



Report of the Sierra Leone Conference on Development & Transformation Charting the Next 50 Years Forward

The task of the Sierra Leone Conference on Development and Transformation is to rethink our development path over the last 50 years with a view to charting a new trajectory that would take the country to middle income status by 2035, boasting indicators that confirm its stability as a state, and a level of welfare for its citizenry worthy of its status. The Conference is a continuous process to engender positive change in our society so that hope and optimism replace despair and distrust; and all Sierra Leoneans in the richness of our cultural differences will embrace one single objective: transformation to peace, happiness, and prosperity in our motherland.

VOLUME II



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VOLUME II**ANNEXES****ANNEX I: Financial Statement****INCOME STATEMENT AS AT 06/03/2012**

Revenue:		Amount(Le)
	Funds b/o Accountant General/Treasury	832,341,056
		-
Total Revenue:		832,341,056
Expenses:		
	Conference Secretariat:	
	Consultancy Fee:Admin& Support Staff	151,304,470
	Office Maintainance	12,134,500
	Fuel-Office	19,988,500
	Steering Committee	12,246,000
	Communication-Office	41,943,641
	Sundries	1,565,000
	Stationery	5,266,500
	Vehicle Maintenance	10,066,750
	Total Conference Secretariat Expenses:	254,515,361
	Technical Content:	
	Consultancy Fees-Technical	68,700,000
	Honorarium-Technical	37,700,000
	Travelling	300,000
	Materials & Logistics-Technical	23,490,000
	Total Technical Content:	130,190,000
	Media & Communications:	
	Consultancy Fees-Media	78,100,000
	Media Activities	48,698,500
	Personnel Per Diem for Media Activity	4,050,000
	Printing	3,574,450
	Website Design	31,686,000
	Miscellaneous	2,844,000
	Communications	1,601,000
	Total Media & Communications:	170,553,950
	Focus Group Discussions:	
	Consultancy Fee-FGD	4,999,999

	Focus Group Workshop	15,380,000
	Focus Group Logistics-Airtime, Lodging etc	101,245,900
	Schools Essay Competition	22,374,500
	Total Focus Group Discussions:	144,000,399
	Hosting of the Conference:	
	Conference Expenses	-
	Total Hosting of the Conference:	-
	Technical Workshop:	
	Food & Drinks	1,897,500
	DSA & Accomodation	15,388,763
	Printing & Stationery	2,175,000
	Total Technical Workshop:	19,461,263
	Participation of Diaspora:	
	DSA & Travel	75,877,412
	Total Participation of Diaspora:	75,877,412
	Town Hall Meetings:	
	Western Area	-
	Northern Province	9,406,250
	Southern Province	15,930,500
	Eastern Province	7,200,000
	Total Town Hall Meetings:	32,536,750
	Other Expenses:	
	Bank Charges	5,106,686
	Total Other Expenses:	5,106,686
	Total Expenses:	832,241,821
	Net Income:	99,235

Cash Flow Statement as at 06/03/2012

Cash Inflows:	
Cash b/0 Acct.General/Treasury	832,341,056
	-
Total Cash Inflows:	832,341,056
Available Cash Balance:	18,448,467
Cash outflows(Expenses):	
Bank Charges	5,106,686
Consultancy Fees-Admin& Support Staff	151,304,470
Consultancy Fees-Technical	68,700,000
Consultancy Fee-Media & Communications	78,100,000
Honorarium-Technical	37,700,000
Personnel Per Diem	4,050,000
Office Maintenance	12,134,500
Fuel-Office	19,988,500
Steering Committee	12,246,000
Media	48,698,500
Printing	3,574,450
Website Design	31,686,000
Media-Miscellaneous	2,844,000
Communications-Office	41,943,641
Communications-Media	1,601,000
Stationery	5,266,500
Vehicle/Motorbike Maintenance	10,066,750
Travelling-Technical	300,000
Materials & Logistics-Technical	23,490,000
Hosting of the Conference	0
Sundries	1,565,000
Food & Drinks-Technical Workshop	1,897,500
DSA & Accomodation-Technical Workshop	15,388,763
Printing & Stationery-Technical Workshop	2,175,000
Participation of Diaspora:DSA & Travel	75,877,412
Consultancy Fee-Focus Group Discussions	4,999,999
Focus Group Workshop	15,380,000
Focus Group Logistics-Airtime,Lodging etc	101,245,900
Schools Essay Competition	22,374,500
Town Hall Meetings	32,536,750
Total Cash Outflows:	832,241,821
Total liabilities:	18,349,232
Ending Cash Balance:	99,235

ANNEX II: C ONCEPT NOTE

The Sierra Leone Conference on Development & Transformation

Rethinking development and transformation after 50 years experience

(A Presidential initiative to mark the 50th anniversary of Sierra Leone 's independence)

Background

After fifty years of chequered progress, Sierra Leone is now poised for unprecedented change made possible by sustained demand for the country's natural resources, an invigorated private sector, massive infrastructural development and the early stages of a governance system that is conducive to growth and development.

No country in the last 100 years has achieved rapid development without a clear vision and strategy within which plans and programmes for the transformation are outlined. Sierra Leone's Vision 2025 crafted ten years ago is a good start, and showcases the country 's determination to surge forward. However, major changes in the global economy and in the opportunities now open to the country make a compelling case for taking stock and charting new directions. President Ernest Bai Koroma's Agenda for Change (PRSP II) has successfully laid a strong foundation for national transformation by developing infrastructure (roads, energy, construction and water projects); emboldening private sector development; introducing the Free Health Care Initiative which is a model on the African continent; and initiating the smallholder commercialization project which aims to create wealth among farmers in all chiefdoms in the country. The succession *Agenda for Change II*, the sensor spring-board for the post 2012 activities will be within the broader framework of the conference outcomes.

In many ways 2011 is reminiscent of the dawn of independence: commodities boom, abundance of natural resources, a healthy political landscape, an encouraging international environment, a determined leadership but beset with severe shortage of skills, low levels of social service delivery extremely vulnerable to the decisions of large investment capital, fluctuation of the business cycles of the global markets, and sub-regional instability.

Tracing the evolution of socio economic indicators over the 50-year period since then reveals a picture of early growth (export-led) in the 60s and 70s, followed by stagnation accompanied by inflation (then referred to as stagflation) in the 80s, and eventually, decline in almost all sectors in the 90s. Nevertheless, that period is also a mine of experiences on what worked and what failed. As the country embarks on its next 50-year journey, these experiences will provide valuable lessons for the future.

