witness, who lived in Makeni at the time, later learned that Sesay was the commander of the soldiers. Sesay sent a message to those civilians living in the bush that they should return home and that they were there for peace. The Witness returned home and there were no problems with the RUF soldiers as Sesay maintained discipline well. The Witness is not aware of any of the crimes on the Indictment happening in Makeni while Sesay was in command	36, 37. 38. 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	2 hrs	Temne
161.	025	The RUF entered Makeni on December 1998 and the Witness fled with his family to a village in the bush. After receiving word to return, the Witness did so and found his house and property in order. Sesay called a meeting soon afterwards and informed civilians to report any interference from the fighters. Sesay also ordered his fighters not to harass civilians.  In 1999 Sesay was forcibly removed from Makeni. The SLAs took over upon his removal and life was difficult for civilians.	11, 13, 20, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 15, 16, 17, 18	5 hrs	Krio

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		The attack on UN peacekeepers was members of the RUF who were in command of Makeni at the time. Sesay was not based in Makeni at the time but returned to try to resolve the situation.				
162.	028	The RUF supported a school in Makeni on the St. Francis campus. The RUF provided money and supplies for stationery and furniture.	36, 37, 38. 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	2 hrs	Krio
163.	029	Sesay was supporting schooling on the St. Francis Campus in Makeni. He provided money and supplies for stationery and furniture.	36, 37, 38. 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	2 hrs	Krio
164.	032	The RUF entered Makeni in 1998 causing the Witness to flee for six months. When the Witness returned to Makeni, Sesay was in command: he took action when complaints were lodged with him and provided supplies to repair the local school which the Witness was involved in.	36, 37, 38. 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	2 hrs	Krio
165.	033	When the Witness returned to Makeni in September of 2001, Sesay donated fifty pieces of wood board to help repair the local school which the Witness was involved in.	36, 37, 38. 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	2 hrs	Krio
166.	035	The Witness was introduced to Sesay as the commander of the RUF in Masingbi sometime in the year 2000. Sesay informed the Witness and others at a meeting that the road to Freetown was blocked by ECOMOG and in order to feed themselves they should engage in swamp farming. Sesay then provided seedling and food, as well as medicine. Also at the meeting, Sesay told his soldiers that they should not harass any civilians else face punishment.	36, 37, 38. 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	2 hrs	Krio

		Also in 2000, Sesay came to Masingbi and told the townspeople that Kamajors were attacking in Kono, but that the RUF would not fight back and ruin the peace process, and that the townspeople should embrace those people arriving from Kono as their brothers and sisters.				
167.	036	The Witness was a commander in the CDF forces. In 1998, under order, the Witness was protecting Makali from RUF attack, but lost the township and fled. After three months, the Witness received a message from a friend that he should return to Makali, which he did with some others. Upon arriving in Makali, the Witness was briefed by the civil authorities that Sesay was on a mission of peace, and accepting this, neither the Witness nor his CDF soldiers were harassed by RUF soldiers. Sesay had told him men to respect all civilians	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	4 hrs	Krio
168.	037	In the year 2000, the RUF, in retreat from Kamajor attack in Kono, based at Masingbi. There, the Witness met Sesay, who was introduced as the leader of the RUF. At a meeting at that location, Sesay warned his soldiers not to harass civilians.	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	2.5 hrs	Krio
169.	039	The RUF entered Magburaka sometime in 1998 at which point they held a meeting for the townspeople where there were prayers for peace. After the meeting Sesay provided kerosene for the mosque. There was no harassment in Magburaka under Sesay's command.	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	2 hrs	Krio
170.	040	The RUF captured Masingbi in 1998. Witness was informed by RUF soldiers to leave the bush where he was hiding following the take-over and return home. Sesay called a meeting of the Chiefdom elders and advised them	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio

22222

		<p>to do swamp farming to feed the civilians of the Chieftdom.</p> <p>There was no harassment in Masingbi and even Kamajors who surrendered themselves to Sesay were treated well: invited to re-join the community and even join the RUF if they so desired.</p>				
171.	044	<p>The RUF attacked Masingbi in 1998, which was then under ECOMOG control. The Witness fled during the attack for the outlying village where he stayed for four months. After that time, an RUF commander based at Masingbi on Sesay's instruction, advised the Witness to return home. When arriving back in Masingbi the Witness attended a meeting led by commander, who told the civilians that there would be no harassment and such conduct should be reported for immediate action against the soldier. A soldier raped a girl and was punished.</p> <p>In December 1998, the Witness met Sesay in Masingbi. Sesay advised the civilians that there was nothing to fear from the soldiers and that any soldier that committed offences against civilians would be punished. Sesay also advised civilians to continue farming.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio
172.	045	<p>In 1998, the RUF captured Magburaka from ECOMOG forces. The RUF called a meeting of the township and told the people not to run away, that the RUF was there for peace.</p> <p>Later, an RUF fighter arrived with a white sheep and on instruction from Sesay organised the townspeople to perform a traditional sacrifice for peace.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio

		Under the RUF there was no harassment in Magburaka as the RUF used to punish fighters for any such offences. Sesay himself committed no offences to the Witness or his co-workers. It was a helicopter gunship that caused disturbance in Magburaka.				
173.	047	<p>The RUF entered Makali in 1999. A meeting of the townspeople was called and the RUF told them to return to their homes because the RUF was there for peace.</p> <p>Sesay arrived one month later from Makeni and called another meeting. At that meeting he re-affirmed the earlier message and additionally told his soldiers that there should be no harassment of civilians. Sesay also advised the townspeople to begin agriculture and provided seed rice. Sesay also left husk rice, salt, medicine, and other food for the civilians. The townspeople did their swamp farming with no harassment from the RUF.</p> <p>Sesay also formed a peace committee to settle matters between the citizens of the Chiefdom. Sesay also wanted to build a school, but frequent attacks from the Kamajors prevented the school from being built.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio
174.	048	The RUF entered Makali in 1998. Upon their entrance, Sesay called a meeting of the section chiefs in the Chiefdom. Being one of these men, the Witness attended the meeting, at which Sesay informed them to continue swamp farming to produce food. Sesay provided seed rice and money to purchase more seedlings. The Witness was involved in organising the farming. Later, Sesay provided food and medicine for the farm workers.	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio

27399

		After the harvest, the rice was distributed to the people of the Chiefdom. Sesay was against all the crimes alleged in the Indictment and did not commit any of them.				
175.	049	<p>In 1998/9, the RUF took-over Makali. The RUF approached the Witness and told him not to run as the soldiers were here for peace. An RUF commander arrived a few days afterwards and said not to have fear, and that Sesay would be arriving shortly. There was no food in the Chiefdom at the time because ECOMOG had blocked supplies heading to Makali.</p> <p>When Sesay arrived, the chiefs relayed the food situation to him and Sesay responded that he would return from Makeni with supplies. After a few days Sesay returned with salt, maggi, rice, and other cooking materials, which he distributed throughout the Chiefdom. Later, Sesay advised the townspeople that they should begin swamp farming. He provided seedlings and money, and the farmers conducted their work with no harassment from RUF fighters.</p> <p>When Sesay took over the leadership of the RUF he boldly proclaimed that there would be no harassment of civilians and that his was a regime of peace.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio
176.	050	In 1999 the RUF entered Makeni. A few days later, Sesay arrived and called a meeting to form a peace committee. The committee was meant to ensure peace between RUF and Kamajor contingents and a laying-down of arms. Witness was not in Makeni at all times, but from his observation no offences as alleged in the Indictment were committed under Sesay's command in Makeni.	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio

		Sesay came and distributed seed rice to encourage farming in the township. He also fixed the Chinese dam that in order to store water for the farmers.				
177.	061	<p>The Witness was involved with the chiefdom authorities. During the time that Sesay was in command of Makeni and its environs, Sesay developed agriculture in Makali, brought youth together to farm for themselves to sustain better life and good health. Sesay took great care of the civilians in the town, in terms of security and other concerns. None of the chiefdom authorities received a complaint about Sesay.</p> <p>The Witness knew of no act of rape, burning, looting, forced labour or innocent killing in Makali although it occurred in other areas during the war. Sesay pushed his laws in respect of civilians. Sesay is a man of peace towards civilians</p>	36, 37, 38. 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	1.5 hrs	Krio
178.	150	<p>The Witness was involved in the chiefdom authorities in Masingbi and in 1996 was assisting with the organisation of the Kamajors there. During the AFRC regime, the Kamajors fled but returned when ECOMOG took back Makeni and the surrounding areas.</p> <p>Later on the RUF pushed ECOMOG out. A lot of civilians fled into the bush but the RUF sent out messages for them to return to our homes, which they did. Under the RUF, the Witness experienced no harassment and the RUF supported the running of the chiefdom authorities and life returned to normal. If there was a problem between a civilian and a fighter, the civilian should report the matter</p>	36, 37, 38. 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Temne

		to the G5 for it to be investigated. The Witness knows of Sesay but does not think he has met him.				
179.	151	<p>The Witness is a journalist and interviewed Sesay in Freetown during the junta period. During that interview, the Witness found Sesay very accommodating and Sesay explained the RUF ideology and the causes that the RUF was fighting for. Sesay explained the RUF laws and the system of punishing fighters who broke the law, for example, by looting or harassing civilians.</p> <p>During the interview, Mike Lamin entered and was told by Sesay that there was a report that Lamin had stolen a vehicle from someone and was driving around in it. Sesay took the keys away from Lamin and said he would resolve the issue later.</p> <p>The Witness next saw Sesay when UNAMSIL was in Sierra Leone in 1999 at a meeting between the UN and the RUF in Makeni. Sesay was very cooperative with the UN. Later Sesay had one-to-one meetings with the people present. The Witness also interviewed civilians living in Makeni at the time and the civilians said that their life was good and that businesses in Makeni were doing well and the nightclubs were open as normal. They also said Sesay kept strong discipline and so they had no problems with the RUF fighters. The Witness spoke to some of the RUF fighting who were concerned that Sesay was moving too fast with the peace process.</p> <p>On another occasion the Witness was with General Opande and Sesay at Mile 91 and saw Sesay giving food to the civilians there. The Witness is aware that Sesay</p>	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	5 hrs	Temne

		<p>supported football games for the youth in Makeni.</p> <p>Sesay had a good relationship with the UN as well as with President Kabbah and President Obasanjo of Nigeria. Sesay brought the RUF to peace and made them disarm. In 2001, everyone wanted to shake Sesay's hand. The Witness does not know of any crimes committed by Sesay but says that even Sesay admitted that he was not in full command of the RUF. Sesay said that Superman for example had his own loyal men.</p>				
180.	158	<p>The Witness was in Makeni with the RUF. Life was good, business resumed, civilians were free to pray and children attended school. Sesay returned a vehicle that was stolen by a soldier to the rightful owner after receiving a complaint from the Witness.</p> <p>The Witness was in Makeni during the UNAMSIL abductions. Sesay was not present and the attack was done by other members of the RUF not in Sesay's command.</p>	34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 15, 16, 17, 18	4 hrs	Krio
181.	166	<p>The Witness fled from Makeni during the December 1998 attack but returned when he heard that the RUF had passed laws against looting, raping and burning. He returned to Makeni and experienced no problems with the RUF fighters. The Witness attended a meeting called by Sesay where he advised his men to follow the RUF laws or face punishment. The Witness knows of no incidents of forced labour.</p> <p>In late 1998, the Witness went to Kambia and had no problems from fighters as he traveled. At RUF</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio

		checkpoints, they asked to see his pass so they knew he was not a spy. In Kambia, the RUF had settled in a town there, and it was calm. The Witness heard that in some villages where the RUF had not deployed, people were being harassed by unknown armed men.				
182.	167	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The Witness was involved in the chiefdom authorities of Kamakwie during the war. In December 1998, the RUF took over Kamakwie under Bai Bureh and Komba Gbudema. Sesay tried to control them as there were reports of them mistreating civilians. Sesay tried to discipline them and stop it.</p> <p>In 2000, the Witness was in his village when Sesay sent a woman to tell them that the chiefdom authorities should set their own court system, which they did. The Witness left in 2000 for Guinea where he had family. The Witness states that from 1999-2000, he knows of no raping, looting or burning of houses in Kamakwie and relations between the RUF and civilians were good.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio
183.	173	<p>The Witness is involved in trade unionism. The RUF attacked Makeni in December 1998 and most civilians fled. Witness remained in his home as he had sick relatives there.</p> <p>The Witness knew Sesay before the war as he used to trade gold with him. The Witness eventually fled to bush for a short while. Armed men called the civilian back to the town, saying there was nothing to fear.</p> <p>Around January 1999, some SLA soldiers visited the</p>	11, 13, 20, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 15, 16, 17, 18	6 hrs	Krio

		<p>Witness's house and admired it. The SLA said they were going to return at night. The Witness went to Sesay for protection. He was told Sesay is not there but was in Magburaka. There were many armed men at the HQ but the Witness did not see any children there. A RUF fighter took the Witness to the RUF checkpoints where warnings were issued that no one was to harass the Witness.</p> <p>The Witness went to see Sesay at Tekko Barracks the next day. Sesay asks the Witness to keep him informed of any allegations of harassment, looting or rape of civilians. Sesay would publicly advise his men of the RUF laws and punishments. In Makeni, there was a RUF group and a SLA group.</p> <p>In mid-1999, the RUF pushed the SLA out of Makeni. At that time Brigadier Mani was the commander for the SLA and Sesay was commander of the RUF. Superman and Gbudema were working with the SLA and were looting from civilians. Sesay was unhappy about this and tried to bring the SLA and Superman and Gbudema under control but they would not listen to him. Superman started to incite the SLA against Sesay. A fight named Kaisulu was supporting Sesay's attempts to maintain discipline. Superman and the SLA rose up against Sesay and Sesay fled.</p> <p>While Makeni was under Superman, the civilians suffered a lot as there was no one to defend them. There was raping, killing and looting by men under Superman.</p> <p>Later the civilians heard that Sankoh had ordered Superman and Sesay to make peace and Sesay returned</p>				
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		<p>to Makeni. Superman and the SLA left the town in a hail of gunfire. The townspeople celebrated when Sesay returned. Discipline was restored.</p> <p>At the time of the UN attack, the Witness was in Makeni inside his house. The Witness heard that some RUF ambushed some Zambian UN on the road and one UN was killed. Sesay was no longer in Makeni but was in Kono at that time. The Witness heard that Sesay was very annoyed about the attack and brought food and clothes for the UN and ordered that they were taken to Kono for their own safety. The Witness saw Sesay a bit later and Sesay told the Witness that he moved the UN to Kono which was safer and they were released through Liberia.</p> <p>Sesay provided some security for the MSF who were in Makeni at that time and arranged for them to be escorted to the buffer zone.</p> <p>Sesay was generous in giving money to civilians if they needed it. He gave money and supplies to farmers, local schools and medical services in Makeni and the surrounding area. The Witness states there was no forced labour – people could farm and trade freely. There was a G5 in case the civilians had a problem with a fighter but fighters were well-behaved as Sesay was very serious about discipline.</p>				
184.	213	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The Witness, a civilian, left Freetown after the Lomé Peace Accord and travelled to Matatoka. Sesay's bodyguards protected civilians from harassment of soldiers at Rogbere Junction. Civilians in Poloko told the</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	2 hrs	Temne

		<p>Witness of Sesay protecting them from harassment.</p> <p>The Witness describes RUF administration in Magburaka and Matatoka and says there was a harmonious relationship between fighters and civilians. The fighters helped her father with food, water and medical treatment. They were under the control of Sesay</p> <p>The Witness stayed in Kamajor-controlled Yele for 8 months – it was also peaceful.</p>				
185.	215	<p>The Witness is an ex-child combatant. He was captured during an attack on Kamakwie in 1998 (during dry season; orange harvest) by Gborie's men under SAJ Musa. He was trained there for two weeks with 40 other boys and 20 men. He was given a gun and explained how to use it.</p> <p>In Kamakwie, the Witness was securing Gborie and other commanders: Alpha, Mohammed, Alhaji, T-Boy. He also participated in an attack on Kamalo against Nigerian ECOMOG. He was sent as a fighter in the front. The Witness says Gborie's boss was SAJ Musa. He heard that SAJ Musa ordered Gborie to regroup his troop because they were planning an attack on Freetown. The Witness managed to escape before the attack. He was captured for 6 months.</p> <p>He went to Kambia and then Freetown. In Freetown, he heard that SAJ Musa was leading some troops into Freetown. He went from the Eastern part of Freetown to the Western part, where the ECOMOG was. He then heard that SAJ Musa had been killed.</p>	11, 13, 20, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	5 hrs	Krio

22387

		The Witness left Freetown and made his way to Kamabai by himself where he was under Brigadier Mani's group. At the end of 1999, the RUF attacked Kamabai and pushed the AFRC/STF group out. Sesay came after the attack and had a meeting and set out the RUF laws. After Sesay arrived, things calmed down and there was no looting or burning. A soldier raped his sister and was found guilty and executed.				
186.	216	The Witness compares the peaceful life under Sesay in Makeni (post October 1999) and the dangerous regime under Superman and SLA's at different times in 1999.	11, 13, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	English/ Krio
187.	217	<p>The Witness was in Freetown when the RUF re-captured Kono and Makeni. The road to Makump was blocked so the Witness went to Mile 91. The Witness and other civilians lived in the bush. The Witness heard that rebels in combat shirts met them and took their property. The Witness never witnessed this himself. The rebels told the civilians to return to their homes.</p> <p>The Witness returned to Makump. The Witness' brother was killed for being a suspected Kamajor. Sesay arrived and the rebels in the town fled. The lives of civilians improved. A school was built and supplies were provided by the RUF. The Witness was on the school committee. Trade resumed and harassment ceased.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	4 hrs	Temne
188.	218	The Witness went to Kabala when the AFRC took over the government and returned to Matotoka when the ECOMOG attacked the AFRC in Freetown. The fighters coming out of Freetown bypassed Matotoka so it remained calm there. When the RUF and AFRC arrived in Matotoka, the	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3.5 hrs	English/ Krio

27338

		<p>Witness fled to the bush with the ECOMOG.</p> <p>In the rainy season 1999, the Witness heard that Sesay was in charge of Matotoka and though Sesay did not stay there but his troops were in control. The Witness heard that the Matotoka Health Centre was operating with medicines.</p> <p>The UN met the Witness and others at the Court Barrie in Bankolenken and interviewed them. The Witness told them that rebel attacks had stopped but they were afraid to go back. The UN finally encouraged them to return to Matotoka.</p> <p>There were no problems with rebels in Matotoka, no harassment. The clinic operated mostly for children. The RUF brought a paramount chief, a Fullah, to be responsible for any problems between the RUF and the civilians. There were no G5's or MP's because it was close to peace time. The UN was coming every day to ask fighters to disarm.</p>				
189.	267	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The Witness, a civilian, fled Makeni in December 1998 when the RUF attacked the town. He left the bush and return to his house when he heard the RUF encouraging the civilians to do so. The Witness talks about the relationship between the civilians and the fighters in Makeni in 1999. Sesay ordered the fighters that any harm to civilians would be dealt with severely. Sesay provided food to the civilians.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	2 hrs	Krio

# **Kono witnesses**

	DIS No	Description of expected testimony	Para Indictment	of Indictment counts	Estimated time testimony (chief) for	Language
190.	042	<p>The RUF captured Kono from ECOMOG in 1998. After the take-over, Sesay sent word that all civilians who fled to the bush should return to their homes.</p> <p>The Witness followed this instruction and returned to Koquima where he met Sesay, who called a meeting of Kono civilians and advised them to begin mining for themselves.</p> <p>At this point Sesay introduced the two-pile system: one pile for RUF, one pile for the miners. Sesay also advised people that he would purchase their diamonds from them to provide them with income for food and mining supplies. Mining was not forced.</p> <p>In 2000, Sesay asked the Witness and others to mine in Tombodu, where they mined without harassment. Sesay provided rice, gari and medicine to the Witness and the fifteen men working for him. The Witness was unable to find any diamonds, but Sesay told him to continue mining.</p> <p>In the same year, 2000, Sesay called a meeting of civilians and soldiers and advised them that he had signed a peace accord and that it should be respected. The UN came a few weeks later and took over security, but the Kamajors continued to attack. The Witness thus fled to Makeni.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts, 1, 2 and 13	4 hrs	Krio

22340

191.	067	<p>The Witness went to Kono to do mining in early 2000. At that time, the RUF was in control under the leadership of Sesay. The Witness reported himself to RUF mining commander Amara Peleto who gave mining laws which he accepted fully. The Witness was directed to Tombudu. Sesay moved to Kono in February 2000.</p> <p>The RUF had given machines to the miners. Once the mining had been done, the Witness was to divide gravel into three parts: labourers, the RUF and the landowner.</p> <p>He and his workers were responsible for washing their own gravel and they were free to sell their diamonds to whomever they liked. Due to a Kamajor attack, the Witness was pushed out of Tombudu. The Witness saw no forced mining and no killings. Sesay would provide food and working materials to the miners. The Witness can confirm people were going and coming freely from Kono at the time.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 13	2 hrs	Krio
192.	089	<p>The Witness went to Kono in 1996 and remained there through the AFRC government and the ECOMOG intervention. At the time of the intervention, the Witness was in Freetown doing a course but fled to Koidu when he saw the Nigerian jets flying overhead. He says when he left the route to Koidu was clear.</p> <p>The Witness fled into the bush during one of the attacks on Koidu in 1998. The RUF found them and took him and other civilians to a camp outside Koidu and assisted them with food. ECOMOG were then in charge of Koidu. Life in the camps was fine. He never saw any forced labour in the</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 55, 68, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 8, 12 and 13	1-2 days	Krio

		<p>camps though civilians were encouraged to find their own food. He never heard or saw any rapes or forced sexual relationships in the camps. Some small boys would do domestic work for RUF fighters but they would not carry weapons. Rambo was in charge of the Witness's camp and reported to Superman at Meiyor. The Witness never saw Superman in person. There was a G5 set up to take care of civilian welfare and they would investigate complaints from civilians. There was also a medical facility with a nurse which was free to use.</p> <p>The first time the Witness saw Sesay in Kono was in Meiyor village in December 1998. The Witness did not know why Sesay was there. Civilians did not have much contact with him. Shortly afterwards, the Witness heard gunfire and the civilians moved to the bush. The RUF came and said they had taken control of Koidu and that the civilians could return to the town. There were some corpses in town but they were all wearing uniforms. ECOMOG had been mining in town. Sesay left for Makeni and Peter Vandy was placed in charge of Kono.</p> <p>Once in Koidu, the Witness became involved in the chieftdom authorities and dealt with complaints from civilians about fighters. The RUF set up free schools and hospitals in the district. The Witness never heard of any forced mining occurring and nothing was reported to him. The Witness recalls an accusation of rape made against a RUF fighter. It was investigated by Peter Vandy and the Joint Security Panel and the man was found guilty and executed under RUF law. A RUF hospital and school were set up and they were free for civilians.</p>				
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27349

		In 2000, Sesay came to Kono. By this time, the roads and the market were open. Prayers were going on in churches and mosques. Sesay was saying that peace was coming. Sesay was a big supporter of education. There was an International Day of Children and Sesay was involved in the celebrations. Sesay was in command when the Joint Security Panel recommended that a fighter who killed a chief over a chicken be executed and Sesay ordered the execution take place.				
193.	091	<p>The Witness was a RUF G5 during war. In 1997, the Witness was based in Tongo. He never saw Sesay there. The Witness says there were cordial relations between the civilians and RUF at that time. The G5 would investigate complaints. The Witness recalls a fighter being found guilty of burning down a rice barn and being flogged and imprisoned.</p> <p>When the Kamajors came in, the Witness was pushed back into Kailahun.</p> <p>Sesay was ordered to attack Koidu by Bockarie about 6 months after the intervention. After Koidu was under RUF control, the Witness moved there to mine. The RUF provided him and other miners with food and medicine.</p> <p>When Sesay was in command, mining shifted to two pile system: for miners and the RUF. The RUF provided food, medicine and equipment and so took a share of the profit. There was no forced mining then. Sesay was a disciplined commander and keep the fighters in line. The Witness recalls a fighter being found guilty of taking money and shovels from a civilian. The fighter was flogged and</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 70, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 13	5 hrs	Krio

		imprisoned on Sesay's orders. Civilians could move around freely and sell their diamonds to whomever they pleased.				
194.	092	<p>The Witness fled from Koindu in 1991 as the RUF entered Sierra Leone. In 1995, he settled in Kono and was there when the AFRC coup occurred. JPK was then in charge. SLA and RUF fighters based in Kono at that time.</p> <p>The Witness was in Kono when the ECOMOG intervention happened. Kamajors came into Koidu and pushed the SLA and RUF out. The Kamajors killed people and looted property. The Witness had not heard of Sesay at that time.</p> <p>The Witness heard that the Bockarie had a dispute with JPK in Kailahun after which the RUF and AFRC fell out. The Witness went to Guinea for 5 months but decided to return to Koidu, where ECOMOG were in control. ECOMOG were mining at the time and were using civilians to mine for them without paying them. The Witness heard of ECOMOG men raping local women.</p> <p>The Witness was in Koidu when the RUF took over from ECOMOG. The Witness went to Gandorhun and then returned to Koidu where he was given a job as a driver. He would transport rice and other supplies from Makeni to Kono. The supplies were for civilians and fighters. There was a G5 responsible for civilians' welfare.</p> <p>Sesay moved to Makeni in December 1998. In Kono there were free RUF schools which the Witness' children attended. There was an infight in Makeni where Superman</p>	34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 12 and 13,	1 day	Krio

27344

		<p>killed Rambo and attacked Sesay. Later on Sesay returned to Makeni.</p> <p>After the Lomé Accord, Bockarie was refusing to disarm. Sesay went to convince him but Bockarie laid an ambush for Sesay and then fled after killing a lot of fighters in Kailahun.</p> <hr/> <p>In 2000, Sesay moved to Kono and life became much better as he was very strict with the discipline of his men. The Witness was involved in mining and saw no forced mining and says there were no armed people around the pits. The Witness did not see children under 15 years old with weapons though he did see them doing domestic work.</p>				
195.	093	<p>The Witness was in Koidu when ECOMOG came. He left when he heard the sounds of guns for Freetown and stayed for more than a year.</p> <p>He then returned and based in Koquima in late 1999. The RUF were then in control. The Witness decided to start mining; he worked for himself and had five men. They extracted gravel on a two pile system: there was one pile for the RUF and one for the miners. Each groups washed their own pile. People were free to sell their diamonds to whoever was offering the highest price.</p> <p>There were different RUF commanders at different times. The overall commander was Peleto and he said Sesay was his commander. The Witness saw Sesay in town but not at the mining sites. People would point him out but the Witness did not know him himself. There was no</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 12 and 13	4 hrs	Krio

22345

		<p>harassment by the RUF. Any incidents would be reported to the responsible RUF person and if found guilty the perpetrator would be punished. Once, a RUF fighter tried to take rice without paying the Witness and the Witness reported it to one of Sesay's securities and then Sesay (in the Witness's presence) ordered the arrest of the soldier and commanded his men to flog him.</p> <p>The Witness never saw Sesay with any child soldiers. The Witness never heard of forced labour or forced mining. It was a 2 pile system and everyone was willing.</p>				
196.	094	<p>The Witness was in N'gaya during the war and worked as a diamond miner. He was there when the AFRC coup was announced. He left for the bush at the time anticipating problems from the SLA. He experienced ill-treatment at the hands of the CDF. He was not there when Koidu was burnt as he was displaced but returned to Kono in mid-late 1998. The RUF were in control of Kono. At first there was no mining because of ECOMOG attacks.</p> <p>In February 2000, the RUF said it was safe to mine. The commander was Sesay and the system was 2 pile: one for the RUF and one for the miners. There were no problems. The miners kept the diamonds from their pile and if the diamonds were too small to sell on the market, they would sell to Sesay and get a fair price. If a soldier harassed the Witness, he would report it to Sesay and once investigated, Sesay would order that someone flog the soldier. The Witness was never harassed but saw them flogged at Sesay's instruction.</p> <p>The RUF provided pastors, teachers and nurses for the</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 13	4 hrs	Krio

		town.				
197.	102	<p>The Witness arrived in Kono in mid-January 2000. The RUF was in control at the time. Sesay arrived there about 2 weeks later. Sesay held a meeting in which he said that civilians were free to mine and explained the two pile system to the people there: one pile for the miners and another for the RUF with the RUF providing fuel, food and medicine to the miners in exchange for their share.</p> <p>The Witness started mining on this basis and says that he was not forced to mine and neither did he see or hear about anyone else forced to mine. The RUF washed its own pile of gravel.</p> <p>The Witness has not heard of any women being forced to have relationships with RUF men. When he saw Sesay, Sesay was only surrounded by mature men. He did not see any children under 15years old with weapons during his time in Kono.</p> <p>During disarmament, there were attacks by Kamajors and the Witness fled the area as the Kamajors were saying only Konos should live there.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 12 and 13	4 hrs	Krio
198.	105	<p>The Witness joined the RUF movement in 1992 in Kono. The Witness grew to love the RUF movement because of its ideology.</p> <p>In 2000, Sesay was transferred to Kono by Sankoh and a two pile system operated. There was a general meeting of the community to brief them. One pile was for the miners and the other was for the RUF government. The RUF</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 13	4 hrs	Krio

