

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF SIERRA LEONE

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO THE CONDUCT OF LAW

ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS 2015 - 2021

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS/DECISIONS, ORDERS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

HRCSL -ER KEN/001; P. 56 - 59; Para. 170 - 182

The case of Mamoud Dangha Vs SLP, RSLAF & Kenema District Council Chairman

Case Summary - *According to the particulars of allegation; the complainant Momoud Dangha, in 2020, during the Covid-19 Lockdown, alleged that he and his brother by the name of Chernoh Jalloh and other neighbors residing along the Koribondo Road in Blama town were assaulted, mercilessly beaten by a team of SLP and RSLAF personnel on the allegation that, they had breached the Covid-19 lockdown regulations.*

Findings/ Decisions & Orders

Having reviewed the evidence, the Panel therefore finds that breach of the COVID-19 Regulations cannot be used as a justification for the beating and ill-treatment of the Complainant by the 3rd Respondent and his officers. The law enforcement officers should have instead enforced the regulations which certainly do not have “beating” or “inhumane treatment” as a means of sanction/punishment.

In light of the above, this Panel makes the following orders:

- 1) That the beating and molestation of the Complainant and the Witness as seen in the video and based on the testimony of the Complainant, Witness and the Police Respondent, such act amounts to degrading and inhuman treatment therefore, a violation of their human rights contrary to Section 20 (1) of the Constitution of Sierra Leone 1991, Article 10 of ICCPR and Article 5 of ACHPR.
- 2) That the SLP is hereby ordered to pay a compensation to the Complainant in the sum of NLe 10,000 (Ten Thousand New Leones) for the violation of the human rights of the Complainant pursuant to Section 11 of the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone Act of 2004.
- 3) Additionally, to order two (2) above, the SLP is to issue a Letter of Apology to the Complainant for the violation of his human rights to dignity.
- 4) That the case against the 1st and the 3rd Respondents is hereby dismissed as this Panel did not find sufficient evidence amounting to human rights violation.

The panel recommends as follows:

- The rules and regulations relating to emergency situations like the COVID-19 Pandemic, be effectively popularized to the public; and that law enforcement officers restrain themselves from abusing the rules.
- Law enforcement officers need more human rights education/training to be able to adopt a human rights-based approach in enforcing the law.

HRCSL -ER/KEN/001; P.60 – 65; Para. 183 - 194

1. The case of Complainant Hawa Tucker versus SLP personnel

Case Summary: - *The complainant alleged that, her 13-year old school going daughter Hassanatu Habib Kamara was injured in the eye by a teargas canister fired by the SLP which rendered her right eye visually impaired. The incident she reported, occurred during a riotous situation between Sierra Leone Road Safety Corps and the motorbike riders in Kenema city on 20th June 2019.*

Findings/ Decisions & Orders

Having considered the entirety of the evidence adduced before us and having perused the relevant laws including international laws, this Panel hereby rules as follows:

- 1) That the Respondent Police George Bockarie who was nowhere to be found at the time of the Inquiry and by extension the Sierra Leone Police is in violation of Principle 9 of the United Nations Basic Principles on the use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials which stipulates as follows; “ Law enforcement officials shall not use firearms against persons except in self-defense or defense of others against imminent threat of health or services injury, to prevent the perpetration of a particular serious crime involving grave threat to life, to arrest a person presenting such a danger and resisting their authority, or to prevent his or her escape, and only when less extreme means are insufficient to achieve these objectives”.
- 2) That the SLP is hereby found in violation of the rights to equal protection of the law contrary to Section 23(2) of the Constitution of Sierra Leone 1991 and Article 3(2) of the African Charter on Human and People’s Rights.
- 3) That the SLP is hereby ordered to pay the victim, Hassanatu Kamara the sum of NLE 50,000 (Fifty Thousand New Leones) representing compensation for the permanent injury caused on the said victim and medical bills incurred by the Complainant pursuant to Section 11(b) of HRCSL Act, 2004.

- 4) That the SLP is hereby ordered to fund a proper medical examination on the right eye of the victim in a bid to extinguish or lessen the pain and suffering that the victim sometimes encounters.

The panel recommends as follows:

- It is hereby recommended that the Police Leadership should organize training opportunities for its officers specifically on how to handle riots/protests and demonstrations.
- The SLP should adopt the practice of investigating its officers for misconduct/unprofessional conduct and to make the report public to increase public confidence and accountability.