The Conference

President Koroma proposes to organise a major conference in Freetown to review our development and transformation strategies and present alternative approaches for the country, taking into account the overall goals set for 2025 in the context of current day realities. The conference will bring together Sierra Leonean specialists both within the country and in the Diaspora, complemented by internationally reputed development practitioners, and in consultation with a cross section of the population to rethink the development process and provide options for the country's immediate, medium term and long term development needs. Thus while the outcome of the conference itself is forward looking, it will be grounded on solid analysis of what worked and what failed in the past, as well as the opportunities that now exist for the future.

Themes of the conference

In reviewing the various development challenges facing the country, five areas and themes are striking as instrumental in influencing the development process. These are: the management of natural resources, political and economic governance, the role of the Diaspora in national development, private sector and infrastructure, and, social service delivery. Recognizing that individually and collectively they have influenced and will continue to determine the levels and changes in socio-economic indicators, each area will be the object of exhaustive analysis in separate studies and focused group consultations that will in turn provide recommendations as inputs for the international conference to be held in November 2011.

It should be stressed however that focusing on these themes in no way ignores the interrelationship among them or the importance of other factors/sectors in the overall development process. To illustrate, the creation of employment, effective management of the environment, promoting gender equality, all constitute desirable objectives that cut across sectors and themes in the development debate, and should therefore permeate the entire discussions. Similarly, the framework of the macro economy that should facilitate the economic transformation envisaged must be carefully designed.

Below are some of the issues to be examined within the key themes identified.

1. Managing natural resources

The current global high demand for commodities has opened up tremendous opportunities for the country's abundant natural resources in minerals, agriculture, land, marine resources and forestry. However the threat of the natural resource curse should be avoided in anticipation of Oil and Gas revenue in the near future which will supplement the extensive mineral deposits being announced. To this should be added the major land deals for agricultural development. In the past, many African countries, experienced this apparent bonanza that later turned out to be a curse; while a few have managed the opportunity and have registered sustained growth. An introspective look at the management of the country's natural resources in the past, combined with a careful examination of the opportunities now present, both internally and in the global economy, offers a chance to carve out a deliberate and sustainable strategy for wealth creation and equitable distribution of resources. In the past the country suffered from bad management of,

and misguided policies for, its natural endowments. This time around there is determination to avoid such errors at all cost.

This theme will examine and generate options for the management of the country's various natural resources, focusing on how best to create sustainable income flows with appropriate management of the environment.

Some of the questions to be reviewed include;

- Recognizing that the majority of the populations rely on agriculture for their livelihoods, what programmes should be designed to complement the current Small Holders Commercialization Programme for the rapid transformation of the sector?
- How can the potential for livestock development be tapped?
- How can the exploitation of the country's natural resources be organized and planned for more equitable distribution of gains, within the economy and between foreign investors and Sierra Leone?
- What were the measures, if any, to integrate the exploitation of natural resources into the rest of the economy, and why did they fail?
- How appropriate are the incentive packages to be offered to the mining companies to induce investment?
- How can the new measures now in place for negotiating agreements, encouraging local procurement of goods and services, and monitoring the operations of large-scale investors in natural resources be enhanced for greater effectiveness?
- What structures should we adopt for local skills development necessary for active participation in the mining and construction sectors?
- What strategy should be designed now for optimal gains from oil and gas extraction for short and long term development, especially in avoiding the development of an enclave?
- What competencies and capacities does the SL Environmental Protection Agency require to deal with environmental issues?
- The heightened interest in land for commercial agriculture brings to the fore the issue of land tenure. What is an appropriate land use policy in the current high global demand for land to use for bio-fuel production?
- How can sub-regional organisations play a more effective role in trans-boundary natural resource management?
- Are there special gains to be secured by closer or even joint exploitation with our neighbors in certain fields? If so, what fields?
- What short and medium term plans need to be design now to protect territorial waters, and rational exploitation of the immense marine and aquatic resources?
- How best can the country's abundant natural resources be developed and managed for tourism;
- What measures need to be adopted to ensure rapid affordable benefits from information and communications technology to train human resources to accelerate the pace of social, economic and industrial growth and development?

2. Governance

a. Political

The one area that is unanimously identified as the main cause of the decade-long civil conflict is political governance. The marginalization of segments of the society, combined with the collapse of the economy that rendered the state incapable of performing its essential functions, constituted the causes for, and the effects of the failure of political governance. The lessons of the past must be learnt in addition to the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) with a view to avoiding their repetition in the future. The conference should boldly seek responses to questions such as:

- What changes are required, for example, in reviewing the 1991 Constitution, to deal more effectively with contemporary realities and those of the country?
 - Can a case be made for a second chamber?
 - What should be the role of chiefs in the rapidly evolving society?
 - Can a case be made for electoral reforms?
 - How best can gender and youth participation be ensured?
- The extent to which broad based growth accompanied by equity, civil society participation, transparency and accountability could be compromised by the practice of party politics;
- the implications of weak opposition and winner-takes-all politics; and
- deepening decentralization, etc

b. Economic

The recent near meltdown of the financial sector in the worlds advanced countries illustrate the vital role of financial institutions and the monetary and fiscal framework around which an economy functions. This is even more important for a post-conflict country where institutions are weak and mechanisms for regulation almost absent. Further more, a strategy that relies on the private sector to stimulate or promote growth must have very carefully crafted fiscal and monetary policies that are neither excessively free, nor overbearingly restrictive. These policies and the operation of financial institutions must be synchronised with industrialisation, emerging technologies and other policies to avoid the contradictions of the past.

The conference should map out such targets as the attainment of middle income and developed country status, including identifying the economic tools and indicators for measurement.

In addition a thorough analysis is required of the validity of many assumptions used as a basis for advancing some policies in the past. One such assumption is the widespread use of extensive fiscal and other concessions as incentives for foreign direct investments to avoid their migration to neighbouring countries. What empirical evidence supports this, and what is the practice in other countries?

Strategies to build on gains made in private sector development and trade facilitation through the Agenda for Change constitute sub themes under economic governance.

3. Improving the role of the Diaspora

The Sierra Leone Diaspora continues to be a major contributor to the economy through investment, direct remittances and the provision of technical expertise. President Koroma's leadership created the Office of the Diaspora Affairs (ODA) at State House, among others to

deepen Diaspora ties to the mother land and to enhance investment and skills transfer in the public service. However, there is more that could be done to improve Diaspora participation in the private sector, and to play a more dynamic role in the country's political and economic development.