22347

		provided food and medical care for the miners. There was no harassment and the Witness knows of no incidents of forced mining. In all organisations there are people who don't respect the law, but if Sesay came to learn about it he took action to stop it.				
199.	107	<p>The Witness moved from Port Loko to Kono in early 1998 to mine. The Witness was in Kono when ECOMOG took over and again when the RUF pushed ECOMOG out in December 1998. The Witness fled into the bush but was attacked by Kamajors. While in the bush, he heard that the RUF were treating civilians well in Kono so he settled in N'jala. He informed the RUF of his arrival and told them that he was a miner.</p> <p>The Witness was briefed on RUF laws and the mining system that the RUF had implemented. The system was a two pile system with one pile for the RUF government and another pile for the miners. The RUF government supplied food, fuel and medicine to the miners.</p> <p>The Witness moved to mine in Tombudu in 2000. Tombudu was under the command of Officer Med and worked on the same two pile system. Later in 2000. Officer Med called a general meeting and introduced Sesay to the community. This is the first time the Witness saw Sesay. Sesay reiterated the RUF laws and ordered his fighters that they should not harass civilians or they would face punishment. He also said the civilians should respect other civilians. The Witness knows of no incidents of forced mining during his time in Kono as a miner. He left Tombudu due to attacks by Kamajors at the very end of the war.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 13	5 hrs	Krio

200.	148	<p>The Witness talks about the relationship between the fighters and the civilians in Magburaka after the RUF attack in December 1998. There was a G5 commander to receive complaints from civilians. The market was open and civilians were farming. There were no RUF farms as far as the Witness is aware.</p> <p>The Witness moved to Kono eight months after the first ceasefire in order to mine. There was a two-pile system: one pile for RUF and one pile for labourer. The Witness mined in Yengema for another civilian. Amara Peleto was commander of miners at the mine in Koidu. There was no forced mining. Trade was good in Kono. The Witness mined in Tongo after disarmament.</p> <p>The Witness says that civilians went to the Yengema training camp voluntarily. Monica was in charge of the camp. There were many traders in Yengema and people were moving freely.</p> <p>The Witness never saw any small boys with Sesay. All his securities were mature men.</p> <p>The Witness saw captured UN personnel on the road to Yengema town. The Witness has no knowledge of any women being forced to remain with RUF men in either Makeni or Kono.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 50, 68, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 12 and 13	5 hrs	Krio
201.	197	<p>The Witness found in the bush around the time of the intervention by some fighters and was brought to a zobush in Bombadu with other civilians. The Witness stayed at Bombadu for one year and one month.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio

273/19

		<p>After the attack on Kokuima at Christmas time, fighters sent word that civilians were free and should come out of the bush. The Witness describes how conditions improved, especially regarding freedom of movement. The Witness went to Kokuima and stayed in Pa Jalloh's compound for two months with her mother and small boy (young son?). Jalloh was an RUF man.</p> <p>The Witness then went to Sasko's compound, in Kokwima. Sasko was also an RUF man. The Witness stayed there one month as she had friends and family there. She went there freely. Civilians did work, e.g. finding wood and food, for themselves. There was no market at that time but civilians exchanged goods between themselves. Goods were also exchanged with fighters' wives. The Witness says the wives stayed with the soldiers freely. She says they used to 'eat and keep well'. Life for a fighter's wife was good. They lived happily and moved freely. Fighters would go and look for food for their wives and provide food, clothing and medicine for them and their families.</p> <p>From Sasko's compound, civilians were told of an order that they were free to go to their own villages. They were given a pass to go and moved freely. The Witness's husband's family were in Pakio so the Witness went to Pakio. The Witness says life was easier than before the Christmas attack. She says civilians could work for themselves (e.g. food finding), wash clothes and move freely.</p> <p>The Witness says if a civilian had a complaint with a soldier, there was a 'big man' in the village who would deal</p>				
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		with these complaints.				
202.	198	<p>The Witness was captured in the bush sometime after Feb 1998 and taken to Twiyor where he stayed for one year. He was a young boy at the time. Witness was captured and looked after by an RUF soldier called Kenzo. Witness was not militarily trained.</p> <p>The Witness says they had food to eat. No farming or mining was going on. The Witness never did any work at Twiyor but saw others working, e.g. food finding, cleaning and cooking. Rice was readily available from abandoned farms. The Witness says the rebels gave civilians oil and other things to cook food. Food was for rebels and civilians alike. The Witness was not forced to work.</p> <p>There was a doctor in Twiyor who treated both civilians and soldiers. The Witness went to the doctor for treatment. The Witness did not pay for his treatment.</p> <p>The Witness describes Sesay coming to Twiyor in the dry season of 1998. The Witness heard Sesay's name but never saw him.</p> <p>After one year, the Witness was taken to Kailahun, with other civilians, by Kenzo to stay with Kenzo's mother so that he could be looked after. His grandmother came to find him later.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	4.5 hrs	Krio
203.	199	The Witness was in Koidu Town at the time of the intervention. He stayed with ECOMOG for 2 months. The Witness describes harsh conditions under ECOMOG; no freedom of movement, violence, rape, indiscipline, no	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 12 and 13	1 day	Krio

27857

		<p>medical care for civilians, forced mining and other work. He witnessed Kamajors killing a man. It was not possible to leave the area without a pass from ECOMOG.</p> <p>The Witness's wife joined him in Small Lebanon in October 1998. The Witness describes the attack on Koidu Town in December 1998. The Witness was brought, with 5000 other civilians, to a large store room at a garage at Five Five Spot by ECOMOG. ECOMOG then fled and the rebels discovered them there.</p> <p>The Witness says men and women were divided and sent to separate camps; the women's camp was at Tombodu junction. The men's camp was right by Koquima. The Witness says they were sent to camps for their own protection (from ECOMOG). The Witness describes greater freedom of movement and peace of mind. The Witness stayed in the camp for one month.</p> <p>The Witness later lived in an empty house on Tombodu Road with a rebel. The Witness and his wife were given food by Sesay. The Witness says other civilians were also given food by Sesay. Sesay also lived on Tombodu Road, by Small Lebanon.</p> <p>The Witness says mining started when Sankoh came from Freetown and gave the order. Initially no mining under Sesay. Miners came from all over. The Witness mined at Bakundu and Three Seven. It was a 2 pile system; one part for the government (the RUF), the other for the labourer. The Witness never heard of people forced to mine for the RUF.</p>				
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		<p>The Witness says civilians were happy when Sesay was based in Kono. The rebels feared discipline from Sesay who would discipline them if they offended civilians. The G5 had the right to discipline soldiers. The Witness also heard of an investigation panel at the MP office at Kokuima. Civilians were disciplined less than soldiers. Rape during Sesay's time was one of the worst crimes and very serious action would be taken -usually death.</p> <p>The Witness says there were markets and free movement in Small Lebanon at that time and that people also traded freely at Guinea.</p> <p>The Witness denies there was forced marriage in Kono. He says women went to the rebels voluntarily and were not captured, because it was better than being on the run or in the bush.</p> <p>The Witness says Sesay had bodyguards who lived with him. The Witness says children also lived with him. Some had been abandoned and Sesay felt sorry for them. Some were from Kailahun, Kono or Makeni. The Witness says all Sesay's bodyguards were adult men with guns. The Witness says if any of the children touched a gun, they'd be beaten.</p> <p>Sesay was angry the UN had been taken captive as he wanted peace. Superman and Komba Gbudema were against peace. Sesay was afraid of them.</p> <p>Under Sesay's command, there was a doctor and nurses. Civilians had access to free medicine.</p>				
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27353

204.	201	<p>The Witness was born in Kabala and came to Koidu Town at time of ceasefire.</p> <p>The Witness knows Sesay from public meetings at which Sesay would sensitise fighters not to mine in town, rape, harass or loot or thief from civilians. The first meeting was at Koquima. The Witness did not see fighters disobeying Sesay's orders after that law was passed.</p> <p>The Witness mined for himself at Small Sefadu and at Bakundu and says many civilians mined for themselves. Miners were given food, gari, equipment and other items by the RUF government. They were supported by the RUF and in exchange they have a pile of gravel to the RUF. The Witness says the rebel commanders knew the more productive areas to mine so it was popular with civilians even though they were not paid in cash only food.</p> <p>The Witness used a two-pile system. The Witness says this system was introduced by Sesay and used by civilians who mined for themselves near rebel mining areas. He says the mining commanders did not mistreat miners.</p> <p>The Witness says strangers from Guinea and other countries would come to buy diamonds in Koidu. The Witness and other civilians sold their diamonds to whoever offered the best price.</p> <p>The Witness describes a meeting with civilians and soldiers held by Sesay at Opera and another at Kokwima where he told his men to agree to the peace. The Witness says Superman, Peleto and Komba Gbudema did not accept the peace.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 13	2.5 hrs	Krio
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27357

205.	208	<p>The Witness was in the bush during the burning of Koidu Town. He got information that Sesay was in Kailahun during this time.</p> <p>The Witness saw Johnny Paul in a hammock around this time, around Tombudu. He was taken to Koidu Town. The Witness did not see Sesay with him.</p> <p>In Makeni before the Lomé Accord, Sesay said not to harass civilians. Around the disarmament time, Sesay told all the children that were with soldiers to return to their families. The Witness's children met their father in Makeni. Sesay encouraged people to work for the peace.</p> <p>The Witness was in Makeni when Superman attacked Sesay. RUF Rambo was killed.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	2 hrs	Krio
206.	211	<p>Just after the AFRC coup during the dry season, the rebels attacked the Kamajors from Sewafe. The civilians fled. The civilians stayed in the bush for eight months. In early 1998, civilians were harassed in Sewafe by the Kamajors who had come in suddenly. The RUF rebels then took over the town and pushed the Kamajors out. The RUF rebels did not harass the civilians; they gave them food. The houses were still intact when the RUF rebels left as ECOMOG pushed them out.</p> <p>The RUF rebels attacked the Kamajors and the ECOMOG in Koidu Town. They shelled the town. Many people went from Kono to Makeni direction; some in vehicles, some on foot. The Kamajors fled to Baima in the Kenema District. Civilians were harassed in Mako village by the Kamajors. The Kamajors were taking food, cloths, and properties</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	Krio

22855

		from the civilians. Witness was forced to go on food finding. A Kamajor ordered him to give him the cassava he had found. He shot the Witness in the foot.				
207.	231	The Witness was in Kono District during the war. She can testify to the treatment of civilian women by RUF soldiers in Kono District in 1997 and onwards. Women were not forced to have sexual relations with RUF soldiers. The Witness knows some women who married voluntarily some RUF fighters. In 2000-2001, the markets were open and trade was going on. People carried on their cultural and religious activities as normal.	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 55	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 6, 7, 8 and 9		Mende
208.	242	<p>The Witness was a trader in Kono when the war started. He fled his home and returned a number of times in the early years of the war due to attacks. When the AFRC coup happened, the Witness left for Guinea.</p> <p>The Witness came back to Kono when the ECOMOG were in control of the area. He was there when the RUF attacked in December 1998 and left to go to Kenema where he stayed with the Kamajors. He describes ill-treatment by the Kamajors.</p> <p>The Witness returned to Small Lebanon around the time of the Peace accords. He describes how Sesay's presence prevented rebel harassment and his execution of a rebel who killed a civilian. The Witness describes a mining constitution before 2-pile – where a household would give an individual to the RUF to mine in return the remaining members of the household would be permitted to mine a site. He says that Peleto changed the constitution to a two-pile system. Sesay would prevent mining abuses by his</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 71, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 12, 13 and 15	5 hrs	Krio

27356

		<p>presence and his orders. He says that the RUF provided free education. In 2000, the market was open as well as the churches and mosques.</p> <p>The Witness never saw any child soldiers with Sesay. Sesay was in Kono when someone called and told him the UN had been attacked. Sesay then went to Makeni. The Witness is not sure about what happened next.</p>				
209.	243	<p>The Witness was in N'gaya before the AFRC coup, being forced to mine by the loyal SLA. When the coup was announced, the Witness fled to the bush and was briefly held by the Kamajors and had property stolen off him by the SLA.</p> <p>At the time of the intervention he remained in Kono mining. ECOMOG were in control – they prevented the Kamajors from harassing them. The Witness was in N'gaya when the rebels attacked Kono at the end of 1998. The Witness ran into the bush where he was forced to mine for the Kamajors – who abruptly stopped this when the peace accords were signed.</p> <p>The Witness went to Koquima in 2000, and Sesay was the commander based at 55. He describes two-pile mining without force. He saw no harassment of civilians, and says that Sesay would beat fighters mercilessly for infractions. He saw Sesay with small children but none of them had weapons. He heard that Sesay stopped the fight between the UN and the rebels.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 12 and 13	5 hrs	Krio
210.	244	<p><b>92 bis</b> The Witness is involved in the religious authorities in a</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14 but particularly	3 hrs	Krio

22357

		<p>town in Kono. At the time of the intervention a relative was captured after an ambush by rebels while the Witness and his family were the way to Guinea. Sesay assisted in the location and return of the relative.</p> <p>After the signing of the Peace Accords he returned to his home which was occupied by rebels who threatened him. Sesay was informed of the incident by his father and came with a battalion to his house to find the rebel who had threatened the Witness. He was eventually found and Sesay ejected him from the Witness's house and ordered his beating.</p>		Counts 1 and 2		
211.	245	<p>The Witness was in Koidu town at the time of the AFRC coup, with ECOMOG, SLA and KAMAJOR soldiers. He describes ill-treatment by the Kamajors, but that the ECOMOG would control their excesses.</p> <p>When the AFRC coup was announced the SLA started harassing people, raping looting. The ECOMOG had left and many people fled and he did also to Makeni. He was in Makeni when the rebels attacked in December 1998.</p> <p>The Witness left Makeni for a month to Rubumbeh to hide his father and wife and returned after an announcement by the RUF at Wusum playing field setting out the RUF law against harassment. However, fighters continued to 'rape', loot and harass but were disciplined.</p> <p>He describes a Makeni administration in which business continued, schools and hospitals (MSF) operated, as well as free movement between Makeni and Kono.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 12 and 13	5 hrs	Krio

227358

		<p>At the end of 1999 the Witness returned to Kono and says that Sesay as the overall boss in Kono. The mining commander was Peleto, and he did 2-pile mining. He describes an incident where CO Musa took a diamond off him and that Sesay sorted the problem out.</p> <p>He describes Sesay executing a rebel for killing someone and addressing the on-lookers to the effect that no-one was above the law and that he had agreed to disarmament. The Witness says life was good under Sesay and that a school was built by the RUF.</p> <p>The Witness never saw Sesay with child soldiers.</p>				
212.	246	<p>The Witness describes a meeting in Kailahun in which Bockarie, Superman and other RUF commanders addressed an audience of young people, outlining the reason why the RUF were waging war, and how their focus was Momoh's soldiers not civilians, and that the RUF mission was to remove the APC from power.</p> <p>The Witness then went to Koidu and then to Freetown. He spent several years in Freetown but then moved to Liberia. He was in Liberia at the time of the AFRC coup. The Witness returned to Sierra Leone in 2000 when Sesay was the interim leader.</p> <p>The Witness attended a meeting in Kono. Sesay also introduced 2-pile at the meeting and the Witness says that he and others went to Tombodu to mine. A fighter, however, abused the miners, took their share. Sesay was informed by the G5 and ordered the fighter to be flogged.</p>	36, 37,38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 13	3 hrs	Krio

27359

		He says that Sesay was not present at the UN attack and capture of 12 personnel in Masongbo Road, and that other RUF ordered the attack.				
213.	259	<p>The Witness gives evidence of early attacks by rebels and Kamajors on Sewafe and gives detailed evidence of poor treatment of civilians by the Kamajors. The Witness moved to Makeni during the time of the AFRC government.</p> <p>During the ECOMOG intervention the Witness was in Sewafe and then Makeni. The Witness attributes much of the looting, burning and killing to Kamajors and says that the AFRC and RUF soldiers did not cause trouble with civilians.</p> <p>The Witness went to Kono to mine when ECOMOG took control. ECOMOG, Kamajors and private individuals mined in Koidu. There was no forced mining, but ECOMOG took diamonds from miners and gave food.</p> <p>The Witness was in Sewafe when the RUF re-took Kono. The re-capture of Sewafe was peaceful. The Witness met Sesay who encouraged civilians to come from the bush. The Witness followed advancing RUF through to Makeni.</p> <p>The Witness distinguished AFRC and RUF chains of command in Makeni. The RUF was under the command of Sesay while the AFRC was under AFRC commanders. The Witness speaks to fighting between the AFRC (treated civilians poorly) and RUF and Sesay's retreat.</p> <p>The Witness gives evidence of RUF administration in Makeni. Sesay passed orders prohibiting looting. Trade</p>	11, 13, 20, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	5 hrs	English/ Krio

		<p>resumed and there was no forced labour. Free schools and hospitals operated. The Witness explains the system of community farming as civilians working on the farms in exchange for food and part of the harvest.</p> <p>The Witness attributes amputations and Freetown invasion to SLA/AFRC.</p> <p>The Witness did not see UNAMSIL abductees but heard they were beaten. W says Sesay was not in Makeni at the time of the abduction. The Witness says that Sesay asked civilians to help by giving food to UNAMSIL in Kono.</p> <p>The Witness has not heard any incidents of forced sexual relationships.</p>				
214.	263	<p>The Witness gives detailed evidence of rebel incursions into Sewafe between 1991 and 1996.</p> <p>The Witness explains life in Sewafe during the time of the AFRC government. He explains the relationship and tensions between AFRC and RUF then – AFRC was more powerful, but treated civilians worse.</p> <p>After the ECOMOG intervention in Freetown, the Kamajors took control of Sewafe and committed many atrocities. They killed friends of the AFRC and RUF. Then the RUF and AFRC took over again for a short time. The Witness felt safer with the AFRC and RUF than with the Kamajors.</p> <p>ECOMOG then took Kono. There was forced mining under ECOMOG. The Witness gives a view of an unsuccessful attack on Koidu by the RUF which ECOMOG repelled. The</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 13	4 hrs	Krio

		<p>RUF were living in camps around Koidu. The RUF attacked Koidu in December 1998 and took it. There was no killing or looting that the Witness is aware of.</p> <p>The Witness says that SAJ Musa and the SLA men were responsible for the invasion of Freetown.</p> <p>The Witness met Sesay in late 1999 in Masingbi and Sesay was saying that he was ready for peace.</p> <p>The Witness suggests forced mining before Sesay came to Kono. The Witness says that when Sesay was put in command of Kono, there was a two pile system of mining and no civilian was forced to mine. The RUF provided food for the miners. Some people were mining privately. Schools and hospitals opened. The RUF and the Red Cross gave supplies.</p>				
215.	265	<p>The Witness talks about mining in Kono in 2000. Sesay held a meeting during which he told the civilians to start mining in an organised way; he introduced the two-pile system: one pile for the miners; one pile for the RUF. Sesay also told the soldiers that he wouldn't allow any harassment of civilians.</p> <p>The Witness was present with Sesay in Kono when Sesay received the news about the attack against the UN personnel in May 2000. Sesay was very angry and speaking about how the RUF in Makeni had caused a big problem. He immediately left to put the situation under control. The peacekeepers were brought to Yengema. Sesay provided them with food and clothes. A lot of commanders disliked Sesay because he was in favor of</p>	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 71, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18	4 hrs	Krio

		the disarmament. Civilians admired Sesay as he was against any harassment of civilians and would discipline fighters who were found guilty of such harassment. Sesay assisted with money for books in Kono and Makeni.				
216.	284	<p>The Witness was in Tombudu during the AFRC government. There was no RUF commander during that time.</p> <p>During the intervention, the Witness heard that JPK passed through Kono. The Witness ran into the bush and then to Guinea and on to Freetown. The Witness returned to Kono when ECOMOG was in control and describes mistreatment by the Kamajors. He returned to Freetown.</p> <p>The Witness was in Freetown during the January 6th invasion but was in a part of the city held by ECOMOG. The Witness says the attack was done by SLAs and he knows of no RUF in Freetown at that time.</p> <p>The Witness left Freetown in mid-1999 and went to Kono. He heard that Sesay was in Makeni. The markets and businesses were open. The Witness was introduced to the local RUF commanders. There was no harassment and the RUF encouraged the civilians to elect chieftdom authorities.</p> <p>Sesay assisted in organising the schools. The Witness never saw Sesay with any under age soldiers.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 12	3 hrs	Krio/ English
217.	286	The Witness stayed in Kono throughout the war. The Witness gives evidence of the conflict between the AFRC and RUF during the junta period over command. The	11, 13, 20, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 55,	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 4, 5,	4 hours	Krio

	<p>Witness explains the atrocities committed by the Kamajors in Koidu during the intervention.</p> <p>After the ECOMOG intervention the Witness lived with and was cared for by Superman in Koidu and then at Meiyor village. The Witness gives evidence of living as a civilian with the RUF. The Witness saw no instances of killing, physical or sexual violence. Koidu was burned by the AFRC. Bockarie never ordered RUF men to burn Koidu. The groups were operating with separate command structures.</p> <p>The Witness also gives evidence of his interception of RUF radio messages. Superman took instructions from Mosquito. Superman and Mosquito had a conflict and Superman stopped taking orders and left for Kabala to SAJ Musa.</p> <p>After the RUF re-captured Kono, the Witness moved to Koikuima and lived with Kailondo. The Witness saw only ECOMOG corpses. The Freetown Invasion was not planned or carried out by the RUF, it was the AFRC.</p> <p>The Witness describes life in Kono under RUF administration, including mining under 2-pile and the punishment of soldiers caught harassing civilians. There was no forced mining except for Peleto who was punished by Bockarie and sent to Tongo. Sesay was in Makeni for several months after the re-capture. After in-fighting between Superman and Sesay, Sesay based in Kono and took control of Kono. The Witness saw no instances of child soldiers or forced sexual or labour relationships during the indictment period.</p>	62, 68, 71, 80	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 14		
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22864

218.	287	<p>The Witness lived in Kono district throughout the war. He left Koidu in the early years of the war to go to his village nearby to do swamp farming. During the intervention, there was a lot of fighting and people were divided as to whether it was the Kamajors or the rebels who were firing. The Witness met the Kamajors in the bush and said they were very tough with civilians.</p> <p>The Witness and his family fled to Guinea while the Kamajors were in control but returned when the RUF were in control. There was a meeting for returning civilians to explain the RUF ideology and the laws. No money was being used but there was a barter system. The RUF lived with civilians and there was no harassment. The civilians were encourage to appoint civilian authorities. Setting up schools was a priority for the RUF. The schools were free to attend but the civilians would sometimes give food to the teachers if they could. The Witness never met Sesay. The Witness never saw any children walking around with weapons.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 12	2 hrs	Krio
219.	288	<p>The Witness left Kono in the early years of the war for the Southern provinces where he suffered mistreated under the Kamajors.</p> <p>In 1999-2000, he returned to Kono to start mining. He started doing his own private mining. He never participated in RUF mining though he was aware that civilians were mining with the RUF under a two pile system. The Witness does not know of anyone being forced to mine. Sesay was in command of Kono and there was no harassment. The market and businesses were open. There was a hospital</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 6, 12, 13	2 hrs	Krio

27565

		and school for free use by civilians.  The Witness never saw Sesay with any under age soldiers.				
220.	289	The Witness was a teacher in Kono. He taught in a RUF school in Kono.	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	1.5 hrs	English

#### Kailahun witnesses

	DIS No	Description of expected testimony	Para Indictment of	Indictment counts	Estimated time testimony (chief) for	Language
221.	076	<p>The Witness was captured in Kailahun town in 1991 and during the war became involved in the chiefdom authorities until the end of the war. Sankoh sent money for the chiefdom to use for farming and this is how they lived. They were never forced to do any work for any fighter or authority.</p> <p>The Witness first saw Sesay in the dry season of 1994 in Kailahun town when he passed through on his way to Buedu. When Sesay came through Kailahun town, he always brought medicine. There were good relations between RUF and civilians – when RUF heard about</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 58, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13	6 hrs	Mende/ Krio

273-66

		<p>government attacks, they would move civilians to a safe zone.</p> <p>The Witness was in Kailahun in 1998 when Bockarie ordered the execution of the Kamajors. The Witness was present when the arrests were ordered. Fighters told the Witness that Sesay was in Freetown at the time.</p> <p>The Witness states that Sesay and his wife were properly married in Kailahun during the war. The Witness saw women stay with RUF fighters but never saw them forced to do so. Fighters were arrested and investigated if they were accused of having raped a woman. Some fighters would go and tell the parents of a girl that they want to take care of her. The parents would give the fighter their daughter. Nowadays the Witness is not aware of any discrimination against women married to ex RUF fighters. There were no official ceremonies during the war but some ceremonies were organised at the end of the war for people who wanted to be married officially.</p> <p>Whenever Sesay was in Kailahun town, civilians would complain to him about fighters and fighters would be seriously disciplined: they were removed from town and sent to the front line. The Witness never heard of any rapes or houses being burnt in Kailahun.</p> <p>Sesay's bodyguards were all grown men.</p>				
222.	077	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The Witness was in Mandu Tawun when the RUF entered Kailahun in 1991: they said they were coming to fight a corrupt government and for better schools, medical care</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	2.5 hrs	Mende

		<p>etc. The Witness was assigned to assist with agriculture. In 1994, Sesay was assigned to Pendembu as a fighter and would give the Witness bushels of rice to distribute to the civilians. Sesay opened schools and free hospitals in the district during this time. Sesay did not take a portion of any of the harvest and never allowed raping, looting or burning.</p> <p>Bockarie ordered the execution of the Kamajors not Sesay. Sesay was not in Kailahun district at the time.</p>				
223.	079	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The Witness was in Pendembu when the RUF entered in 1991. Mohammed Tarawallie, Sam Tua and others called a meeting at the court barrie and explained the RUF ideology to the civilians: no raping, looting, burning, mistreatment of civilians. There were problems with the Liberian RUF however. Once the Liberians were pushed out there were no problems.</p> <p>Pendembu was destroyed by the Indian peacekeepers in 2000. The Witness is not aware of any forced farming in Kailahun: rice seeds were provided by RUF to civilians for their own use.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 13	2 hrs	Krio
224.	082	<p>The Witness first saw Sesay when RUF and civilians were retreating from SLA attacks to the border. The Witness also saw him in Giema. The Witness states that Sesay would ensure discipline was kept and soldiers accused of misbehaving would be sent to the MPs.</p> <p>He assisted in the building of the airstrip in 2000 as felt it would be good for Buedu. Bockarie was supervising.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 12 and 13	4 hrs	Mende

		There was no forced labour used. The Witness never saw Sesay with child soldiers				
225.	099	<p>The Witness was involved in the education system in Kailahun from 1994 onwards. Life was more or less normal during this time. From 1995 until the end of the war he was in Giema, where he saw Sesay and Bockarie. He never saw any harassment, some stealing but this would be punished with brushing, swamp clearance. Bockarie ordered these punishments. Sesay provided food when there was a shortage and assisted people with their farming.</p> <p>When Sesay took over, the RUF men were more disciplined as he was very strict. Sesay helped the Witness by providing supplies for schools.</p> <p>The Witness's brother was a Kamajor and killed in 1997 when attacking towns in Kailahun district, even though there was supposed to be a cease fire. The Witness never saw Sesay with child soldiers.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 12 and 13	5 hrs	Krio
226.	104	<p>The Witness was a member of the JSU in Kailahun district during the war and was a teacher in Pendembu when the war entered. The Witness spent some time in Koindu zone from 1993 to 1995. Between 1996 and 1998, the Witness was in Giema. Sesay was in Giema in 1996. He had his own farm for him and the family members of his wife. Civilians started their own individual farming after having requested the commanders to do so. A group farm was also organised. Civilians would work on the group farm as a form of community work. The civilians were provided food for work. No one was forced.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13	1-2 days	Krio

		<p>The Witness can testify to way the civilians worked at the community farm between Pendembu and Kailahun in 1999. The civilians were grouped in different sections. The authorities would announce which section would work each day. The Witness can talk about the way work was organised between the RUF, the town chiefs, the section chiefs. The authorities used to cook for us and bring it to us.</p> <p>The Witness explains the work of the RUF amongst the civilians. G5 had to report crimes committed against civilians by soldiers to the IDU unit. The IDU unit would conduct an investigation. The MP would arrest the soldier if he had been found guilty. The most common complaint from the civilians was that the soldiers had stolen their food. There were almost no crimes during that time. Witness never received complaints about raping or forced sexual relationships.</p> <p>During the retreat in 1998, a lot of civilians arrived in Kailahun district. Some stayed in Kailahun district and some others went to Liberia. Some came from Freetown. The G5 were receiving and registering them.</p> <p>The Witness explains that some of the children who had lost their parents were taken care of by some fighters. The fighters would feed them. Those children were not forced to undergo training. Some of them wanted to become fighters and be trained at the training base in Bunumbu. Yet they were not allowed to train or fight. The Witness visited the Bunumbu training base several times and never saw any children participating in the training exercises.</p>				
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227.	134	<p>The Witness was trained at the national school in Kailahun. The recruits were taught fighting methods and RUF ideology. The Witness then worked for the RUF in Kailahun after the training.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the work done by the RUF and the structures in place to punish and prevent crimes including the investigation of fighters who committed crimes against civilians. The Witness explains that civilians used to be evacuated from the frontline and brought at the rear. Some soldiers were staying at the rear to protect them.</p> <p>The Witness worked in 1996 at the frontline at the Moa River. He never saw any child soldiers at the frontline. The RUF soldiers were very well disciplined. The Witness can give details about the prevention and punishment of crime in these areas. Some soldiers were also sent back to the training base in Bunumbu for more ideology training. MP used to make monthly reports.</p> <p>The Witness's assignment in 1998 was at the frontline at the border with Liberia. There were no child soldiers at the frontline.</p> <p>The Witness sometimes visited Buedu, where he had to undergo further training. The Witness can testify to the significant number of civilians who arrived in Buedu after the ECOMOG intervention. The civilians were coming from different parts of Sierra Leone and had come to Kailahun district for safety. They retreated from Freetown because of the ECOMOG attack. The MPs in Buedu assisted them</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13	2 days	Krio
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27371