HRCSL-SR/PUJ/01; P. 76-79; Para. 223 - 228

2. The case of Complainant Mamie Kpukumu versus SLP and RSLAF

Case Summary: *The Complainant alleged that sometime in 2018 on initiation day of the male secret society in Pujehun, military officers broke into her house accusing her of supporting a Member of Parliament, Hon. Shaka Musa Sama (an independent Member of Parliament) and that they beat her up, kicked her with their boots until she started oozing out blood. She said that at the time of this incident she was pregnant and that they stole from her Le3, 355,000 (Three Million Three Hundred and Fifty- Five Thousand old Leones), 10 jerry cans of palm oil and one Bluetooth speaker valued at Le 350,000 (Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand old Leones). The Complainant further said that she was made helpless while they took away these items including her money.*

Findings/ Decisions & Orders

Having reviewed the evidence in this case, the Panel holds as follows:

- 1) That the Respondent is in violation of the Complainant's rights to property, protection against degrading and inhuman treatment contrary to the Constitution, the ICCPR and the ACHPR as shown above.
- 2) That the Respondent shall pay as compensation for human rights violations to the victim/Complainant the sum of ten thousand New Leones (NLe 10,000) pursuant to Section 11 of the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone Act, 2004.

The panel recommends as follows:

- RSLAF should investigate the officers involved in the incident and take appropriate disciplinary action.
- That the military should leave internal security matters to the police and should not be seen frequently intervening into local policing issues, which can be handled by the police themselves, except in exceptional circumstances.
- That where the military needs to intervene they should do so with human rights-based approach devoid of intimidation especially with vulnerable people.
- Without prejudice, that the military hierarchy should tender an apology letter to the Complainant herein.

HRCSL-SR/PUJ/16; P.79 -84; Para. 229 - 237

3. The case of Complainant Fatmata Brima versus SLP and RSLAF

Case Summary: *The complainant alleged that a certain date between 2018-2019, while she lived in Malen, Pujehun District, there was skirmishes around a certain Jao Junction. She stated that Military men went to their house and one Musa instructed the officers to beat her up accusing the complainant of being one of the leaders of MALOA and that indeed one of the soldiers hit her seriously with a stick on her left arm. She said while she tried to run into her room, with the help of one of the military officers, another officer hit her with the butt of his gun and cocked his gun threatening to kill her. She could not go to the hospital because there were several soldiers on the streets who sent people back home if they saw them walking around, she said.*

Findings/ Decisions & Orders

Having reviewed the evidence in its entirety, the Panel holds as follows :

- 1) That the conduct of the military officers amounts to a violation of the Complainant's right to freedom from inhumane and degrading treatment contrary to Article 7 of the ICCPR, Article 5 of the African Charter on Human and People's Rights, 1964, and Section 20(1) of the Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1991.
- 2) Consequent to the violation held above, RSLAF is hereby ordered to pay a compensation to the Complainant in the sum of NLE5,000 (Five Thousand New Leones).
- 3) We hold that the restriction of the right to movement through the declaration of a curfew by the authorities was justified and does not amount to a violation as it was meant to restore law and order in the township. However, when citizens violate the law during such period they

should be arrested, investigated and charged to court instead of officers taking the law to their own hands.

- 4) That the case against the SLP (2nd Respondent) fails due to lack of evidence.

The panel recommends as follows:

- The RSLAF and the SLP must jointly pay a visit to the Malen Community in Pujehun and do a traditional appeasement (“cry berin”) so as to bring satisfaction to the community people and restore confidence and a good relationship between the security sector and the local people.
- The SLP should build confidence and trust with the local people by providing them with the services that they deserve as citizens and not to overlook their complaints which have the tendency for them to resort to taking the law into their hands.
- Security Forces should understand that when citizens violate the law during curfew period, they should be arrested, investigated and charged to court instead of officers taking the law into their own hands.