The conference would largely rely on members of the Diaspora to discuss such issues as:

- The establishment of a Diaspora Trust Fund to be managed by an independent body under such arrangement as with development partners (for example the World bank) to enhance Diaspora participation in the economy through attractive saving schemes with interest rates higher than overseas, participation in the Sierra Leone Stock Exchange, and exploring shareholding opportunities, etc
- Other Diaspora ideas are welcome
- The prospect of right to vote overseas, etc

Since most of these issues have already been debated upon at the various meetings of the Diaspora, this theme will not be the object of separate meetings.

4. Delivery of Social Services

In a society that is largely rural and characterised by a high level of ill literacy, there is always the challenge of formulating and implementing public sector policies that reflect a proper balance between responding to the needs of the rural masses and containing the pressures of the highly volatile urban populace where most of the elites are found. It is therefore not surprising that Sierra Leone has one of the highest scores of Gini coefficient in sub-Saharan Africa. The past fifty years have shown that not much has been achieved in the public sector's delivery of social services, further exacerbating the economic marginalisation of the rural and urban poor. Limited progress made in maternal and child mortality, and in literacy rates confirm the meager achievements obtained. Education, health, water supply and even electricity are services that at this level of development call for major public sector interventions. However both the nature and content of the services as well as the vehicle for bringing them to the population have proven inadequate in the past with some improvement in recent times.

In these circumstances, the role of civil society is crucial both for advancing grass roots demands, as well as for providing the checks and balances. On the other hand these CSOs, for various reasons, have not always risen to the challenge, although very few governments have tolerated or given them the platform they require to play this role. Notwithstanding this, it can be said that the CSOs in Sierra Leone can point to a number of successes of importance to the stability and progress in the country. What lessons can be drawn from this experience as the country moves forward? Equally important are issues relating to:

- Adaptations to the education system required for alignment to the demands of the 21st century
- Decentralization and the provision of education services
- Relative roles of the private and public sector in defining the nature of education for the future
- The design of a comprehensive health care system
- Improving health service delivery

- Accelerating the drive towards achieving the “social” targets of the MDG’s
- Converting the abundant rainfall to available water supply to all countries.

5. Private Sector and Infrastructure

The low level of development of the country’s institutions and infrastructure constrain the private sector in playing the role of engine for economic growth. Yet numerous efforts have been made in the past to promote small businesses, attract foreign investments, develop infrastructure, and set up appropriate institutions. Indeed the Presidents programme for the reform of the private sector has generated some positive results in eliminating bottlenecks hindering private sector performance. The conference should generate proposals for accelerating expansion in communications, financial services, energy, etc.

Issues to be discussed and questions answered include:

- Are there opportunities offered by the new global economic patterns of production that Sierra Leone can profit from?
- As a primary producer in the short term, how can the private sector be insulated from the vicissitudes of the global business cycles?
- How should the country exploit the opportunities for sub regional collaboration to participate in the value chain of natural resources development?
- In the past, issues relating to road transport have dominated the transport sector; what medium term plans for river and rail can be fashioned now?
- There are huge requirements for energy by the mining and hopefully, the manufacturing sectors. So far the emphasis has been to meet the basic needs of the population while individual investors make their own plans for energy supply. What national programmes can be developed that could produce lower cost sustainable energy sources for all?
- The introduction of fibre-optics offer significant possibilities for low-cost access of the entire population to the benefits of the World Wide Web. How can this best promote social goals, and accelerate growth?
- What alternative options need to be considered now for tourism development?

The underlying objective in this theme is to set the stage for an efficient, low cost and competitive industrial sector.

A series of “focus group” meetings will be organized in all regions of the country before the conference, designed to obtain stakeholders views on the areas to be discussed. These meetings will extend the reach of consultations with the general public, on specific subjects, and the results will feed into the deliberations of the conference. In the week preceding the conference, there will be technical meetings on the key themes and subthemes for more in-depth analysis of the issues and production of actionable recommendations.

The Conference will pull together the work of the previous meetings dealing with macro-economic and socio-political issues and propose a way forward for taking the country to middle income status – well beyond merely meeting the MDGs. It will examine the challenges of providing

employment, delivering social services, adapting our political system to fit more appropriately to our realities, and build a capable and developmental state. All these, taking into account the challenges and opportunities presented by the global economy. The outcome will be in the form of a report with recommendations outlining options for action by the Government and all the players. It is recognized that there are various plans and programmes underway such as the successor to the Agenda for Change, and other immediate and medium term plans. This conference will draw its spirit from such programmes to respond better to the country's future challenges. The conference results will therefore provide the framework for short, medium and long term plans of the country.

6. Participation.

Every effort will be made to include all categories of stakeholders in planning the future of the country. These will include but not be limited to:

- Paramount chiefs
- Local authorities
- All political parties
- Representatives of students and youth
- Civil society
- Trade Unions
- Representatives of religious groups
- Chamber of mines
- Chamber of commerce
- Women groups
- Development partners
- Media
- The Diaspora
- The Disabled and War Wounded
- Group of Churches

7. Organisation.

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The overall guidance and direction for the conference will be provided by a Steering Committee chaired by the President and consisting of a cross section of the population as outlined in the list of participants above. A conference secretariat will be set up comprised of independent technical staff appointed for their expertise and experience.

Timing

The conference is scheduled to take place from January 30 to February 1, 2012.

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ANNEX III: List of Papers commissioned by the SLCDT

This is a List papers and presentations commissioned by the SLCDT

On the Conference in General

- Contemporary Sierra Leone-The Second Coming of the Bellweather - Syl Cheney-Coker
- Contributions to the Sierra Leone Conference - Barba M. Koroma, PhD, MA.
- The Sierra Leone Conference 2011 - Rethinking development and transformation after 50 years experience Leone Transformation- by Dr. Christian T.H. Bel
- Sierra Leone's Vision 2035 - Middle Income Indicators - ABK
- The Sierra Leone Conference: The Last Word for now ...