		<p>in finding accommodation.</p> <p>During the rainy season in 1998, the Witness was in Pendembu. Sesay was living in Pendembu by then. Sesay was in charge of the frontline in Kuiva and Baima. He only had power over the men at this frontline. He had no power over the men who were fighting at the frontline in Kono. All commands were coming from Bockarie.</p> <p>The Witness never heard any woman complain that she had been taken by force by a soldier to be used. If a soldier wanted to be with a woman during that time, he had to go through the G5 office. The Witness never heard of any reports of civilians being forced to work.</p>				
228.	160	<p>The Witness was a civilian living in Kailahun district during the war. The rebels captured Niagoahun in 1991. The Witness was living there with the rebels. By then the Liberians were treating the civilians badly. Some women were raped and they looted some of the civilians' property. The Witness left Niagoahun because of the government jets and went to Sembehun, close to Giema, where it was safer. Sembehun was later attacked by the government troops.</p> <p>The Witness went in the zobush close to the border with Liberia. The Witness saw Sesay in the zobush. Sesay told the civilians in the zobush that his fighters would try to bring them what they had left behind when they left their villages so that they would have food. When the war was less tense, the Witness returned to Sembehun. The civilians would hide in the zobush each time there was an attack.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43 44, 58, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13	4 hrs	Krio

	<p>The Witness returned to Baima area after the coup in 1997.</p> <p>The Witness reported to the G5 in Baima. Civilians were doing work together. They would help one another. The G5 would solve issues between civilians and fighters.</p> <p>The Witness was in Baima during the ECOMOG intervention. The Witness had to leave again and went to Sembehun. The Witness can testify to the arrival of lots of civilians in Kailahun district during that time. Civilians left Kenema because they were afraid of the ECOMOG. The Witness also explains that a lot of civilians from Kono and other districts retreated to Kailahun after the ECOMOG intervention on Freetown. The Witness saw the civilians that had arrived in Buedu. The Witness was looking for some relatives. The civilians went to Kailahun because it was safe compare to other areas and because there was a lot of food there.</p> <p>Civilians used to farm during that time. No one was forced to farm. The Witness explains that the civilians in Buedu had to report to the G5. The Witness heard that the Bunumbu training base was for the SLA soldiers who wanted to join the RUF. Some civilians also wanted to train to defend their country.</p> <p>The Witness was in Sembehun in 1998. The Witness never saw any RUF soldier harass women in Buedu, Baima or Sembehun, except at the beginning of the war, when the Liberians were in Sierra Leone.</p>				
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229.	162	<p>The Witness was married to a RUF soldier. The Witness is from Kailahun district but spent some time in Tongo, the Western Area and Freetown at the time the AFRC called the RUF in 1997.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the brutality of the Liberian rebels at the beginning of the war.</p> <p>The Witness explains how she became the wife of a RUF soldier. He didn't form a sexual relationship with her by force. Rather, he asked the permission to marry her to the people she was living with by then. He took care of her. The fighters and their families were provided food by the commanders.</p> <p>The Witness moved many times in Kailahun district between 1991 and 1996. The civilians were relocated to safer zones each time the government threat was too serious. While a lot of civilians died during that time because of shortage of food, very few died because of the fighting between the RUF and the other factions. Some fighters stayed with them at the rear to ensure that the government forces wouldn't attack them.</p> <p>The Witness explains that there were MPs and G5 among the civilians. They were in charge of protecting the civilians.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to farming in Kailahun district. The civilians were given the permission by the civilian authorities to start farming. They were provided seed rice and started farming for themselves. In addition to individual farms, a community farm was started in order to</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13	6 hrs	Krio
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22374

	<p>provide food to the civilians evacuated from the frontline and also to provide seed rice for new farming. No one was forced to farm.</p> <p>The Witness was with her husband in the Western Area when JPK took over power in 1997. Superman was the commander of their group. The Witness explains that the RUF soldiers didn't harass the civilians there. The Witness didn't see any child soldiers among the RUF soldiers during that time. There were a lot of children among the civilians and no one forced them to fight.</p> <p>The Witness went to Freetown when the AFRC called the RUF. The Witness can testify to life in Freetown by then. The civilians were not harassed and were able to move freely. The Witness explains that the RUF commanders were taking care of the civilians.</p> <p>The Witness retreated from Freetown during the ECOMOG intervention. A lot of civilians and soldiers retreated in a long convoy from Freetown to Makeni and Kono. JPK was in the convoy. A lot of civilians from Freetown fled from the ECOMOG and abandoned everything behind them. On the way, some civilians who were afraid of the ECOMOG decided to join the convoy and retreat to a safe place. Many of them went to Kailahun district. The Witness went to Giehun. The district was crowded with a lot of newcomers. The civilians from Kailahun and the surroundings helped them by providing them accommodation and food. The newcomers were not forced to farm. They were free to farm if they were willing to.</p>				
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230.	164	<p>The Witness can testify to the crimes committed by the Liberian rebels at the beginning of the war. The Sierra Leonean rebels pushed them out of Sierra Leone during Operation Tap Final, around 1992-1993. After the Liberian rebels left, the civilians in Giema were not harassed anymore. It was a serious crime under RUF law to harass a civilian or to take food from a civilian by force.</p> <p>The Witness explains that the civilians in Giema were able to report to the G5 in a case a fighter misbehaved towards them. The IDU unit was in charge of investigating the crimes committed by the fighters. The MPs were the arresting and punishing officers. For the crime of rape, the punishment was public execution.</p> <p>The Witness explains that the fighters used to evacuate civilians at the frontline. They would bring them to Giema, where it was safer. The civilians in Giema would volunteer to accommodate some of them in their own houses. They would sign for them. Some of the civilians evacuated from the frontline were relatives or friends.</p> <p>If a fighter wanted to marry one of the women coming from the frontline, he had to consult the woman first and then negotiate with the town commanders. It was not possible that a fighter took a woman and used her as his wife. In such cases, the woman was able to complain to the G5 about the fighter's misbehaviour.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to farming in Giema. There was individual farming and group farming going on. The rice harvested from the group farm used to be distributed to the civilians who were unable to do farming: the wounded</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13	1-2 days	Krio
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27376

		<p>soldiers, the teachers, the doctors and nurses, the IDU personnel and the commanders. The civilians who used to work on the group farm were fed and were therefore willing to assist in the framing. No one was forced to farm.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to life in Bunumbu in 1998. The Witness was involved in education in Kailahun and children were in schools. Children were not allowed to train.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to Monica Pearson's misbehaviour towards one of the trainees at the base. She was seriously flogged and demoted as a punishment.</p> <p>The Witness explains that some SLA soldiers were sent to the base to be converted into the RUF. There were also RUF fighters who were sent back to the base as a punishment for having committed a crime at the frontline or at the rear, against a civilian.</p> <p>The Witness was associated with some of the training. The Witness never heard any complaints that they had been forced to train.</p> <p>The Witness returned to Giema after the base was dissolved, a month after Monica Pearson was demoted. There were civilians from Kono, Kenema and Freetown in Giema by then. Those civilians were not forced to farm.</p>				
231.	196	<p>The Witness worked in Pendembu during the war. The Witness can testify to his activities within the JSU in Kailahun district throughout the war and to the RUF ideology. The primary task was to ensure that the civilians</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13	5 hrs	Mende/ Krio

27377

		<p>were not harassed by any soldiers. The JSU would receive the civilians who had been evacuated from the frontline and would connect them to their relatives so that they could be safe.</p> <p>The Witness explains that there were strict RUF laws against rape and harassment of women. Women were only harassed by soldiers at the beginning of the war, by the Liberians.</p> <p>The Witness explains that civilians would be issued passes if they wished to travel within the RUF zone. The passes were used to ensure that no spies entered the liberated RUF zone. Civilians would need passes to go to the border to do business. There were local markets in Kailahun district. Both civilians and fighters used to do farming which was not forced.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the arrival of a significant number of civilians in Kailahun district after the ECOMOG intervention in February 1998. While some of those civilians decided to go to Kailahun because they were originally from Kailahun district, some others decided to retreat to this part of the country because it was a safe place to stay. Lots of civilians had seen the ECOMOG kill civilians in Freetown and were afraid of staying there. The Witness never sent any of those civilians to the Bunumbu training base.</p> <p>The JSU were reporting to Bockarie.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to Sesay's control in Pendembu area in 1998.</p>				
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232.	212	<p>The Witness was associated with the medical services provided by the RUF during the war. He had his first contact with the RUF in 1991 in the village where he was living, close to Mobai. Some of the civilians in his village joined the rebels' movement.</p> <p>Some civilians who were nurses and doctors before the war taught him how to treat people. Those nurses and doctors had been evacuated from the frontline areas by the RUF and brought to safer zones. They were given the choice between working for the RUF or not. No one was forced.</p> <p>The Witness explains that he never treated any child soldiers. The Witness can testify to the provenance of the medicines.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the protection offered to the civilians by the fighters at the frontline. Civilians were moved away from the frontline and brought to safer zones by the soldiers. The RUF commanders would not allow the fighters to harass the civilians.</p> <p>In Giema, the Witness saw Sesay. The Witness explains about farming in Giema. Witness was too busy to farm and would be provided food by the RUF unit he worked with. There were "group farms" to feed the wounded soldiers. Civilians who farmed on these farms received food.</p> <p>The Witness was in Baima during the ECOMOG intervention and explains that a lot of civilians had gone back to their homes in 1997. The Witness can testify to the arrival of a lot of civilians in Kailahun district after the</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13	4 hrs	Krio
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		<p>ECOMOG intervention. They were coming from Kenema, Kono and Freetown. They were running away from the ECOMOG jets and were not forced to go to Kailahun.</p> <p>The Witness went to Bewala and saw Mosquito and Sesay there. They opened the roads to Liberia so that the civilians who wanted to leave the country were able to do so. Witness left and came back in 2002.</p> <p>The Witness never heard that women were forced to be in sexual relationships with men.</p>				
233.	229	<p>The Witness says that commanders were giving food and clothes to their wives. Women who were the commander's wives were more respected. Some women decided to stay with RUF fighters because they fell in love.</p> <p>The Witness says that Sesay was not in Kailahun when the Kamajors were killed at the roundabout.</p> <p>The Witness went to work in a farm that was organised after the retreat. It was a farm for everybody. She also says that Sankoh's farm close to Ngeihun was for the RUF, not for the civilians.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 58, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13	3 hrs	Mende
234.	230	<p>Fighters entered Ngeihun in 1991. There was no fighting. The fighters came and talked to the civilians about the movement and the need to fight the corrupt system in Sierra Leone. Shortly afterwards, the Witness volunteered to join the RUF. He was trained in Pendembu. He was then sent to one of the JSU units.</p> <p>One day, he saw Sankoh in Ngeihun. Sankoh explained</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 58, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13	1 day	Mende

		<p>that he brought this revolution to save the people and to get rid of the APC government. The Witness explains how the RUF got rid of the Liberians who were committing a lot of crimes. The Witness also explains the RUF laws.</p> <p>The Witness explains that civilians organised themselves as a community and cultivated a farm at Tubagbehun between Pendembu and Ngeihun. After the rice was harvested, the rice was distributed by sections to the civilians. Women were cooking for the farmers. Farmers were coming from various areas. People did this willingly as it was for their own community.</p> <p>People were not paid. There was no money anyway at that time. They received food and a share of the harvest. The RUF provided free medical treatment.</p> <p>Bockarie arrested his relative and killed him in Kailahun. His uncle was one of those suspected to be Kamajors. Bockarie killed the first few people and ordered his bodyguard to kill the remaining people. Sesay was not in Kailahun at the time.</p> <p>The Witness never saw Sesay with any child soldiers. He only saw him with armed men who were adults.</p> <p>Liberians were forcing women to be with them early in the war. He did not hear of this happening after the Liberians left. As a member of JSU if it had been reported it would have been treated like the crime of rape, which was punishable by execution.</p>				
235.	235	When the rebels entered Pendembu in 1991, they were	36, 37, 38, 39	Counts 1-14 but	4 hrs	Krio/

		<p>mainly Liberians. They explained the ideology of their revolution. The Liberians were pushed out in 1992. The Witness was glad there was a movement to remove the APC as the society was doing badly. The rebels asked the Witness to work for them as a mechanic. He accepted because he needed to work.</p> <p>The Witness says that the civilians were encouraged to farm. They were not forced to farm.</p> <p>The Witness was living in Giema between 1994 and 1996. He says that Sesay had several bodyguards who were adults. Sesay's fighters were not fighting at the frontline, they were working on Sesay's farm. Some civilians also assisted Sesay in cultivating his farm. The Witness helped Sesay doing the harvest of his farm and received his own share of the harvested rice. Civilians were willing as they were given food and some of the harvest.</p> <p>The Witness worked a few times at the plane field in Buedu after 1996. He went to fix the machine that had been captured in 1998 and brought to level the field. The civilians were working. They were receiving food every day. Money was not useful in Kailahun at the time.</p> <p>The Witness participated in the organisation of an RUF farm in Tugbabeahun. He says he civilians wanted to organise a big farm called an "RUF farm". Civilians had a share of the harvest. Civilians received food.</p> <p>The Witness was treated for free at the hospital in Buedu.</p>	41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 74	particularly Counts 1, 2, 12 and 13		Mende
236.	237	The Witness was asked by the rebels at the beginning of	36, 37, 38, 39,	Counts 1-14 but	3 hrs	Mende

		<p>the war to lead the women of a town in Kailahun district. They wanted her to help them find women if there was any work to be done.</p> <p>After the Liberians left, the civilians started farming. The civilians stayed in the zobush on the way to Giema. The Witness never saw anybody being harassed and nobody reported to her that he or she had been harassed. Civilians were being harassed only when the Liberians were here.</p> <p>The civilians organised a common farm in the bush on the way to Giema after Sandia. Civilians were happy to cultivate the farm because it was for their own benefit. The next year the Witness had her own farm at the back of her house; she used some of the rice that she had received from the big common farm for her own farm.</p> <p>The Witness never saw or heard of any rape and she never heard of women being captured and used as "bush wives".</p>	41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 74	particularly Counts 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13		
237.	238	<p>The Witness went voluntarily to be trained at the training base in Bunumbu. He lost his older brother at the beginning of the war and wanted to fight for his country. The training lasted one month and three weeks. The training commander was Monica. The Witness explains that SBUs were not doing some of the exercises, namely the exercises that were part of the Halaka training.</p> <p>The Witness says that he went with Sesay to a meeting during which the organisation of a big farm in Tugbabeahun was discussed among the chiefs in the area. Sesay</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 13	4 hrs	Krio

238/23

		provided tools to the civilians to do the farming.				
238.	239	<p>The Witness was separated from his family in 1993-4 as they fled from an attack. In 1994 he was living in the bush when he met some RUF rebels who took him to Giema. He was trained at the primary school in Giema. The rebels had strict laws and were fighting to get rid of the corrupt APC government. Small boys were around the training base working in people's houses.</p> <p>The Witness was exempted from fighting at the front line because he was sick. The Witness lived one year (in 1995) in Pendembu with a commander who was providing food for him, as he was sick.</p> <p>The Witness lived in Nyandehun between 1996 and 1998. He voluntarily became a part of the communications section for the RUF in 1998.</p> <p>The commanders at the training base were Monica Pearson, Gbassa and some Liberians. The training base was considered a special unit so messages were sent straight from the training base to the head of the brigade, Mosquito.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 12	5 hrs	Krio
239.	251	<p>At start of war, Liberian Gios in Kailahun were severely mistreating the civilians. Sankoh drove the Liberians away. After that RUF laws were passed saying for rape was punishable by execution and stealing was punishable by flogging.</p> <p>The Witness left for Liberia at some point in the early years of the war but returned when Sesay was based in</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 58, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13	1 day	Mende

227384

		<p>Giema. Sesay was very good about civilian welfare but a few fighters would misbehave when Sesay was not looking. There was a G5 and a MP so if a civilian complained they would investigate.</p> <p>The Witness knows of TF1-108 and has never heard anything about his wife suffering abuse by the RUF. His wife is still alive.</p> <p>There was a lack of food one year so the RUF provided seed rice to the civilians to assist them to provide for ourselves. It was not forced. The RUF would also provided civilians with a security escort to go to the Guinea border. There was also a RUF farm created and worked on Sesay's swamp three times. The Witness worked on the RUF farm and Sesay's swamp in exchange for food and part of the harvest. He was willing to do this.</p> <p>The Witness never saw child soldiers with guns after the Liberians were pushed out. In Giema there was a free RUF school and a clinic. Treatment was free but if you took some food for the nurse she would accept it.</p>				
240.	261	<p>The Witness was a government soldier before the war started. When the RUF rebels entered, he was in Pujehun District. He surrendered to them. He underwent guerrilla training in Pujehun District and was taught the RUF ideology.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the events occurring at Zogoda base and the Bayama base.</p> <p>Before the coup against the Kabbah government in 1997,</p>	11, 13, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 58, 68, 70, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13	4 hrs	Krio

27385

	<p>the Witness was fighting at the frontline close to Giema. The civilians who were living at the frontline used to be evacuated behind Buedu where it was safer. The G2/IDU office would then take care of them.</p> <p>The Witness spent two months in Freetown during the AFRC/RUF regime. He can testify to the relationship between the RUF and AFRC soldiers. The Witness also spent three months in Tongo and Kenema during that time. He can testify to the system of mining during that time. Civilians used to work four days for themselves and two days for the RUF.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the death of B.S. Massaquoi.</p> <p>The Witness retreated from Kenema to Daru and Kailahun town during the ECOMOG intervention in 1998. A lot of civilians fled Kenema with the RUF fighters when the ECOMOG attacked the town with air raids. They were afraid of being killed for collaborating with the RUF soldiers. Kailahun district was very crowded. Civilians were not captured and brought to Kailahun. They were assisted in finding accommodation and were encouraged to farm.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the Bunumbu training base. He can testify to the RUF ideology and the RUF laws. Children were not accepted to train to fight at the base. The G2 were screening them. Instead of being sent to the base, they were sent to some commanders who would take care of them and provide food for them. In return the children would do some domestic work for the commanders. Most of those children had lost their parents.</p>				
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		<p>The commanders were supporting a lot of civilian families by providing food to them. They would get the food at the frontline, where some farms had been abandoned by the civilians when being evacuated to safer zones.</p> <p>Jah Glory was the overall commander of the base. Monica was the overall training commander. The recruits were coming from all over Sierra Leone. They joined the base willingly. Some SLA soldiers were sent to the base when coming back to Sierra Leone, after having fled to Liberia during the ECOMOG intervention. There were also RUF soldiers who were sent to the base as a punishment for having committed a crime at the frontline or against a civilian. Monthly reports were sent to Bockarie.</p> <p>The Witness spent approximately six months at the frontline at Kuiva. Sesay was the frontline commander. He was receiving orders from Bockarie. He had been sent to Pendembu as a punishment for having lost diamonds in Liberia. Superman didn't listen to Sesay's instructions; he was only taking instructions from Bockarie. The Witness never saw any child soldiers at the frontline at Kuiva. The Witness would report crimes committed by his fighters to the MP Commander; the fighter would be arrested and after investigation, if he was found guilty, he would be punished.</p> <p>The Witness knows some RUF fighters who married or had sexual relationships with some civilian women. They had to ask the permission to their commanders. The commander would ask the woman whether she agrees or not.</p>				
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241.	264	<p>The Witness was involved in the chiefdom authority in Kailahun town until the end of the war.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the good relations between RUF and civilians in Luawa Chiefdom. When RUF heard about government attacks, they would move civilians to a safe zone.</p> <p>The Witness was in Kailahun in 1998 when Bockarie ordered the execution of the Kamajors. The Witness was told that Sesay was in Freetown at the time.</p> <p>The Witness explains that there were vehicles running from Buedu to Pendembu from February 1998 to December 1999.</p> <p>The Witness saw women stay with RUF fighters but never saw women forced to be in a sexual relationship with RUF fighters. Fighters were arrested and investigated if they were accused of having raped a woman. Some fighters would go and tell the parents of a girl that they want to take care of her and the parents would accept.</p> <p>Whenever Sesay was in Kailahun town, civilians would complain to him about fighters and the fighters would be seriously disciplined: they were removed from the town and sent to the front line. The Witness never heard of any rapes or houses being burnt in Kailahun.</p> <p>Sesay's bodyguards were all grown men.</p> <p>There was market at the border with Guinea and Liberia</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 58, 68	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12	4.5 hrs	Mende/ Krio
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242.	296	<p>The Witness was in Kailahun district during the war. The Witness explains that the Liberian rebels were creating a lot of problems. Therefore, the Sierra Leonean rebels decided to push them out of the country.</p> <p>The Witness was trained at the vocational school in Pendembu. The Liberian commander there strongly encouraged Sierra Leonean men to train and fight for their country. During the training, the recruits were taught how to lay ambushes and how to attack towns.</p> <p>After the training, the Witness's assignment was at the frontline across the Moa River from Kailahun district. Civilians found at the frontline were evacuated on the other side of the Moa River for their safety.</p> <p>In 1997, the Witness was a commander at the border between Liberia and Sierra Leone. The Witness spent one month in Kenema when Mosquito was there.</p> <p>The Witness was in Daru when the ECOMOG attack took place. A lot of civilians were killed, especially because of the air raids. After the ECOMOG intervention, some civilians and soldiers retreated from Kenema, Tongo, Kono and Makeni to Kailahun town and Buedu. Kailahun district became very crowded. The civilians were fleeing from the ECOMOG.</p> <p>The Witness retreated from Daru to Buedu. The Witness was assigned to the border again. There were no child soldiers fighting at the border. Some civilians crossed the border from Liberia to Sierra Leone. They were brought to the G5 commander in Buedu.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8 and 9	5 hrs	Krio
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		<p>After the Liberian rebels were pushed out, the RUF established strict laws against raping, harassing or using women as their wives. The punishment was execution. The Witness explains that his best friend's wife stayed with him after his best friend died. After the war, the Witness met her family in Liberia. They accepted him and an official wedding was organised.</p> <p>The Witness explains that Mosquito arrested him when he heard that Sesay had told him to be ready to disarm. Mosquito was against the idea of disarming. Sesay went as far as Pendembu but Mosquito had already left to Liberia.</p>				
243.	297	<p>The Witness can testify to the activities of the training bases. The Witness explains that all the trainees went to the bases willingly. The trainees were coming from all over Sierra Leone. They were willing to train.</p> <p>Some of the civilians living around the bases were not part of the training. Those civilians were either family members of the personnel working at the base (instructors and medical personnel) or civilians who had returned to their home town. There were children among those civilians.</p> <p>The Witness explains that some agents were sent to the training base to enquire upon the conditions at the base. The Witness explains that they used to ask questions to the trainees and that they were sent from the headquarters in Buedu.</p> <p>The Witness explains that not all the trainees went to fight</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 12 and 13	6 hrs	Krio

		<p>after they graduated from the training. The trainees were able to choose whether they would go to the frontline or whether they would join the G5 or MP units instead.</p> <p>The Witness explains that some RUF soldiers were sent back to the base as a punishment if they had misbehaved towards some other soldiers or towards some civilians. SLA soldiers were also sent to the base if they had escaped to Liberia and later came back and decided to join the RUF. They had to learn the RUF ideology.</p> <p>The Witness explains the people at the base were processing oil. The oil was exchanged at the Guinea border against medicines.</p> <p>The Witness explains that monthly reports were sent to Mosquito.</p>				
244.	298	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The Witness assisted in bringing together the RUF of Segbwema, the CDF, members of UNAMSIL, and Chiefs of Kailahun district in order to start peace talks in this area. More particularly, the Witness was involved in the re-opening of the roads between Kenema and Kailahun district at the end of 1999. The Witness explains that on the RUF side, he negotiated with Sesay through Commander Amara, the deputy Brigade Commander.</p> <p>While some RUF commanders were opposed to starting peace talks during that time in Kailahun district, Sesay supported them. He convinced some of the reluctant commanders to see the benefit in starting peace talks. December 1999 was the official date for the reopening of</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Count 1-14	3 hrs	Krio

		the roads. Some civilians were brought from Daru to Kenema via Segbwema. No civilians were harassed when they crossed the RUF zone. The ceasefire was violated by the CDF when they attacked Talia. Sesay assisted in re-establishing peace in the area through the RUF commanders who were there.				
245.	299	<p>The Witness was a low-level combatant assigned mainly to the frontline in Baima during the war. The Witness joined the RUF voluntarily in 1991 and was trained to RUF ideology and military operations at the vocational school in Pendembu for six months. Fighters were not allowed to rape, harass or kill civilians, loot or burn houses. Fighters had an obligation to evacuate the civilians from the frontline to safer places in the district.</p> <p>The Witness recalls that Sesay was investigated and then demoted in 1996/7. Sesay then had no assignment.</p> <p>The Witness was in Daru during the AFRC time and during the ECOMOG intervention. The Witness explains that a lot of civilians fled from the Kamajors and went to Kailahun district.</p> <p>The Witness was fighting at the frontline during the rainy season in 1998. Sesay was a frontline commander. He was in charge of the frontline behind Pendembu only. He was not able to give instructions to soldiers at other frontlines. He had no control over them. He would receive instructions from Bockarie only. The other frontline commanders would receive instructions from Bockarie only too.</p>	21, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 68	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 12	5 hrs	Krio

27392

		<p>The Witness never saw any children at the frontline. The Witness gives evidence of a plan at the end of 1998 to clear the Kono area and the Makeni area from the ECOMOG. During that time there was no plan to attack Freetown.</p> <p>The Witness explains that the SLA soldiers who were in Kailahun district after the retreat were trained at the Bunumbu training base to learn RUF ideology and be converted into the RUF movement. The Witness visited the base twice. The training commandant was Monica Pearson. She took over after Jah Glory died. The Witness spoke with some of the SLA recruits. They said that the training was hard. The other recruits willingly went to the training base. Witness didn't see any women at the muster parades in the morning.</p> <p>The Witness heard that Foday Kallon was killed in Buedu in Bockarie's order.</p> <p>The Witness attended some of the meetings of the War Council. It a very serious crime happened, it would be reported to the War Council.</p>				
246.	300	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The Witness joined the RUF at the end of 1992. The Witness can testify to his activities in Kailahun district throughout the war and to the RUF ideology. He can also testify as to the G5 and their principal tasks, including evacuation of civilians from the frontline and the issuing passes.</p> <p>The Witness explains that there were strict RUF laws</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13	5 hrs	Krio

27393

		<p>against rape and harassment of women. Women were only harassed by soldiers at the beginning of the war, by the Liberians.</p> <p>The Witness explains that civilians would be issued passes if they wished to travel within the RUF zone. The passes were used to ensure that no spies entered the liberated RUF zone. Civilians would need passes to go to the border to do business. There were local markets in Kailahun district. Both civilians and fighters used to do farming. No one was forced to farm.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the arrival of a significant number of civilians in Kailahun district after the ECOMOG intervention in February 1998. While some of those civilians decided to go to Kailahun because they were originally from Kailahun district, some others decided to retreat to this part of the country because it was a safe place to stay. Lots of civilians had seen the ECOMOG kill civilians in Freetown and were afraid of staying there. G5s received those civilians from Freetown and elsewhere in Kailahun District and helped them to find lodging. None of those civilians went to the Bunumbu training base.</p> <p>The Witness can comment on the killing of Foday Kallon and the Kamajors in Kailahun. The Witness saw child soldiers with the Liberians in the early years of the war but says that the RUF did not arm children. Children were used to assist in domestic tasks.</p>				
247.	306	The Witness worked with the RUF in Kailahun district in 1998. The Witness can testify to the relationship between the RUF soldiers and the civilians as well as the operation	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 74, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 12,	2 days	Krio

27394

		<p>of the Joint Security Unit and their control of combatants, protection of civilians and their reporting directly to Bockarie.</p> <p>The MP unit was controlling the combatants and assisted in taking care of the civilians captured at the frontline. Those civilians were evacuated to safer places. There were no child soldiers at the frontline. All the MP reports were sent to Bockarie through the Overall MP commander.</p> <p>The Witness was called by Sesay to collect the UN personnel at the Moa River in 2000 after they had been captured in Makeni. The Witness can testify to Sesay's great discontent when he learnt that the UN had been attacked.</p>		13, 15, 16, 17 and 18		
248.	308	<p>The Witness can testify events at the Bunumbu training base in Kailahun District and Yengema training base in Kono District in 1998 and 1999. The Witness explains that there were some civilians with some children living in Bunumbu before the base was opened. Children were not accepted at the base.</p> <p>Jah Glory was the overall commander of the Bunumbu training base. Monica was the overall training commander. Jah Glory was replaced by Monica after he died. The recruits were coming from all over Sierra Leone. They joined the base willingly. Some secret agents sent from Buedu used to investigate at the base. Their mission was to make sure the conditions at the base were good. Some SLA soldiers were undergoing the training in order to become RUF. There were also RUF soldiers who were sent to the base as a punishment for having committed a</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 12	4 hrs	Mende/ Krio

