



HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF SIERRA LEONE

37 Wellington Street
Freetown
Sierra Leone

Emails: hrcsl1@yahoo.com
info@humanrightssl.org
Website: www.humanrightssl.org

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF SIERRA LEONE COMPLAINT HRCSL NO 65- 09

Tribunal Decision on the 27th June 2011
Y.W.C.A New Hall, Brookfields, Freetown

Blamo Jesse Jackson and 234 others

COMPLAINANTS

AND

Ministry of Defence (MOD)
Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces (RSLAF)

RESPONDENTS

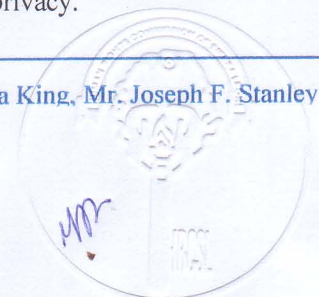
Before the Complaint Hearing Panel comprising:
Commissioner Yasmin Jusu- Sheriff (Chairing)
Commissioner Jamesina King
Commissioner Rev. Moses Khanu

Assisted by :
Editayo Pabs- Garnon Esq. for the Complainants
Magdalene Kioko for the Complainants
Col. Ibrahim Koroma for the Respondents

INTRODUCTION

1. In April 2009, the Human Rights Commission Sierra Leone received complaint from Private Blamo Jesse Jackson and 234 other ex-service men, alleging that since 2008 when they were discharged from service their human rights had been and were still being violated by the RSLAF/MOD over a period of time commencing in 2008. The details of the complaints are set out later in this decision but in substance involved allegations of discrimination, cruel and inhuman treatment and invasion of privacy.

Commissioners: Mr. Edward Sam, Ms. Yasmin Jusu-Sheriff, Rev. Moses B. Khanu, Mrs. Jamesina King, Mr. Joseph F. Stanley



2. Before approaching the HRCSL the Complainants sought redress from RSLAF and MOD over a period of time and also complained to various other national institutions such as the Office of the Ombudsman by whom they were referred to HRCSL.
3. The HRCSL as mandated by section 7(2) of the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone Act 2004 has the power to investigate any complaint brought to its attention and to report making appropriate recommendations.
4. When the complaints were first received, officials of the HRCSL and the Office of the Ombudsman facilitated a number of meetings between the two sides in an attempt to resolve the matter amicably by administrative means but were unsuccessful. Thereafter HRCSL formally admitted the complaints and commenced an investigation into whether the human rights of the Complainants were violated by MOD/RSLAF that has culminated in this public hearing and decision-the first ever by the HRCSL.

PROCEDURE

5. In April 2009 HRCSL investigators interviewed, completed a complaint form and took statement first from Private Blamo Jesse Jackson followed by 234 other ex-servicemen. In accordance with HRCSL Complaint Investigation and Enquiry Rules 2008 the complaints were taken through a preliminary assessment and found admissible for further investigation on the basis that from the initial information provided by the complainants it was possible that the human rights of the Complainants might have been violated and further investigation was warranted.
6. HRCSL took the time necessary to investigate this matter thoroughly given that the complainants and the issues are many and complex. MOD/RSLAF were given full details of the allegations and time to respond which, they eventually did in writing, denying that the rights of the Complainants were violated because all the complainants had received all that was due to them.
7. Investigators also sought information from institutions and persons that were alleged to have been involved in the discharge process such as NASSIT, IMATT, the Accountant General's department and the country's only Consultant Psychiatrist, Dr. E. A. Nahim.
8. At the end of the investigations HRCSL requested parties attend a Conciliation Meeting under Rule 22 of the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone (Complaints, Investigations and Inquiries) Rules 2008 but RSLAF/MOD declined the invitation. The investigation report was then referred to commissioners who, under Rule 23(4)(b) considered the investigation report and elected 'to conduct a full factual hearing of the complaint in which case arrangements shall be made to hear the parties and their witnesses on oath or affirmation and questions put to them;'.

9. Public Hearings of complaints are governed by Rules 32-41 of the Human Rights Commission of the Complaints, Investigations and Inquiries Rules 2008 which make clear that decisions of the Tribunal are to be made on a balance of probability.

THE COMPLAINT

10. In April 2009 Private Blamo Jesse Jackson and 234 other ex-servicemen (Full list in Annex 3) filed a complaint against RSLAF/MOD alleging violation of their human rights.

11. The details of the allegations by the Complainants are as follows:

- a. The Complainants were recruited into the RSLAF on various dates and served for periods ranging between 3 years and 40 years up to 2008. During their service with the RSLAF the complainants were involved in active combat duties of various kinds during the civil war in Sierra Leone (1991-2002)
- b. In 2008 they were discharged from the RSLAF as “Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced”
- c. The nomenclature “Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced” used to discharged each of them from the RSLAF on various dates in 2008 has had a devastating and stigmatizing effect on their lives and has frustrated their efforts to secure employment.
- d. That this description of each of them is false.
- e. That most of them were initially classified by RSLAF as being in the ‘Wounded In Action’ (WIA) category but later were transferred without explanation to ‘Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced’ a new and previously unknown category and hence got less benefits than those discharged as WIA.
- f. That unlike other service men who were demobilized in other categories they did not receive the promised one year salary, housing, transport and training grants from the RSLAF.
- g. They further alleged that even the reduced benefits package paid to them was not calculated accurately and therefore they were not paid the correct amounts due for the number of years spent in service.
- h. That the complainants were forced by RSLAF/MOD, without any reason being given, to undertake medical examinations that violated their right to privacy. No explanation was ever given for such examinations. The complainants were

thereafter categorized as 'Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced', and believed they had been "set up" by RSLAF and MOD.

- i. That the complainants felt disowned and abandoned by their former employers considering the type of service and sacrifice they have rendered to their country. The amount paid by the RSLAF/MOD was very small and insufficient to enable the complainants restart civilian life after leaving the military.
- j. The RSLAF let the complainants down by failing to explain the details of their discharge package to them properly or at all.
- k. The Complainants were discriminated against by the RSLAF/MOD by being paid benefits far less than those paid to colleagues who were demobilized as "Wounded In Action".
- l. The complainants were categorized as "Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced" because they refused demands to bribe RSLAF/MOD Officials to put them on the 'First and Second schedule of Wounded In Action (WIA)'.

12. The Complainants alleged that their human rights /freedoms were violated by:

- a. Denial of protection from discrimination contrary to Section 27 of the Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1991 and Article 26 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR);
- b. Denial of protection from inhuman treatment contrary to Section 20 of the Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1991 and article 7 of the ICCPR; and,
- c. Violation of their privacy, person, home and other property contrary to Section 22 of the Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1991 and article 17 of the ICCPR.

FINDINGS AS TO THE FACTS

13. With regard to Complainants' allegations in paragraph 11(a) and (b) the parties all agreed that the Complainants were employees of RSLAF and discharged on various dates as shown in their discharge books. RSLAF/MOD has confirmed that all the Complainants except two (2) have been discharged from the RSLAF and are no longer employed by the RSLAF/MOD. The identity of these last two personnel as well as the location and authenticity of their Discharge books are still being verified but will not be significant to the outcome of the overall complaint.