Economic Governance & Management

- Dealing with the Dutch Disease in Sierra Leone
- Economic Governance - OEG Johnson
- Economic_Management--Selected_Issues_for_Discussion by Omotunde Johnson
- Making Government More Effective: Some Economic Policy Priorities in Sierra Leone - Paul Collier & Victor Davies
- Prospects and Challenges for Poverty Reduction and Economic Development in Sierra Leone - by Dr. Sheka Bangura
- S L Economic Record 1960-2011 by Alimamy Bangura Director Director, EPRU Ministry of Finance & Economic Development
- Sierra Leone: The Pathe to Middle Income - Paul Collier – IGC
- The Fundamentals of Economic Management and Governance in Drive for Economic Transformation by Omotunde E. G. Johnson

Managing Natural Resources

- Agricultural transformation to meet 21st Century demands in Sierra Leone- by Joseph M. Kargbo
- Can Natural Resource Funds Address the Fiscal Challenges of Resource-Rich Developing Countries - Antoine Heuty
- Justifications & Priorities for Land Law Reform - by Dr. Ade Renner-Thomas Revenue Watch
- Land & Development Prepared by Dr. Ade Renner-Thomas
- MNR-Transformational Action based recommendations - NRM - Managing Natural Resources
- Natural Resources and Peacebuilding in Sierra Leone - Oli Brown Environmental Affairs Officer, UNIPSIL

Political Governance

- Building Capacity through Delivery of Results - AGI - Conference Paper- Revised FINAL - Dr Malte Gerhold

A n n e x e s

- Civil Registration & Good Governance in Sierra Leone - The Missing Link? -by Max Ahmadu Sesay, PhD
- Enhancing Political Governance - Kelly Bidwell (IPA) & Katherine Casey IGC
- Reform through Delivery by Results - AGI - December 2012
- Security Sector Governance For Sustainable Development in Sierra Leone - Dr. Osman Gbla
- Transformation and Development in Sierra Leone_ Background Note on Political and Economic Governance - SLCDT

Private Sector, Infrastructure & Diaspora

- A new public-private pact for transformation and development DR. CLAUDIUS BART-WILLIAMS
- Assessing Private Sector Development: The Problem of Data Gaps - Prepared by: Abubakarr Turay Statistics Sierra Leone
- Emerging ideas - PSI diaspora 20111204 -SLCDT Private Sector/Infrastructure + Diaspora Themes - Chukwu-Emeka Chikezie Isata Kabia
- Increasing Access to Finance – HKFraser
- SL-competitiveness P-Sector, Infrastructure, and Entrepreneurship: Competitiveness for private sector led transformation - by O. R. N. Jones
- Strategies to Strengthen the Role of Science, Engineering and Technology Education in the National Development of Sierra Leone

Social Service Delivery

- Accountability in the delivery of social services w references- SLCDT
- ARTS & CULTURE IN THE TRANSFORMATION & DEVELOPMENT PROCESS - Charlie Haffner
- Delivery of Social Services - Diaspora Meeting Presentation – SLCDT
- Educational Quantity and Quality – SLCDT
- Health Infrastructure – SLCDT
- Userfees - SLCDT

ANNEX IV: Report on Inter Secondary Schools Essay Competition.

WINNERS OF SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS ESSAY COMPETITION

Name	School	Mark (%)	Position
Michael Bengah	Sierra Leone Grammar School	81	1st
Antonia Howard	International School Secondary Ltd.	78	2nd
Blessed Kebbie	Sierra Leone Grammar School	72	3rd
Bassie Bondeva Turay	Sierra Leone Grammar School	68	4th
Edwin N Sesay	Kolenten Secondary School Kambia	68	4th
Abu B A Sankoh	Sierra Leone Grammar School	67	6th
Dessica Cole	International School Secondary Ltd.	66	7th
Khadija Yilla	International School Secondary Ltd.	66	7th
Peter Beckley	Sierra Leone Grammar School	66	7th
Oluwagbemileke Jegede	International School Secondary Ltd.	64	10th
Patricia King	Benevolent Secondary School Makeni	62	11th
Richard Pembu	Sierra Leone Grammar School	61	12th
Tereshia T Rogers	St Joseph's Secondary School	60	13th
Hawanatu N Sheriff	St Joseph's Secondary School	60	13th
Examiners/Judges:			
1. Mrs Carlotta Roberts	Chief Judge		
2. Mr Sahr Gboyó	Judge		
3. Mr Arthur Smith	Judge		
Organisers:			
1. Rev Moses Kainwo			
2. Mr Nathaniel A Pearce			

SOME TRANSFORMATION POINTS FROM THE ESSAYS

No.	Key Points from the Essays—Sierra Leone in 25 Years
1	Even though one is unable to tell the height of a tree by the length of its shadow, this is how I would like to see Sierra Leone in 25 years: a new Sierra Leone where people are dedicated to their jobs with realistic salaries and other benefits in place. Teachers assigned to rural areas should be given special allowances.
2	I would like to see indiscriminate logging discouraged so that the advance of the Sahara Desert will be stopped. We need to see green vegetation all around Sierra Leone.
3	Great attention should be given to agriculture so that in 25 years' time there will be enough food for the nation and raw materials produced for agro-based industries.
4	I hope to see primary and secondary schools staffed with well-trained and qualified teachers from recognized colleges and universities in order to promote quality education.
5	I would like to see improved newspapers by well trained journalists with little or no grammatical errors. We need to have trained broadcasters that speak English fluently to man our TV and radio stations with a wide range of programmes—both educative and entertaining.
6	I would like to see a Sierra Leone with a better roads network to transport people and goods faster. I would like to see well constructed roads and bridges all over the country plus good international airports.
7	A Sierra Leone with 24 hours of electricity supply and available pipe-borne water will make for a happy and healthy nation and be an encouragement to investors coming into the country.
8	I am praying that in much less than 25 years we would have abolished the two-shift system in all our schools. Schools should run from 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
9	In 25 years, I would like to see all Sierra Leoneans (regardless of their location) enjoying free health care with more hospitals all over the country!
10	Offenders of the law should not be oppressed and exploited by the police and military forces—they should ensure that offenders are charged to court and given free trial irrespective of their status, sex or tribe
11	Work towards improving local and international communication through the media and internet facilities—these should be accessible to people in remote villages and towns as well.
12	The Sierra Leone I would like to see is one upholding democratic principles and good

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	governance in the interest of peace and stability—a country where the leaders are accountable to the people that elected them, a country where the Rule of Law prevails or everyone is equal before the law.
13	Citizens should be encouraged to pay taxes to help develop the country.
14	There should be complete separation of powers between the Executive, Judiciary and Legislative arms of government.
15	Looking forward to a democratic state where citizens and journalists are free to express their mind on various issues so as to make the government of the day more effective.
16	I want to see a Sierra Leone with leaders who lead by example and say no to nepotism, tribalism and regionalism—this will guarantee political stability.
17	I want to see a Sierra Leone with universal access to quality and functional education that will fight poverty, empower women and protect children from hazardous and exploitative labour as well as sexual exploitation; one that promotes human rights and democracy.
18	My new nation should be one with no street begging or roaming mad men.
19	In the new Sierra Leone parents should be given five years imprisonment if they fail to send their children to school.
20	I would like to be citizen of a country with underground tubes for transportation, more ports added to the Queen Elizabeth II Quay and five major international airports.