		<p>crime at the frontline or against a civilian. Monthly reports were sent to Bockarie.</p> <p>Monica was alleged to have placed a ring and pepper in the vagina of a lady because the lady was in love with Monica's husband. The matter was reported to Bockarie.</p> <p>The overall commander at the Yengema base was Monica. She was receiving instructions from Bockarie. The Witness can testify to the RUF ideology. He explains where the recruits were coming from. They were not forced to train. Children were not allowed to undergo training.</p>				
249.	309	<p>The Witness was involved in religious activities in Kailahun district during the war.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the crimes committed by the Liberian rebels at the beginning of the war. After they were pushed out of Sierra Leone, the rebels did not harass the civilians, rape women or loot the civilians' properties. The civilians were able to complain to the G2 office if the rebels misbehaved towards them.</p> <p>The Witness can talk about Giema in 1994-1996. The civilians were praying in Giema and in the surrounding villages or in the zobush. The Witness explains that civilians were farming in Kailahun district. The civilian authorities provided the civilians with seed rice and protection. There were group farms. The civilians were not forced to farm. They were provided food at the group farm.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the good relationship between</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13	3 hrs	Mende

		<p>the rebels and the civilians in Kailahun district. According to a RUF law, a rebel would be severely punished if he was found guilty of having harassed a civilian, particularly a woman. The rebels did not treat women badly.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to marriages during the war. Women were not forced to be in sexual relationships with RUF fighters.</p> <p>The Witness explains that the rebels used to evacuate civilians from the frontline. They were taken out of the frontline for their safety.</p> <p>A lot of civilians from everywhere in Sierra Leone arrived in Kailahun district after the ECOMOG intervention on Freetown in 1998. They were not forced to go to Kailahun district. They were provided accommodation.</p> <p>The Witness never saw any fighters force children to go and fight. The Witness never saw any child soldiers.</p>				
250.	319	<p>The Witness was a teacher during the war.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the harassment suffered by the civilians in Kailahun district when the Liberians rebels entered Sierra Leone. They were later pushed out of the country by the Sierra Leonean rebels.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the educational system in the RUF liberated zone. Schools were free. The teachers were not paid but they were not forced to work.</p> <p>The Witness explains that the RUF authorities encouraged</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 68 and 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 6, 12 and 13	4 hrs	Mende

27897

		<p>the civilians to do farming in Kailahun district. While the civilians were doing their own individual farming, there were group farms which benefited to the wounded fighters, the sick civilians, the teachers, the nurses, the doctors, and the civilians evacuated from the frontline. Civilians were willing to assist in the farming because they were provided food. That was done under the auspices of the G5 and the civilians were willing to help.</p> <p>The civilians were evacuated from the frontline and brought to safer zones. The G5 were responsible for their accommodation. Some of them who had relatives in the area would stay with them.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the good relationship between the RUF fighters and the civilians in Kailahun district. Fighters were not allowed to force civilians to work for them. Women were not raped. Civilians were moving freely in the RUF zone. Some fighters would stay with the civilians while the others were at the frontline. They were in charge of protecting the civilians in case of an attack.</p> <p>The Witness never saw any child soldiers.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the arrival in Kailahun district of the convoy that came from Freetown after the ECOMOG intervention in 1998. The civilians were coming from all over the country. They were provided with food and accommodation. Some of them started farming. They were not forced.</p>				
251.	320	The Witness can testify to the harassment suffered by the civilians in Kailahun district when the Liberians rebels	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44,	Counts 1-14 but particularly		Mende

		<p>entered Sierra Leone. They were later pushed out of the country by the Sierra Leonean rebels.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to civilian life in the RUF zone. Women were not forced to have sexual relationships with RUF fighters. Civilians were farming willingly. The civilian authorities were encouraging and assisting the civilians to farm. The RUF fighters were protecting the civilians from any enemy attacks. The civilians were evacuated from the frontline and brought to safer zones. The Witness didn't see any child soldiers in the RUF liberated zone.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the arrival in Kailahun district of the convoy that came from Freetown after the ECOMOG intervention in 1998. The civilians were coming from all over the country. They were provided with food and accommodation.</p>	58, 68, 74	Counts 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13		
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#### Kenema witnesses

	DIS No	Description of expected testimony	Para Indictment	of Indictment counts	Estimated time testimony for (chief)	Language
252.	052	<p>In 1997 when the AFRC took over, Bockarie led troops into Tongo and Witness fled. Kunatay was the RUF in charge of Tongo. Sesay was not present.</p> <p>In late 1999, the Witness returned. The Witness worked</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 63, 68	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 3, 4, 5, 10, 11 and 12	4 hrs	Krio

273 99

		<p>with the Kamajor commander in Tongo to arrange a pass for travel from Kenema to Panguma. Witness arrived in Panguma in Nov. 1999 and learned that Tongo was in the control of the RUF. Witness went to meet the G5 in charge of Tongo upon his arrival there. The G5 officer issued Witness a pass to visit his house and advised him not to mine as it was not yet permitted.</p> <p>The Witness found his house without a door, and another building burned down by Kamajors because he had a relative in the SLA.</p> <p>In early 2000, the Witness assisted in arranging a meeting between the RUF and the UN to discuss peace-making. After this the UN were allowed to come into Tongo.</p> <p>After this, conditions improved in Tongo with the exception of Amara Peleto, who was harassing miners. Sesay came to Tongo with General Opande. After hearing complaints from civilians about Peleto, Sesay ordered Peleto to be punished. Witness never saw Sesay accompanied by SBU's.</p>				
253.	054	<p>SLAs and Kamajors were present in Tongo together. SLAs and Kamajors fought before the coup. Kamajors regrouped outside of Tongo and pushed the SLA out. Kamajors remained in Tongo. When SLAs and Kamajors both present in Tongo, no harassment or force of civilians. When Kamajors alone in Tongo, civilians were forced to mine under three-pile system. Kamajors required civilians to mine for them for several days a week and personal mining on the other days. People started leaving Tongo.</p> <p>The RUF/AFRC attacked Tongo in the rainy season of</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 68, 70	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 3, 4, 5, 12 and 13	3 hrs	Krio

2740

	<p>1997. These forces captured the town from the Kamajors. The Witness left for Kenema on that day, but returned within 2 weeks. Bockarie sent a statement telling civilians not to be afraid and to return to their homes in Tongo. Mosquito had announced in Kenema that all Tongo citizens, Kamajor or civilian should return home to work as brothers. Back in Tongo, a civilian named Jalloh aka Mopleh was placed in charge of mining, having been appointed by Bockarie.</p> <p>The day the Witness returned, he was attacked by armed men at Tokpombu I and accused of being a Kamajor.</p> <p>Bockarie handed over power and full control of mining to the civilians. The civilians had their own administration. Two committees formed: a caretaking committee and a mining committee. The caretaking committee was headed by a civilian who represented the Paramount Chief and was formed to take care until the tribal authorities returned to Tongo.</p> <p>Mopleh, a civilian, was the head of the mining committee. The committee set mining at Cyborg with civilians in full control. Many people were mining at Cyborg, even at night. No force was used at Cyborg. Mining stopped at Cyborg when Mopleh ran away with the diamonds about two weeks after mining started at Cyborg. Mining then resumed.</p> <p>No one was ever killed at Cyborg pit. People were injured from a stray bullet when people fired in the air or from when pits broke at the pit and sand fell on people.</p>				
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027401

	<p>The mining at Cyborg during junta was same as under Kamajors – work for two days a week for Kamajors and the rest of the days are for personal mining. On the two days, about a hundred or so people would be gathered and taken to the washing site.</p> <p>There were places – the Secretariat – to report to if crimes happened.</p> <p>OG was never present in Tongo during the junta. He was present in 2000. Boys was not present during the junta time. Banya was a commander at Tongo in the year 2000. Peleto also came after the junta time.</p> <p>The Witness next saw Sesay in 2001 upon his arrival from Kono when Sesay held a meeting with all the civilians and RUF soldiers and advised his men to take care of the civilians and seek peace. Tongo citizens rejoiced because he promised to bring peace. There were no more checkpoints after that day. Sesay returned again after 3 or 4 months since Peleto was harassing the civilian population. Sesay gave Peleto 24 hours to leave and he did. Sesay then returned to Kono.</p> <p>The Witness then saw Sesay was just before the commencement of disarmament. Some of the RUF fighters were not happy to be disarming. The next day Sesay called a meeting with civilians and fighters. He informed the attendees that he disarmed Makeni and Kono, and now it was time to disarm Tongo.</p> <p>The Witness never saw Sesay commit any of the alleged offences. The burning was done by Kamajors. Sesay</p>				
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22400

		ordered his men not to carry arms after the peace accords, and they didn't except to repel the attacks on Tongo by the gunship. There was looting and burning by Kamajors, but no raping or sexual violence or forced labour from the Witness's perspective.				
254.	058	<b>92 bis</b> In 1999, Sesay asked the Witness to do some work promptly for him and paid in full. This would happen whenever Sesay to find him and Sesay always treated him with respect	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	1.5 hrs	Krio
255.	124	<p>The Witness was a RUF insider in Tongo in 1997 and 1998. Before JPK overthrew the government, the Kamajors controlled Tongo. During the Junta period, Bockarie was in Kenema. Sesay was in Freetown.</p> <p>There was mining in Tongo. The Kamajors, RUF, AFRC and civilians mined. There was no forced mining. There was fighting over diamonds at Cyborg pit. Sesay was not in Tongo and was not involved in mining.</p> <p>The Witness heard that B.S. Massaquoi was arrested by Bockarie. He was later killed. Sesay was not involved; he was in Freetown.</p> <p>The Kamajors regained control of Tongo in 1998. The Kamajors burned property. The Witness was with the RUF and re-captured Tongo in 1998 before the ECOMOG intervention. The RUF were driven from Tongo during the ECOMOG intervention by Kamajors. The Witness retreated to Kailahun. After the ECOMOG intervention, JPK and Sesay retreated to Kono. Sesay escorted JPK to</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 68, 70	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12 and 13	5 hrs	English

027403

		Kailahun.. Sesay was based in Buedu and then Pendembu. Sesay then went to Kono.				
256.	291	<p>The Witness states that before the AFRC government, Kamajors were mining in Tongo. Civilians were being forced to mine and not given any benefits. There were threats of violence. Cyborg mining pit was being mined before the AFRC coup.</p> <p>Before the coup, the Kamajors flushed out all the SLAs from Tongo. After three or four months after the AFRC overthrow, the AFRC and RUF took over Tongo. Bockarie implemented an order that no killing, burning or looting should take place.</p> <p>When the rebels first arrived no one was mining because everyone fled. Bockarie called a meeting introducing the commanders and calling upon the civilians to return from the bush. All tribes were present at the meeting. At the meeting, a mining chairman – Mopleh – was appointed. Civilians formed a mining committee within two days. No mining occurred in those two days. The rebels provided food for workers that mined for the AFRC and RUF. There was no force. Mopleh escaped with diamonds after eleven days of mining.</p> <p>After gravel was extracted, it was taken to the washing site where SLA, RUF, and police representatives were present. Each laborer was given two cups of rice and four cigarettes.</p> <p>Civilians would come to mine at Cyborg voluntarily. Nobody was forced. There were men with weapons as</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 70	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 13	6 hrs	Krio

274/04

		<p>securities but they wouldn't intimidate anyone. At first, the number of people mining at Cyborg was small because people were afraid; then the population increased.</p> <p>Only when pits broke did people die. No one was killed at Cyborg. One night, Manowa fired on the site, up in the air, but no one was killed. He was trying to stop the work because people weren't concentrating on whether the pit was going to break. The night before, the pit broke; that day the pit broke.</p> <p>An RUF shot a Limba man in the foot at Sembima. The case was investigated and the RUF was shot in his foot as a punishment. The Limba man was offered 30,000Le for medical treatment.</p> <p>People were not taken from their homes during the junta. That happened during the Kamajors.</p>				
257.	293	<p>After the New Year 1996, Kamajors and SLAs working together in Tongo. Cyborg mining pit was already open. Diamonds discovered in Cyborg approximately July 1996. People were free to mine when both SLAs and Kamajors present. There was a fight between the Kamajors and SLAs. The Kamajors forced people to mine every day under threat of gun-point. People would be collected at their house or on the street.</p> <p>After the overthrow, the Kamajors left Tongo. Then, after four days, the AFRC and RUF came to Tongo. They didn't fight anybody. They called a meeting headed by Bockarie and the SLA commander. The Witness did not attend the meeting. A new mining policy was established; people</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 47, 68, 70	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12 and 13	6 hrs	Krio

276/5

		<p>could mine when they wanted on a two-pile. A committee was formed. Mopleh was on the committee. He fled after about two weeks from the time the committee was formed.</p> <p>People mined willingly at Cyborg without force. People were given food and when diamonds came out they were bought. There were men with guns nearby but there to protect the workers. They would only fire up into the air. No one was killed by being fired upon.</p> <p>Once, sand broke at Cyborg pit. People died from sand breaking at the pit. The youngest fighters at the pit were 18, 19, 20 yrs. The Witness mined at Cyborg for two weeks. If you work with a fighter you would be assisted with food. If you work with a civilian, the civilian is also responsible for your feeding. People used to wash gravel for the mining committee. Food was provided for those workers.</p> <p>After tripping was finished, mining at night was stopped because people were stealing gravel because people couldn't wash at night.</p> <p>The Witness heard of mining for the government two days and five days for civilians during the year 2000.</p>				
258.	294	<p>The Witness was a civilian miner in Tongo during the time of the AFRC government. There were many people mining at Cyborg. The Witness saw someone die as a result of sand falling on him.</p> <p>Armed junta fighters were at Cyborg pit to protect the miners from Kamajor attack. The Kamajors did hit and run</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 70	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 13	4 hrs	Krio

		<p>attacks.</p> <p>The Witness supported the crew of miners by providing shovels, shakers, giving them daily food, and hiring a room for them. The system was that piles were divided into two. Diamonds found by civilians in their pile was kept for themselves without reporting to the authorities.</p> <p>There was a mining committee. Mopleh was on the committee. Fighters would fire their weapons in the air to tell people to leave the pit when the sand looked unstable. They were trying to prevent accidents. A law was passed that people couldn't mine at night as that was when accidents happened.</p>				
259.	295	<p>Before the AFRC were present in Tongo, Kamajors were present. The Kamajors captured civilians and forced them to mine. No food or benefit was given for the mining. The Witness himself was beaten by the Kamajors. The Witness's friend was killed by the Kamajors.</p> <p>Cyborg pit opened during the AFRC regime. A meeting was called by Bockarie. The Witness worked for AFRC two days a week at Pump Station. When working for AFRC, gravel was divided into three piles. Work started around 9am and finished at 4pm. At first, the mining for AFRC was every day. After a second meeting, the mining was two days a week.</p> <p>Before the second meeting, people started abandoning the town. People stopped mining. After the meeting, harassment was less. People were free to do mining for themselves on private mining days. Gravel was split into</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 68, 70	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12 and 13	5 hrs	Krio

274087

		<p>three piles. After the second meeting, civilians got involved in the authority and made a committee responsible for organising mining work. Mopleh was in charge of the diamonds. After the second meeting, Cyborg pit opened. People were scrambling for gravel at Cyborg. The pit was overpopulated. Fighters fired in the air to stop the work to prevent the pit from collapsing. At night, people stole gravel.</p> <p>The Witness never saw anyone being shot at Cyborg. Sand pits broke and killed people. Civilians were not harassed to work at Cyborg. Armed men were near the pit to supervise the job and protect from Kamajor attack. The youngest of the soldiers was 18.</p> <p>OG was not present in Tongo during the junta. Manowa was present when Cyborg was operating.</p>				
260.	313	<p>The Witness was in Tongo during the time of the AFRC government.</p> <p>Before the coup, the SLAs and Kamajors were present together in Tongo, civilians were mining peacefully. The SLAs and Kamajors fought over civilians mining at pits. The Kamajors came with a lot of reinforcements. The SLAs left and then the Kamajors had full control over Tongo. When the Kamajors had full control, they were harassing civilians and forcing them to mine. The SLAs left before the coup.</p> <p>When the Kamajors entered, they looted the township. They held weapons, and fired the weapons to kill people. They killed many people. Cyborg was not open during the</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 70	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 13	4 hrs	Krio

		<p>Kamajor time.</p> <p>Before the AFRC and RUF arrived, the Kamajors already fled. When they entered, they didn't kill anybody. They fired up into the air.</p> <p>A meeting was called by Bockarie. Bockarie said that the civilians should form a committee. This was agreed with the chieftdom authorities who were based in Kenema.</p> <p>The committee that was formed was the Caretaker Committee because the committee was to take care in the absence of the chiefs and tribal elders. When the Committee came to Tongo, people were sent for from the bush. Medicine and cloth was provided to the people. The Caretaker Committee has nothing to do with mining.</p> <p>When Cyborg started operating, a mining committee was opened and a mining chairman was elected. The Chairman was Mopleh. Mopleh was appointed one week after Cyborg opened. It was maybe three weeks or a month after Bockarie entered that mining started in Cyborg.</p> <p>Mopleh collected three envelopes of diamonds and fled to Guinea within two weeks after he was appointed.</p> <p>There were many diamonds coming from Cyborg. It was a very productive area and the people were so many in the pit. People were not forced to mine during this time. The Witness heard that sand would break at the pits and kill people. Over 25 people died.</p>				
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		<p>After the AFRC and RUF left Tongo, the Kamajors came. The Kamajors came with people that spoke a different language, a Liberian accent. They were ULIMO.</p> <p>Manawa was present in Tongo during the junta. Banya came later in 2000. OG also came later. OG was not present during Cyborg time. OG based later at Bomi. Peleto also came later. Peleto was a miner at Bandibu Kimbelite site. Peleto was the last one controlling mining until disarmament. Peleto was against peace and about to attack.</p>				
261.	321	The Witness was living in Bo-Kenema during the war and can testify about the killing of Paramount Chief Demby. The Witness was part of a delegation sent to talk to the Chief to negotiate peace. Peace negotiations with the Kamajors were held in 1997.	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46	Counts 1-14 but in particular Counts 3, 4 and 5	2 hrs	Krio

#### Multi- district witnesses

	DIS No	Description of expected testimony	Para Indictment of	Indictment counts	Estimated time for testimony (chief)	Language
262.	051	The Witness went to Freetown when Sankoh was freed in 1999 and saw him at his residence. Gibril Massaquoi and other top RUF were there. Sankoh asked Gibril Massaquoi, his Special Assistant, to assist us with	34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 15, 16, 17 and 18	3 hrs	Krio

22410

		<p>supplies for mining. He used to provide transport of food, medicine and mining tools to be taken to Sesay in Kono. Diamonds would be brought back to Freetown escorted by the UN (Nigerians).</p> <p>In May 2000, the Witness was at Sankoh's house and heard Gibril Massaquoi ordering the arrest of some UN personnel. Makeni was contacted but they were told Sesay was in Kono. Sankoh was annoyed about the arrest of the UN and ordered the arrest of Gibril Massaquoi. Later Witness heard that Sesay travelled from Kono to Makeni and ordered the release of the UN. People later demonstrated at Sankoh's house and there were gunshots from all directions.</p>				
263.	057	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The Witness is an ex-combatant, captured in 1992 and sent for training by a Liberian commander to the RUF training base in Pendembu and then to the front line.</p> <p>At the front line the Witness met Sesay and had heard he was a good man so worked under him directly. Witness says Sesay was a disciplined commander and never allowed his men to get involved in bad acts like looting or harassing civilians.</p> <p>During NPRC, RUF was pushed to the borders. Sesay cultivated a farm for the movement and the harvest was given to both fighters and civilians. No one was forced to work there but people would work as they would be fed and then given a share of the harvest.</p> <p>When peace accord was to be signed, Bockarie said in the</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	2 hrs	Krio

		Witness's presence that he was not going to accept the peace. Sesay was very pro-disarmament.				
264.	062	<p>The Witness is a Vanguard and was trained in Camp Naama. He can give an insight into the law and RUF ideology particularly in regard to the purpose of the RUF and its rules relating to the treatment of civilians and prisoners of war. The Witness was part of the Kailahun flank at the start of the war and describes civilians' initial welcoming of the RUF and its ideology and the crimes committed by Liberian members of the RUF. The Liberians were driven out of the RUF and shortly afterwards, the NPRC and Executive Outcomes pushed the RUF to the border.</p> <p>After this the RUF moved into the jungle and Zogoda was set up under Sankoh while Mohammed Tarawallie set up the Northern Jungle in Bombali and the Western Jungle in Moyamba.</p> <p>Sesay was initially Area Commander in Kailahun in 1994 but became ill and went to the Ivory Coast for an operation and his command was taken over. Also Sesay was investigated at Zogoda for mismanagement of funds and was demoted. The Witness was based in Kailahun during that time. Relationships with civilians were good and MPs and G5s ensure the fighters remained disciplined and dealt with complaints of the civilians.</p> <p>There was no forced farming. Civilians did private farming and the RUF gave seedlings to assist in the farming at community farms, the harvest of which was returned to the community. The civilians who farmed on community farms</p>	11, 12, 13, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 55, 62, 68, 71, 74, 80, 81	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	2-3 days	English/ Krio

27/12

		<p>were fed and received a share of the harvest.</p> <p>Around the time of the Abidjan Accords, Zogoda was attacked by Kamajors and fell. Mohammed Tarawallie went missing. A short while later, Sankoh and Gibril Massaquoi were arrested in Nigeria and held there. Philip Palmer and Fayia Musa attempted to take over the movement and Bockarie ordered their arrest.</p> <p>The Witness was in Kailahun when the AFRC coup happened. Bockarie informed them that Sankoh had ordered that they join the AFRC in the government. A message was sent from Bockarie to Superman in the Western Area and the RUF in the Northern jungle to go to Freetown. Bockarie, Sesay and other commanders moved from Buedu to Daru and then on to Freetown. The Witness remained in Daru but went to Freetown in September 1997 and became involved with the AFRC/RUF government.</p> <p>The Witness can speak about the functioning of the Supreme Council and the respective roles of the AFRC and RUF in the government as well as how the relationship between the groups evolved. Bockarie left and settled in Kenema while Sesay remained in Freetown. Gibril Massaquoi, who'd escaped from Nigeria, and Steve Bio were arrested by Sesay for plotting an internal coup and imprisoned in Pademba Rd prison. Superman was refusing to take orders from Sesay as he felt that as he was senior in rank to Sesay, that Sesay had no place giving orders to him.</p> <p>At the time of the intervention, Sesay was on a trip out of Freetown to Makeni. The Witness was in Freetown and</p>				
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		<p>fled through Tombo to Masiaka. There was panic, no command and control could have been exercised. People started moving up the highway to Makeni to get away from ECOMOG. Sesay and others went towards Bo in an effort to recapture it and get to Kailahun through Kenema. Sesay was shot in Bo and was taken to Mile 91 to see a doctor. They returned to Masiaka but found everyone had left for Makeni. When they got to Makeni, the whole place had already been looted. Superman met them and told them that they needed to get to Kono. Superman left to lead the advance team to Kono. Sesay stayed behind as he was wounded. SAJ Musa, Brigadier Mani and General Bropleh had left for Kabala by the time the Witness and Sesay arrived in Makeni.</p> <p>Once a message came that Superman had taken Koidu, Sesay and the others moved to Kono. Sesay was not in Kono for long before moving to Kailahun on the bush road with JPK and a few others to Kailahun. The Witness remained in Koidu town and was pushed out into the surrounding bush by ECOMOG. Superman was in command of Koidu and the camps around it. The Witness can describe daily time in Koidu and in the camps. He states that Koidu was burnt defensively as ECOMOG came in. The Witness states that Sesay was in Buedu and was sent to Monrovia with diamonds which he lost. Bockarie posted him to the frontline in Pendembu as a punishment. Superman was very angry about this as he felt Sesay should have been executed. Sesay was then cut out of the command structure. The Witness says Superman received orders directly from Bockarie and reported directly to Bockarie. The various camps around Koidu reported to Superman.</p>				
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		<p>The Witness can speak about the unsuccessful attack on Koidu under Superman and Superman's move to Koinadugu. The Witness states that after this move, the RUF in Kono and Kailahun had no more contact with Superman.</p> <p>The Witness is aware that Sesay commanded the December 1998 attack on Koidu and then moved to take Makeni. Sesay was then based in Makeni until Superman attacked him, killing Rambo and pushing Sesay out. Sesay then moved to Kailahun but returned to take command of Makeni again after the Lomé Accords. In February 2000, Sesay moved to take command in Kono on Sankoh's orders. There was no forced mining in Kono. The Witness knows of no instances of forced sexual relationships between RUF fighters and civilian women. There were marriages but the couples he knows were in love. Fighters were popular with women because they were well-known and a source of food, clothes and a way of getting respect in the community.</p>				
265.	084	<p>The Witness was a RUF fighter in Kailahun in 1996. Sesay was in a different unit under Bockarie and was a very strict commander. The Witness knows of an incident where a fighter under Sesay in Giema was accused of stealing food from civilians and was flogged on the orders of Sesay.</p> <p>The Witness was in Kenema in 1997 when B.S. Massaquoi was arrested and executed. Sesay was in Freetown at the time. The Witness moved to Kailahun after the intervention.</p>	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 58, 68, 71, 74, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18	1 day	Krio

		<p>The Witness is aware that Sesay was posted to Pendembu as a punishment. The Witness was on the front line near Pendembu. Civilians were happy there and Sesay keep strong discipline over the men on the front lines. Once a fighter was beaten for unnecessarily shooting his gun in town on Sesay's orders. The Witness states that he heard no reports of women being raped or forced into sexual relationships with RUF fighters. Sesay led the attack on Kono but the Witness remained in Kailahun.</p> <p>The Witness was under Sesay's command between 2000 and disarmament and he was very strict with the rules for civilians. The Witness moved to Kono in 2000-1 to mine. The civilians and fighters worked together. The war was ending and everyone was making a living. There was no forced labour – everyone was working together. There were no armed men at the sites.</p> <p>The Witness heard about the attack on the UN by members of the RUF. He was in Kono at the time. Sesay was in Kono but went to Makeni to find out what was going on. Sesay brought them back to Kono as it was calmer and arranged their release.</p> <p>The Witness never saw Sesay with any child soldiers.</p>				
266.	087	<p>The Witness joined the RUF in 1997 because his cousin worked for the AFRC and the Witness served as security.</p> <p>The Witness fled to Kenema after the intervention where he met Bockarie who told him to go to Buedu. The Witness</p>	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49 71, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18	1 day	Krio

27416

	<p>worked with Bockarie in Buedu until Bockarie fled to Liberia. The Witness says that Sesay and JPK arrived in Buedu after Bockarie arrived. The Witness is aware of diamonds being found on JPK and JPK being taken to Kangama.</p> <p>Sesay went to Liberia and on his return was arrested by Bockarie for stealing money. Sesay was investigated and judged and was supposed to be executed but instead his punishment was to be on the front-line in Pendembu and later, to lead the Koidu attack. Bockarie told Sesay to recapture Kono and keep the civilians away from the fighting.</p> <p>Sesay returned to Kono in late 1999. Sesay called the traditional heads together and told them it was time to develop Kono. A two pile mining system was put in place with one pile for the miners and the other for the RUF. Sesay would sell diamonds to get food and medicine for everyone's welfare. Soldiers who misbehaved would be disciplined.</p> <p>When UN was attacked in Makeni, Sesay was in Kono with the Witness. Sesay was very angry with the members of the RUF who carried out the attack and went to Makeni to sort out the situation. The Witness went along. Sesay took the UN to Kono and gave them clothes and gave orders for them to go to Buedu and be taken to Liberia.</p> <p>At disarmament, Sesay told the combatants that he was committed to peace. The Witness never saw him with child soldiers.</p>				
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27417

267.	096	<p>During the war, the Witness was based in Tongo and did mining. He was there when the AFRC and RUF took over Tongo and was not forced to mine.</p> <p>When the Kamajors attacked, they killed many civilians. There was no route to Kenema so everyone went to Buedu. The Witness has been in Buedu since then.</p> <p>Bockarie was the commander in Buedu and then Sesay. Sesay would sometimes speak to the civilians about the best way to deal with the war. There was a G5 who civilians would report to if there was a problem with a fighter.</p> <p>The Witness heard about the building of the airfield but did not work on it. People who did did not grumble or say they were being forced. Both soldiers and civilians worked on it. The Witness used to make farms for him and his family. He received rice seedlings from the RUF. He was not forced to farm for the RUF.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 70, 74	Counts 1-18 but particularly Count 13	5 hrs	Temne
268.	097	<p>The Witness joined the RUF voluntarily in 1991. In 1996, the Witness was in Kailahun town and was a security attached to a senior RUF commander. The Witness spent 9 months there. Sesay was a commander but not a senior one. Bockarie was senior, then Superman. Sesay was wounded from an assignment in Pendembu at the time.</p> <p>The AFRC coup occurred and the RUF was asked to join the government. The Witness in Freetown until the intervention.</p> <p>During the AFRC time, Bockarie was the senior</p>	21, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 63, 68, 71, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18	1 day	Krio