14. In respect of allegation (c) the tribunal finds that it is true that the Complainants were discharged under the category "Chronically Ill and Mentally imbalanced" which, at the time of its application was a new category in classifying personnel for discharge from the military. The consequences of this categorization

on the lives of the Complainants will be addressed in full under FINDINGS IN RELATION TO THE RIGHTS OF THE COMPLAINANTS.

15. The tribunal finds that the Complainants' allegation under sub paragraph (d) that they were falsely classified as 'Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced' is true for the majority of the Complainants. According to RSLAF/MOD medical examination reports 132 of them suffered wounds from gun shots and bomb fragments while another 8 Complainants suffered injuries as a result of road accidents during military operations. 31 others were discharged for other illnesses. None of these personnel were reported to have had any mental impairment or illness. Only 47 were reported as mentally ill and another 12 Complainants who are reported to have suffered mental illness as well as gun shots/bomb fragment wounds, a total of 59 out of a total of 235 Complainants to HRCSL.
16. In respect of allegations (e) and (f) the Tribunal finds that the Complainants were initially categorized as Wounded in Action (WIA) and later re-classified as Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced. (see Exhibits HRCSL 30 and HRCSL 34).
17. The Tribunal does not find allegation (g) on correctness of the benefit calculations and allegation (h) on forced medical examinations proved
18. The issues raised in sub paragraphs (i),(j) and (k) are dealt with in detail later in this decision.
19. The allegation in subparagraph (l) that the Complainants were asked to pay bribes in order to be classified as Wounded in Action (WIA) is not proved.

FINDINGS ON THE APPLICABLE HUMAN RIGHTS

20. In the Complaint filed with the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone the Complainants alleged that their rights under the Constitution of Sierra Leone 1991 and various international instruments to which Sierra Leone is a party have been violated. These assertions will now be considered in detail.
(a). Denial of the protection against discrimination contrary to section 27 of the Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1991 and Article 26 of ICCPR
21. Section 27 (1) of the 1991 Constitution states that "*No law shall make provision which is discriminatory either of itself or its effects.*" Sub section 27 (2) denotes that no person shall be treated in a discriminatory manner by any person acting by virtue of any law or in the performance of the functions of any public office or any public authority.

22. Discrimination results when like cases are not treated in like manner or where the differences between the cases are not sufficient to justify different treatment. To be discriminatory the differential treatment should be less favorable and affect the person(s) adversely.
23. In determining whether the Complainants were discriminated against this Tribunal asked itself a number of questions: Were the Complainants treated differently from persons similarly placed or whose material circumstances or situation are similar to their own? What was the basis of such difference or on what grounds were the Complainants treated differently? In comparison to which other person(s) or group were they so treated differently? Was that group or person(s) really in a situation analogous to that of the Complainants? Did that treatment amount to discrimination under the law? Did that treatment affect the Complainants adversely? Lastly, if the Complainants were discriminated against, was it for an objectively justifiable cause?

Were the Complainants treated less favourably in Comparison to persons whose material circumstances or situation is similar to their own?

24. The Complainants say that they were discriminated against by and as a consequence of being categorized as ‘Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced.’ Due to this classification/categorization the Complainants received less discharge benefits in comparison to their colleagues who were classified as ‘Wounded in Action Schedules 1 and 2 (WIA1&2)’. The comparator group is therefore the WIA1 & 2.
25. The next question to answer is whether the identified comparator groups –WIA1&2- were in an analogous situation with the Complainants. Were their material circumstances similar to or same as those of the complainants?
26. In this case there is no contention that the Complainants were in an analogous situation with those classified as WIA. Several witnesses reiterated the point that the only reason for the complainants not receiving the same benefits package as the WIA1&2 was that they did not register in time for that package. The RSLAF/MOD have insisted that the Complainants were only categorized as ‘Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced’ for *administrative reasons* (RW4).
27. Exhibit HRCSL 30 is further testimony that the Complainants were originally and correctly categorized as Wounded in Action. The Exhibit on which all the names of all complainants are listed is captioned “Medical Board Observation: WIA Schedule 3.” The schedule captures information regarding the medical reasons as to why those listed therein were discharged from the military including the wounds and injuries they sustained, the level of disability and any other medical condition they might have. In addition RW4 Lt. Col. Dr Foday Sahr in his evidence confirmed that the Complainants were classified as

WIA by the medical boards. The Minister of Defence in response to him being shown Exhibit HRCSL 30 said *“If this document had been presented to me I would have agreed that they were WIAs but I would have asked, why did they not come forward?”* .

- Documentary evidence was adduced before the tribunal by CW8 shows that 132 of the Complainants suffered physical injuries as a result of gun shots or bomb fragments; according to Exhibit 19, thirty one(31) complainants had ‘other illnesses.’ 8 were injured in road accidents during military operations (Exhibits 20 & 22).
- From Exhibits HRCSL 18 and 23 we learn that 12 complainants suffered both gunshot or bomb fragment injuries as well as mental illness.
- Exhibit HRCSL 17a and 17b show that 47 Complainants that suffered mental illness.

28. The above evidence is corroborated by Exhibit HRCSL 30, “Observations of Medical Board, WIA Schedule3” and the testimonies of RW4 and RW8 as well as by CW5 who said that he knew the men classified as WIA and they were in the same condition as those reclassified as ‘Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced’.

29. The tribunal therefore, after considering all the evidence received, finds that the Complainants were in an analogous situation with the identified comparator group (WIA1&2).

On what basis were they treated less favourably and does it amount to discrimination under the law?

30. The Respondents’ answer to this question is simple and straight forward: The complainants were treated differently from the WIA because they did not come forward on time. The Respondent’s Legal Representative then submitted that however the Complainants were not discriminated against because under section 27(3) of the Constitution of Sierra Leone one can only be discriminated on the specified grounds of ‘race, tribe, sex, place of origin, political opinions, colour or creed’. Failing to come forward on time for discharge is clearly not among the grounds so specified in section 27(3) the 1991 Constitution

31. In response the Complainants’ Representative drew the attention of the Tribunal to section 1 of the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone Act 2004 that mandates the Commission to promote and protect human rights “including those found in treaties or conventions that Sierra Leone has signed or ratified” and drew attention to the provisions of Article 26 of the International Covenant on Civil and

Political Rights (ICCPR) and related jurisprudence by the UN Human Rights Committee and other jurisdictions.

32. Articles 26 of the (ICCPR), to which Sierra Leone is a party, provides:

“All persons are equal before the law and re entitled without discrimination to the equal protection of the Law. In this respect, the law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, property, birth or other status (emphasis supplied.)”

It was argued the Complainants human rights were violated because they were discriminated against on the basis of “Other Status” as provided in Article 26 of ICCPR.

33. Discrimination on the ground of “other status” has been interpreted by the U.N. Human Rights Committee (the ICCPR treaty body) in *Vos v Netherlands (Communication No. 218/1986)* to mean treating groups of people or a category of people differently in comparison to others whose material circumstances are similar to theirs.