The Winning Essay

Name: Michael Bengah

School: Sierra Leone Grammar School

Essay Topic: Describe the Sierra Leone you would like to see in 25 years.

Robert Greenleaf wrote: “Nothing much happens without a dream.” For something really great to happen, it takes a real great dream. I had a dream last night: it was on Wednesday, December 31st, 2036. I was writing in my journal, something I do annually, a summary of what Sierra Leone had achieved over the years.

Ever since Egerton Kallay assumed Presidency five years ago, Sierra Leone has witnessed great and massive strides and of course in trying times. As Henry Ford puts it, “Failure is the opportunity to start again more intelligently”. Sierra Leone has had her fair share of failures. Forty years ago, she survived a decade-old civil war and decades of corruption, bad governance, nepotism, tribalism, and political violence. As a nation we grew up: we had time to heal up, making our country a better place for everyone.

Thirty years ago, President Ernest Bai Koroma made a clarion call to all for attitudinal and behavioral change and this change has manifested itself over the years. Sierra Leoneans have largely put their country first. Gone are the days of street trading, dirt littering of the streets, open prostitution, street begging and mad men roaming the streets with the City Council at its efficient best. Above all, its unheard of corruption cancer that was eating into the fabric of society was brought down to its lowest minimal. With the introduction of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV), there are hardly any occurrences of Police or Wardens accepting bribes; it only occurs minimally and one can safely say that there is zero tolerance towards corruption.

As early as Elementary School, corruption has been introduced into the curriculum. As a result, people know and accept it as wrong. In politics we have shown maturity over the years overlooking tribal and regional differences and we really make the right choice in choosing our leaders these days. At least we know what is best for the country and do go for it. We have reclaimed the name “Athens of West Africa”. Major strides have been made in the educational sector with free education for those who attend Primary and or Secondary School, and thousands of scholarships and grants-in-aid for those attending tertiary institutions are being provided.

A parliamentary act passed fifteen years ago enforced the right of every child to be educated up to WASSCE level with parents facing up to five years imprisonment for

failing to send their children to school. Extra classes, handouts, pamphlets, bribery for teachers/lecturers is now so extinct that any person below the age of fifteen will have to read history to learn about these things. Results have been excellent enhanced by proper teaching methods and one in fifteen students own a computer as all examinations are computer-based (CBE). Education is really the key to a nation's development.

The health sector has also seen a massive change compared to what used to happen decades ago. With education nearing optimal efficiency the country now has a lot of specialists with over fifty cardiologists, hundreds of surgeons, over one hundred ophthalmologists, and much more. Also there is free health care for all insured—this was the dream of Sierra Leoneans decades ago. The highlight this year has been the setting up of various cancer and HIV research facilities all round the country, the first of its kind in West Africa.

I dreamed that economy wise Sierra Leone was at its best. According to a recent survey by the World Bank, Sierra Leone was labeled the fastest growing economy in the world added to the fact that only one in fifty Sierra Leoneans lived under \$5 (five dollars) a day. With the country about to host two Nations Cups and one Olympics game, there is no doubt that we are at our highest economic height.

Lungi Airport is now our smallest among a total of five international airports with four ports added to the Queen Elizabeth II Quay. Also there are lots of underground tubes, railways and different means of transportation. The movies seen here are among the latest productions of this century. Infrastructural development and urbanization have greatly manifested in the recent past. Sierra Leoneans need not look for green pastures abroad because the pastures at home are green if not greener.

The President will be announcing tonight in his New Year's Address that we would be launching our own space craft to the moon next year—tall achievement indeed. The exploitation of natural resources (diamond, gold, bauxite, iron ore, etcetera) coupled with the recent discovery of platinum, and the fact that Sierra Leone produces more oil than Nigeria have all gone towards the enhancement of a sound economy. Tourism is also playing a major role in our economic rise: the beaches, mountain tops, Islands all providing attraction for tourists who visit in their thousands every year.

On another level it is worth noting that crime rate is now at 0.1%—with television cameras installed all over the place the country is almost crime free. It has taken eight years since I saw military personnel with guns in the streets. It means that even violence is at its lowest for years now.

As I was writing the last line I woke up and discovered that it was all a dream, a dream into the future. It was a dream but I believe with conviction that we can work on this

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great dream to make it happen. Sierra Leoneans just have to realize that they are a team working towards a common goal. We should remember that there is no “I” in a team. Lyndon Johnson, former US President said, “There are no problems we cannot solve together and very few that we can solve by ourselves”. Though we may be faced with challenges that escalate, the need for team work escalates as well. The time to act is now—whatever our vision/dream may be. Teamwork makes it work!

ANNEX V: Bios of SLCDT Authors, Presenters & Secretariat

Abdul Akim Sinneh Kamara	Abdul Akim Sinneh Kamara is a Sierra Leonean by nationality, born at Tassoh Island in the Western District Urban .Live at 9 Vinton Street via Bombay Street Freetown. He got his first Primary education at Tassoh Island (Roman Catholic) and later attended the Albert Academy Senior Secondary Berry Street Freetown. He further catapulted to the University of Sierra Leone, Fourah Bay College Mount Aureole Freetown pursuing a course leading to the Bachelor of Arts Degree in Linguistic and Sociology minor with a Diploma in Peace and Conflict Studies.
Amadu Massally	Amadu Massally is a longtime activist for national development both in diaspora and at home. In 2009, he won the most coveted award in the Diaspora as he was a unanimous choice for the NOSLINA Diamond Award which indicates the type of work he has done to promote Sierra Leone both at home and in the diaspora. In 2006, he founded the Sierra Leone-Gullah Heritage Association in the United States to foster the relationship between a particular group of African Americans and Sierra Leoneans. He also founded a tourism company, Fambul Tik Tours in 2010, to introduce heritage tourism to Sierra Leone. He was Managing Director for the first Consumer Finance and Leasing Company owned and run by Sierra Leoneans. Today he is CEO of an information technology company, Eclipse Technology, which he founded with his nephew and friends. Amadu also sits on the Board of Directors for quite a few organizations that do development work in Sierra Leone to include the Friends of Sierra Leone and Bunce Island Coalition among others. He is a big supporter of the youth and youth initiatives. Amadu has practiced as both a Certified Public Accountant and a Certified Information Systems Auditor while working companies such as American Express and Price Waterhouse Coopers in the United States.
Aminata Kamara	Aminata Kamara is at the Sierra Leone Conference on Development & Transformation as the Assistant Administrative Officer. She holds a BSC Hons, in Financial Services from the Institute of Public Administration and Management (IPAM), University of Sierra Leone