22498

		<p>commander and would call members to Kenema. Once, he asked Sesay to arrest a doctor. Sesay went to the doctor and told him the RUF wanted to see him. The doctor came on board the vehicle and we took him to Bockarie. There was no violence.</p> <p>During the intervention, Sesay and Witness and others went through Makeni to Kono. Sesay went on to Kailahun. The Witness lived in camps around Koidu when ECOMOG pushed the RUF out. He describes a good relationship between civilians and fighters in the camps. Superman was in overall command of the RUF in Kono. Sesay and Superman had a poor relationship. This infighting was occurring on the way to Kono.</p> <p>Sesay was commanded to attack Kono by Bockarie. The Witness took part in that attack. The Witness says they pushed ECOMOG from Kono and Makeni.</p> <p>In 1999, Superman attacked Sesay and Rambo in Makeni. Rambo was killed. The Witness was in Makeni at the time and fled. He could not find Sesay afterwards and fled into bush. Later, he met Sesay at Makali. Bockarie ordered Sesay to attack Superman and Superman ran away.</p> <p>Sesay later moved to Kono. Sesay started a 2 pile system for mining.</p> <p>Sesay and the Witness were in Kono at the time of the UN attack. Sesay had not ordered it and was very angry about what had happened. The following day, Sesay and the Witness went to Magburaka and asked an RUF commander there about the attack. They heard UN</p>				
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		helicopter was captured and Sesay ordered its release. The UN was taken from Makali to Kono. Sesay returned to Kono and started to arrange for their release. The Witness never saw Sesay with child soldiers.				
269.	098	<p>The Witness was close to Sesay for a good part of the war. He can give examples of many actions taken by Sesay to prevent and punish crimes against civilians.</p> <p>The Witness was with Sesay in Freetown in 1997. The Witness traveled with Sesay to Kenema. Sesay met Bockarie there and Bockarie ordered him to arrest the doctor. Sesay went to the doctor's residence, arrested him without using force and handed him over to Bockarie. Dr. Momoh was taken to the NIC building and seen by the Witness exiting the vehicle from the passenger seat. When Dr. Momoh exited the vehicle, he was not bruised, did not have any cuts; nothing was wrong with him. The Witness then left for Tongo.</p> <p>In Tongo, the Witness mined for a few months in 1997-1998. There was a two pile system: both the civilians and the RUF soldiers were doing their own mining. Nobody was armed at the site. Banya was in charge of the site. Civilians were not forced; their feeding and welfare was taken care of. No one died from shooting; only from accidents when pits broke.</p> <p>The Witness then went to Freetown and joined Sesay there. During the intervention, the Witness retreated from Freetown to Kailahun via Kono and Makeni.</p> <p>Superman was in charge of the attack on Koidu during the</p>	34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 63, 70, 71,	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11 and 13	6 hrs	Krio

		<p>retreat from Freetown in 1998. Sesay has sustained an injury at that time.</p> <p>The Witness remained with Sesay in Kailahun for 8 months. Then they went to Kono.</p> <p>The Witness was with Sesay in Kono in 2000. There were no problems between Sesay and the civilians who were mining on a two pile system with the gravel split between the RUF and the miners. The RUF in turn provided food, medicine and equipment. Kono was fully functioning at the time with the markets and mosques open.</p>				
270.	101	<p>The Witness was in Bewala in 1991 when he met some Liberians who said they had come to change the APC government. They did not do anything bad to the Witness and left to return in two weeks. The Liberians said that young men should organise themselves and go to the base.</p> <p>The Witness completed ideological and physical training. He then became involved in one of the investigative units of the RUF.</p> <p>In 1993, the RUF was pushed from Pendembu by NPRC. In 1994, the RUF returned to Giema where Bockarie was defending the area. Sesay was the Area Commander for the whole of Kailahun – a Major, a promotion by Sankoh.</p> <p>Sesay was kind to civilians and would distribute food and medicine. Sesay would ensure that soldiers would be punished for any misbehaviour. In 1996, the Witness heard that Sesay had to go to Zogoda for an investigation</p>	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 68, 74, 83	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 1, 2, 12, 13, 15, 16 ,17 and 18	2 days	Krio

	<p>but is not sure what for. Sesay had returned to Giema but the time that Zogoda fell. When Sesay returned he had been demoted to the rank of a Captain. Sankoh was in Abidjan at the time and Mohammed Tarawallie was in charge of the movement.</p> <p>Civilians behind rebel lines were farming for themselves. Fighters had their own farms – Sankoh ordered farms as there was no pay in the RUF and people needed to be self-sufficient to survive. Civilians would sometimes work on fighters’ farm in exchange for food. There were also community farms where civilians would work in exchange for food and a share of the harvest. The remaining harvest from these farms fed civilians and fighters without their own farm and was traded at the border for supplies for the RUF schools and hospitals.</p> <p>The Witness worked as an investigator, investigating both civilians and soldier, but was primarily responsible for investigating civilian harassment. Sesay was not part of the chain of command. Sesay was very much against civilian harassment, and would send fighters to the Witness’s unit to be investigated and if necessary, disciplined. There were no killings, burning, looting, raping or forced sexual or labour relationships. .</p> <p>Some commanders had child soldiers, but not Sesay. Superman and Gibril Massaquoi had them however.</p> <p>The Witness stayed as an investigator until 1998. Sesay and Bockarie left Kailahun when the AFRC took over. Life in Kailahun remained the same.</p>				
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27422

		<p>During the intervention, the Witness moved from Daru to Pendembu. Bockarie moved to Buedu. Many civilians withdrew with the RUF as the CDF were executing people friendly with the RUF. Sesay returned to Kailahun after the ECOMOG intervention in Freetown and the Witness saw him about 2 weeks after the intervention there. Bockarie assigned Sesay to Pendembu whilst Bockarie stayed in Buedu. There was some diamond issue between them and Sesay was sent to Pendembu as a punishment. There was no harassment there – Sesay would not stand for it. There was no looting.</p> <p>Immediately after the intervention, Bockarie ordered the arrest of many men in Kailahun town, accused of being Kamajors. The Witness saw the Kamajors being taken to side of the MP office in Kailahun Town. Bockarie killed two of them and then left for Buedu, ordering the MPs to shoot the rest. The Kamajors were then taken out in small groups and executed. Sesay was not in Kailahun town when this happened.</p> <p>In 1998, Sesay was called to Buedu to meet with Bockarie. He later went to flush out the ECOMOG in Kono.</p> <p>In mid-1999, the Witness saw Sesay in Pendembu after he was attacked in Makeni by Superman as he had escaped there. Bockarie ordered him back with reinforcements to attack Superman and the Witness joined on the attack, in which Superman fled to Lunsar.</p> <p>The Witness was in Makeni from October 1999 until disarmament. Sesay went to Kono in February 2000.</p>				
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2243

		<p>On 5<sup>th</sup> May 2000 there was tension between UN (General Jetley) and the RUF in Makeni. General Jetley was upset that RUF soldiers were being punished for voluntarily disarming. On 8<sup>th</sup> May 2000, the Witness saw some RUF fighters heading towards the UN compound with their own convoys. The Witness heard that they fired at the UN soldiers, and that some were arrested and taken to Magburaka. The Witness did not see Sesay at this time, but Sesay came a few days later and was very upset. A RUF commander told him Sankoh had ordered it but Sesay did not believe it. The Witness heard that Sesay collected the UN and released them through Liberia.</p> <p>The Witness does not know Peleto as a bodyguard to Sesay but rather he was a bodyguard to Bockarie. Peleto was with Bockarie in Kenema during the AFRC government and was based in Kono afterwards. The Witness heard that Peleto harassed civilians there. Sesay was in Makeni at that time.</p>				
271.	106	<p>The Witness was in Goderich from the time of the AFRC coup until the ECOMOG intervention. As a relative was a soldier, Witness fled up-country with the convoy. Witness first met Sesay in Masiaka before Sesay left for Bo. The Witness continued on to Makeni. Witness's relative left from Makeni north to Kabala with other soldiers but Witness continued on to Kono. Witness saw Sesay in Magburaka and that Sesay moved directly through Kono to Kailahun with JPK. Soon afterwards Witness and others made their way to Kailahun by foot. Witness states that Superman burnt down Koidu town on instructions from Bockarie.</p>	34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 80	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 14	5 hrs	Krio

27424

		After Lomé peace accord Witness left from Buedu to Freetown. States that Sesay was against looting, burning of houses, killing or harassing civilians. He provided food for civilians. While in Kailahun district, Witness was involved in the RUF's school system. Witness further states that when Sesay was chosen as interim leader of the RUF after Sankoh's arrest, he was chosen by ECOWAS leaders.				
272.	108	<p>The Witness was in Makeni during the ECOMOG intervention. The Witness saw AFRC and RUF fighters in Makeni, with Sesay who was wounded. It was difficult for the RUF convoys to enter Kono because of Kamajor resistance. The Kamajors were ousted.</p> <p>Bockarie ordered Sesay and JPK to go to Kailahun. Superman and AFRC men stayed in Koidu. Superman ordered his men to burn Koidu after Sesay and JPK left Kono. Superman set up a radio operator to monitor ECOMOG activities. Bockarie also set up radio monitoring in Buedu. Sesay was not involved in the establishment of the radio monitoring.</p> <p>In Pendembu, Sesay was an ordinary commander, he implemented Bockarie's instructions.</p> <p>In December 1998, Sesay was ordered by Bockarie to go to Kono to plan an attack to re-capture Koidu with Rambo. The operation was succesful and ECOMOG fled leaving supplies and ammunition.</p> <p>In March 1999, Sesay was based in Makeni. There was in-fighting between Sesay and Rambo and Superman, Gibril</p>	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 41, 42, 43, 44, 71, 80, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18	6 hrs	Krio

27495

		<p>Massaquoi, Gbundema and Gugumeh. Rambo was killed by Superman. Sesay fled through Magburaka. Superman took control of Makeni. After the Lomé Peace Accord, Sankoh instructed Superman to withdraw to Lunsar and Sesay was re-instated as commander in Makeni. The civilians welcomed Sesay.</p> <p>Sesay was assigned by Sankoh to oversee mining in Kono in February 2000. He gave diamonds to Gibril Massaquoi to send to Sankoh. There was no forced mining and people were travelling freely to and from Kono doing business at the time.</p> <p>Members of the RUF were involved in the capture of UNAMSIL men. Sesay was in Kono at the time and did not order the attack. The Witness received an order from an RUF soldier in 2000 to contact Sankoh's radio communication in Freetown to advise that they were under attack from UNAMSIL. Sankoh contacted Sesay and ordered him to go to Makeni to resolve the issue. When Sesay arrived the men had been captured. Sesay returned to Kono. He ordered the men preparing food for the captives to treat them well and arrange for the safe transport to Kono. They were taken to Kono for security reasons.</p> <p>Sesay was a disciplined man who strictly adhered to the laws and punished offenders.</p>				
273.	109	In 1995, Sesay went to Abidjan on Sankoh's orders for medical treatment. Peter Vandy became the area commander in Kailahun.	21, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	6 hrs	English

		<p>Bockarie resigned on 14<sup>th</sup> December 1999 in Buedu and left for Liberia, breaking with the RUF.</p> <p>The Witness is aware of a radio message from Sankoh ordering the RUF to seize UN radio sets.</p> <p>From the time of disarmament, all the former RUF commanders are unhappy with Sesay because he did not negotiate well for the RUF and left Sankoh in prison. The fighters who are not struggling to survive are angry because the DDR process has not allowed them to live well. Many of them hate Sesay.</p> <p>The Witness is aware of a meeting in Koidu attended by President Kabbah, President Obasanjo, President Konaré and the SRSG Adeniji. On the RUF side, Sesay, Gibril Massaquoi, Raymond Sandy and others attended. At the meeting, the SRSG praised Sesay's leadership in getting the RUF to agree to disarmament. President Obasanjo did likewise. President Konaré thanked Sesay personally. President Kabbah noted Sesay's contribution but also stated that Gibril Massaquoi was responsible for discouraging fighters from disarming.</p> <p>The following day there was to be a tripartite meeting in Makeni but Gibril Massaquoi incited the RUF there not to attend. Sesay came quickly to Makeni to rectify the situation.</p> <p>Sesay was very supportive of the RUF education system. The Witness can recount supplies and money that Sesay directed towards the education system.</p>				
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27472

		<p>Sesay was extremely disciplined with the result that those under him would have a good relationship with civilians or they would face punishment.</p> <p>The Witness can give details relating to the Abuja I and Abuja II conferences.</p> <p>Sesay was asked by various ECOWAS nation including Ghana, Liberia, Gambia and Nigeria to accept the position of interim leader as they were no longer willing to work with Sankoh (who was at that time imprisoned).</p> <p>Gibril Massaquoi became volatile and refused to accept Sesay's seniority. He became a menace to Sesay, and incited Superman to create in-fighting. Superman felt he was a stronger fighter than Gibril Massaquoi and Sesay and refused to recognise Sesay's authority.</p> <p>Mike Lamin and Sesay had no conflict during or after the war. But Mike Lamin felt he was more qualified to be leader of the RUF. When Mike Lamin was sent to prison in Freetown Sesay pleaded for his release.</p>				
274.	111	<p>The Witness was in Pendembu in the early years of the war. He describes being trained in ideology – not to rape or loot and that the war was a fight against corruption. The Witness was assisting the wives of the commanders at the base in doing domestic work.</p> <p>The Witness was later appointed as a security to the base. His job consisted of monitoring the people who entered or left the base and noting their names. Children were not accepted at the base. He says he did not carry guns. The</p>	21, 23, 34, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 12, 15, 16, 17 and 18	4 hrs	Krio

27428

	<p>Witness then left the base and lived with his parents in Kailahun town and with grand-mother in Pendembu.</p> <p>After the AFRC coup in 1997, the Witness went to Freetown, where he stayed for 3 months. He then returned to Kailahun district.</p> <p>The Witness can talk about Jah Glory, Tom Sandi and Monica in 1998 and the of recruits consent to train at the bases. The recruits were coming from all over Sierra Leone. They joined the base willingly. Some secret agents sent from Buedu used to investigate at the base. Their mission was to make sure the conditions at the base were good. Some SLA soldiers were undergoing the training. There were also RUF soldiers who were sent to the base as a punishment for having committed a crime at the frontline or against a civilian. Monthly reports were sent to Bockarie.</p> <p>The Witness explains that there were some civilians living in Bunumbu before the base was opened. Among those civilians, there were children. A school was set up for them a little bit outside the town.</p> <p>The training base was transferred to Yengema, in Kono, after the January 6 intervention, on Bockarie's order.</p> <p>The Witness never heard the recruits complain that they had been brought to the base by force. There were no SLA soldiers at the base. No recruits died at the base. According to RUF ideology, it was not allowed to use children as soldiers, as they were not able to understand the instructions given to them. It was also not allowed to</p>				
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		<p>rape or harass women.</p> <p>The Witness is aware of the UN being brought to Yengema and Sesay sending food for them and instructing the RUF not to harm them in any way.</p>				
275.	115	<p>The Witness was captured in 1991 in Baima by a Liberian RUF.</p> <p>Sesay on assignment in Mobai. It was explained to them that the Liberians were not treating the civilians well.</p> <p>The Liberians were still killing people so the Witness and others went to the bush for safety. In 1994, the Witness was with RUF in the villages.</p> <p>At the time of the coup, a radio message was sent by the AFRC for the RUF to join them. The RUF started moving towards Freetown. The Witness was deployed to Mile 91 during the regime. Sesay and Bockarie were in Freetown. Sesay was in charge of providing food to the fighters. Bockarie went to Kenema and left Sesay in charge of welfare. Sesay remained in Freetown.</p> <p>Sesay met the Witness in Mile 91 and held a meeting that the Witness attended. Sesay advised the fighters of the RUF laws. The Witness had heard about mining in Togo and wanted to go. Sesay came again to Mile 91 to tell the Witness and others that they had to stay where they were and protect the area.</p> <p>At the time of the intervention, the Witness was in Mile 91 when the ECOMOG came. The Witness was forced back</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 71,	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2 and 13	1 day	Krio

		<p>to Kailahun and was deployed to Mobai.</p> <p>The Witness left Mobai for Kono in 1999. Sesay was in Makeni. The mining was done on a 2 pile system. The RUF supplied miners with shovels, food and medicine for their mining. Life was good and there was a friendly relationship between civilians and soldiers. There was no forced mining being used.</p>				
276.	116	<p>In 1991, the Witness was in Manowa after the RUF repelled the SLA forces. The RUF called people out of their homes and said they were freedom fighters fighting a corrupt APC government. The RUF were treating civilians well and ate with them. When Manowa was attacked by the SLA, the Witness and his family as well as other civilians fled with the RUF to Kailahun.</p> <p>In Pendembu a Liberian RUF called on civilians to provide young men to join the RUF. The Witness volunteered and went to the training base at Pendembu. When the Witness passed out he was posted to Pendembu and met Sesay there in late 1991.</p> <p>In late 1993, the RUF had been pushed into bush by NPRC government. They remained in the bush until the coup was announced and RUF was called to join the AFRC. Bockarie instructed the RUF to come out of the bush. The Witness was with Sesay in Buedu when they were called upon. Sesay and many others including the Witness left for Freetown.</p> <p>The Witness withdrew from Freetown during the intervention. In Masiaka Bockarie ordered Sesay to Bo to</p>	34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 71, 74, 80, 81	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 13 and 14	6 hrs	Krio

		<p>repel the Kamajors but the Witness remained in Masiaka. Sesay came back from Bo after two days with a wound in his back. The Witness, Sesay and a few others left for Makeni. When they arrived, they saw that it had already been looted.</p> <p>They spent a day, and went to Kono. They spent one day in Kono. Kono had not been burnt by then.</p> <p>The Witness and others went to Buedu: JPK, Mike Lamin and Sesay went to Buedu, leaving Superman, 55 and Savage in Kono.</p> <p>Sesay was posted to Pendembu by Bockarie. The Witness can describe daily life in Pendembu: the RUF schools and hospitals, the G5 and the issue of civilian welfare. The Witness can also confirm civilians did their own private farm and agreed to work on the community farms in exchange for food and a share of the harvest. There was no forced farming.</p> <p>In December 1998, Sesay was called to Buedu to see Bockarie. Sesay was instructed to retake Kono from the ECOMOG. Before the attack Sesay held a meeting where he reminded the fighters of the RUF laws including no looting, no raping, no burning and no killing of innocent civilians. The attack took place in early December 1998 and was successful. Some Nigerians were captured as prisoners of war and sent to Bockarie who later released them.</p> <p>Fighting broke out between Superman, Gibril Massaquoi and Sesay in early 1999. Superman and Gibril Massaquoi</p>				
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		<p>were not taking orders from Sesay. Superman attacked Sesay who escaped through the bush. The Witness along with others went in search of Sesay. When Sankoh was released, he ordered Sesay to return to Makeni.</p> <p>After the Lomé Accord, Sankoh was appointed Minister of Mineral Resources. Sankoh went to Makeni and later instructed Sesay to go to Kono and oversee mining. In Kono, Sesay introduced 2-pile mining: one for the miners and the other for the RUF government who provided equipment, food and medicine. The relationship with civilians was good, there was trading, medicine was available for free and combatants were punished for harassing civilians.</p>				
277.	117	<p>The Witness was held in 1994 in RUF attack and was taken to Peyama where he trained.</p> <p>The Witness was sent to Kono for an attack in early 1994. In mid-1994, the government troops pushed them out of Kono. The Witness transferred to Kailahun in 1996 under Bockarie's orders. The Witness can describe the daily life in Kailahun, including the protection of civilian welfare, RUF schools and hospitals and the absence of forced labour.</p> <p>At the time of the AFRC coup, the Witness was in Kailahun. Bockarie told the RUF to come out of the bush and join the AFRC. The RUF started moving towards Freetown and the Witness was deployed in the Western Area.</p> <p>At the time of the ECOMOG intervention, the Witness</p>	34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 71, 74, 80, 81	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 13 and 14	1 day	Krio

	<p>withdrew to Masiaka. Bockarie sent a communication to Sesay to attack Bo as Kamajors had taken it. The Witness went with Sesay on the attack which was unsuccessful. Sesay was shot and wounded during the attack.</p> <p>The Witness and Sesay spent three days in Masiaka then to Makeni where they met soldiers who had already looted the town. Bockarie sent further instructions that they should capture Kono from the Kamajors. Kono was intact when Sesay left – it was burnt defensively as ECOMOG came in.</p> <p>Kono held by ECOMOG. The RUF moved into camps surrounding Koidu. The AFRC had split off to join SAJ Musa in the North.</p> <p>In December 1998, Sesay met the Witness in Kono with instructions from Bockarie to attack Kono. He advised there to be no civilians killings, burnings, looting and that offenders would be punished. The attack was successful – some Nigerian soldiers were captured, sent to Bockarie in Kailahun and later released.</p> <p>Sesay executed a soldier for looting civilian properties in Makeni.</p> <p>The fighters under Rambo moved forward and took Makeni. After capture of Makeni, the Witness went with Sesay to Waterloo, where they met heavy Guinean and Nigerian resistance, but there were driven from Waterloo. Sesay spent three days in Waterloo and then went to Makeni. The AFRC were in Freetown at the time and no RUF crossed to join them.</p>				
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		<p>Life in Makeni was normal; Sesay maintained strong discipline over his men and there was a good relationship with civilians. There were RUF schools and hospitals which were free to use. The market and mosques were open.</p> <p>In early 1999, Superman and Gibril Massaquoi attacked Sesay. Sesay escaped through the bush, and Rambo was killed. Superman took control of Makeni and the Witness fled to Kamakwie.</p> <p>The Witness went to Kono in 2000 and met Sesay who had been transferred there by Sankoh. Life in Kono was normal; there was two-pile mining: one pile for miners and the other for the RUF. The RUF supplied the miners with food, medicine and equipment. There were RUF schools and hospitals in Kono. The market was open and people were traveling freely. The miners could sell their diamonds to whoever would pay the highest price.</p>				
278.	118	<p>The Witness was with Sesay during the retreat from Freetown. The Witness accompanied Sesay to the attack on Bo and was present when Sesay was shot in Kebbe town on the approach to Bo. Immediately after Sesay was injured, they went back to Mile 91, Masiaka and on to Makeni. Sesay received medical treatment in Makeni. Sesay then received the instruction from Bockarie to withdraw to Kailahun.</p> <p>Superman, Akim Turay, Honourable Adams collected JPK from Mabongkineh and took him to Kono. When Sesay left Kono, Kono was intact.</p>	34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 55, 62, 68, 71, 80	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14	1-2 days	Krio

27438

		<p>The Witness stayed in Kono. The RUF was attacked by the ECOMOG. They ran into the bush and stayed there for 7 months. Superman was in charge of Kono and took instructions directly from Bockarie. The Witness does not know of any instructions coming from Sesay to Kono or any reports being made to Sesay. The camps reported to Superman and Superman reported to Bockarie. During the eighth month, Sesay came from Kailahun and met them in a village called Twiyor. Sesay told them not to harass civilians or they would be punished.</p> <p>When the Witness was in Kono, Sesay gave the instruction to execute Bobor, a soldier who had been found guilty of raping a civilian.</p> <p>Bockarie and Superman had an argument in June/July 1998 which led Superman to the Northern Jungle. The argument was that Superman was meant to capture Kono in June 1998 but failed to do so. He went in the North because he was afraid to report to Bockarie. Superman was no longer in contact with the RUF in Kono and Kailahun after that.</p> <p>After the attack on Kono in December 1998, there was an attack on Makeni. The ECOMOG fled before the RUF men arrived; there was no fighting.</p> <p>Mining started in 2000 in the early dry season. Gibril Massaquoi came from Freetown with mining implements (machines). Sesay was giving the instructions. There was a two pile system where the miners gave the RUF a pile of gravel as the RUF were supplying them with food,</p>				
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		<p>medicine and equipment.</p> <p>The Witness heard about the UN peacekeepers being attacked in Makeni. They were brought to Kono and later Kailahun.</p>				
279.	119	<p>The Witness was captured by RUF in 1996 and was with Superman in Moyamba District in 1996. After the AFRC coup, the Witness went to Freetown.</p> <p>During the intervention, the Witness retreated to Masiaka. The Witness, on orders from Bockarie, went on the attack to open the road to Kenema blocked by Kamajors. The Witness as in the advance team for the attack whereas Sesay was in the middle team. Sesay was shot in his lower back in Bo in a Kamajor ambush. Bockarie sent a communication ordering a retreat to Masiaka and collect JPK.</p> <p>Afterwards Sesay collected JPK and took him to Makeni. Later that evening they went to Kono, but were ambushed by Kamajor troops in Bumpeh – JPK, Sesay and Mike Lamin retreated back to Makeni. Superman captured Koidu and sent message. Sesay was in Kono for one day with JPK until Bockarie instructed him to go to Kailahun. They left the next day. They went on convoy on foot, civilians and fighters. Kono was not burnt when Sesay left.</p> <p>During the ECOMOG attack on Koidu, the AFRC went towards Tombodu and the RUF the Guinea highway. All contact was broken. Superman went to Jagwema Fayima. Superman received instructions directly from Bockarie.</p>	<p>11, 13, 20, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 71, 80</p>	<p>Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 12, 13 and 14</p>	<p>1.5 days</p>	<p>Krio</p>

	<p>In December 1998, Bockarie gave instructions to Sesay to lead the attack on Kono. Sesay ordered fighters to not burn, rape, loot or kill civilians. During the attack the ECOMOG burnt Kono with their jets.</p> <p>After the capture of Kono the relationship with civilians was good. There was no harassment, destruction or civilian killings. Bockarie sent food and Sesay ensured it was distributed to soldiers and local authorities. Bockarie sent medicine. Schools were opened.</p> <p>The Witness spent 4 days in Kono, and then went to Makeni with Sesay. The RUF had driven the ECOMOG out. Civilians were happy. The Witness was in Makeni when Superman attacked Sesay. Superman, Gullit, Bazy, 55 &amp; Gibril Massaquoi formed a group in Lunsar. They planned the attack on Sesay because he was preventing them from harassing civilians. Rambo was killed and the group said they were looking for Sesay and would kill him when they found him.</p> <p>The Witness went to Magburaka the night after the fight. Sesay had left for Kailahun.</p> <p>Bockarie arranged a peace meeting between Sesay, Superman and Gibril Massaquoi. He sent a delegation to Makeni and Sesay went to Magburaka with them. He addressed the Paramount Chief explaining how he escaped being killed. He told the audience he wanted peace. The peace attempt was unsuccessful. Sesay stayed in Magburaka and Superman went to join the West Side Boys.</p>				
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		<p>Sesay had no child soldiers with him.</p> <p>The Witness was in Kono when Sankoh attended a meeting introducing 2-pile mining – Sesay carried out these instructions.</p>				
280.	120	<p>The Witness was a RUF soldier. Sesay was in Giema after the capture of Zogoda and the attack on Peyema. At that time Sesay was not in high command because he had been demoted following an investigation about mismanagement of funds.</p> <p>After the signing of the Abidjan Accord, Sesay was in Buedu and stayed there until the AFRC coup. The RUF, including the Witness and Sesay moved to Buedu after the attack on Giema.</p> <p>The CDF later attacked Tongo. When the RUF re-took the town, all the buildings were destroyed. The CDF re-took the town and the RUF, including the Witness, fled to Kenema and then Kailahun.</p> <p>The Witness heard that some CDF members were executed in Kailahun town on Bockarie's instructions.</p> <p>The Witness explains that Sesay encouraged civilians to do farming, as the RUF didn't have enough support in RUF territory. The civilians were sometimes given seedlings. Sesay instructed medical personnel to use medicine to treat injured soldiers and civilians. The Witness never saw Sesay with child soldiers.</p>	21, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12 and 13	1 day	English/ Krio
281.	121	The Witness is a member of the RUF. He first saw Sesay	23, 34, 36, 37,	Counts 1-18 but	6 hrs	Krio

28439

	<p>in Makeni during the retreat in 1998.</p> <p>The Witness based in Kono. Superman was the commander of Kono at that time and Banya was also a commander.</p> <p>The Witness then saw Sesay in Makeni after the attack on this town by the RUF in December 1998; the SLA and the ECOMOG were at that time. The attack on Makeni happened one week after the attack on Kono by the RUF. No child soldiers participated in the attack. The Witness was based in Makeni for about a year. Civilians lived well under Sesay.</p> <p>The Witness saw Sesay after being attacked by Superman in Makeni in 1999. He was hurt in the foot and was not even wearing a shirt. The Witness heard that Rambo got killed during this attack.</p> <p>In late 1999, the Witness moved to Kono to mine for himself. Sesay was sent back to Kono in 2000 to get control of the mining. There was no forced labour. Both soldiers and civilians were mining. Sesay started a two-pile system: one pile for the labourer and one for the RUF. The RUF provided food, medicine and equipment to the miners.</p> <p>While the Witness was staying in Sesay's house in Kono, he heard on the radio that there was an attack in Makeni against UN peacekeepers. He went to Makeni in the same convoy as Sesay. Sesay informed the commanders in Kono about the attack and they moved to Makeni around 8pm. The UN peacekeepers were arrested in Makeni.</p>	<p>38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 71, 83</p>	<p>particularly Counts 1, 2, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18</p>		
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		<p>They were subsequently brought to Kono in a truck. Sesay said that the UN peacekeepers should be treated well. Sesay did not order the attack on the UN. It had already happened when he found out about it. He was very upset and angry about it and his main concern was taking the UN to a safe place before they could be released.</p> <p>The Witness never saw Sesay with child soldiers.</p>				
282.	125	<p>The Witness joined the SLA during the NPRC time but was arrested for deserting in the early years of the war. The Witness fled to Liberia and returned in 1998 when ECOMOG and the Kamajors had taken back control.</p> <p>The Witness went with Sesay on an attack on Kono and then Makeni. After the attack the civilians returned to the town and built a good relationship with the RUF. Sesay was very strict with his fighters and the RUF laws were clearly spelt out. In Makeni, the RUF set up hospitals and schools which were free for civilians to use.</p> <p>In 1999, Superman and his men attacked Sesay in Makeni.</p> <p>The Witness never saw Sesay with child soldiers. Sesay's fighters were adults.</p>	34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 68	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 7, 8, 9 and 12	5 hrs	Krio
283.	133	<p>The Witness was in Liberia when the war began there. She was captured by the NPFL in 1992. She moved to Sierra Leone in the early years of the war.</p> <p>The Witness remained in Kailahun during the time that Zogoda was set up. Sesay was also in Kailahun at the</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 74, 80	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13 and 14	5 hrs	Krio