34. It was submitted that because the Complainants were classified as ‘Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced’ they failed to receive the same discharge package as those classified as WIA. They felt that they were not treated fairly having regard to the service they had rendered the nation. This view was further corroborated by the Complainants’ testimonies in which one of them testified that as a result of the treatment they felt that “the whole of Salone was against them” (CW6).

35. This Tribunal finds the Complainants were discriminated against on the basis of “Other Status” when they were treated differently from the WIA1&2 a group whose material circumstances were similar or indeed exactly the same as their own. The tribunal also finds that it is entitled to hold that the Complainants were discriminated against in violation of their rights contrary to Article 26 of the ICCPR even if such discrimination is not strictly contrary to section 27 of the Sierra Leone Constitution.

36. This finding of law is further supported by the provisions of Chapter II of the Constitution of Sierra Leone that sets out the Fundamental Principles of State Policy. Of particular note is Section 8 (3)(a) which provides:

The State shall direct its policy towards ensuring

(a) every citizen, without discrimination on any grounds whatsoever, shall have the opportunity for securing adequate means of livelihood as well as adequate opportunities to secure employment; (emphasis supplied.)

37. When Article 26 of the ICCPR is read with section 8(3) of the 1991 Constitution it become clear that the State of Sierra Leone cannot permit discrimination in awarding end of service benefits on the basis of *any grounds whatsoever* (which is what article 26 of the ICCPR calls “Other Status”)- in this case on the ground of being late to come forward and therefore being re-categorized as “Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced.”
38. From other jurisdictions it is clear that the term “other status” has been widely construed to include a wide range of classifications that may result in the unfair treatment of a class of people. For example the European Court of Human Rights when interpreting “Other Status” under article 14 of the European convention has construed it to cover discrimination on the basis of marital status [*Rasmussen v Denmark* (1984) 7 EHRR 371; *Lindsay v U.K* (1986) 9 EHRR 555], distinction between legitimate and illegitimate children [*Inze v Austria* (1987) 10 EHRR 394], holders of different planning permission [*Pine Valley v Ireland* (1991) 14 EHRR 319]’ and the types of landlord [*Larkos v Cyprus* (2000) 30 EHRR 597].
39. The tribunal therefore finds that the Complainants were less favourably treated in comparision to WIA1 &2. This treatment amounts to discrimination in law and in fact.

Did the Categorization as ‘Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced’ affect the Complainants adversely?

40. The tribunal finds from all the evidence adduced that the answer to this question is Yes because the Complainants received less benefits because they were categorized and paid off as ‘Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced’ rather than WIA1&2.
41. The Complainants Representative in his submissions used the specific example of CW5 Kadiatu Kabia as a case study to demonstrate how the administrative decision to categorize the Complainants as Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced has affected them adversely.
42. “Her testimony is of particular relevance because it covers a multitude of issues in the treatment meted out to the complainants. Her evidence is particularly harrowing for various reasons. From her oral evidence and her statement she apparently enlisted in the army in 1993. She fought through out the war and was injured by a grenade blast in about 2000. When the army was recalled to Kabatha in 2002 she was issued with a new number and could not continue with the old number that she had enlisted with. This might appear to be a simple issue but the repercussions of that act of issuing her with a new number had the singular and monumental effect of completely wiping out 10 years of service to the RSLAF with the result that when she was discharged she was deemed as not entitled to a pension. Thus she was only given the sum of Le 1,786,158.00 by the army and the Ministry of Defense. At today’s exchange rates it is only about \$450.00. This is what she was supposedly entitled to after close to 20 (Twenty) years of dedicated service to the military. The ten years she had served were summarily slashed from her

record of service. Even the vain hope she had of a WIA pension was taken away from her because of this “*administrative*” decision. To be entitled to a pension in the army she must have served a period of 10 years”

43. Exhibit HRCSL 34 clearly demonstrates that the categorization of the Complainants made them receive less benefits than those categorized as WIA. Exhibit HRCSL 34 titled “WIA Restructuring Packages” shows that those in WIA1 and WIA2 received an average of 12 million Leones whereas the Complainants received far less. A good example is CW5 who received Le1,786,158.00.
44. Evidence adduced before this Tribunal further shows that because of their categorization, the Complainants missed out on the Enhanced Disability Pension as well which came into effect in late 2010 and early 2011. They do not qualify for the Enhanced Disability Pension because they were categorized as Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced and not as WIA. RW2 the IMATT Wing Commander Woodward informed the Tribunal that the Enhanced Disability Pension was meant for everyone discharged on medical grounds. He said: *‘This formula we expected to be used for discharge from the military for infirmity.’*
45. Exhibit HRCSL 37, (letter from the Accountant General to the Financial Secretary) confirms that it is because of their categorization that the Complainants missed the Enhanced Disability Pension. To quote: *“I want to reiterate the fact that the formula the committee came up with was meant for WIA military personnel only and not general disability.....According to the attached copy of the Cabinet Conclusion received from you I note that the caption indicated that therein covers all disability in favour of the RSLAF Service Personnel. This will have serious budgetary implications.”*

Were the Complainants discriminated against for an objectively justifiable cause?

46. The Respondents’ Representative and witnesses stated clearly that from 2006 they made repeated calls for those Wounded In Action to come forward and register but the Complainants did not respond in time. RSLAF needed to discharge those soldiers that were not medically fit for continued military service motivated by the fact that it was going through a restructuring process to become a force that is fit for a country in peace time and to reduce the number of serving soldiers from 18 500 men and women to 8500.
47. There is evidence that some Complainants did respond to the call to register as WIA in time but were turned away by the RSLAf authorities each time and asked to wait for the next opportunity (see CW2, CW3 & CW4). Indeed CW3 testified that he came forth with for WIA2 because he understood that if he did not undergo the medical examination to determine his fitness to serve in the army he would not receive his salary. CW3 exemplifies the vulnerability of the Complainant. Being illiterate, he could not read for himself and had to rely on information relayed by others. No explanation was given to him or the

others as to why he was not included amongst those in the WIA2 list even though he came forward in time. The tribunal finds this evidence credible and finds that a number of Complainants came forward on time but were still re-classified as “Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced”.

48. Other complainants gave various reasons for being late to register. Others because of distance and lack of funds were unable to various travel from far way locations throughout the country to report and register in time for WIA1 and WIA2. RW 5 confirmed this in his evidence that free Official transport that should have been made available was sometimes unavailable to move service men and women would have to Military Hospital No.34, Freetown. Others, because of their health conditions or the places where they were receiving treatment were unable to receive the information or come forward. It is not clear whether RSLAF communications on this issue specifically targeted spouses and close family members who would have been responsible for infirm, disturbed Complainants cut off from normal communication due to their physical or mental state.

RSALF/MOD had a responsibility and duty of care to their personnel particularly vulnerable ones such as the Complainants which the tribunal finds they failed to discharge. There is no doubt that some of the hesitation by some of the ex-service men to come forth was based on the fear (understandable in the circumstances) that they would be victims of retrenchment.