Audrey Pabs-Garnon	<p>Audrey Pabs-Garnon, has a long career as an educator and is passionate about working with young children. An alumna of the Annie Walsh Memorial School in Freetown, Sierra Leone, she proceeded to the United Kingdom where she gained her undergraduate and graduate degrees in early childhood education, specializing in guidance and counseling, from the Universities of Nottingham, Bristol and Reading, UK, respectively. She serves as Director of an on-site Child Care Center in College Park, Maryland, USA for which she attained National [NAEYC] & State [MSDE] accreditations. Audrey travels extensively attending and presenting at national and international conferences, is a member of several philanthropic organizations, serves on various Advisory & Non-Profit Boards and was named Woman of the Year 2010/2011 by the National Association of Professional Women. Her hobbies include sewing, cooking and reading.</p>
Charlie J. Hughes	<p>Charlie James Hughes is a Governance consultant with special focus on civil society, justice and the rule of law, citizenship, corruption and accountability, Local Government, media, elections, democracy-building, and related issues. From 1997 to 2008, he was the Director of the non-governmental organization Forum for Democratic Initiatives (FORDI). Hughes has authored chapters in publications including the chapter on Sierra Leone in the Encyclopaedia of Global Perspectives on the United States (Berkshire Publishing Group, 2007); and Human Rights Assistance to Sierra Leone, in Promoting Democracy in Post-Conflict Societies (Lynne Rienner, Colorado, 2006). He is co-author of Go Beyond First Aid: Democracy Assistance and the Challenges of Institution-Building in Post-conflict Sierra Leone (Netherlands Institute of International Relations, 2005). Charlie has severally consulted for local and international organizations. In 2002 Hughes was a Reagan-Fascell Democracy Fellow at the National Endowment for Democracy, in the United States of America. Charlie J. Hughes was educated at Fourah Bay College. He has attended several international conferences at home and abroad on issues of his professional interest. Hughes is the Chairman of the Monuments and Relics Commission of Sierra Leone.</p>
Chukwu-Emeka Chikezie	<p>Chukwu-Emeka Chikezie is a consultant specializing in private sector development and diaspora-for-development issues. Between 2008 and 2010, he coordinated a UK government-funded project to support the government of Sierra Leone to devise and implement a strategy to strengthen the country's private sector. Among other achievements, this led to the launch of the country's first-ever national business plan competition, currently in its third series. He has served as a Global Forum on Migration and</p>

	<p>Chukwu-Emeka Chikezie is a consultant specializing in private sector development and diaspora-for-development issues. Between 2008 and 2010, he coordinated a UK government-funded project to support the government of Sierra Leone to devise and implement a strategy to strengthen the country's private sector. Among other achievements, this led to the launch of the country's first-ever national business plan competition, currently in its third series. He has served as a Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) international advisor to two Chairs-in-Office, the governments of Mexico (2010) and Mauritius (2012).</p> <p>In 1994 Chukwu-Emeka cofounded the London-based African Foundation for Development (AFFORD) – with a mission to expand and enhance the contribution Africa's diaspora makes to Africa's development – and served as its first Executive Director for 10 years from 1999. He cofounded a sister organization, AFFORD-Sierra Leone in 2008. He is a founding partner (2010) of the Inclusive Growth Strategies (Sierra Leone) Limited consulting practice. A particular passion of his remains private sector-led job-creation in Africa leveraging African diaspora and other resources. He is of part Sierra Leonean (mother) – where he grew up – and Nigerian (father) origin. He was a member (2009-2011) of the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on Migration; he serves on Comic Relief's International Grants Committee; he is a Rotarian.</p>
<p>Claudius J. Thomas</p>	<p>Claudius J. Thomas served in the Sierra Leone Diplomatic Service as First Secretary in the missions in the USA and Italy for eight years, in the Civil Service for three years before joining the University of Sierra Leone. He was the Assistant University Secretary for two years before going over to the Economic Department as a lecturer in Development and International Economics for twenty eight years, where he later became the Head of Department. He founded the Public Policy Research Institute in 2001 as a "think-tank" and consultancy firm and has been consulted by dozens of international and national clients in the areas of Public Policy and Socio-economics. He was the National Coordinator for Sierra Leone's Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme in 2002 and was responsible for the complete "Restructuring of the Sierra Leone Road Transport (Bus) Corporation" in 2006 and for the next three years National Coordinator for Resettlement. He worked as a short-term Policy Analyst for the National Policy Advisory Council at State House and the President's Committee on Infrastructural Development. Mr Thomas studied at Fourah Bay College (USL), George Washington University, Johns Hopkins University (SAIS),</p>

	<p>Howard University and London University. He was the Co-theme Leader for Economic Governance for the Sierra Leone Conference on Transformation and Development and had served also in the two previous long-term visioning efforts as the Development Economist. He is currently Resident Director for the International Growth Centre (IGC), which has its hub at London University.</p>
Dr Nathaniel King	<p>Dr. Nathaniel King recently gained his Ph. D in Social Anthropology from the Martin Luther University, Germany. His thesis' thrusts include: power as multi-field and multi-dimensional; the State as discourse, presences and absences; the geo-political nation versus lived nation; youth as a survival strategy; and urban security. One of his publications, Conflict as Integration, is an attempt to understand Sierra Leone's Civil War. Until 2005, he was lecturer of English at University of Sierra Leone, Fourah Bay College. He has also worked for Forum for Democratic Initiative (FORDI) and Network Movement for Justice and Development (NMJD).</p>
Dr. Ahmed Ramadan Dumbuya	<p>Dr. Ahmed Ramadan Dumbuya is a Political Scientist by training and was for several years Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences and Head of the Department of Political Science at Fourah Bay College, the University of Sierra Leone. He is an established academic and has conducted several consultancies and written extensively on Public and International Affairs as well as on political and development-related issues.</p> <p>Dr. Dumbuya has also served as Foreign Minister of the Republic of Sierra Leone on three different occasions in the Governments of the APC, NPRC and the SLPP between 1991 and 2002, Member of Parliament 1991 – 1992; 1996 –2001 and was Deputy Secretary General of the Mano River Union between 1982 and 1987. Dr. Dumbuya is currently a consultant at the Strategy and Policy Unit,, Office of the President.</p>
Dr. Joseph MacSeidu Kargbo	<p>Dr. Joseph MacSeidu Kargbo, is the President & CEO of Sanda Development Partners, Inc. He served as a Financial Advisor for over a decade at Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc., and RiverSource Life Insurance Company. He was Founder and President of International Development Consultants, a research and consulting firm that focused on African development issues. He worked at Abt Associates, and Njala University College and Government of Sierra Leone. Dr. Kargbo recently completed consulting assignments in Sierra Leone for the African</p>