	<p>time. Life in Kailahun was good – there was a good relationship between the fighters and civilians.</p> <p>The Witness then traveled to Freetown and was there when the AFRC coup occurred.</p> <p>As her brother was in the RUF, she moved to meet them at Hastings. A week later, she met Sesay at the military headquarters at Cockril. The Witness started doing administrative jobs in the HQ. She had no problems working with the fighters.</p> <p>During the intervention, the Witness fled through the Peninsula Road to Tombo and then Fogbo. The Witness saw Sesay at Masiaka. JPK, Eldred Collins and Sesay left for Kono. Sesay and JPK moved on to Kailahun quickly. Kono was not burnt when they left. The Witness later traveled to Buedu where she saw Bockarie. Sesay was in Pendembu at that time as a punishment for losing diamonds. The Witness worked in an RUF office in Buedu.</p> <p>Bockarie decided to build a plane field. Both fighters and civilians worked on it but it was not forced. They worked in exchange for food from the RUF.</p> <p>The Witness is aware of Dr Kamara and Fonti Kanu being killed by Bockarie. Sesay was in Pendembu at the time. Dr. Kamara was killed for stealing medicine. Fonti Kanu was killed for having contacts with ECOMOG.</p> <p>The RUF set up schools and hospitals in Kailahun which were free for the civilians to use.</p>				
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23442

284.	135	<p>The Witness is a member of the SLA since 1991 and was posted to Freetown at the time of the AFRC coup.</p> <p>The Witness was present when Bockarie first met JPK and states that Bockarie was in Freetown for less than a week before leaving for Kenema. Sesay came to Freetown slightly later than Bockarie. Sesay stayed at the OAU village in Hill Station and was in Freetown until the ECOMOG intervention.</p> <p>The Witness traces the movement of senior AFRC officers – including JPK – from Freetown through Tombo to Makeni. In Makeni, there seemed to be an in-fight between the RUF under Superman and AFRC as the RUF tried to assume command as they were now “in the bush”. The AFRC would not accept this. There also seemed to be a dispute between Superman and Sesay though the Witness is not sure why.</p> <p>Superman led the advance to Kono and on arriving, ordered the looting of Koidu and some houses were burnt by SLAs and RUF. Sesay came to Kono later and moved directly to Kailahun with JPK. The Witness went with them. Kono was not burnt when they left.</p>	11, 13, 20, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 80	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 14	2 days	Krio
285.	137	<p>Witness was captured by the RUF in 1995 and became a junior fighter.</p> <p>When Zogoda fell, the Witness moved into Liberia but returned to Sierra Leone over the AFRC coup. The Witness settled in Freetown and left during the intervention.</p>	34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 68	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 12	6 hrs	Krio

		<p>Witness went through Tombo to Masiaka where he saw Sesay. He did not see Sesay again but heard he was present in Makeni. The Witness also heard that Sesay was wounded. JPK was also in Makeni as was Superman and Bazy.</p> <p>The convoy moved towards Kono and the Witness was in the advance team under Superman. The advance team was fighting the Kamajors. The Witness says neither Sesay nor JPK were in his part of the convoy.</p> <p>When they took Koidu, Sesay and JPK came from Makeni. They went quickly to Kailahun with their bodyguards and family. The Witness remained in Koidu until ECOMOG attacked and then moved into the jungle camps set up around Koidu. Witness stated that Bockarie ordered Superman to go to Kabala. Superman based in Kabala for 2 months.</p> <p>Superman then moved to Makeni but they were unable to repel ECOMOG. Witness was wounded in the leg and was in hospital for 2 months. Superman's group heard that the RUF had taken Koidu and were coming to Makeni. The other group took Makeni and Superman's group was able to enter Makeni.</p> <p>In March 1999, the Witness was based in Kamakwie and Superman was based in Makeni.</p> <p>The Witness never saw Sesay with small soldiers, only with adult. He never saw children with weapons but says there were children about because the RUF fighters would give them food. In Kamakwie, there was free medical care</p>				
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22444

		under the RUF and free schools. In Makeni, community based farms were organised to support the townspeople.				
286.	138	<p>The Witness is a former member of the SLA who retreated from Freetown during the ECOMOG intervention. The Witness had been based in Kenema from 1996 until the intervention.</p> <p>During the AFRC government, the Witness heard that Bockarie had given an order to arrest and kill B.S. Massaquoi. The town was in disarray at the time as the Kamajors were on the verge of taking it over. The RUF and AFRC were mining in Tongo during the junta but the Witness was at the front line and does not know much about it.</p> <p>At the time of the intervention, the Witness moved through Daru to Kailahun and was in Kailahun town. He then moved to Kono under Gullit. Superman was the RUF commander in charge of Kono. The Witness moved to the Guinea Highway after the ECOMOG attack on Koidu and remained there until the RUF retook Koidu in December 1998. Sesay headed the attack and gave orders about the RUF laws and that there was to be no killing of civilians, raping and looting. During the attacks, 10 Nigerian ECOMOG were captured and sent to Kailahun as prisoners-of-war.</p> <p>In Koidu, life returned to normal. The markets opened and the road between Makeni and Kono was free. The Witness remained in Kono but other RUF went to attack Makeni. The Witness heard that Superman went to base in Lunsar.</p>	11, 13, 20, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 71, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Count 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18	1-2 days	Krio

29/10/05

		<p>The Witness left Kono and went to Tongo to attack it but was injured. He returned to Kono for medical treatment. In Kono people were mining but it was under no instruction and people were doing as they pleased. This caused problems as people were being harassed. Later on, Sesay came from Makeni to Kono and put a system into place where the RUF provided security for the miners and a two pile system operated: one for the RUF and one for the labourers. The RUF provided food and equipment to them and got a share of the profits. It is as the system operates in peacetime.</p> <p>The Witness saw the UN being brought in from Makeni to Kono. Sesay was responsible for their safety. Sesay was in a very bad mood and was grumbling that no one had consulted him about the attack and he did not agree with it. The UN were taken towards Kailahun to be released.</p>				
287.	141	<p><b>92 bis</b></p> <p>The Witness was in Pendembu when the war broke out but escaped to Liberia through Pendembu. The Witness remained in Liberia at a refugee camp near the border for approximately 4 years. There was harassment from various Liberian factions including ULIMO-K and NPFL at the camp.</p> <p>She returned to Sierra Leone in 1994-5 and settled in a displaced person's camp in Daru. As the Witness was a recognized supporter of the SLPP, she fled to Liberia when the coup occurred. Her son, a Kamajor, remained in Sierra Leone and was killed. As the Witness and other Sierra Leoneans were moving between refugee camps in Liberia, they were ambushed by an AFRC soldier. SLPP</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 12 and 13	4 hrs	Krio

224/16

		<p>insignia was found on them and they were arrested and brought back to Sierra Leone.</p> <p>During the intervention, the Witness was captured by Bockarie and taken to Buedu. The Witness was well-treated by Bockarie and was told that she and the others had been moved away from a front line to a safer area towards the rear. Bockarie said that it was not safe to move out of RUF areas as there was a risk of being killed by Kamajors. Bockarie was responsible for distribution of food and medicine. Sesay arrived in Kailahun some time after Bockarie arrived.</p> <p>Later on, Bockarie sent Sesay to Liberia with diamonds. The Witness heard that Sesay lost the diamonds. Bockarie punished Sesay by sending him to command the front line in Pendembu. The Witness remained in Buedu and said there was free medical treatment and free education there. She only recalls seeing adults with guns. Civilians were farming freely.</p>				
288.	143	<p>The Witness joined the RUF in Pendembu in 1991 but left it in 1993. He rejoined at the time of the AFRC coup. His role was to secure civilians' safety and to ensure the proper conduct of fighters. Civilian complaints were sent through the G5 and referred to the Joint Security Panel which was made up of G5, MPs and IDU. Rape was punishable by execution.</p> <p>The Witness says that the area in Kailahun district where he was based was very peaceful at the time. The Witness was there when the alleged Kamajors were killed in Kailahun town. The Witness says that Bockarie had</p>	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 3, 4 and 5	6 hrs	Krio

		<p>already returned to Kailahun by this time but he does not believe that Sesay was present in the district at the time.</p> <p>The Witness was transferred to Tongo and he was there when Sesay visited on two occasions with General Opande. In February 2000, Col. Banya took over from Colonel Alpha. While Col. Banya was in charge, Peleto was based in Tongo, mining, and was harassing civilians. Complaints were made to the G5 and JSP and Peleto was arrested on the orders of Sesay. The Witness was involved in the RUF education system in Tongo.</p> <p>Sesay was not popular in Tongo because the men did not want to disarm as Gibril Massaquoi had come to Tongo and incited people not to disarm. Many people are still angry about Sesay disarming them as they no longer have power.</p>				
289.	145	<p>The Witness lived in Kailahun at the start of the war. Initially the civilians were treated well and the RUF laws were explained. The civilians selected a town commander to liaise with the RUF. After a while the Liberians in the RUF started to harass civilians but the Liberians were eventually driven out by the Sierra Leonean RUF. The Witness trained for 2 weeks but still considered himself a civilian as he did not fight. He became involved in one of the G units. The Witness was pushed to the border by the NPRC but then settled in Giema and Ngiehun. Around 1996, Sesay was moving between Buedu and Giema, where he was a frontline commander. Bockarie was the overall commander.</p> <p>There were markets open and civilians were farming freely</p>	21, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 58, 68, 74,	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 3, 4, 5, 8, 12 and 13	6 hrs	Krio

		<p>at the time. Civilians would be taken with security to trade at the border and there were RUF who would assist with negotiating sales with the Guineans. There was no harassment of the civilians who went to trade at the border. Kailahun was not a front line area so life was normal. The RUF would distribute rice seeds to the civilians to assist them. There was a food shortage so the RUF encouraged the civilians to farm for themselves. The Witness saw no forced farming and received no complaints about forced farming. The Witness moved from being in a G-unit to being one of the branches of the JSU.</p> <p>There was a general farm between Pendembu and Ngiehun. The RUF were given supplies to the chief and he was organising civilians who wanted to work to do so. No one was being forced to work and civilians got a share of the harvest and were fed in exchange for their work. The Witness thinks this farm existed in 1999 when Sesay was in Makeni.</p> <p>The RUF also organised free medical care at its hospitals and free education in Kailahun. Teachers and doctors were not paid as money was useless then but they were given food and supplies as they needed it. They were working for their community.</p> <p>Civilians did their own trade at the Guinea border.</p> <p>In the RUF, there were divisions to investigate civilian complaints against fighters: G5, MP and IDU. MPs and IDU were fighters but the G5 had civilian members. They groups formed the Joint Security Panel which did the investigation.</p>				
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29/11/19

		<p>The Witness heard of the killing of the Kamajors in Kailahun and states that Bockarie arrested their arrest. Witness states that Sesay had not crossed the Moa at the time the Kamajors were killed.</p> <p>The Witness never received any complaints of women being forced to stay with men though he says the Liberians abused women at the start of the war.</p> <p>The Witness also assisted with the airfield in Buedu and does not know of any people being forced to work there. The Witness is knows of mining in Giema under Bockarie and does not know of forced labour being used there but he says he did not know much about it.</p> <p>Sesay had mature bodyguards. The Witness never saw him with any child soldiers.</p> <p>The Witness is aware of a training base in Bunumbu under Jah Glory. He states that Jah Glory reported directly to Bockarie.</p> <p>The Witness was in Tongo after the disarmament and saw Sesay and General Opande come to speak about disarmament.</p>				
290.	147	<p>The Witness joined the RUF in Kailahun in 1991 and was trained at the Kailahun National Training base. The Liberian RUFs were harassing civilians when the Witness was first in the RUF.</p> <p>The Witness can confirm there was no forced farming in</p>	34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 56, 58, 64, 68, 72, 74, 79	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13	2 days	Krio

27450

	<p>Kailahun. Civilians farmed for themselves privately if they had land. There were community or RUF farms where civilians would farm in exchange for food and a part of the harvest. They did so willingly. The farms did not have armed men on them. If a fighter tried to force a civilian to work, he could be reported to the MPs and punished. Beating a civilian was punishable by flogging while rape was punishable by execution. Investigations were done by the Joint Security Unit made up of the MP, G5 and G2 who would become the IDU.</p> <p>In 1996, Sesay was demoted while he was in Kailahun as he was investigated as civilians had not received enough food in exchange for their cocoa. Sesay was in Giema until the AFRC coup. Sesay was a strict commander and the Witness recalls Sesay ordering the flogging of a man who was found guilty of harassing civilians.</p> <p>The Witness can confirm details about the execution of the alleged Kamajors in Kailahun town in 1998. He says that after the ECOMOG intervention, it was rumoured that the Kamajors were going to attack the RUF in Kailahun. Bockarie ordered the arrest of all new arrivals in Kailahun. The Joint Security arrested 65 men. The Witness was present when Bockarie shot some of the men at the roundabout and gave his bodyguards an order to execute the rest of them. Sesay was not in Kailahun at the time. The Witness believes Sesay was still on his way from Kono.</p> <p>The Witness says that Monica was in control of the training base at Bunumbu in 1998 and reported to Bockarie. The Witness is not aware of any involvement of</p>				
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		<p>Sesay with the training base.</p> <p>The Witness worked on the airfield as part of a punishment. Civilians also worked there. The Witness never saw Sesay at the airfield.</p> <p>The Witness never heard of any women being forced to have sexual relationships with RUF fighters in Kailahun. This would not happen in the liberated zone though the Witness is not aware of what happened at the front line. This would be rape punishable by execution.</p> <p>There was no forced farming around Pendembu and no civilians from this area were ever forced to undergo training. The Witness can confirm that Sesay was not sending or receiving any messages to or from Kono in the course of 1998. The Witness was at Superman Ground when Sesay arrived for the attack in mid December 1998. The Witness is aware that Superman left Kono for Kabala from mid-1998 and was not taking orders from Bockarie or any other RUF person in 1998.</p> <p>The Witness took part on the attacks on Kono and Makeni in December 1998 and is aware that Sesay based in Makeni. The Witness can comment on the good relationship that Sesay bridged with the civilians. RUF schools and a hospital were opened and were free to civilians. No civilians were made to go to Kono to mine.</p> <p>In 1999, the Witness was sent to Tongo. There was a three pile system in Tongo at the time: one for the RUF, one for the miners and one for the chiefdom. The RUF provided food, medicine and mining equipment. Peleto</p>				
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27452

		<p>took over as mining commander in 2000 and there were many complaints about harassment of civilians. The JSU were unable to challenge Peleto and complaints were forwarded to Sesay who was then interim leader. Sesay ordered Peleto's arrest.</p> <p>The Liberian had child soldiers but no children fought after the RUF pushed out the Liberians. Those under 15 years old assisted with domestic tasks. Sesay's bodyguards were all adults.</p>				
291.	161	<p>The Witness was in Pendembu in 1991 when the RUF entered. He went to the Court barrie to hear them speak about why they had come. The RUF ideology and laws were explained to the civilians. The Witness experienced some harassment by Liberian RUF. It was around this time that the Witness first met Sesay. Sesay spoke to him about the ideology and the Witness and his friends decided to join the movement. He trained at Pendembu and then went to the front line at Bunumbu. The Witness was frightened and returned to Pendembu and joined one of the JSU units. While he was there, the Liberians were pushed out of the RUF.</p> <p>The Witness was pushed to the border by Executive Outcomes. Sesay was in Pumudu and Bockarie was in Giema which became the HQ. Mohammed Tarawallie left to set up the Northern and Western Jungles. Sesay became in control of Giema and he formed a good relationship with the civilians. There was private farming and community farming. The harvest from the community farms were for public use. No one was forced to farm. There was a RUF clinic which provided treatment free for</p>	<p>11, 13, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 52, 53, 55, 58, 59, 60, 62, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 74, 76, 82</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14</p>	<p>2 days</p>	<p>English/ Krio</p>

		<p>civilians and fighters. There was a report of a fighter who liked a woman harassing her. The complaint was made and the man was warned and then when he persisted, he was sent to the front line. Sesay went to Abidjan for an operation and Peter Vandy took over as Area Commander. Sesay then went to Zogoda on investigation.</p> <p>Zogoda fell and Mohammed Tarawallie went missing. Sesay fled to Giema along with Bockarie. Sankoh was arrested in Nigeria and then the AFRC coup occurred. The RUF in Kailahun moved to Freetown through Kenema. Superman was already in Freetown, having moved from the Western Jungle. Bockarie quickly moved to Kenema as he believed the AFRC wanted to kill him. Sesay went to Kenema once to see Bockarie and on the way back, Gibril Massaquoi informed him that he was planning to overthrow the AFRC. Bockarie said to report this to JPK and Gibril Massaquoi and Steve Bio were locked up.</p> <p>The Witness went to Tongo several times with and without Sesay. There was private and government mining. Civilians worked in exchange for food and use of tools. The RUF would buy the diamonds from them but at a lower than market price. Civilians were not forced to mine. The Witness's family was mining.</p> <p>The Witness describes the deteriorating relationship between the AFRC and RUF. There was no trust and they maintained separate command structures. The AFRC would refer to the RUF as bush rebels.</p> <p>At the time of the ECOMOG intervention, Sesay was out of Freetown. Sesay went with other fighters to attack Bo and</p>				
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	<p>was shot in the lower back. They withdrew to Masiaka and then to Makeni. The RUF and SLA had already been in Makeni for a few days. Sesay was being treated for his wound. The Witness knows of no meetings. SAJ Musa and his men moved to Kabala and broke from the RUF saying they would not take orders from Bockarie.</p> <p>The Witness formed part of the advance team to clear the road to Kono under Superman. After fighting with the Kamajors, they took Koidu. JPK, Sesay and others proceeded to Kono. Sesay and JPK left for Kailahun. The Witness remained in Koidu which was under Superman's control. ECOMOG pushed them into camps surrounding Koidu. There were MPs, IDUs and G5s in the camps. Superman was reporting to Bockarie directly as were the overall MP and IDU commanders.</p> <p>In the camps, the civilians stayed in a separate area so that they were not in an area that might be targeted by ECOMOG. Civilians were given food and if they wanted to travel they would be given a pass for their security and the security of the movement. The Witness was receiving orders from Superman at the time. The Witness heard rumours of Sesay losing diamonds in Monrovia. The Witness participated on the unsuccessful attack on Koidu under Superman after participating in a ceremony with an herbalist. Superman then left to go to where SAJ Musa was. Superman stopped taking orders from the Bockarie and the RUF at this point. Bockarie would be on the radio angry that Superman was not responding.</p> <p>The Witness met Sesay in Pendembu. The Witness went on several missions to attack Kamajors at Jojoima. The</p>				
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27485

		<p>Witness was aware that there was private farming or government farming going on in Kailahun at the time. The RUF was into self-sufficiency and were encouraged to farm. They would farm on the government farm in exchange for food and a part of the harvest. It was not forced.</p> <p>The RUF would execute any fighter found guilty of rape. The Witness never heard of any forced sexual relationships though he had friends in the RUF who had civilian girlfriends but their relationships were willing.</p> <p>The Witness went with Sesay to Kono for the December 1998 attack. Fighters carried the ammo. Sesay based at Superman ground but did not fight in this attack. Rambo was the overall commander on the ground. They captured Kono and moved to attack Makeni. Sesay was then based in Makeni.</p> <p>The RUF was worried SAJ Musa was still alive and would attack them. Bockarie was trying to get Sankoh released by pretending he was doing the invasion.</p> <p>After the AFRC left Freetown, they moved to Okra hills and set up the West Side Boys which operated independently. The Witness is not aware of any communication with this group. Sesay was in Makeni and Superman and Gibril Massaquoi were in Lunsar, also operating independently. Gibril Massaquoi was refusing to report to Bockarie in Kailahun.</p> <p>Life in Makeni was good: the market was open and the Joint Security Panel was dealing with any complaints from</p>				
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		<p>the civilians.</p> <p>Superman attacked Sesay in Makeni after Sesay tried to arrest Gibril Massaquoi in Lunsar for failing to report to Bockarie. The Witness was arrested and taken to Lunsar and beaten. The Witness fled into the bush as Superman's men were killing men loyal to Sesay.</p> <p>After Sankoh's release, Sankoh ordered Sesay back to Makeni and Superman and some of the SLAs he was friendly with, left. Civilians complained life had been difficult under Superman and his men were not disciplined.</p> <p>The Witness went to Kono and did government mining. The RUF supplied him with food, fuel and equipment and he would sell any diamond he found to them at a lower than market value price. If you could afford it, you could mine privately. The Witness never saw anyone forced to mine.</p> <p>The Witness moved to Freetown at the end of 1999. Sankoh was happy when the UN were attacked.</p>				
292.	172	<p>The Witness was acquainted with Rashid Mansaray in the late 1980s but lost contact when Rashid Mansaray became involved in armed struggle. The Witness was in Kono at the time of the AFRC coup. He says JPK was commanding the SLA and Bockarie, the RUF. The Witness was mining at the time and saw no forced mining. If civilians mined for someone, they were not paid but received a share of the profits. They could sell their diamonds to whomever they pleased.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	3 hrs	English/ Krio

29487

		<p>In Freetown in 2000, the Witness began to work with the health programmes developed by several NGOs. Sesay was very enthusiastic about the programme. In Makeni the RUF was running a free hospital and the programme was set up there and was so successful that Sesay arranged for a contact group to coordinate the activities of the UN and NGOs with the RUF.</p> <p>The Witness was in Mile 91 when the Zambian UN were taken hostage. The Witness says that Opande flew in by helicopter later and asked to be taken to the grave of the Zambian soldier.</p> <p>In Makeni there were intelligence officers and G5. There was no looting or harassment of civilians. In 2001, some children were handed over to Caritas by the RUF. The Witness heard of a fighter being executed on Sesay's orders after being found guilty of raping or murdering a woman. Witness does not know of any instances of forced sexual relationships. RUF men were very attractive to women as they had more resources.</p>				
293.	184	<p>The Witness voluntarily joined the RUF in 1991 in Kailahun district and became involved in its agricultural unit. He received husk rice from the RUF and distributed it to the civilians.</p> <p>Civilians did their own private farming but they could work on the community farms if they wanted. They received food and some of the harvest. The G5 was responsible for civilian welfare and would be the point of communication between the civilians and the RUF.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 71, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Count 12 and 13	3 hrs	Krio

22458

		<p>The Witness moved to Makeni after the AFRC coup for a short period before going to Kono and then to Freetown. When ECOMOG intervention, the Witness fled to Kono through Makeni. On the move from Freetown, there was complete disarray with rumours of Kamajors attacking fighters and civilians.</p> <p>The Witness saw Sesay in Makeni and briefly in Koidu. When the Witness reached to Koidu some houses were burnt – he heard they were burnt by air raids and fighting between Kamajors and AFRC and RUF.</p> <p>Sesay left Koidu after 2 days to go to Kailahun. When ECOMOG took Kono, the Witness went into the bush to a camp. Life there was okay: there was room to pray for Christians and Muslims. The G5 took care of civilians.</p> <p>He also saw Sesay briefly in Kono immediately prior to the December 1998 attack. Once the RUF was in control, schools were set up. Civilians started to mine privately as they returned to the town. Civilians would also mine with the RUF but they were not forced to do. It was organised under a two pile system with the RUF providing tools, food and medicine.</p> <p>In 2000, a fighter was found guilty of raping a woman and was executed by an MP. At that time Sesay was in command of Kono and passed the order on the recommendation of the investigating board.</p> <p>After the Lomé Accord, Sankoh was in charge of mining. The Witness never saw a child soldier near the mines – the youngest person there was about 18. In 2000, life was</p>				
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		good in Kono: markets were open and people were moving freely.				
294.	185	<p>The Witness was captured by the RUF in the early years of the war in Kailahun district. The Witness participated in the attacks pushing the Liberians out of the RUF and then in various RUF attacks on government positions.</p> <p>In 1994, the Witness was pushed to the border by the NPRC. He moved to Giema. Bockarie was Battle Group Commander. Life was okay in Giema except for the air raids. The RUF had a good relationship with the civilians and they were often related. Bockarie moved to set up a jungle in Payama and Sankoh set up Zogoda. Sesay was in charge of Giema until he went to Abidjan when Peter Vandy took over as Area Commander. Sesay had been demoted by Sankoh for mishandling funds.</p> <p>After the AFRC coup, Bockarie ordered people to Freetown. The Witness moved towards Freetown and to various points in Western Sierra Leone.</p> <p>During the intervention, the Witness's group retreated to Lunsar and then to Makeni. The Witness saw many commanders there: Superman, Isaac, JPK, Brigadier Mani. The Witness also saw Sesay who was wounded on his back from an attack in Bo.</p> <p>The Witness was in the advance team under Superman to Kono. Civilians who were friends or family were traveling with the convoy as otherwise they would have been killed by Kamajors. There was heavy resistance just outside Koidu.</p>	21, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 34, 68, 71, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Count 1, 2, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18	1 day	Krio

22460

		<p>The RUF was not in Koidu for long before being pushed out by ECOMOG. Sesay was only in Kono for about 3 days before he left for Kailahun with JPK and a few others. The Witness was in one of the camps once ECOMOG took over Koidu. Superman was in charge of Kono. He would not take orders from Sesay.</p> <p>In December 1998, Sesay returned to attack Koidu on Bockarie's orders. Rambo led the attack. The Witness remained in Koidu town which was under the command of Peter Vandy. Life was good for civilians though there continued to be jet attacks. The Witness heard about the in-fight in Makeni in 1999 between Sesay and Superman and Rambo's death.</p> <p>There was no forced mining in Kono at the time. Civilians were mining. In 1999, Kennedy was the commander reporting to Bockarie. When Sesay came in 2000, there was a two pile system where if civilians were mining with the RUF, the proceeds were split between them and the RUF provided tools, food and medicine.</p> <p>In 2000, Sesay moved to Kono and was there when the UN were attacked in Makeni. The Witness is aware of instances when Sesay disciplined fighters in Kono under the RUF laws.</p> <p>The Witness was posted to Koinadugu in 2001 and disarmed there.</p> <p>The Witness never saw Sesay with any children under 15 years with weapons. Sesay's men were all about 18-20 years old.</p>				
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295.	186	<p>The Witness joined the RUF in Kailahun district in 1991. He was trained in Pendembu. The G5, IDU and MP were on the Joint Security Panel. The G5 and IDU would move civilians away from the front line for their own safety. People would be willing to go as they knew from the gunfire they were no longer in a safe area.</p> <p>The Witness was at the frontline in Kailahun until approximately 1994 and was in Giema in 1994-5. Sesay was in Giema but was called to Zogoda and demoted. He returned to Giema but no longer had an assignment. Civilians lived well and could farm for themselves. There was no forced farming.</p> <p>The Witness was in Gihun when the AFRC coup happened. He was based in Kenema for about 6 months of the AFRC government. Bockarie was based there. The Witness is aware that Bockarie had B.S. Massaquoi arrested.</p> <p>After the intervention, the Witness returned to Kailahun district through Daru. Sesay was in Pendembu by July 1998.</p> <p>In August 1998 when the Witness moved to Kono on Bockarie's instructions. The Witness went to Superman ground and worked for the RUF there. Rambo seemed to be in charge. There were complaints of RUF medicine being stolen by fighters so that civilians were not able to receive treatment. A doctor was investigated and found guilty. As a punishment, he was shot in the foot.</p>	21, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 68, 74, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Count 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18	1 day	Krio
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27462

		<p>In December 1998, Sesay arrived at Superman ground on Bockarie's orders, to attack Koidu. There was a meeting which Rambo addressed though Sesay was present. On the attack, some ECOMOG soldiers were captured and given to the MPs. They were given medicine and food. After 2 weeks they were sent to Kailahun. Sesay would check on them. Kono was burnt before the attack – the Witness heard that it was burnt by the SLAs when ECOMOG came in.</p> <p>The Witness never saw Sesay with small children with weapons nor were any child soldiers used on the Koidu attack.</p> <p>Sesay was in Kono at the time of the UN attack. Sesay did not order the attack. They were brought from Makeni to Kono and housed there. Sesay would visit them and take food. Sesay came to the MP office and said that their properties should be returned including their uniforms. Sesay was busy arranging their release. The Witness is not aware of any UN personnel being mistreated while in Kono.</p>				
296.	192	<p>The Witness explains that some other women willingly went in to the marriage for survival. Mammy Queens were treated better. They were the ones liked the most by the rebels. The other wives would serve them. They were powerful and protected. They had status.</p> <p>Traditionally, a girl would marry the man her father tells her to marry.</p> <p>The Witness also mentions "early marriage": from</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	4 hrs	English