49. It is the view of this Tribunal that the question of whether or not the Complainants registered in time is irrelevant to their status, and categorization. Re-labeling someone as as ‘Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced’ because they did not register on time did not change their actual status of WIA or their entitlement to WIA benefits. A responsible and responsive state institutions such as RSLAF/MOD should have taken time to find out how many of the soldiers infact were Wounded In Action before carrying forward the discharge and payment exercise that has had such disastrous consequences for the Complainants. The Complainants are being made to suffer for the initial inefficiency of the RSALF/MOD and their advisors in dealing with this matter.
50. Further, it would be unacceptable that, as this categorization seems to suggest (and confirmed from responses got from senior military officers –RW4 and RW7) that RSLAF does not consider mental illness as legitimate consequence of being Wounded In Action. However RW 3 the IMATT medical doctor has confirmed that RSLAF/MOD was advised and has accepted as a matter of policy that mental trauma is recognized and accepted as a form of battle injury same as physical injury.
51. The Tribunal therefore finds that late registration by the Complainants is not an objectively justifiable cause for treating the Complainants less favourably than their colleagues who were classified as WIA.

52. Another important justification submitted by Representative for the Respondents for the adverse treatment of the complainants was lack of resources. The Complainants did not benefit from the special packages received by WIA1 and WIA2 that were funded 81.5% from DFID and 18.5%GOSL because according to the evidence of the Respondents, DFID funds were limited and ran out. The attitude of RSLAF/MOD from the oral and documentary evidence was that without DFID funds the restructuring package would not be available and the State of Sierra Leone was under no obligation to treat its own people equally.
53. This attitude is wrong. Regardless of the resource environment State institutions are bound to abide by the principle of Equality and Non discrimination this is clearly spelt out in section 8 of the Constitution 1991. Where resources are constrained it is incumbent on government officials to act with particular care in policy planning, design and implementation to ensure the best use of limited resources and to take decisions in line with the principles of State Policy set out in Part II of the Constitution. Even if Part II of the Constitution is not justiciable it is nonetheless binding on all state actors.

This is more so when decisions involves the welfare of persons who are vulnerable and whose ability to fend for themselves has been significantly diminished by physical or mental illness as a result of participation in the civil war. Indeed, the fact that the President and cabinet later on approved the Enhanced Disability Pension for WIA is further evidence that resources were not a bar to treating the Complainants in a similar manner to those found in WIA1&2 lists. There is no justification for continuing the initial discrimination to the Enhanced Disability pension and failure to provide the Complainants with the enhanced pension provision is a continuing violation of their rights.

54. The Representative of the Respondents submitted that because the end of service discharge benefits were supported by DFID (a one off support) those that benefitted – WIA1&2- received a gift from the UK government. He stated that a gift is not a right that the Complainants can claim they were entitled to.
55. It is the finding and view of this Tribunal that even if the DFID assistance was a gift (and not fulfillment of the international human right obligation to provide development assistance under ICESCR) this assistance once received should have been expended in line with the principles and standard enunciated in the 1991 Constitution and the international human rights treaties Sierra Leone has signed.
56. The Tribunal wants to reiterate that the obligation of the GOSL and therefore RSLAF and MOD to treat its staff and the public without discrimination is not dependent on DFID money just as the government's responsibility to educate its children is not dependent on donor assistance. It is incumbent upon the government once it takes upon itself the exercise of carrying out any of it function such as discharging the WIA to ensure that it does so without discrimination and on the basis of equality. Human rights obligations are the responsibility of the state. The state is its institutions and officials. When there are

human rights obligations to be met, they have to be met by those institutions and officials. RSLAF and MOD are institutions and officials of the State in Sierra Leone.

The responsibility to uphold human rights in Sierra Leone under the Constitution and the International Human Rights Treaties that Sierra Leone is a party to therefore rests on RSLAF and MOD as state institutions in equal measure as it would fall on the Ministry of Finance or the Sierra Leone Police or the President and cabinet. All government institutions and officials are responsible for meeting the human rights obligations that Sierra Leone voluntarily has chosen to be bound by. Those human rights obligations should inform the formulation of every government policy or planning of every government programme. It is the responsibility of all state institutions to embrace human rights based approaches to policy formulation and development planning. That is what it will take for Sierra Leone to be a genuine human rights state governed by the rule of law.

57. Human Rights protect the dignity of the human person so that they can live a life that affirms their humanity in self respect and belief in one's self-worth. This case is a serious indictment of RSLAF/MOD who under section 165(2) of Chapter XI of the Constitution of Sierra Leone have the constitutional obligation to "safeguard the people's achievements and protect this Constitution" under section 165(2). Read with section 5(2)(b) of the Constitution the responsibility of RSLAF and MOD to employ human rights based approaches when formulating and implementing policies and planning for programmes is underscored.
58. Section 5(b) reads: *The security, peace and welfare of the people of Sierra Leone shall be the primary responsibility of Government, and to this end it shall be the duty of the Armed Forces, the Police, Public Officers and all security agents to protect and safeguard the people of Sierra Leone;*
59. The RSLAF/MOD's duty to "protect this Constitution" includes protecting Chapter III of the Constitution that provides for the human rights that are an entitlement of each and every Sierra Leonean.
60. This tribunal finds the treatment that the Complainants received at the hands of RSLAF/ MOD officials is in breach of the RSLAF's constitutional obligations particularly when it is recalled that the Complainants are trained soldiers who even after leaving the army retain the ability to destabilize the State and society, and undermine the Constitution through violence.
61. The Tribunal, in consideration of the foregoing, finds that the Complainants were discriminated against contrary to Article 26 of the ICCPR and section 27 of the Constitution of Sierra Leone 1991.
- (b).** Denial of the Protection against Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment Contrary to Section 20 of the Constitution of Sierra Leone 1991 and the ICCPR.

62. Section 20 of the Constitution of Sierra Leone 1991 states that :

(1) No person shall be subject to any form of torture or any punishment or other treatment which is inhuman or degrading.

63. Article 7 of the ICCPR provides:

No one shall be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his consent to medical or scientific experimentation.

64. The Complainants alleged that they were subjected to Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading treatment in the process of pursuing their claims against RSLAF and MOD officials. The Complainants adduced evidence of ill treatment in the course of pursuing their claims lodged with senior officials in RSLAF. They spent nights hungry and cold unable to go home because they could not afford food or transport to go home. On one occasion they spent between 3 and 4 days at the Hockey Pitch at Wilberforce and no one talked to them. At some point there was a very heavy handed response by the RSLAF who called in armed men (police and the army) to contain the agitated ex-servicemen (CW6). In Exhibit HRCSL 18A – HRCSL 219-10 the Complainant narrates how frustrated he feels when he says that he was once arrested because he had began “behaving strangely” and was taken to Dr Nahim with the result that he was sent to the Kissy Mental Home and now he is not able to support himself or his family.

65. The complainants in their evidence said they feel ashamed and their sense of personal honour was violated by the treatment they received and the life they continue to live after their discharge from the military. They perceive themselves as having been treated lesser than ordinary human being would be treated. CW5 told the Tribunal “I am ashamed of the treatment we received at the hands of RSLAF. I left without benefits.”