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	<p>Union/NEPAD, and International Growth Center/London School of Economics and University of Oxford on Economic Governance and Management, and Mining Sector and Growth in Sierra Leone. Dr. Kargbo has taught mathematics and business management at high school and college levels in Sierra Leone and the United States. He received his Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics from Oklahoma State University; M.S. from California State University, Chico; and B.Sc. from the University of Sierra Leone. Dr. Kargbo has published extensively in the areas of agriculture, finance, international trade, economic development, governance and conflict resolution in Africa, Europe, Asia and the Americas. His recent publications include the book: Political Instability and Economic Recovery in Sierra Leone: Lessons in Applied Econometrics, Modeling and Policy Making, published by The Edwin Mellen Press, Lewiston, New York, ISBN-13: 978-0773415973, (December 2011).</p>
<p>Dr. Max A. Sesay</p>	<p>Dr. Max A. Sesay, Currently Chief Registrar of the National Registration Secretariat in Sierra Leone. Prior to taking up this appointment in 2009, he was for ten years Chief Executive of the then African HIV Policy Network (UK). For five years before that, he was Lecturer & Research Fellow at Staffordshire University (UK), prior to which he spent a brief spell as Teaching Assistant and Research & Teaching Assistant at the University of Southampton (UK) and Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone, respectively.</p>
<p>Dr. Michael Kargbo</p>	<p>Dr. Michael Kargbo teaches Public Policy, Governance and International Relations at the Institute of Public Administration and Management (IPAM), University of Sierra Leone. He was Head of Research and Acting Head of the Department of Public Administration at IPAM from September 2006 – October 2008. He currently serves as Team Leader for the Political Governance thematic area of the Sierra Leone Conference on Development and Transformation. He has published a book titled British Foreign Policy and the Conflict in Sierra Leone, 1991 - 2001 (Oxford, Peter Lang) and two book chapters on post-conflict peace-building in Sierra Leone. He has undertaken several assignments such as reviewing past agricultural policies in Sierra Leone for FAO/MAFFS and the State of Democracy and Political Governance in Sierra Leone for the African Peer Review Mechanism. Dr. Kargbo received his PhD from the University of Birmingham and holds graduate degrees in International Relations and Development Studies and in International Tourism Policy from the universities of East Anglia and North London respectively, and a BA from Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone.</p>

Elizabeth Titty Jalloh	Elizabeth Titty Jalloh Focus Group Discussion Team Leader for the Western Area, is a graduate of Fourah Bah College BA Gen with a post graduate diploma in mass communication. She worked at World Vision as a monitoring & evaluation officer & again with P.A.G.E. Programme(ACIDI-VOCA). She has participated in various research projects including management of elections & diversity.
Farrel Elliott	Farrel Elliott is a management and strategy consultant providing clients with technical advice on Strategy, Project Finance & Public/Private Partnerships as well as Investment Advisory. He has a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Sierra Leone and a Postgraduate Diploma in Social Protection Financing from the University of Maastricht, The Netherlands and an MBA with a specialism in Strategic Management from Aston University in the United Kingdom. He has worked in private equity, and with various multilateral organisations and corporates and has been a consultant to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), The Global Fund, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), Pannell Kerr Forster (PKF), The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), The Governments of Sierra Leone and The Gambia and The Africa Group amongst others.
Felix Marco Conteh	Felix Marco Conteh is a PhD Candidate in the Department of Politics and International Studies, at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. The focus of his research is on “The Politics of Decentralization in Sierra Leone”. Felix holds a Masters degree in International Development Management from the University of Bradford, UK, where he graduated as the best Postgraduate Student in the Department of Development and Economic Studies (DES), in the 2008/09 Academic year. Between 2006 and 2010, he worked for Sierra Leone’s Anti-corruption Commission (ACC), where he rose to the position of Regional Manager.
Francis Sowa	Francis Sowa is a practising journalist with over ten years experience. He has worked at the then Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service and Radio Education, Ministry of Education. He currently works with Radio Mount Aureol and teaches at the Mass Communication Department, Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone. He holds a Bachelor of Arts with Honours in Mass Communication (First Class) and a Master of Arts in Mass Communication from University of Sierra Leone. He is at present a candidate for the Master of Philosophy (M.PHIL) in Mass Communication.

Franklyn Lisk	<p>Franklyn Lisk, is Professorial Research Fellow at the Centre for Globalisation and Regionalisation (CSGR), at the University of Warwick, UK, and Honorary Visiting Professor of Economics at the John and Elnora Ferguson Centre for African Studies at the University of Bradford, UK. He currently carries out research on conceptual and policy issues pertaining to the socio-economic impact of globalization; global health governance; poverty reduction strategies and sustainable development; employment policy and labour market analysis; . He is active in the work of the Sub-Saharan Africa Research Network at the Institute of Advanced Study at Warwick, and contributes to teaching and research in the Faculty of Social Sciences and at the Institute of Governance and Public Management at the Warwick Business School. He was a Professor of Economics at Stellenbosch University in South Africa from May 2005 to December 2006, and earlier served as a Visiting Professor at the Growth Dynamics University Institute at Erasmus University, Holland. Professor Lisk worked at the International Labour Office (ILO) from 1974 until 2005, and held senior positions in the organization including Senior Economist; Regional Adviser on Employment and Development Planning for the Caribbean; Deputy Regional Director for Africa; Director of ILO Liaison Office in New York and ILO Representative to the United Nations; and Foundation Director of the global ILO Programme on HIV/AIDS and the World of Work. Before joining the ILO, he was a lecturer in Economics at Aston University, UK, and a Teaching Fellow at the University of Birmingham.</p> <p>Professor Lisk is the author of books, monographs and articles in academic journals on employment and labour market policies including labour market information systems, poverty reduction strategies, industrialization strategies, and global health governance issues. He holds a BA Economics (Durham), M.Sc. Economics (Belfast) and PhD (Birmingham) degrees.</p>
Herbert M'cleod	<p>Herbert M'cleod is currently the Special Adviser to the President in the Office of the Chief of Staff. In this position, he provides advice on economic development issues relating to the Sierra Leone economy. Earlier he was Special Coordinator in the office of the Vice President. Prior to this, he was a career officer of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); the development arm of the United Nations. He has held numerous senior level positions in the organization. He took early retirement in 2005 as Special Adviser to the Assistant Administrator Africa Bureau. Prior to that he was the United Nations Resident Coordinator in the Democratic Republic of</p>