29463

		<p>pregnancy a girl is sold to a man who pays for her care until she is of age to live with him. It is illegal.</p> <p>The Witness explains that, generally, women have limited choices concerning when they get married. The law is still very much against women.</p>				
297.	194	<p>The Witness was in Kenema at the time of the ECOMOG intervention in February 1998. She left to Daru with a lot of other civilians. She spent a month in Kailahun town before Sesay arrived with JPK. The Witness was helped by Sesay. He provided food and medicines. The Witness left Kailahun for Kono after Kono was re-captured by the RUF. She stayed in Kono until disarmament. She did not move with Sesay when he went to Makeni. The Witness never heard women in Kailahun saying RUF forced them to remain with them.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 7, 8 and 9	5 hrs	Krio
298.	195	<p>The Witness is involved in gender affairs in Sierra Leone and worked with the DDR programme including displaced women and children. The Witness speaks about the complexity of the place of women in the RUF and in Sierra Leone pre-war. The Witness speaks about the phenomenon of the 'Mammy Queen' in the RUF and the public role women held in relation to certain areas such as education administration. She also comments on continuing relationships between RUF men and civilian women post war and the reasons women gave for getting into their relationships to begin with.</p> <p>While working in DDR, the Witness describes the age verification process used. Different agencies were using different methods and no training was given. Mainly they</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 68	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 7, 8, 9 and 12	4 hrs	English

23464

		relied on the person's estimate of their age and how the person looked.				
299.	203	<p>The Witness was captured in the bush near Yatatandu by armed men at time that ECOMOG were advancing on Koidu. The Witness was brought to Twiyor.</p> <p>The Witness was put in charge of looking after women and children, settling their disputes, e.g. over small issues like possession of pans. The Witness says he did see women brought to Twiyor but never saw them mistreated by rebels. The Witness cites an example of one rebel who tried to force a woman to be with him. She did not want to. The case was resolved by the G5 and the woman was not forced to be with the fighter nor was she mistreated. The Witness did not see or hear about rape in Twiyor and says there was a law against rape in Kono, introduced by Sesay. The Witness says at that time, Sankoh was not here and Bockarie was in charge.</p> <p>The farms were ready to harvest so there was no farming work. Food was handed over and rebel wives would cook and give us a share.</p> <p>The Witness says there were doctors and nurses in Twiyor who would treat civilians for free. The Witness was treated for back pain. At that time, there was no school in Twiyor. The Witness says the commander of Twiyor took orders from Superman in Meiyor.</p> <p>The Witness says Sesay was never a commander in Twiyor and was not there at the time of the civilian killings. The Witness only heard the names Mosquito and</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 55, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13	3.5 hrs	Krio

27465

	<p>Superman at that time. The Witness says Superman was commander of Kissi Town.</p> <p>The Witness says there was no Banya Ground at that time but on his return from Kailahun after Lomé, he understood that Bendu was Banya Ground.</p> <p>The Witness was in Kailahun at time of attack on Koidu Town (December 1998).</p> <p>The Witness says many civilians were farming for themselves in Kailahun. He says most the rebels were at the war front but there were rebels in Ngiema to deal with problems and protect the civilians. The Witness says there were many family members of rebels in Ngiema.</p> <p>To leave Ngiema, G5 would issue a pass to prevent harassment by rebels. All passes were issued with place and number of days travel. The most time allowed was 72 hours. Civilians could travel without guards - freely. The Witness travelled to see relatives in Boabu.</p> <p>No one forced them to farm but "we were responsible for ourselves and rebels too were responsible for us". The Witness says it was "nice" farming in Ngiema and the harvest was his own to process and eat.</p> <p>The Witness describes civilians exchanging rice for cigarettes, batteries etc. The Witness says people also went without armed guards to Dawa, at the Liberian border, to sell their produce, cocoa mostly, and exchange batteries, cigarettes, palm wine.</p>				
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	<p>The Witness says those living with rebels farmed for them and received materials to help farm e.g. cutlass, swamp knife, food and sometimes clothes. The rebels were responsible for them and civilians were happy to work for rebels to get protection and materials.</p> <p>The Witness did not know Sesay then but had heard of "Issa's swamp" where civilians went to brush the swamp or plant rice. The Witness did not work there and did not see civilians forced to farm there.</p> <p>Civilians had access to free schools in Ngiema. The Witness left Ngiema at the time of the Peace Accord and went to Kailahun town to listen to Sankoh say that the war was over. En route to Kailahun, the Witness met civilians jubilating at their freedom. The Witness says many civilians moved without passes that day. Bockarie was not happy with the announcement by Sankoh or the Lomé Accord so the Witness decided to get a pass to travel and move straight to Kono.</p> <p>That night, the Witness heard rumours that Sesay was approaching with troops and that Sankoh had ordered Sesay to arrest Bockarie alive for refusing the peace.</p> <p>The Witness reached Jaguema-Fiama, his home, and heard Bockarie had fled. The RUF and the civilians had a good relationship in that village. The Witness and other civilians were happy at this peace. The Witness moved and did business freely. He heard by then that Sesay was the chairman but had not seen him yet.</p> <p>The Witness was farming for himself in Jaguema at this</p>				
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27467

		<p>time.</p> <p>The Witness first saw Sesay when he fled Jaguema to Koidu due to a Kamajor attack. The Witness describes a meeting at Opera before the Kamajors attacked, which was chaired by Pa Demba and at which Sesay announced there would be no more fighting.</p> <p>The Witness camped at New Apostle church at New Kankadu Road and remembers Sesay sent food for civilians there.</p> <p>The Witness saw Sesay for second time on his way to Koquima and says Sesay lived at Lebanon. He saw Sesay with armed bodyguards but there was no fighting. The Witness never saw small children with Sesay.</p>				
300.	207	<p>The Witness was with Sesay in Buedu before the AFRC time. He went with Sesay to Freetown when the AFRC called. Then they traveled back through Makeni to Kono and then to Buedu. It took them a week to reach Buedu (they stayed 2 days in Kono). Sesay was wounded. It was a convoy of approximately one hundred people. Colonel Eagle, JPK, Sesay and the families were there. JPK's wife traveled in a hammock. There was no fighting on the road.</p> <p>Sesay was based in Pendembu; he was the commander of Pendembu. Sesay stayed around eight or nine months in Pendembu. The Witness was not with him at that time: he stayed in Buedu for 3 months. He then joined Sesay in Pendembu.</p> <p>Sesay then went to battle in Kono. The Witness was</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 12 and 13	5 hrs	Krio

27468

		<p>brought to Kono too. He was in Kono when there was fighting in Makeni; Denis Mingo was fighting against Sesay. Sesay escaped.</p> <p>Sesay returned to Makeni when there was peace between he and Denis Mingo. The Witness followed Sesay to Makeni a week later. Sesay was then sent to oversee the mining in Kono. The Witness was in Kono with Sesay when the disarmament started. Sesay became the leader when he was in Kono. The Witness saw the UNAMSIL that were taken to the Lebanon compound. Sesay treated them nicely.</p>				
301.	222	<p>The Witness was abducted in Pujehun in 1991 when he was 15 and taken to a training base in Gubaru. Bockarie took him and 10 others to his house where he worked domestically.</p> <p>He says that he stayed with Bockarie until 1993 and was happy as he got food and Bockarie was taking care of their families. The SLA attacked and he fled to Liberia.</p> <p>After returning to Buedu, the Witness underwent training voluntarily. The Witness went to the front line at Daru Highway. The Witness says that the G5 who would speak to the civilians to get food. He says some civilians worked with the G5 in Kailahun Town and they were happy to do so as the RUF provided food for them.</p> <p>The Witness was at the farm for a year and then worked in distributing food to combat camps around Kailahun town. He went to Tongo with Superman. He then went with Superman to Kono for a year before going to Kabala with</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 74, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18	5 hrs	Krio

694766

		<p>Superman and after the capture of Makeni went to continue farming in Makeni where he was until the Lomé Accords.</p> <p>The Witness describes the UNAMSIL attack in Port Loko orchestrated by other members of the RUF. He says Sesay was not in Makeni at the time and had no knowledge and that the RUF fighters responsible were not taking orders from Sesay.</p>				
302.	224	<p>The Witness present in Giema at time of AFRC coup. Giema was the RUF HQ and 1000 civilians and 100+ soldiers lived there. People would go there freely; people were issued passes to go there. It was a safe place though there were attacks by Kamajors.</p> <p>People were free to farm for themselves. Civilians would work on the farms of commanders. Commanders would request people to work on the farms; they would talk to the chief or the G-5. Witness was based in Buedu; would be given a 72 hour pass to visit family in Giema.</p> <p>Witness went to Tongo for a month during the AFRC government. People were mining for themselves. There was also group mining for RUF and AFRC. Mining was being done at Cyborg Pit. People would be asked on a day, and then wouldn't be asked for days to do mining.</p> <p>Later, there was an agreed law prepared by both civilians and soldier that civilians would do mining for RUF and AFRC on particular dates. Civilians would not mine for themselves on those dates. Committees were set up to provide tools for mining for RUF. A man in charge of the</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 70, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 13	1 day	Krio

		<p>mining on the civilian side was called something like Bopleh. A three pile mining system was used: RUF, landowner and labourer.</p> <p>There were medicines and also a school set up by RUF.</p> <p>The Witness left Tongo for Ngiehun. There was a community farm in Ngiehun. People would come to work there for around two or three days. Messages were relayed for people to organise themselves to farm. People weren't harassed. Rice was given back to the population. There was still private farming going on.</p> <p>Some of the Witness' relatives were arrested in Mendebwima under the instruction of Bockarie for being Kamajor supporters. They were taken to Kailahun and later killed. Sesay was not there. Bockarie was there.</p> <p>The Witness heard that Sesay took diamonds to Liberia and they went missing. Sesay was sent to the front line and posted to Pendembu for some months but less than a year. Sesay was instructed by Bockarie not to leave the front unless instructed. After Pendembu, Sesay was sent to Kono.</p>				
303.	227	<p>The Witness was a RUF fighter at the frontline in Mobai in 1999. The front line in 1998 was purely defensive. Kamajors and ECOMOG used to attack.</p> <p>Witness heard, through radio communications, that Sesay was sent to Pendembu as a punishment. Supplies were sent to the front line by Bockarie. Battalion or brigade commanders would send signals that there is a shortage</p>	<p>11, 13, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 51, 52, 53, 57, 58, 59, 60, 65, 66, 67, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 81, 82</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14</p>	6 hrs	Krio/ English

22471

		<p>of supplies.</p> <p>Activities on the front line were also reported back to Bockarie.</p> <p>The Witness heard on the radio that Superman was with SAJ Musa but later there was an in-fight. SAJ Musa was in Bombali and Port Loko Districts. The RUF was not responsible for whatever they were doing there – there was no contact between the two groups.</p> <p>Sankoh passed a directive in early 2000 that people should mine in Kono. The Witness went to Kono in April and met Sesay as the commander there. People were free to mine. There was two-pile mining in Kono. No one was forced to mine.</p> <p>The Witness appointed to go on peace talks. Witness went on one peace talk in Monrovia. After Sankoh was arrested, President Kabbah would not talk to him until an Interim Leader was appointed. Sesay was appointed and disarmed the RUF. Many RUF are not happy about the disarmament.</p>				
304.	232	<p>The Witness joined the RUF willingly in early 1998 and worked in one of its investigative units. He moved to Pendembu during 1998. He moved to Kono in 2000 and moved between Kono and Makeni until the end of the war. He investigating what people were doing and sending reports about what was going on so the authorities could deal with it.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44	Counts 1-14	5 hrs	Krio/ English
305.	233	<p>The Witness was living near the frontline in 1991 and</p>	36, 37, 38, 39,	Counts 1-14 but	5 hrs	Krio/

27472

	<p>moved to Buedu until 1995 as they were moved away from the front lines. The Witness would assist in religious ceremonies with the civilians and fighters in Buedu. The women were all willing to be married. Women also followed the rebels because they were more afraid of the Kamajors than the RUF. Women used to accept to be with rebels because they were offering them protection and food.</p> <p>There were strong RUF laws such as rape being punishable by death.</p> <p>At the time of the AFRC coup, the Witness heard Sankoh's message to the RUF over the radio. The Witness then moved to Kenema. Bockarie was based in Kenema.</p> <p>At the time of the intervention, the Witness moved back to Kailahun district. The Witness was in Kailahun when he heard of the killing of the Kamajors on Bockarie's orders. The group that came from Freetown to Kailahun arrived after the execution.</p> <p>There were RUF hospitals in Kailahun where one could get medicines for free. Later on, the RUF opened schools in Baima and Giema and charged no fees. The Witness used to trade at the border with Guinea. He also had his own private farm.</p> <p>In 2000, the chiefs told Sesay about their idea to have a community or government farm. A meeting was held on January 2000. Sesay was there. Sesay asked that a cow be provided to the chiefs to prepare food for the workers.</p>	41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 58, 74	particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9		English
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		<p>The Witness talks about the Army Agricultural Unit. It was responsible for seed rice. It was created in 1993. MPs used to go to the border to buy rice and other supplies. The rice and the supplies were then given to the agricultural unit and then the agricultural unit would give it to the civilians on loan. The store for the rice was in Buedu.</p> <p>The Witness says that he went once to see the mining taking place in Giema and Mafindor. He didn't see any civilians being forced to mine. The mining lasted only one month.</p> <p>The Witness says that there were training bases in Bayama, Nyandehun and Bunumbu for people who wanted to be trained. When his son was 16 yrs old he volunteered to be trained and returned home afterwards.</p>				
306.	253	<p>The Witness joined the RUF voluntarily after learning of RUF ideology.</p> <p>The Witness moved to Pendembu after the AFRC call because people believed the war was over. This was free movement.</p> <p>Bockarie came to Kailahun before Sesay after the Intervention. Sesay passed through Makeni, through Kono, to Kailahun. Bockarie gave the order to kill the Kamajors in Kailahun. He was in Buedu.</p> <p>Sesay was posted to Pendembu one month after Intervention and was posted for two months.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 68	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 3, 4, 5 and 12	1 day	English/Krio

Handwritten signature/initials.

		The Witness can discuss the system of reporting to and from Pendembu during Sesay's command there. Bockarie and Mike Lamin were senior to Sesay. Witness never saw Sesay with any children bearing weapons. Sesay had a good relationship with civilians.				
307.	256	<p>The Witness was captured by Gios in Daru in 1991. Liberians used child soldiers and took most of them away when they fled under the Sierra Leonean RUF attacks. They also took most of the guns so the RUF was in crisis after this. Sankoh said we needed to be self-reliant. Witness thinks Sesay was in the Koindu area and Bockarie was in Giema. Soon after this Zogoda was set up.</p> <p>The Witness was present in Zogoda and says Sesay was in Buedu and then Giema at the time. After Zogoda fell, the Witness went to Giema. People were free to do their own farming and harvesting. People took items to the border under escort for trade. Nobody was forced to do anything. Sesay had a swamp which civilians worked on in exchange for food.</p> <p>There was a unit dedicated to civilian welfare. If a civilian had been harassed, she could report it and the matter would be investigated. If the fight was found guilty, then he would be punished. The Witness says this happened in Makeni, Kono and Kailahun and says Sesay was very serious about discipline and a fighter would be executed if found guilty of rape.</p> <p>The Witness went to Freetown when the RUF joined the AFRC government. During that time, the AFRC was more</p>	11, 13, 20, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 71, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2 and 13	1 day	Mende

29478

		<p>powerful than RUF. The AFRC, after the Intervention, started misbehaving and the RUF distanced themselves from AFRC and stopped taking orders from them.</p> <p>During the intervention, the Witness went through Masiaka to Makeni. The Witness on attack to Bo. Sesay was shot in Bo. The Witness went back to Makeni through Mile 91 and was on advance team led by Superman on attack to Kono. He is not aware of any meetings in Makeni. Sesay was towards the rear. No crimes committed on the way to Kono. Sesay and JPK left Kono and moved to Kailahun.</p> <p>The RUF were pushed out to Koidu by ECOMOG and lived in camps around Koidu. There were not many civilians at the camps but fighters had their families there. The Witness went on Operation Fitti Fatta after which Superman left the camp and joined SAJ Musa in the north.</p> <p>The Witness was on the December 1998 attack on Kono led by Sesay and says there was no order to advance to Freetown, only to Makeni if Kono captured.</p> <p>The Witness stayed in Makeni for one year and three months after Makeni captured and was there during the time when Superman attacked Sesay and killed RUF Rambo.</p> <p>The Witness can speak about mining in Kono in 1999 and 2000 under a 2 pile system and states that Sesay was in Kono at the time of the attacks on the UN in Makeni.</p>				
308.	260	During the war, the Witness became separated from his family in Kailahun.	23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42,	Counts 1-18 but particularly	5 hrs	Krio

22476

		<p>The Witness became a domestic help to a senior commander. He along with the children of the commander's helped his wife with domestic work only. The Witness did not carry a weapon or train or fight. The Witness did not see other small children with the RUF carry weapons or fight.</p> <p>The Witness stayed in Kailahun for 3 years. After Kono was captured, they all moved to Makeni. The Witness moved to Kono some time after the Lomé Accord.</p> <p>The Witness gives evidence about Sesay's administration in Kono and the provision of RUF hospitals and schools in Kono. The Witness is aware of mining going on in Kono but says that it was voluntary and people were doing business freely in Kono.</p> <p>Sesay was in Kono during the abduction of UNAMSIL men. The Witness saw the UNAMSIL men brought to Lebanon – they were fed and housed by Sesay and later released.</p>	43, 44, 68, 71, 83	Counts 12, 13 15, 16, 17 and 18		
309.	262	<p>The Witness voluntarily joined the RUF in 1991 aged 25 because he was disgruntled with the APC government. He received training at Pendembu Vocational. The Witness explains that no-one was forced to train at the camp.</p> <p>The Witness can give evidence about the ideological training, command structures, administrative units and laws of the RUF.</p> <p>The Witness worked on the front line in Kailahun and gives</p>	11, 13, 20, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 49, 58, 63, 68, 70, 71, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13	1 day	Krio/ English

23477

	<p>evidence about the RUF treatment of civilians in occupied territory and the punishment of soldiers who failed to treat civilians well. Civilians were given food and seed to farm. The Witness explains the operation of government farms in Kailahun where civilians worked for short periods on the farm and received a share of the harvest.</p> <p>The Witness knew Sesay. He gives evidence about Sesay's promotion to Major and then Area Commander in Kailahun and his authority and status relative to other commanders. Sesay was not involved in the training camps.</p> <p>The Witness gives evidence about the AFRC coup. The Witness moved from Kailahun to Freetown one month after coup, as a corporal. He testifies to the separate command structures in the AFRC and RUF during the Junta period. The Witness explains that RUF was weakened when Bockarie moved to Kenema and that the AFRC retained overall control. The Witness give evidence that the RUF were better disciplined than the AFRC. Sesay had no control in Kenema at the time or over the mining in Tongo. The Witness testifies to Superman's refusal to take orders from Sesay.</p> <p>The Witness moved to Kenema and then Pendembu during the Junta period. The Witness was in Pendembu during the ECOMOG intervention in Freetown. He did not hear of any civilians being captured or forced to work for RUF.</p> <p>He gives evidence about the RUF administration in Kailahun, the operation of the G5, government farms,</p>				
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		<p>schools, hospitals and the good treatment of civilians.</p> <p>Sesay was involved in the attack on Kono in December 1998 and the move to capture Makeni. He then returned to Pendembu to collect his wife and then moved to Makeni. Sesay was not in control of Kono. He moved there permanently when Sankoh ordered him to move.</p> <p>The Witness gives evidence of the in-fighting in Kono. The Witness went to Kono and mined privately and for the RUF. He explains the 2-pile system. The Witness denies that the RUF forced people to mine or brought them from others areas to mine. The Witness gives evidence about the mining commanders Kennedy, Akim and Peleto.</p> <p>The Witness states that the Freetown invasion in 1999 was carried out by JPK'S men.</p> <p>The Witness gives evidence of the good administration of Kono under Sesay – the operation of schools, hospitals, the resumption of trade, voluntary mining and the RUF distribution of food to civilians.</p>				
310.	271	<p>The Witness left Koidu when the RUF attacked prior to the Indictment period. The Witness was assisted by the RUF to get from Kayima to Kabala. ECOMOG maintained control of Kabala during the time of the AFRC government.</p> <p>The Witness moved to Kono in 1999-2000 because Sesay was encouraging civilians to return.</p> <p>The Witness describes a peaceful and improved life under RUF administration. Civilians were given food and</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 55, 68, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13	2.5 hrs	Krio

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		<p>supplies by the RUF. Free RUF hospitals operated. RUF soldiers were investigated and punished for harassing civilians. Those who raped or killed were executed.</p> <p>Mining was voluntary and a 2-pile system operated. Instances of forced mining were investigated and those responsible were punished by Sesay. The Witness observed no RUF child soldiers or instances of forced sexual relations in the RUF during the indictment period.</p>				
311.	272	<p>The Witness was captured by the RUF in 1991 in Pujehun and trained at a training camp. The Witness explains the RUF training, rules, units and ideology. The Witness went to the front line at Pujehun and explains how civilians moved to the rear and were so protected from the cross-fire. Civilians farmed freely and worked occasionally in the government farms in exchange for food and part of the harvest.</p> <p>The Witness gives the reasons for the ousting of the Liberian NPFL from the RUF. The Witness trained in Kailahun. The Witness explains that Sesay was not involved in the RUF training bases.</p> <p>After the AFRC coup, the Witness worked for the RUF for 6 months in Kenema. The AFRC were more powerful than the RUF and controlled arms, diamond mining and operations. The RUF maintained its separate command structure. The AFRC were less disciplined. Superman and Gibril Massaquoi refused to following Sesay's orders.</p> <p>The Witness observed in Tongo civilians mining for the AFRC and RUF in exchange for food. The civilians were</p>	<p>11, 13, 20, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 58, 68, 70, 74, 75, 80, 82, 83</p>	<p>Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14 and 17</p>	1-2 days	Krio

08/11/16

		<p>given time to mine for themselves and kept the proceeds of their mining.</p> <p>The AFRC and RUF split during the retreat when JPK and Sesay arrived in Kailahun. Most of the AFRC men, including SAJ Musa went on their own to Krubola. They did not take orders from the RUF. Most of the atrocities committed during the retreat were committed by the AFRC. Gullit was in control of Kono after the retreat and burned Koidu. JPK ordered Operation Pay Yourself.</p> <p>In 1998, Mosquito was based in Kailahun and was in control of the entire RUF. Sesay went to Buedu and then the front line at Daru and Segbwema and later Pendembu. Superman was in control of Kono and received orders from Mosquito. He did not take orders from Sesay. Sesay was not in control of Kono.</p> <p>Fonti Kanu and the suspected Kamajors were executed in Kailahun by Mosquito. Sesay was not involved.</p> <p>Mosquito ordered Rambo and Superman to re-take Koidu under operation Fitti Fatta, which failed.</p> <p>Sesay was involved in the successful re-capture of Kono. He relayed the order from Mosquito to the RUF in Kono. Mosquito's plan was to advance to Makeni, but never to Freetown. After Makeni was captured, the AFRC men originally under SAJ Musa invaded Freetown. Sesay was not involved in the Freetown attack.</p> <p>The Witness moved between Kono and Daru after the RUF capture of Kono. Sesay was based in Makeni. Life in</p>				
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		<p>Kono improved, civilians returned voluntarily, the G5 protected them from harassment.</p> <p>Later, Sesay had some control in Kono, sometime after infighting between Sesay and Superman. Under Sesay, free RUF schools and hospitals were set up. Soldiers were executed if they were found guilty of raping.</p> <p>Before the Lomé Peace Accord, there were instances of forced mining. Kennedy was the mining commander. When Sesay arrived after the Lomé Peace Accord, he got rid of all forced mining and a 2-pile system was introduced whereby gravel was shared between workers and the RUF.</p> <p>The Witness saw captured UNAMSIL men at Tombudu. Their property was not with them but the RUF provided them with food and accommodation.</p> <p>The NPFL used child soldiers, but after they were ousted, the RUF did not use children to fight or use weapons.</p> <p>The Witness saw no instances of forced sexual relationships.</p>				
312.	273	<p>The Witness was captured by the RUF in 1991 and taken towards Pendembu. The Witness stayed in Mende Bwema until fighting broke out between Liberian and Sierra Leonean RUF soldiers. The Witness moved to Pendembu.</p> <p>The Witness worked for the RUF before the coup. The Witness voluntarily married an RUF soldier and moved to Freetown with him. The Witness returned with her</p>	11, 13, 23, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 68, 70, 74, 83	Counts 1-18 but particularly Counts 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17 and 18	6 hrs	Krio

27482

		<p>husband and Bockarie to Kenema. The Witness mined in Tongo.</p> <p>The Witness moved to Kailahun during the ECOMOG intervention. The AFRC and RUF had a conflict. Bockarie took control from JPK.</p> <p>Small children were brought to Bunumbu and Yenegema bases with their parents or to protect them. They did not train to fight or use weapons.</p> <p>The Witness saw the captured UNAMSIL men who stayed in Yengema. Pearson and civilians fed the men. They wore clothes. Sesay was in Kono.</p>				
313.	278	<p>The Witness married an RUF soldier voluntarily. They both trained at a base in Kailahun. The Witness also trained as a RUF medical expert.</p> <p>During the junta period, the Witness stayed in Kailahun and Kenema. The Witness saw no instances of forced labour or physical violence or harassment. The Witness saw Kamajors committing crimes against civilians in Kenema.</p> <p>Between 1999 and 2000, the Witness moved to Kono. Sesay was based in Kono and was in control of the RUF. The Witness explains the good administration of the RUF, including the punishment of soldiers, free education and health care and unrestricted civilian travel with passes. The Witness saw no forced mining.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 55, 58, 63, 68, 70, 71, 74, 80	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13	2 hours	Krio
314.	280	The Witness was in Mabonto during the AFRC government. The AFRC were more powerful than the	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44,	Counts 1-14 but particularly	5 hours	Krio

		<p>RUF. After the ECOMOG intervention, the Witness fled to Dandayah and did not observe the RUF/AFRC retreating. The Witness lived in Dandayah with the Kamajors for one year.</p> <p>In February 1999, the Witness moved back to Makali which was controlled by the RUF. The Witness did not hear of any sexual or physical violence, unlawful killings or looting from his wife who was in Makeni after the retreat. There were free schools and the G5 protected civilians from harassment.</p> <p>In 2000, the Witness moved to Koidu to mine. He mined privately under a two-pile system. The Witness occasionally washed gravel for the RUF but was paid. The Witness saw no instances of forced mining.</p> <p>The Witness explains the good administration of Kono under Sesay in 2000, including free schools and effective investigation and punishment of soldiers.</p> <p>The Witness saw no instances of child soldiers of forced mining during the Indictment period.</p>	57, 68, 71	Counts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13		
315.	285	<p>The Witness was in Koidu during the Junta period and explains the tensions between the AFRC and RUF over command and control. The AFRC had more control.</p> <p>After the ECOMOG intervention, youths in Kono attacked and killed RUF/AFRC soldiers. Then Kamajors took control of Koidu. The Witness explains the atrocities that were committed by the Kamajors. The Witness fled to Tombudu and Kayima and then returned when the</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 55, 68,71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13	5 hours	Krio

		<p>RUF/AFRC came from Freetown and regained control of Koidu. The Witness saw no harassment, killing or physical or sexual violence until JPK and other senior men left for Kailahun. Operation Pay Yourself was conducted by ex-SLAs. The Witness fled to Guinea and returned to Kono in 1999 after the RUF re-gained control because he heard it was safe. The Witness explains the good administration of RUF in Kono. Civilians travelled freely with passes to protect them. The G5 operated and soldiers were investigated and punished for breaking RUF laws.</p> <p>The Witness gives evidence of free mining in Koidu under a 2-pile system.</p> <p>There were schools that were free to send your children to under the RUF. There were medical dispensaries and it was free to get treatment. Markets were open. There were pockets of undisciplined fighters but if civilians complained to the G5 and IDU, action would be taken against the fighters. The Witness is aware of a fighter being found guilty of rape and being executed on Sesay's orders.</p> <p>The Witness never saw any child soldiers under 15 years with weapons. Young children would stay with the commanders' wives and help them with domestic work.</p>				
316.	290	<p>The Witness was a low-ranking SLA during the war. He was in Freetown in 1997 when the coup against Kabbah's government took place. He explains that the SLA and the RUF maintained separate command structures in Freetown after the RUF was called to join the new government.</p>	<p>11, 13, 20, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 52, 59, 66, 75, 82</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14</p>	<p>2 days</p>	<p>Krio</p>