66. It was submitted by Representative of the Respondents that no evidence was adduced to prove that the Complainants were subjected to degrading treatment. It was further submitted that categorization as Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced does not amount to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and such categorization was arrived at after an examination by medical boards. The Respondents’ further argued that the treatment the Constitution seeks to prevent is the most serious forms of inhumane treatment similar to torture.

67. In *Price v UK* [(2002) 34 EHRR 1285] the European Court of human rights found that where treatment humiliates or debases any individual, showing lack of respect for, or diminishing, his or her human dignity or arouses feelings of fear or anguish or inferiority capable of breaking an individual’s moral and

physical resistance, it may be characterized as degrading and fall with article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

68. The Tribunal having considered all the evidence in this matter finds that given the sum total of the treatment that the Complainants were subjected to as they sought to pursue their claims against RSLAF in fact and in law amounts to degrading treatment contrary to Section 20 of the Constitution of Sierra Leone.

(c). Denial to the Protection of the right to privacy, person, home and other property contrary to section 22 of the Constitution of Sierra Leone, and Art 17 of ICCPR .

69. Section 22 of the Constitution of Sierra Leone 1991 provides that:

(1) *Except with his own consent, no person shall be subjected to the search of his person or his property or the entry by others of his premises, or interference with his correspondence, telephone conversation and telegraphic and electronic communications.*

70. In considering section 22 the Tribunal has been guided by Article 17 of the ICCPR and the Jurisprudence on the right to privacy from other jurisdictions.

71. Article 17 makes reputation and honour elements of the right to privacy. It provides:

- (1) No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy of home or correspondence , nor to unlawful attacks on his honour or reputation.
- (2) Everyone has a right to protection against such interference and attacks.

72. In determining whether the Complainants' right to privacy was violated the Tribunal has to first ask itself what constitutes one's private life and what acts has the law considered invasive of one's privacy.

73. Privacy has been defined to involve physical and psychological integrity and includes ones capacity to function as a social person. Definitions of private life should not exclude a person's professional and business activities because it is during work that a person is able to establish and develop relationships with other human beings.¹ . In *Niemetz v Germany* (1992) 16 EHRR 97 while considering the application of article 8 of the European Convention the European Court of human rights found that "Respect for private life must also comprise to a certain degree the right to establish and develop relations with other human beings."

¹ *Ibid* p. 1097 para, 12.265.

74. The Complainants has alleged that their categorization as ‘Chronically Ill and Mentally imbalanced’ violated their human rights. Carrying Discharge Books that say they are’ Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced violates their right to privacy because they were stigmatized so that in most cases they afterwards failed to secure employment due to the said stigma and the general well established prejudice in this society against chronic illness and mental ill health.
75. The Respondents response was that Categorizing the Complainants as Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced was not a breach of the right to privacy. The same applies to the statements in their Discharge Books that, according to the Representative for the Respondents are personal documents that do not have to be disclosed to any other person. RW4 testified before this Tribunal that the category was for administrative purposes only and that it was meant to be publicly known. This may be true but in fact the Discharge books are used for public purposes - significantly as references when seeking employment - and as confirmed by Exhibit HRCSL 47 which is a press release dated 18 September 09 with the subject “ADDRESS TO CHRONICALLY ILL AND MENTALLY IMBALANCED”.- used by RSLAF/MOD to make repeated public radio broadcasts. Announcements.
76. Compare this situation with the case of *R (E) v Bristol* [(2005)EWHC 74] the European Court of Human Rights found that it was a breach of article 8 for the council to have involved the mental patient’s sister in her care when she had made it clear that she did not want the sister to be involved. This finding attests to the fact ones health, including mental health, is a private issue that need not be disclosed to anyone even one’s sister.
77. The Representative of the Respondents further argued that RSLAF had a responsibility to the rest of society to state the correct state of health of the complainants and therefore the holder of the discharge book. The question to ask is was such prejudicial labeling proportional to the legitimate aim that RSLAF sought to achieve.
78. The answer in the Tribunal’s view is no because evidence was adduced before this Tribunal to the effect that the RSLAF’s normal categorization of persons such as the complainants would have been as “Long Term Sick”. Why was this label not used in this sensitive case? Exhibit HRCSL 18A (HRCSL-66-10) shows the extent to which this categorization was disproportionate to the RSLAF/MOD asserted aims of alerting the “next person”, may it be an employer or a public official or even a doctor, that the person has long term health problems or even mental illness. In Exhibit HRCSL 18A (HRCSL-66-10) states that the complainant is described as ‘mentally imbalanced’ and goes on to state that he is “*not fit for any employment.*”

79. When the complainants were classification as Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced was made public their right to privacy was violated. In a social context in which mental illness and chronic illness is stigmatized, that categorization hampers the complainant's capacity to establish and develop relationships in their communities and at work- public spaces. Such a categorization precludes the possibility of these complainants getting well again. Given that the majority of the complainants are young men and women with a long life to live, it is unjustified and unfair to prejudice their lives and ability to function socially in such a manner.
80. Psychological integrity is an important element of the right to privacy. This includes the protection of one's sense of reputation and personal honour. The UN Human Rights Committee (ICCPR treaty body) found that article 17 of the ICCPR was violated in *Tshisekedi v Zaire* (*Communication NO. 241-242/1987*) when the opposition leader in Zaire was given a psychiatric examination during his arrest accompanied by attempts to intern him at a psychiatric facility because they injured his reputation and honour. The tribunal finds that when the complainants carry about with them Discharge Books stating that they are Chronically Ill and Mentally imbalanced it is a violation of their psychological integrity which injures their reputation and personal honour (See for example Exhibits [(HRCSL17b – HRCSL 91-10), (HRCSL17b –HRCSL 99-10), (HRCSL17b - HRCSL117-10)] and [HRCSL 16a- HRCSL134-10]).
81. Lastly, The Complainants alleged that they were forced to undergo a medical examination by RSLAF that led to their discharge and that this was an involuntary medical examination is a violation of the right to privacy.
82. The Representative for the Respondent submitted that the military has a responsibility to carry out medical examinations from time to time to establish the fitness of soldiers to continue in military service. This point does not seem to have raised any opposition from the Complainants' Representative and it seems that there is no contention that RSLAF has a responsibility to keep its soldiers medically fit for military service.
83. The Tribunal finds that the medical examination was not forced and that RSLAF given the nature of the work of the armed forces has a responsibility to keep their staff medically fit for military service.
84. The Tribunal however, finds that other aspects of the right privacy were violated by categorizing and stating in the Discharge Books of the Complainants that they were Chronically Ill and Mentally imbalanced.