HRCSL-SR/PUJ/12; P. 84 - 90; Para. 238 -249

4. The case of Complainant Bockarie Mustapha Koroma versus SLP

Case Summary: *The Complainant alleged that in 2020, at Foinda village, Pujehun District, they were assaulted in various ways including torture, inhuman and degrading treatment and deprivation of the right to property as a result of incident of relocation between the Community People and the Sierra Rutile Company Limited.*

Findings/ Decisions & Orders

Having reviewed the evidence as a whole, the Panel holds that:

1. the conduct of the Respondent in ordering the arrest and subsequent detention of the Complainant without any reasonable cause amounts to a violation of the Complainant’s right to protection from arbitrary arrest and detention contrary to Section 17(1) of the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone, Article 6 of ACHPR, Article 9 of UDHR and Article 9(1&2) of the ICCPR.
2. That the SLP compensates the Complainant the sum of NLe 5,100 (Five Thousand One Hundred New Leones) and issue an apology to the

Complainant for unlawfully detaining him for four days without indictment.

3. That based on the available evidence before the Panel, this Panel dismisses the allegation made against the Interested Party (Sierra Rutile). The evidence before the Panel shows that the company was in compliance with the Resettlement Management Plan (RMP).

The panel recommends as follows:

- That the SLP should endeavor to always follow their SOPs in the normal course of duty
- That the SLP should develop a Strategy that involves community stakeholders in problem solving in communities where mining companies operate as required by the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
- That the SLP should maintain the highest standard of professionalism when carrying out their duties and not seen to be biased when handling matters emanating from conflicts between mining companies and their host communities.
- That the Interested Party (Sierra Rutile) should get the ordinary community leaders more involved at the very beginning of its programs/mining endeavors and take them along as the work progresses so as to avoid suspicions and confrontations with the ordinary community leaders and their followers. The company should ensure an effective company-community liaison unit is in place.

That Sierra Rutile should reconsider their decision not to pay for the 8 (eight) ‘opportunistic houses’ in order to restore good relationship between the company and the community people.

HRCSL-SR/BON/10; P.90 -93; Para. 250 - 256

5. The case of Complainant Lucy Comboh versus SLP in Bonthe District

Case Summary: *The Complainant stated in 2020 she was attending the Kpela-Hawa Gbanabom High School and that she was driven out of school for non-payment of fees. She therefore decided to go to her sister, Mariama, who told her that she didn’t have money but asked her to go to their aunt in the village, Foegbu, and explain the situation to her. En-route to the village, she carried along on her back Mariama’s 8 months old child, Joshua with the consent of her sister since the village is not far from the township. She also went together with another sister, Fudia. She said while on their way to the village, they met some police officers at Old Town by the field who called them from a distance to go to them but that they refused to go their way, and the officers chased them and arrested her, hit her on the face, beat her and her sister*

up and forcefully pulled her 'lapa' with which she held the child on her back, and that the child fell off her back. She said the baby too was manhandled until a female police officer, Isha Kamara, came to their rescue and took the baby to a makeshift public toilet. The Baby died four days following the police manhandling.

Findings/ Decisions & Orders

Having reviewed the evidence in entirety, this Panel holds as follows:

- 1) That the Respondent/Police is in violation of the right to protection from torture, inhuman and degrading treatment contrary to section 20 of the Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1991.
- 2) That the SLP is hereby fined the sum of NLe60,000 (Sixty Thousand New Leones) as compensation to the Complainant for human rights violation pursuant to section 11 of the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone Act, 2004.

The panel recommends as follows:

- The SLP must always exercise extreme duty of care when dealing with children.
- The SLP should pay a visit to this family to sympathize with them in a traditional way and make room for healing.

NORTH & NORTH - WEST REGIONS

HRCSL-NR/KOI/DAL/010; P. 98 - 109; Para. 264 - 304

6. *The Case of Peter Kamara and 22 Others Vs RSLAF and SLP : The event of 30th June, 2020 in Dalakuru town, Dian Chiefdom, Kionadugu District*

Case Summary: *This was an incident of 30th June, 2020 in Dalakuru town, Dian Chiefdom, Koinadugu District in which there was an issue between the community people and a Mining Company known as: Cheng Li Mining Company Ltd. over a mining site. The Complainants alleged that on the said date, they were stormed by a group of police and military personnel who forcefully evicted the community people from their settlement in a village called Krugbakaror. The officers were accused of various human rights violations ranging from torture, inhuman and degrading treatment, deprivation of property through arson and looting; forced evictions to excessive use of force in which live arms were used against unarmed community members.*

Findings/ Decisions & Orders

Having reviewed the evidence of all witnesses, the Panel holds:

- 1 That the Complainants right to property was violated by the 2nd Respondent contrary to Section 21 of the Constitution of Sierra Leone, 1991 and Articles 5 and 14 of the ACHPR.
- 2 That the Panel holds in contempt the SLP for failing to appear before it despite evidence of proof of service of invitation letters to appear before the panel.
- 3 That the 2nd Respondent pay compensation to the Complainants for loss of the properties, i.e. 1st Complainant NLe. 13,000; 2nd & 3rd Complainants NLe 6,000 and NLe 4,000 for each of the remaining 20 Complainants.
- 4 That the 2nd Respondent provides adequate medical treatment and support to injured RSLAF officer Corporal Tucker

The panel recommends as follows:

- The Ministry of Mines and Mineral Resources and the NMA should ensure community people are properly engaged and informed when a concession agreement is signed with Multi-national companies and not rely solely on the local authorities (Chiefs) to inform their communities about the agreement and the impact it would have on their livelihoods.
- The Ministry of Mines and Mineral Resources and the NMA should ensure Chiefs are transparent about the mining agreements signed under their watch and involve community people whose access to land will be affected.

HRCSL – NR/KOI/KAB/001; P. 109 – 114; Para. 305 - 322

7. The Case of Tenneh Sawaneh (On behalf of Deceased Abu Bakarr Sawaneh) Vs SLP)

Case Summary: *This was an event of 16th August, 2016 in which two young men were killed in Kabala town, Kionadugu District allegedly by police officers during a youth riot over the relocation of a proposed youth village. One of the victim's families did not appear before panel except the parent of Abu Bakarr Sawaneh.*

Findings/ Decisions & Orders

Having reviewed the evidence, this Panel holds as follows:

- 1) That the Respondent is hereby found in violation of the right to life for the unlawful killing of Abu Bakarr Sawaneh (a minor) contrary to Section 16 of the Constitution of Sierra Leone 1991 and Article 6 of the ICCPR.

- 2) That the Sierra Leone Police is hereby ordered to pay the sum of Fifty Thousand New Leones (Le. 50,000) as compensation to the deceased family for human rights violation pursuant to Section 11 of the HRCSL Act of 2004.

The Panel recommends as follows:

- That SLP investigates Foday Fofanah and appropriate actions be taken against him.
- That SLP provides refresher training to OSD personnel and anti-riot officers on the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by LEOs
- That the SLP should refrain from denying citizens permission to enjoy their right to peaceful assembly and association but should rather provide safety and security measures for citizens to lawfully enjoy this right

HRCSL-NR/BOM/MAK/001 & 003; P. 114 – 122; Para. 323 - 344

8. *The Case of Ibrahim Sorie Sillah (on Behalf of Mohamed Sillah Deceased) and 16 Others vs SLP and RSLAF*

Case Summary: *The event took place on 17th and 18th July 2020 in Makeni, Bombali District, in which six (6) lives were lost allegedly by gun shot when the law enforcement officers were enforcing law and order during a youth riot over the relocation of a generator plant out of the Makeni city to the Lungi International Airport. There complainants appeared before the inquiry panel on behalf, Mohamed Sillah, John Jalloh and Alusine Sesay all of whom were killed during the said riot.*

Findings/ Decisions & Orders

Having reviewed the entirety of the evidence, the panel hereby decided as follows:

- 1) That the Respondents are liable for the loss of lives of the victims contrary to Section 16 of the Constitution of Sierra Leone 1991, Article 4 of the ACHPR and Article 6 of the ICCPR.
- 2) That the RSLAF and SLP are hereby ordered to pay compensation to the family of the victims as follows:
 - a) SLP in the sum of NLe.100,000 (One Hundred Thousand New Leones).
 - b) RSLAF in the sum of NLe. 50,000 (Fifty Thousand New Leones)

The panel recommends as follows:

- That the SLP and the RSLAF to provide appropriate logistics in relation to anti-riot gears and crowd control.
- SLP and RSLAF to provide training to their personnel in line with the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by LEOs to prevent a reoccurrence of similar incident.
- HRCSL and the Council for Civic Education should carry out nationwide public education on rights and responsibilities of citizens, as well as inform the public of redress mechanisms available if they feel aggrieved by the actions of public officers (LEOs).