		<p>The Witness retreated from Freetown in February 1998. The Witness explains that a meeting was held in Makeni for the SLA soldiers only. During the meeting it was decided that the SLA would go to Krubola. The Witness can testify to the difficult relationship between the SLA and the RUF from this time and beyond. The Witness went to Krubola with SAJ Musa and then to Koidu where he stayed until the ECOMOG flushed the AFRC and RUF out.</p> <p>The Witness then went back to Krubola and stayed there during the rainy season. The Witness can testify to the discord between the SLA and the RUF after Bockarie arrested JPK in Kailahun on the basis that he was trying to escape with some diamonds. The Witness participated in the Fitti Fata attack on Koidu. He also participated in the attacks on Mongo Bendugu and the attacks on Kabala at the end of 1998. SAJ Musa's group, Superman's group and Gbudema's group were involved in those attacks.</p> <p>The Witness explains that Bockarie ordered Superman to go and arrest SAJ Musa in the north. SAJ Musa refused to surrender to Bockarie. SAJ Musa decided to go and recapture Freetown in order to restore the national army. There was no plan to go with the RUF to Freetown. The Witness moved with the SLA from Koinadugu to Freetown and was part of the men who entered Freetown on 6 January 1999. The Witness explains that there was no communication between the RUF and the SLA during the time the SLA moved in the direction of Freetown. SAJ Musa was killed in Benguema in late December 1998.</p> <p>Soon after, the RUF captured Makeni. The Witness heard that the RUF wanted to come and join them in Freetown</p>				
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22486

		<p>but the SLA didn't accept that. In Freetown, the SLA tried to negotiate with the government to restore the national army. The RUF didn't enter Freetown. The Witness explains that the RUF disarmed/looted the SLA at Waterloo. The Witness saw Sesay in Waterloo but he didn't stay very long.</p> <p>The Witness attended a meeting at Masanke Plantation in Waterloo during which the government discussed the restoration of the SLA. There were some UN observers there.</p>				
317.	292	<p>The Witness describes how Liberians committed many crimes in the early stages of the war. After the Liberians left, problems like rape were hardly ever heard of.</p> <p>After the Liberians were pushed out, civilians and fighters used to work but no force was used. In Giema, the Witness never saw anyone who was forced to work for anyone else. No one was forced to fish or hunt.</p> <p>When an area is captured, civilians used to be among soldiers in confrontation zones. People were screened distinguish civilians from combatants amongst those found in when the RUF took over an area.</p> <p>Small children (12-13 yrs) were at the rear. They were not allowed to involve themselves in fighting.</p> <p>The Witness went to Freetown during the AFRC government. After retreating from Freetown, the Witness returned to Kailahun District. On the retreat, no one was abducted. The Witness arrived at Kailahun town where</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 58, 68, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13	5 hrs	Krio

22487

		<p>some alleged Kamajors were being killed. The Witness present when the action was taking place; Sesay was not present. Bockarie was giving the orders.</p> <p>The Witness can give evidence of complaints against fighters in Kailahun Town. Complaints were investigated and justice done – punishment included flogging and minor works.</p> <p>The Witness was assigned to Tongo. A day or two a week people used to do government mining work. People were given what they needed to eat, food, cigarettes. When mining for the government, it is two-pile mining. People were given fair prices for diamonds.</p> <p>No pits were breaking at this time. The Witness did not hear of people being killed or shot in the pits in Tongo.</p> <p>Grown men used to go to the pits to guard the pits for the security of those working in them.</p>				
318.	303	<p>During the war, the Witness was a low-ranking SLA. The Witness explains that there were disputes between the RUF and the SLA in Freetown in 1997. Some junior officers in the RUF refused to follow the instructions from the SLA officers and vice versa.</p> <p>During the retreat from Freetown in February 1998, the Witness was part of the group which escorted JPK to Makeni. The Witness explains that everybody went in disarray after the ECOMOG intervention. Sesay went to Bo and he was wounded there.</p>	11, 13, 20, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 71	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2 and 13	1-2 days	Krio

		<p>In Makeni, the relationship between the SLA and the RUF got worse. The Witness explains that Sesay met JPK in a village outside Makeni. JPK decided to follow the RUF to Kailahun. SAJ Musa had already left to Kabala with some of his men. A few SLA, including the Witness, followed the RUF to Kailahun, as JPK had decided that it was a safe place to go.</p> <p>The Witness explains that there were civilians in the convoy from Makeni to Kono. They were either RUF family members or civilians who were afraid of the Kamajors and the ECOMOG and had decided to retreat with the RUF to Kailahun. During this time, the Witness was receiving instructions from Superman. Sesay was wounded and JPK was in distress so Superman assumed command.</p> <p>The Witness attended a meeting in Kailahun during which it was decided that JPK would stay in Buedu, the RUF headquarter. The Witness heard that, while he was there, JPK was accused of trying to escape with some diamonds. This appeared to be true so Bockarie confiscated the diamonds and sent JPK to Kangama. Later, JPK was harassed by some RUF officers.</p> <p>The Witness left Buedu and went to Kailahun.</p> <p>The Witness participated in an attack on Bewala during the rainy season in 1998. The Witness was receiving instructions from Bockarie to Sesay. Sesay was the field commander. The Witness heard that he had been sent to Pendembu as a punishment after having lost some diamonds in Liberia.</p>				
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		<p>In December 1998, the Witness was part of the attack on Gandorhun and later Kono. In Gandorhun, the Witness explains that Sesay told Akim Turay that they were to attack Kono. Sesay also talked to Akim Turay's men. He told them that it was not allowed to loot, rape, burn houses or harass civilians during the attack. The Witness went to Yellow Mosque and took part in the attack on Koquima. The Witness can testify that there were no children during the attack. In Koquima, the RUF met some civilians who had preferred to stay in the town rather than retreat with the RUF. Some of them told the Witness that the ECOMOG and the Kamajors killed some of their families.</p> <p>The Witness explains that there was no communication with SAJ Musa prior and after the attack on Kono. Communication with SAJ Musa's group was not allowed. The Witness was injured in Koquima and stayed there until the end of the war.</p> <p>The Witness was mining in Kono in 1999. There was a two-pile system.</p> <p>The Witness explains that there was a law against rape and any kind of harassment towards women.</p>				
319.	304	<p>The Witness met with the rebels in 1991 in Kailahun district, close to Manowa. He was moved to Pendembu by the rebels because it was not safe for the civilians to stay on this side of the Moa River. The Witness explains that a few young men decided to join the RUF after the rebels explained to them the RUF ideology. They were between 20 and 30 years old.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 58, 74	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13	4 hrs	English/ Krio

29990

	<p>The Witness joined the RUF and was trained for a month. The training consisted in learning about the RUF ideology and in learning how to maneuver and defend oneself in case of an enemy attack. He joined one of the RUF's investigative units.</p> <p>The Witness explains that he was involved in interviewing recruits at the Bunumbu base who confirmed that the training was difficult but they were treated well.</p> <p>One of the Witness's tasks was to take care of the civilians who were brought from the frontline because it was not safe for them to stay there. The Witness would try to relocate them in safe places. The civilians would usually stay with some relatives but in the cases where the civilians had no relatives in the district, they would be taken care of by someone who would accept to provide food and accommodation to them in return for some assistance in doing domestic work for instance.</p> <p>The Witness explains that passes were issued to the civilians to allow them to travel from a place to another in the Kailahun district before the Lomé Accord was signed and in 1998. The passes were used to prevent enemies from entering the RUF area and to make sure that the civilians were traveling safely. The civilians used to go to the Guinean and the Liberian borders to do business. They would get items at the border and resell them inside the district.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the way the civilians were organising themselves in order that there was always enough food and medicines. There was some sort of</p>				
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	<p>communal labour and the War Council used to discuss civilian matters such as the brushing up of some roads or the transportation of some items, including drugs, from the border to the different towns in the district. The G5 usually went to the border with the civilians. No one was forced to work.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the reporting system in Kailahun district. The reports were sent to Bockarie and not to Sesay.</p> <p>The Witness was living in Buedu from 1995 to 1999. The Witness heard of the dispute between Sesay and Bockarie over some lost diamonds and explains that Bockarie and Sesay kept distance from each other after this incident. Sesay was taking care of the brigade in Pendembu.</p> <p>The Witness can testify to the death of Dr. Kamara in Buedu. He saw his body in front of the hospital in Buedu.</p> <p>The Witness explains that the women who had lost their husband at the frontline needed protection and someone who could provide food for her. Some of them negotiated to stay with the commander who brought them back from the frontline. The commanders became some sort of caretaker for those women. If they were not treated well, they had the possibility to complain to the JSU or any other civilian authority. The Witness never received any reports of forced marriage.</p> <p>The Witness explains that there were some community farms in Kailahun district in addition to the private farms. Both the civilians and the soldiers were farming. No one</p>				
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		was forced to farm.				
320.	305	The Witness can testify to the relationship between the fighters and the civilians in Kono in 1997 and onwards. The fighters used to help civilians search for food. The Witness knows some women who married or living with ex-RUF fighters but they are still with them now and are happy. There was a Joint Security Unit who used to investigate complaints from the civilians and if the person was found guilty, it would recommend punishment. Sesay came to Kono in early-mid 2000. There were free RUF schools and hospitals. The markets were open and trade was going on in 2000-2001. People were coming and going freely from Kono	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 55	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 7, 8 and 9	3 hrs	Mende
321.	307	<p>The Witness was in Koidu in 1997, mining. The Witness explains that the Kamajors were harassing the civilians in Koidu and were burning the houses of the civilians who they suspected of being friendly with the AFRC/RUF rebels.</p> <p>The Witness and his family joined the convoy of civilians and fighters during the retreat from Freetown to Kailahun after the ECOMOG intervention in 1998. The civilians in Koidu joined the convoy because they were afraid of the ECOMOG. They joined willingly and were not captured. The Witness didn't see any fighters loot or burn the town when they entered the Koidu town.</p> <p>In Kailahun, the civilians in the convoy were gathered and explained that it was safer for them to go and seek refuge in some villages in the bush rather than staying in Kailahun town.</p>	36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 71, 74, 80	Counts 1-14 but particularly Counts 1, 2, 13 and 14	1 day	Krio

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	<p>The Witness went to Buedu and stayed at a friend's house. His friend helped him to start farming. The Witness was never forced to join the RUF and train. The Witness can testify to the good relationship between the fighters and the civilians in Kailahun district.</p> <p>The Witness returned to Koidu after the RUF re-captured the town in December 1998. He heard that his house was burnt by the Kamajors in his absence.</p> <p>A few months after Koidu was re-captured, when the place was safe enough, mining started again. No one was forced to mine where the Witness was mining, around Bandafayeh and Beko. Kennedy was in charge of the mining by then. Kennedy was reporting to Bockarie.</p> <p>The Witness was part of the mining unit under the command of Kennedy and explains that all the reports regarding mining in Kono were sent to Bockarie. In addition, all the diamonds were brought to Bockarie in Buedu by some of the members of the unit. The mining unit had a radio through which Kennedy and Bockarie were communicating. The Witness never heard Kennedy speak to Sesay about diamonds and mining.</p> <p>After Bockarie left, the Witness went to Kabala and stayed there 5 months. When the Witness came back, the system of mining in Kono was changed. When Sesay became overall commander, he introduced the two-pile system in Kono. Mining became more civilised. The workers were able to bring complaints to Sesay. Kennedy was replaced by Peleto after being found guilty of misplacing some</p>				
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		diamonds. Peleto was then replaced by Major Alpha because he was threatening some civilians. Mining in Kono in 2000 was not forced.				
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**ANNEX B**

**Chart indicating for each paragraph of the Corrected Amended Consolidated Indictment, the testimonial and documentary evidence on which the Defence intends to rely to defend the Accused Sesay against the allegations contained therein**

**In compliance with Order 1(f) of the Scheduling Order  
Concerning the Preparation and the Commencement of the Defence Case**

<b>Indictment paragraph number</b>	<b>Summary of Indictment paragraph</b>	<b>Testimonial evidence (DIS)</b>	<b>Documentary evidence (DIS Exh)</b>
1.	Details relating to Sesay's date and place of birth		
2.	Details relating to Kallon's date and place of birth		
3.	Details relating to Gbao's date and place of birth		
4.	Gbao's status as a policeman		
5.	At all times relevant to the Indictment, a state of armed conflict existed and involved RUF, CDF and AFRC		
6.	A nexus existed for purposes of Common Article 3		
7.	The RUF led by Sankoh was founded in Libya and began operating in Sierra Leone in 1991. It		

27497

	was also known as the 'RUF', 'rebels' and 'People's Army'		
8.	Composition of CDF which fought against RUF and AFRC		
9.	Abidjan Accord was signed on 30/11/1996. Following this, hostilities continued		
10.	AFRC coup occurred on 25/05/1997; it led by J.P. Koroma. The AFRC were also referred to as 'Junta', 'rebels', 'soldiers', 'SLA, 'ex-SLA' and 'People's Army.		
11.	The AFRC asked the RUF to join and they then acted jointly	004, 011, 012, 018, 025, 062, 064, 065, 070, 085, 112, 119, 126, 127, 131, 135, 138, 139, 140, 142, 146, 152, 153, 155, 156, 157, 159, 161, 165, 168, 173, 180, 181, 183, 188, 214, 215, 216, 220, 227, 256, 258, 259, 261, 262, 269, 270, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 281, 286, 290, 303, 322	
12.	The Supreme Council was created and was executive and legislative authority within the Junta.	062, 126, 131, 155, 156	
13.	ECOMOG intervention ousted the junta. On 14/02/1998, President	004, 011, 012, 018, 025, 062, 064, 065, 070, 085, 112, 119, 126, 127, 131, 135,	

	Kabbah returned to power. The RUF and AFRC alliance continued.	138, 139, 140, 142, 146, 152, 153, 155, 156, 157, 159, 161, 165, 168, 173, 180, 181, 183, 188, 214, 215, 216, 220, 256, 258, 259, 261, 262, 269, 270, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 281, 286, 290, 303, 322	
14.	The Lomé Accord was signed on 07/07/1999. Hostilities continued.		
15.	Sesay, Kallon and Gbao and all members of all factions were required to abide by IHL.		
16.	All offences contained in the Indictment were committed in Sierra Leone after 30/11/1996.		
17.	All acts or omissions charged as Crimes Against Humanity (CAH) were part of a widespread and systematic attack.	062, 131, 155, 156, 157, 161, 281	
18.	The words 'civilian' or 'civilian population' refer to those who took no active part or were no longer taking an active part in hostilities.		
19.	Paras 1-18 are incorporated by reference.		

20.	Sesay was senior officer and commander in the RUF, junta and AFRC/RUF	004, 012, 018, 025, 062, 064, 065, 070, 085, 112, 119, 126, 127, 131, 135, 138, 139, 140, 142, 146, 152, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 165, 168, 173, 180, 181, 183, 188, 214, 215, 220, 256, 258, 259, 261, 262, 269, 270, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 281, 286, 290, 303, 322	
21.	From early 1993 – early 1997 Sesay was an RUF Area Commander. From April 1997 – Dec 1999 Sesay was the RUF Battlegroup Commander (BGC) under Bockarie, Sankoh and JPK.	062, 085, 095, 097, 109, 111, 120, 126, 131, 142, 144, 145, 149, 155, 156, 157, 161, 174, 175, 180, 185, 186, 188, 275, 281, 299	
22.	During junta government, Sesay was a member of the governing body From early 2000 - August 2000, Sesay was Battlefield Commander (BFC) under Sankoh and JPK.	018, 024, 062, 131, 155, 161, 174, 180, 275, 281	
23.	From May 2000 – March 2003, Sesay directed all RUF activities by order of Sankoh.	001, 002, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 011, 017, 018, 020, 021, 024, 025, 026, 031, 038, 062, 065, 084, 085, 087, 095, 097, 101, 108, 111, 112, 121, 126, 131, 132, 135, 136, 138, 142, 143, 144, 146, 151, 152, 161, 165, 168, 173, 174, 175, 176, 180, 183, 185, 186, 188, 214, 216, 219, 220, 248, 249, 256, 258, 259, 260, 265, 269, 272, 273, 275, 281, 283, 290, 310, 311, 312, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318	

24.	Kallon was a senior officer and commander in the RUF, junta and AFRC/RUF		
25.	From May 1996- April 1998, Kallon was Deputy Area Commander. From April 1998 – Dec 1999, Kallon was the Battlefield Inspector under the BGC, BFC, Sankoh and JPK	062, 161	
26.	Kallon was a member of the junta governing regime.		
27.	In early 2000, Kallon became the BGC under Sesay, JPK and Sankoh.	062, 161	
28.	In June 2001, Kallon became the BFC under Sankoh, Sesay and JPK.	062, 161	
29.	Gbao was a senior officer and commander in RUF and AFRC/RUF		
30.	Gbao joined the RUF in 1991 in Liberia. Prior to AFRC coup Gbao was the IDU commander in charge of all security units	283	
31.	From November 1996 – mid 1998, Gbao was the senior RUF	062, 161	

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	<p>commander in control of Kailahun town.</p> <p>Between November 1996 and April 1997, Gbao was under the BGC, BFC and the Leader (Sankoh).</p> <p>From April 1997 to mid 1998, Gbao was under BFC, Sankoh and JPK</p>		
32.	<p>From mid 1998 – January 2002, Gbao was overall security commander in command of all intelligence and security units under Sankoh and JPK</p>	062, 161	
33.	<p>Between March 1999 and January 2002, Gbao was the joint commander of AFRC/RUF forces in the Makeni area under RUF BFC, the Leader Sankoh and JPK</p>	062, 161	
34.	<p>Sesay, Kallon and Gbao individually or in concert with each other, JPK, Sankoh, Bockarie, Gullit, 55 and others superiors in AFRC/ RUF exercised authority, command and control over all subordinate members of the RUF, Junta and AFRC/RUF forces</p>	<p>001, 002, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 011, 012, 017, 018, 020, 021, 024, 025, 026, 031, 034, 038, 051, 062, 063, 064, 065, 070, 084, 085, 086, 087, 092, 095, 097, 098, 101, 103, 106, 108, 109, 111, 112, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 125, 126, 127, 129, 131, 132, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 151, 152, 153, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 161, 163, 165, 168, 171, 173, 174, 175, 176, 180, 181, 183, 185, 186, 188, 210, 214, 215, 216, 220, 227, 248, 249, 256, 258,</p>	71, 72, 77, 84, 92, 93, 386

29502

		259, 260, 261, 262, 265, 266, 269, 270, 272, 273, 275, 276, 277, 281, 283, 290, 299, 303, 310, 311, 312, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 322	
35.	At all times relevant, Sesay, Kallon and Gbao through the RUF acted in concert with Taylor.	062, 126, 131, 155	
36.	The RUF including Sesay, Kallon and Gbao as well as the AFRC including Gullit, Bazzy and 55 shared a common plan, purpose or design (JCE) to take any actions necessary to gain and exercise political power and control over Sierra Leone in particular diamond mining areas. These diamonds were to be provided to people outside Sierra Leone in return for assistance in carrying out the JCE.	001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 098, 099, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177,	001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 098, 099, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137,

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37.	The JCE included gaining and exercising control over population of SL in order to prevent or minimise resistance to geographic control and to use members of the population to provide support to members of the JCE. Crimes alleged were within JCE or a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the JCE.	001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 097, 098, 099, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168,	001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 098, 099, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131,

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38.	Sesay, Kallon and Gbao are individually criminally responsible for crimes which they planned, ordered, instigated, committed or whose planning, preparation and execution, they aided and abetted and for crimes which are within the JCE or which were reasonably foreseeable as a consequences of the JCE.	001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 097, 098, 099, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158. 159, 160,	001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 098, 099, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125,

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39.	Sesay, Kallon and Gbao are liable under the theory of superior responsibility	001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 097, 098, 099, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152,	001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 097, 098, 099, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119,

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40.	Paras 19-39 are incorporated.		
41.	The RUF and AFRC acting subordinate to or in concert with Sesay, Kallon and Gbao conducted armed attacks throughout Sierra Leone including Bo, Kenema, Koinadugu, Bombali, Kailahun, Port Loko and the Western Area. Targets included civilians and humanitarian assistance personnel and peacekeepers.	001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 097, 098, 099, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128,	001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 098, 099, 100, 101,

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42.	Attacks were primarily to terrorise but also to punish civilians for failing to provide sufficient support to AFRC/RUF or for providing support to the Kabbah government. This included unlawful killing, physical violence, sexual violence, abductions and looting and destroying of property.	001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 097, 098, 099, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120,	001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094,

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43.	As part of the campaign of terror and punishment, the AFRC/RUF captured and abducted members of the civilian population. Captured women were raped and used as sex slaves and forced labour. Many boys and girls were given combat training and used in active fighting. People were mutilated by amputation or by carving AFRC/ RUF in their bodies.	001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 097, 098, 099, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112,	001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088,

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27876

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	<b>Terrorising the civilian population and collective punishments</b>		
44.	The AFRC/RUF subordinate to or acting in concert with Sesay, Kallon and Gbao carried out crimes in paras 45-82 (Countts 3-14) as part of a campaign to terrorise the civilian population and did so. Crimes were also committed to punish the civilian population for supporting Kabbah's government or failing to provide support to AFRC/RUF.	001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080,	001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058 059, 060, 061, 062,

29877

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29578

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	<b>Unlawful killings: murder (CAH), extermination (CAH) and violence to life (WC)</b>		
45.	Unlawful killings included:		009, 018, 035, 039, 177, 375, 380
46.	Bo: 1-30 June 1997	131, 155, 156, 157, 321	
47.	Kenema: 25 May 1997- 19 Feb 1998	052, 054, 083, 084, 095, 098, 122, 124,	

		131, 136, 138, 144, 154, 157, 261, 262, 272, 281, 291, 293, 295	
48.	Kono: 14 Feb 1998 – 30 June 1998	062, 064, 095, 112, 118, 126, 131, 156, 161, 163, 176, 214, 220, 258, 269, 272, 277, 283, 322	
49.	Kailahun: 14 Feb 1998 – 30 June 1998	070, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 080, 086, 087, 095, 101, 114, 120, 127, 129, 130, 131, 133, 143, 144, 145, 147, 154, 155, 157, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 183, 188, 224, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 233, 251, 253, 258, 262, 264, 272, 279, 281, 292, 299	
50.	Koinadugu: 14 Feb 1998 – 30 Sept 1998	126, 131, 147, 148, 272	
51.	Bombali: 1 May 1998 – 30 Nov 1998	131, 126, 227, 272	
52.	Freetown & Western Area: 6 Jan 1999 – 28 Feb 1999	126, 131, 155, 157, 161, 220, 227, 258, 272, 275, 281, 290, 322	
53.	Port Loko: Feb 1999	126, 131, 161, 220, 227	
	<b>Sexual violence: Rape (CAH), Sexual Slavery (CAH), other inhumane act (CAH) and outrages against personal dignity (WC)</b>		
54.	Widespread sexual violence committed against women and girls. Acts of sexual violence included:	148	039, 044, 211, 265
55.	Kono: 14 Feb 1998 – 30 June 1998	062, 064, 088, 089, 112, 118, 126, 131, 156, 161, 163, 183, 195, 203, 214, 200, 220, 231, 247, 258, 269, 270, 271, 272,	

0656

		275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 282, 283, 285, 286 305, 322	
56.	Koinadugu: 14 Feb 1998- 30 Sept 1998	126, 131, 147, 195	
57.	Bombali: 1 May 1998 – 30 Nov 1998	038, 126, 131, 140, 195, 227, 280	
58.	Kailahun: all times relevant (30 Nov 1996 – 15 Sept 2000)	053, 056, 070, 076, 084, 085, 104, 125, 127, 128, 131, 134, 145, 146, 147, 149, 154, 155, 157, 160, 161, 162, 164, 175, 176, 179, 181, 183, 187, 188, 189, 191, 194, 195, 196, 212, 227, 228, 229, 230, 233, 234, 236, 237, 241, 251, 252, 258, 261, 262, 264, 272, 273, 277, 278, 279, 281, 283, 292, 296, 300, 301, 302, 304, 309, 319, 320	
59.	Freetown & Western Area: 6 Jan 1999 – 28 Feb 1999	126, 131, 155, 157, 161, 195, 220, 227, 258, 272, 275, 281, 290, 322	
60.	Port Loko: Feb 1999	126, 131, 161, 195, 220, 227	
	<b>Physical violence: violence to life in part. mutilation (WC) and other inhumane acts (CAH)</b>		
61.	Widespread physical violence including mutilation against civilians. Acts of physical violence included		039
62.	Kono: 14 Feb 1998 – 30 June 1998	062, 112, 118, 126, 131, 156, 161, 163, 214, 220, 258, 269, 286, 283, 322	

63.	Kenema: 25 May 1997 – 19 Feb 1998	052, 083, 097, 098, 131, 262, 278	
64.	Koinadugu: 14 Feb 1998- 30 Sept 1998	126, 131, 147	
65.	Bombali: 1 May 1998 – 30 Nov 1998	126, 131, 227	
66.	Freetown & Western Area: 6 Jan 1999 – 28 Feb 1999	126, 131, 155, 157, 161, 220, 227, 258, 275, 281, 290, 322	
67.	Port Loko: Feb 1999	126, 131, 161, 220, 227	
	<b>Use of child soldiers: conscripting or enlisting children under 15 yrs into armed forces or using them to participate actively in hostilities (OSV)</b>		
68.	Throughout Sierra Leone: 30 Nov 1996 – 15 Sept 2000	004, 026, 027, 038, 052, 054, 062, 063, 064, 065, 068, 069, 071, 073, 074, 076, 078, 082, 084, 089, 092, 093, 097, 099, 101, 102, 104, 111, 114, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 131, 134, 136, 137, 139, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 152, 153, 155, 157, 161, 162, 164, 174, 175, 176, 177, 180, 181, 184, 185, 186, 188, 194, 195, 196, 199, 203, 212, 219, 220, 228, 230, 235, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 245, 251, 252, 253, 254, 258, 260, 261, 262, 264, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 292, 293, 295, 297, 299,	075, 159, 180

29592

		301, 302, 306, 308, 309, 319, 320	
	<b>Abductions and forced labour: enslavement (CAH)</b>		
69.	At all times relevant to this indictment, widespread and large scale abductions of civilians and use of civilians as labour including domestic and diamond mining: included the following:		039, 055, 062, 249, 307, 312
70.	Kenema: 1 Aug 1997 – 31 Jan 1998	054, 069, 091, 096, 098, 124, 131, 144, 157, 161, 224, 250, 261, 262, 272, 273, 278, 281, 291, 293, 294, 295, 313	
71.	Kono: 14 Feb 1998 - January 2000	042, 059, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 070, 071, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 097, 098, 102, 105, 107, 108, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 126, 127, 131, 132, 138, 148, 156, 161, 163, 183, 184, 185, 188, 193, 199, 200, 201, 210, 214, 219, 220, 227, 242, 243, 245, 246, 247, 248, 250, 256, 260, 262, 263, 265, 269, 270, 271, 272, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 288, 303, 307, 322	
72.	Koinadugu: 14 Feb 1998 – 30 Sept 1998	126, 131, 147	
73.	Bombali: 1 May 1998 – 30 Nov	126, 131, 214, 227, 275	

56566

	1998		
74.	Kailahun: 30 Nov 1996 – 15 Sept 2000	062, 069, 070, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 079, 080, 082, 084, 085, 086, 095, 096, 099, 100, 101, 104, 113, 114, 116, 117, 120, 123, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 141, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 154, 155, 157, 159, 160, 161, 162, 164, 170, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 181, 183, 184, 186, 187, 188, 196, 203, 212, 222, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 240, 241, 248, 250, 251, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 261, 262, 272, 273, 278, 279, 281, 283, 292, 297, 300, 301, 302, 304, 306, 307, 309, 319, 320	
75.	Freetown & Western Area: 6 Jan 1999 – 28 Feb 1999	126, 131, 155, 161, 220, 227, 258, 272, 275, 281, 290, 322	
76.	Port Loko: Feb 1999	126, 131, 161, 220, 227	
	<b>Looting and burning: pillage (WC)</b>		
77.	At all times relevant, there was widespread unlawful taking and destruction by burning of civilian property. This included:		014, 015, 028, 033, 039, 149, 153, 233, 362, 370, 372, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380
78.	Bo: 1 – 30 June 1997		
79.	Koinadugu: 14 Feb 1998 – 30 Sept 1998	126, 131, 147, 161, 220, 227	

27594

80.	Kono: 14 Feb – 30 June 1998	062, 064, 106, 108, 112, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119, 126, 131, 133, 135, 142, 156, 161, 163, 183, 214, 220, 258, 270, 272, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 282, 286, 307, 322	
81.	Bombali: 1 May 1998 – 30 Nov 1998	043, 062, 064, 085, 113, 114, 116, 117, 126, 131, 132, 139, 142, 227, 269, 281	
82.	Freetown & Western Area: 6 Jan 1999 – 28 Feb 1999	113, 126, 131, 157, 161, 220, 227, 258, 272, 275, 290, 322	
	<b>Attacks on UNAMSIL personnel: intentionally directing attacks against peacekeeping mission (OSV), murder (CAH), violence to life (WC) and taking of hostages (WC).</b>		
83.	Bombali, Kailahun, Port Loko and Kono: 15 April 2000 – 15 Sept 2000	001, 002, 004, 005, 008, 011, 017, 018, 020, 021, 024, 025, 026, 031, 038, 051, 065, 084, 085, 087, 095, 097, 101, 108, 110, 111, 117, 112, 121, 126, 131, 132, 136, 138, 152, 158, 168, 173, 175, 176, 180, 183, 185, 186, 188, 214, 219, 220, 222, 242, 248, 249, 258, 260, 265, 269, 272, 273, 275, 281, 283, 306, 310, 311, 312	