Summary of Findings and Recommendations:

85. The tribunal therefore finds that the Complainants were less favourably treated in comparison to WIA1 & 2. This less favourable treatment amounts to discrimination in law and in fact and in violation of their human rights.
86. The Tribunal, in consideration of the foregoing, finds that the Complainants were discriminated against contrary to Article 26 of the ICCPR and section 27 of the Constitution of Sierra Leone 1991.
87. The Tribunal finds that given the sum total of the treatment that the Complainants were subjected to as they sought to pursue their claims against RSLAF/MOD amounts to degrading treatment contrary to Section 20 of the Constitution of Sierra Leone.
88. The Tribunal however, finds that with the exception of the medical examinations, other aspects of the right privacy were violated by categorizing and stating in the Discharge Books of the Complainants that they were Chronically Ill and Mentally imbalanced.
89. In view of the above the Tribunal recommends:
1. That RSLAF and MOD take steps to ensuring that the Complainants receive the same payments as WIA1& 2. This includes the DFID supported package and entitlement to the Enhanced Disability Pension. These payments are to be made by GOSL. Ministries of Finance, Defence , NASSIT are to work together to ensure this is done without further delay;
 2. That RSLAF and MOD re- issue revised Discharge Books to the Complainants that make no reference to the label “Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced” or to fitness for employment;
 3. That RSLAF and MOD effect medical boards to re-examine the Complainants who so request to confirm their current mental health status; and,
 4. That RSLAF and MOD should ensure that ex-servicemen that continue to suffer from mental illness or other illness should continue to receive free medical treatment. This policy should be publicized widely and steps taken to encourage ex-servicemen to take up this free medical care;
 5. That RSLAF and MOD review their capacity to identify, treat and manage mental illness and impairment of its personnel even after they are discharged from active military service. This

recommendation is made bearing in mind that Sierra Leone has contingents of personnel serving in U.N. Peacekeeping missions around the world. That such a review should include equipping and keeping a proper register that would track the lives of those affected.

6. That RSLAF and MOD seek to gain more understanding and reconsider their attitudes at all levels towards mental illness through education and counseling.

90. *The MOD and RSLAF are reminded that under section 13 of the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone Act 2004 the government should respond publicly within 21 days to the specific case as well as the findings, recommendations and other decision that the Commission may issue as a remedy for a human rights violation. Moreover section 8(3) of the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone Act 2004 provides that any person aggrieved by any decision of the Commission made in a report of investigation into a complaint, may appeal to the Supreme Court against such decision.*

Signed:

1. Commissioner Yasmin Jusu-Sheriff

Yasmin Jusu-Sheriff

2. Commissioner Jamesina King

Jamesina King

3. Commissioner Rev. Moses Khanu

Moses Khanu



Annex 1: List of Witnesses

1. Salieu Samura
2. John Bockarie
3. Gabriel Aruna
4. Abu Kamara
5. Kadiatu Kabia
6. Sheik Conteh
7. Blamo Jesse Jackson
8. Hassan Yarjah
9. Brig Kestoria Kabia
10. IMATT Wing Commander Richard Woodward
11. Lt Col. Roulston
12. Lt.Col. Dr Foday Sahr
13. Major B. Demby
14. Col. S.N Sheriff
15. Brig. J.A. Jah Tucker
16. Maj.(Rtd) Paolo Conteh, Minister of Defence
17. Dr. Edward. A. Nahim
18. Alhaji Baniyila Sesay (Min. of Finance Rep.)
19. Abubakarr Conteh (Accountant General Rep.)
20. Edwin Kamara (NASSIT Rep.)

Annex 2: List of Exhibits

No	Exhibit Description	Exhibit Number	Tendered by
1	Medical Assessment of Candidates presented 03 December 2008	HRCSL 1	Colonel Kamara
2	Discharge book- PTE Samura Salliu	HRCSL 2	Salliu samura
3	Discharge book- L/Cpl. John Bockarie(Original)	HRCSL 3	John Bockarie (CW2)
4	Discharge book- L/Cpl. John Bockarie (Photo copy)	HRCSL 3a	John Bockarie
5	Notification for retirement on medical grounds-Bockarie	HRCSL 4	John Bockarie
6	Statement of Medical Board Recommendation-Bockarie- Original	HRCSL 5	John Bockarie
7	Statement of Medical Board Recommendation-Bockarie (photo copy)	HRCSL 5a	John Bockarie
8	NASSIT benefits payment- Bockarie. J	HRCSL 6	John Bockarie
9	Medical Board observation- WIA schedule 3	HRCSL 7	Col IM Koroma
10	Statement of medical board Recommendations- Pte.Aruna	HRCSL 8	PTE Aruna (CW3)
11	Discharge Book –Abu Kamara (Original)	HRCSL 9	Abu Kamara (CW4)
12	Discharge Book –Abu Kamara (photo copy)	HRCSL 9a	Abu kamara (CW4)
13	Discharge book- Kabia K (Original)	HRCSL 10	Kabia K(CW5)
14	Discharge book- Kabia K (photo copy)	HRCSL 10a	Kabia K(CW5)
15	International Commercial bank Account slip- (Sheiku Conteh)	HRCSL 11	Sheiku Conteh (6)
16	Dr Nahim –Prescription Form- Blamo J. J	HRCSL 12	Blamo J. Jackson (CW 7)
17	Dr Nahim medical Recommendation slip – Blamo J.J	HRCSL 13	Blamo J. Jackson(CW 7)
18	HRCSL Letter to the Respondent- Chief of Defence Staff	HRCSL 14	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)
19	HRCSL Letter to the Respondent- MOD	HRCSL 15	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)
20	Chronically ill and mentally imbalanced ex soldiers gun shot/bomb fragment wounds (132-178)	HRCSL 16a	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)
21	Chronically ill and mentally imbalanced ex soldiers gun shot/bomb fragment wounds (87-123)	HRCSL 16b	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)
22	Chronically ill and mentally imbalanced ex soldiers gun shot/bomb fragment wounds (182-235)	HRCSL 16c	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)
23	Chronically ill and mentally imbalanced ex soldiers gun shot/bomb fragment wounds (39-81)	HRCSL 16d	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)
24	Chronically ill and mentally imbalanced ex soldiers gun shot/bomb fragment wounds (1-37)	HRCSL 16e	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)
25	Chronically ill and mentally imbalanced ex soldiers- Mental illness (153-230)	HRCSL 17 a	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)
26	Chronically ill and mentally imbalanced ex soldiers- Mental illness (3- 139)	HRCSL17b	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)
27	Chronically ill and mentally imbalanced matrix- gun shot/bomb fragment wounds+ mental illness	HRCSL 18	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)
28	Combat related illnesses	HRCSL 19	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)