WESTERN AREA PI SITTINGS

HRCSL- WA/Case NO. 01; P. 128 -130; Para. 355 - 364

9. THE CASE OF COMPLAINANT MOHAMED SESAY VERSUS SLP

Case Summary: *The complainant alleged that the respondent and eight others (all OSD personnel) entered his home at Waterloo on the 18th December 2021, without a search warrant and ransacked every corner of his house. When they could not find anything incriminating, they carted away his personal effects. The Complainant also reported to the Panel that his garden near his home was raided and harvested by the same personnel. He also alleged that this confrontation between him and these personnel led by Insp. Ibrahim Sama set the tone for the burning of his residence in 2022. He claimed that since the willful burning of his house, he has become financial broke even to attend to the educational needs of his two children.*

Findings/ Decisions & Orders

Having reviewed the evidence, the Panel holds as follows:

1. The Panel holds the Respondents to be in violation of the Complainant's right to protection from deprivation of property and his right to privacy.
2. This Panel also holds the SLP in contempt pursuant to Rule 60 of HRCSL's Complaints, Investigations and Inquiries Rules of 2008 for failing to appear before the Panel.
3. The SLP is hereby ordered to pay the sum of NLe5,000 (Five Thousand New Leones) to the Complainant as Compensation

The panel recommends as follows:

- That the Police should always conduct themselves in a professional manner and should refrain from acting outside their SOP and in a manner that will bring the entire institution into disrepute.
- That the SLP should conduct regular trainings for its personnel

HRCSL-WA, No. 02; P.131 - 134; Para.365 - 374

10. THE CASE OF COMPLAINANT ALIMA A. SESAY VERSUS SLP

Case Summary: *The alleged victim, Momodu Bah on whose behalf the complaint was filed alleged that in the morning of 6th June 2020 in Tombo community, he was inside his Bakery where he usually helped to bake bread with the other bakers, when he and the owner of the bakery heard a barrage of gunfire coming from the town centre. He alleged that one of the DELTA OSD officer whom he came to know as MSK stormed his bakery and took his mobile phone and the sum of Le 200,000 he wrapped in a plastic bag. He claimed that other DELTAS joined him in the bakery and forced all of them outside, alleging that they were part of the rioters causing mayhem in the township. He Alleged that they were seriously beaten and arrested and later taken to the CID Headquarters in Freetown where they were detained.*

Findings/ Decisions & Orders

Having reviewed the evidence, the Panel holds as follows:

- 1) That the SLP to be in violation of the Complainant's right to protection from inhuman and degrading treatment and his right to protection from deprivation of property.
- 2) That the SLP is hereby ordered to pay the sum of NLe5,000 (Five Thousand New Leones) to the Complainant as compensation for the loss of his property and the inhuman and degrading treatment he was subjected to.
- 3) That the SLP is in contempt pursuant to Rule 60 of the Complaints Investigations and Inquiries Rules of 2008 for failing to appear before the Panel despite proof of service of letter of invitation to appear before the inquiry panel.

The panel recommends as follows:

- That the SLP must hold its officers accountable for actions that go contrary to their SOP.

HRCSL – WA – W03; Vol. P.

11. THE CASE OF COMPLAINANT NOAH SHEKA KAMARA VERSUS SLP

Case Summary: *The particulars of allegations were that on 18th August 2021, the Complainant alleged that he was assaulted by one market vendor called Aminata Crazy, at Godrich market and in the process suffered injuries in the eyes that had rendered him partially impaired and continue to deteriorate. When he reported the matter to the Goderich police post, no action was taken to arrest and investigate the vendor by the SLP. The complainant also claimed that his office, the Waterloo District Council failed to protect him and to even offer medical assistance to him.*

Findings/ Decisions & Orders

Having reviewed the evidence, the panel holds as follows:

- 1) That ASP Mansaray failed to discharge his statutory duties as provided by section 4 of the Police Ordinance, Cap.150 of 1 January 1950 and paragraph 3(1) & (2) Constitutional Instrument Supplement to the Sierra Leone Gazette Vol. CXX11, No. 20 Dated 19th April 2001, 12.0 and the Police (Discipline) Regulations, 2001.
- 2) That the Sierra Leone Police Force must be compelled to instruct senior investigators to open the Complainant's file against Madam Aminata aka 'Aminata Grazy'. There is no time limitation to investigate and prosecute crimes if sufficient evidence is available.

The panel recommends as follows:

- The Panel recommends that the Complainant's employer be compelled to keep the Complainant on its pay list until he voluntarily resigns or retires pursuant to the labour laws as the Complainant met his misfortune during the course of discharging his duties.
- That HRCSL should help the Sierra Leone Police Force to develop extensive courses/training on how human rights investigations are to be conducted.

That the SLP should remedy this gross negligence by immediately commencing investigation and to speedily conclude same to ensure that the Complainant gets justice.

HRCSL-WA-Wo4; P. 138 – 142; Para. 385- 395

12. THE CASE OF COMPLAINANT CHARILOUS SHEKU MOHAMED KOROMA & 298 VERSUS SLP – WATERLOO

Case Summary: *The Complainant is the Chairperson for the House of Jesus Disabled Organisation. He alleged that on 17th January 2021, he and a good number of members from his*

organization visited a piece of land which the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Country Planning (MLHCP) allocated to them along the Waterloo – Masiaka Highway. He stated that according to their document, the land measures 1.9603 acres and it is situated at the back of the Sierra Leone Correctional Centre, old training school. The Complainant stated that, that was the very first time that they decided to visit the land since it was given to them by the then Minister of Lands, Dr. Dennis Sandy. He stated that while they clearing the land, a group police men attached them, beating then and also firing tear gas canisters all over the place.

Findings/ Decisions & Orders

Having reviewed the evidence in its entirety, the Panel holds that the President of SLUDI and others were charged to court in respect of riotous conduct. This Panel lacks jurisdiction to look into a matter that is before a competent court of law pursuant to Section 16 paragraph (a) of the HRCSL Act (No. 9) of 2004. However, the issue for determination before the Panel is not the substance of the matter before the Court but rather the inhuman and degrading treatment meted against the Complainant and members of his organization during their arrest by the Police. The Panel therefore makes the following decisions:

- 1) The respondents violated the Complainants' rights to protection from inhuman and degrading treatment.
- 2) The SLP is hereby ordered to pay the sum of NLe20,000 (Twenty Thousand New Leones) to the Complainants as compensation for the ill-treatment meted out against them.
- 3) The SLP is in contempt pursuant to Rule 60 of the Complaints Investigations and Inquiries Rules of 2008 for failing to appear before the Panel.

The panel recommends as follows:

- It is hereby recommended that the SLP should always endeavor to exercise restraint when dealing with PWDs and other vulnerable groups.
- In respect of ownership to the land claimed by the Complainants, we recommend that the Ministry of Lands and Country Planning immediately resolves the matter so as to lay to rest this ownership conflict once and for all.

13. GENERAL ORDERS BY THE PUBLIC INQUIRY PANEL

- 1) All compensations ordered herein should be paid to the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone (HRCSL) for onward transmission to the Complainants/Victims of human rights violations as herein adjudged
- 2) HRCSL to use its powers to ensure that every decision and recommendation herein stated is enforced/implemented/respected.
- 3) HRCSL to monitor the implementation of these decisions immediately they are published and implementation period shall be within one year except where a matter is referred to the Courts.

14. MISCELLANEOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The SLP should ensure that regular trainings relating to crowd control or riotous situations be a feature of its operational plans in frequent cycles.
2. GoSL should endeavor to equip the SLP with modern and adequate riot and safety gears by providing dedicated resources towards this endeavor in order to enhance police efficiency and safety in doing their field work
3. The SOPs and MAC-Ps used by the SLP and RSLAF should be reviewed to make them human rights friendly with clear individual leadership roles and responsibilities.
4. The Public Order Act of 1965 should be amended to incorporate a human rights-based approach to the enjoyment of the right to freedom of assembly and association as envisaged in the Constitution.
5. Multinational and mining companies should review and strengthen the Grievance Mechanism available to community members in their operating areas in places like Dalakuru in Koinadugu District; Sahr Mahlen and Foinda in Pujehun District; Sierra Rutile in Bothe District and Koidu Limited in Kono District and ensure that it is communicated to all and they understand how to use it.
6. The GoSL and mining companies should always ensure that they obtain free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) from communities in the mining areas

before they commence operations so as to avoid clashes that sometimes lead to loss of lives, damage to company property and disruption of normal business and company operations.

7. Citizens should abide by the laws of the country at all times and aspire to be patriotic as the constitution demands in Section 13 and be ready at all time to render assistance to appropriate and lawful agencies in the maintenance of law and order.

NOTE: For one to fully understand the summary of each findings/ decision and orders,of the above mentioned cases, and how the various Inquiry panels examined the evidences and analyze of the facts and applicable law, the full PI report should be consulted.