29	Road Accidents whilst on military operations	HRCSL 20	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)
30	Chronically ill and mentally imbalanced matrix- gun shot/bomb fragment wounds	HRCSL 21	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)
31	Chronically ill and mentally imbalanced matrix- road accident whilst on military operations	HRCSL 22	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)
32	Chronically ill and mentally imbalanced matrix- gun shot/bomb fragment wounds + mental illness	HRCSL 23	Hassan Yarjah ((CW8)
33	Chronically ill and mentally imbalanced matrix- suffered from other illnesses	HRCSL 24	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)
34	Response to HRCSL letter dated 22 nd June 2010 pertaining to Chronically ill and mentally imbalanced...	HRCSL 25	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)
35	Response from the Office of the Assistant CDS Personnel and Training dated 5 th July 2010	HRCSL 26	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)
36	Investigator's notes on the engagement with Mr.. Edwin kamara- benefits manager NASSIT	HRCSL 27	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)
37	Investigator's notes on the engagement with Dr Edward Nahim	HRCSL 28	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)
38	HRCSL Investigation report	HRCSL 29	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)
39	Compendium -Medical Board Observation List (4)	HRCSL 30	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)
40	Notice of public hearing to the Minister of Defence	HRCSL 31	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)
41	Summons for the production of documents to Dr Nahim	HRCSL 32	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)
42	NASSIT Reply to Summons for the production of documents	HRCSL 33	Hassan Yarjah (CW8)
43	WIA restructuring Packages	HRCSL 34	Col. Sahr (RW1)
44	Wounded in Action, Chronically/mentally sick personnel chronology of events (Oct. 2002- Dec. 2009)	HRCSL 35	IMATT (RW2)
45	Letter from Accountant general to NASSIT captioned – “Addition to Government Pension payroll” dated 21 st January 2011	HRCSL 36	Paul Conteh (TW2)
46	Letter from Accountant General to Fin. Sec. dated 11 march 2010-Disability Pension in Favour of the RSLAF Service Personnel	HRCSL 37	Major Demby (RW4)
47	Comprehensive nominal roll of wounded in Action (WIA) Phase 1	HRCSL 38a	Major Demby (RW4)
48	Comprehensive nominal roll of wounded in Action (WIA) Phase 2	HRCSL 38b	Major Demby (RW4)

49	Chronically ill military personnel end of service benefits February 2009	HRCSL 39	Major Demby (RW4)
50	Cabinet paper-Disability pension in favour of the Republic of SL dated 11 Feb. 2010	HRCSL 40	Brig. Jah Tucker RW5
51	Policy on Chronically ill RSLAF Personnel- Dated 23 Jun 05	HRCSL 41	Brig. Jah Tucker (RW5)
52	RSLAF Armed Forces Welfare Policy	HRCSL 42	Brig. Jah Tucker (RW5)
53	Press release dated 8 July 2010	HRCSL 43	Minister of Defense (RW6)
54	Calling Notice dated 7/10/08-defence minister to address WIA	HRCSL 44	Minister of Defence (RW6)
55	Minister of defence address to Wounded in Action WIA Schedule 11	HRCSL 45	Minister of Defence (RW6)
56	Public Notice- Payment of Phase 11 Wounded in Action	HRCSL 46	Minister of Defence (RW6)
57	MOD Press release- Address to Chronically ill and mentally Imbalanced -18 Sept 09	HRCSL 47	Minister of Defence (RW6)

Annex 3: List of Complainants

“Chronically Ill and Mentally Imbalanced” ex-service soldiers”

No	Name	Military ID	Rank at time of discharge
1	Blamo Jessie Jackson	18167679	Pte
2	Steven Saidu	18175519	L/Cpl
3	Hassan Dumbuya	18170710	Pte
4	Swarray Dumbuya	18180175	Pte
5	James Francis	18180978	Pte
6	Idrissa Kamara	18178576	Pte
7	Dapani Kamara	18179879	Pte
8	Mohamed Kalokoh	18181004	Pte
9	John Bockarie	18173904	L/Cpl
10	Sheiku S Kargbo	18165224	Cpl
11	Issa Kamara	18180087	Pte
12	Osman Kamara	18165114	L/Cpl
13	Osseh Kamara	18167988	L/Cpl
14	Sheka Kanu	18180197	Pte
15	Momoh Koroma	18168296	Cpl
16	Alpha Bockarie	18171199	Pte
17	Musa Koroma	18181343	Pte
18	Bankole B. Kingsley	18165628	Sgt.
19	Saio Bangura	18164281	Cpl
20	Sallieu Mansaray	18180821	Pte
21	Joseph Kamara	18165484	Cpl
22	Alpha Kamara	18179452	Pte
23	Gibrilla Sesay	18180563	Pte
24	John Kargbo	18163463	L/Cpl
25	Samuel Thomas	18175133	Pte
26	Abu Kanu	18180670	Pte
27	Mohamed Bangura	18178962	Pte
28	Alhaji Tejan	18181011	Pte
29	Paul Sesay	18173446	Pte
30	Mohamed Sam	18180142	Pte
31	Dawu Shaw	18163937	L/Cpl
32	Osman Bangura	18172527	L/Cpl
33	Abu Bakarr Sesay	18170356	L/Cpl
34	Alusine Bah	18174470	Pte
35	Lamin Kamara	18172875	Pte
36	Juldeh Barrie	18177567	L/Cpl
37	Lamin Samura	18179501	Pte
38	Albert Sesay	18180107	Pte
39	Kanakay Kanu	18167759	Sgt.

40	Sullay Kande	18171149	Pte
41	Borbor Coker	18171218	L/Cpl
42	John Manso Kamara	18165023	L/Cpl
43	Foday Kabba	18179610	Pte
44	Sineh Manso Turay	18171347	L/Cpl
45	Mohamed Kallon	18180946	L/Cpl
46	Santigie Bangura	18164820	Sgt
47	Dukuray Karimu	18179826	Pte
48	Idrissa Sogbeh	18173410	Pte
49	Mohamed Turay	18172911	L/Cpl
50	Mohamed Koroma	18166796	Pte
51	Amara Mbawa	18175757	Pte
52	David Kamara	18170896	Pte
53	Jeffrey Kingsley	18180769	Pte
54	Ahmed Tejan Kabba	18177643	Pte
55	Abu Kallon	18180880	Pte
56	Allie Thomas	18180486	Pte
57	Farrah Jalloh	18162301	Sgt
58	Sidikie Sheriff	18179223	L/Cpl
59	Alfred Govie	18168974	Pte
60	Mohamed Bangura	18174387	Pte
61	John Samura	18165516	Sgt
62	Kalie Mansaray	18169902	Pte
63	Ambrose Brima Kamara	18173277	Sgt
64	Mohamed Ferenkeh Jalloh	18162368	Sgt
65	N'dapie Anderson	18175917	Pte
66	Mohamed Sannoh	18179369	Pte
67	Brima Lahai	18180743	Pte
68	Michael Manasaray	18166675	Pte
69	Samba Sesay	18168742	Sgt.
70	Mohamed Allie Jalloh	18171818	Pte
71	Mohamed kargbo	18165075	Pte
72	Andrew Yambasu	18175843	Pte
73	Abu Koroma	18175073	Pte
74	Abdulai Koroma	18173665	Pte
75	Abu Conteh	18162809	Sgt.
76	Momodu Jalloh	18181194	Pte
77	Mohamed T Kanu	18179407	Pte
78	Sheiku Marah	18162000	Sgt
79	Abu Bakarr Turay	18175163	Pte
80	Basiru Senesie	18177481	L/Cpl
81	Lamin Turay	18178871	Pte
82	Mustapha Massaquoi	18177772	Pte
83	Joseph Amara	18168931	Pte

84	Brima Kamara	18176227	Pte
85	Mustahpa Charles	18176855	L/Cpl
86	Sorie Kamara	18161002	L/Cpl
87	Sahr Nyuma	18164306	Sgt
88	Alimamy Turay	18180022	Pte
89	Junior Cole	18181311	Pte
90	Sorie Kargbo	18180014	Cpl
91	Hassan Gbla	18178828	Pte
92	Foday Kamara	18178526	Pte
93	Mohamed Bangura	18169993	Pte
94	Osman Fornah	18178002	Pte
95	Joseph Navo	18178026	Pte
96	Mohamed Kamara	18180943	Pte
97	Dura Kamara	18179671	Cpl
98	Gbassay Conteh	18179964	Pte
99	Yusufu Bangura	18181072	Pte
100	Mohamed Sheriff	18181081	Pte
101	Junior Bangura	18180225	Pte
102	Sampha Dumbuya	18173604	Pte
103	Amara Jabbie	18180322	Pte
104	Issa Kargbo	18178863	Pte
105	Gbessay Conteh	18179546	Pte
106	Gabriel Aruna	18176476	Pte
107	Olu Murray	18178515	Pte
108	Osman Kamara	18180811	Pte
109	Lansana Samai	18176732	Pte
110	Mohamed Samai	18180545	Pte
111	Musa Ansumana	18176619	Pte
112	Sheku Abu	18166774	Cpl
113	Abioseh J Bangura	18164311	Pte
114	Abdul Kamara	18180263	Pte
115	James Koroma	18179496	Pte
116	Dickson Korpormeh	18177387	Pte
117	Moses Bockarie	18180979	Pte
118	Amara Kanu	18181250	Pte
119	Lamin Blackie	18169300	L/Cpl
120	David Fatoma	18179465	Pte
121	Momoh Kamara	18180792	Pte
122	Sesay Michael Smart	18167935	Sgt
123	Kabia Kadiatu	18180909	Pte
124	Bangura Alusine	18179640	Pte
125	Sheriff Abdul Rahman	18179858	Pte
126	Koroma Foray	18168565	Pte
127	Momoh Mohamed	18173551	Pte
128	Sahr Amara	18166748	Pte

129	Fereka Kamara	18162801	Staff Sgt.
130	Albert Kamara-Will	18172887	Pte
131	Eddie Sankie Sesay	18171774	L/Cpl
132	Raymond Sannoh	18177810	Pte
133	Gibrilla S. Turay	18177863	Pte
134	Mohamed Kargbo	18178472	Pte
135	Mohamed Kargbo	18177714	Pte
136	Jalloh A. B.	18163160	WO 2
137	Lamin Turay	18181347	LCpl
138	Mohamed Kamara	18179524	Pte
139	Bai Bangura	18175753	Pte
140	Allieu Bah	18178960	Pte
141	Musa Lansana	18180839	Pte
142	Borbor Kamanda	18179417	Pte
143	Foday Musa	18176431	Pte
144	Osuma Marrah	18175811	Pte
145	Alimamy Thullah	18174105	Pte
146	Kossia Vandi	18175860	Pte
147	Malcolm Tobbie	18179946	Pte
148	Senessi Yomba	18177812	Pte
149	Allie Mansaray	18176890	Pte
150	Omar Sheku	18179717	Pte
151	Shiaka Nathaniel	18166541	Cpl
152	Sandy Joseph	18178598	Pte
153	Nicol Roy	18178403	Pte
154	Francis Kutubu	18161977	Sgt.
155	Patrick Sallia	18178105	Pte
156	Alhaji Sanusi Ball	18177536	Pte
157	Shaka Kamara	18179107	Pte
158	Sonny Kinny Marka	18165070	Cpl
159	Lamin Kargbo	18176353	Pte
160	Lahai Sawaneh	18170354	Cpl
161	Abdul Turay	18179974	Pte
162	Bankay Mansaray	18181666	Pte
163	Bai Conteh	18178555	Pte
164	Abu Kargbo	18179973	Pte
165	Abdul Kamara	18180795	Pte
166	Lamin Kposowah	18179156	Sgt.
167	Salieu Samura	18166981	Pte
168	Amadu Jawara	18176181	Pte
169	Kamara Abu WO 2	18164294	Warrant Officer Class 2
170	Musa Turay	18168419	L/Cpl
171	Sheiku Conteh	18172921	L/Cpl
172	Mohamed Hamzie	18177625	Pte

173	Konyima Brima	18171182	Pte
174	Jaward Fofanah	18169028	Pte
175	Rogers Allieu	18165655	Cpl
176	Samuel Jones	18178155	Pte
177	Mohamed Kamara	18177686	Pte
178	Jajua Umaru	18171072	Pte
179	Samunga Aiah	18179918	Cpl
180	Sulaiman Bankapoma	18178417	Pte
181	Mohamed Amara	18179255	Pte
182	Musa Turay	18164710	Sgt.
183	Daffie Bangalie	18173953	Pte
184	Abdulai Mustapha	18180944	Pte
185	Koroma Abdul	18173086	Pte
186	Vandi Mustapha	18180830	Pte
187	Brima Thomas	18180836	Pte
188	Kamara M.	18176305	Pte
189	Smith Samuel	18163930	S/Sgt
190	Mohamed Koroma	18178370	Pte
191	Krifala Marrah	18163611	Cpl
192	Saidu Turay	18174697	Pte
193	Senessie Kobbie	18179117	Pte
194	Joseph Kallon	18180585	Pte
195	Konneh Bockarie	18179184	Pte
196	Jaward Lansana	18170840	Pte
197	Siaka Kabia	18176485	Pte
198	Alex K Turay	18180967	Pte
199	Ibrahim Kuyateh	18170116	Pte
200	Amara Kamara	18169385	L/Cpl
201	Steven Fomba	18180196	Pte
202	Osman Fornah	18180179	Pte
203	Saidu Tarawalie	18176688	Pte
204	Alie Bangura	18180555	Pte
205	Solomon Yovonie	18168016	Sgt
206	Sylvester Bangalie	18175539	L/Cpl
207	Abu Bakarr Kamara	18177968	Pte
208	Aruna Kaloko	18181381	Pte
209	S K Marah	18181481	Pte
210	Lamin Marrah	18168156	L/Cpl
211	Joseph Sandi	18173880	L/Cpl
212	Mohamed Kamara	18181013	Pte
213	John Koroma	18174195	Pte
214	Sallu Joe	18173514	L/Cpl
215	Sheku Turay	18168028	Cpl
216	Kewullay Kargbo	18168348	Pte
217	Donald Kamara	18178456	Pte

218	Mamud Sesay	18179573	Pte
219	Alie Bockarie	18174339	Pte
220	Jusu Alpha	18169241	Pte
221	Jayah Dauda	18179861	Pte
222	Brima Joseph	18170527	Pte
223	Akim Abdul	18181571	Pte
224	Alfred Lappia	18173812	Pte
225	Osman Kamara	18174924	Pte
226	Momoh Tejan	18179185	Sgt
227	Junior Brima	18180965	Pte
228	Adekali Kamara	18180025	Pte
229	Lahai Mansaray	18168211	Pte
230	Abu Bakarr Kamara	18165494	L/Cpl
231	Ibrahim Bangura	18179430	Pte
232	Tamba Marah	18176824	Pte
233	Alfred Bengkeh	18169550	Pte
234	Ibrahim S Sesay	18181506	Pte
235	Senessie Morrison	18179113	Cpl