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Isaac Massaquoi	<p>Isaac Massaquoi was Theme leader for the Human Development sector at the Conference Secretariat. Mr. Massaquoi is currently acting as Head of the Department of Mass Communication at Fourah Bay College. He studied at Fourah Bay College and City University of London. He worked for more than a decade with the Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service as a News and Current Affairs Producer. He rose to the rank of Head of News before he resigned in 2005. He is an international media trainer and community radio expert.</p>

Isata Kabia	<p>Isata Kabia worked as the Researcher on the Private Sector and Infrastructure theme, and diaspora as a cross cutting issue. She is an entrepreneur who owns Elegance fitness centre and SPa. Her newly established BANana Island Cosmetics company manufactures everything from lotions, soaps and perfumes in Sierra Leone. She was the acting director of diaspora affairs in 2011 and was instrumental in the development of the diaspora engagement strategy which recommends the formation of an agency of diaspora affairs. She studied at Greenwich University, and has a background in science.</p>
Ismael Koroma	<p>Ismael Koroma is one of Sierra Leone's celebrated journalists, a University Lecturer, a Communication and Media Specialist and a Pan-Africanist.</p> <p>He is the current National Secretary General of the Sierra Leone Association of Journalists (SLAJ) and lectures Investigative Journalism, Broadcasting and Media Studies at Fourah Bay College-University of Sierra Leone.</p> <p>He is a well experienced Media Strategist with excellent international managerial records with the United Nations Public Information (UNAMSIL) and Swiss based Foundation Hironde (Cotton Tree News project in Sierra Leone). He successfully led the Communication, Media and Outreach of the Sierra Leone Conference on Development and Transformation. Mr. Koroma holds a Certificate in Peace Keeping and International Conflict Resolution, Certificate in Global Terrorism and a Diploma in Islamic Studies. He is also a graduate from Fourah Bay College-University of Sierra Leone with a B.A Honours and Master of Arts degrees in Mass Communication. He has bagged several awards including the University Chancellor's Leadership award for outstanding leadership ability 2007. He is a caring and loving gentleman. He has great passion for his family and friends, and above all, successfully married to Mrs. Abibatu Ismael Koroma.</p>
Malte Gerhold	<p>Malte Gerhold, Sierra Leone Country Head, Africa Governance Initiative (AGI)</p> <p>Malte joined AGI from the position of Deputy Director of the Strategy Unit in the Department of Health in the UK. Before this he worked on UK health reforms in the Prime Minister's Delivery Unit under Prime Minister Tony Blair and Prime Minister Gordon Brown. He began his career as a public sector strategy consultant for Accenture, following a PhD at the University of Oxford.</p>

Moses Kainwo	Moses Kainwo is a Sierra Leonean Pastor who took an honours degree in English Language and Literature, plus an M. Phil in Theology. He has served extensively in the INGO world. His wife is also a Pastor cum teacher. Between them they have two grown-up girls.
Mustapha Sheku Gibril	Mustapha Sheku Gibril was educated at Fourah Bay College, the University of Sierra Leone. From 2005 to 2008, Gibril worked at the Sierra Leone Commercial Bank, the greater part of which period he did in the Finance Department. From 2005 to 2008 he was Accountant at PCS Holdings SL Ltd (IPTEL). He left for the United Kingdom in December 2008 to pursue a BTEC Advanced Professional Diploma in Management Studies and an MBA at the University of Wales. Gibril came back home in March 2011 after completing his course and secured the job of Head of Admin and Finance at the Sierra Leone Conference Secretariat.
Naasu Genevieve Fofanah	Naasu Genevieve Fofanah is currently the Gender Specialist at the Secretariat of the Sierra Leone Conference on Development and Transformation. Prior to taking up this appointment in November 2011, she was Gender Adviser for the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone since 2010. For five years before that, she was a Diversity Consultant for Oxfam GB and Qualification and Curriculum Development Agency (UK) respectively. Naasu is also an entrepreneur and a member of the British Psychological Association.
Osman Benk Sankoh	Osman Benk Sankoh has just accepted an appointment to serve as a Public Information Officer to head the Community Outreach Unit at UNMIL in Liberia. He was an Editor of Concord Times Newspaper. He studied Mass Communications and Sociology at Fourah Bay College University of Sierra Leone before joining the UN Mission in Liberia in 2004. Mr. Sankoh worked as a UN Volunteer with the Public Information Section till 2011. He joined the Secretariat of the Sierra Leone Conference on Development and Transformation as a Community Outreach/ Media analyst in November. He was Sector Public Information Officer, Zwedru – Grand Gedeh County, and acted as Officer-in-Charge Head of Field Office (HOFO) where he supervised the coordination of humanitarian operations for the UN family at a time when there was a large influx of Ivorian refugees to Liberia. Mr Sankoh was a Reuters Foundation Fellow at Rhodes University in South Africa. He also studied Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) at the Nyakinama Military Academy, Rwanda and Peacebuilding at the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP) in Switzerland.

Paul Collier	<p>Paul Collier is Professor of Economics and Director of the Centre for the Study of African Economies, Oxford University. He took a five year Public Service leave, 1998-2003, during which he was Director of the Research Development Department of the World Bank. He is also a Professeur invité at CERDI, Université d’Auvergne, and at Paris 1. In 2008 Paul was awarded a CBE ‘for services to scholarship and development’.</p> <p>He is the author of <i>The Bottom Billion</i>, which in 2008 won the Lionel Gelber, Arthur Ross and Corine prizes and in May 2009 was the joint winner of the Estoril Global Issues Distinguished Book prize. His second book, <i>Wars, Guns and Votes: Democracy in Dangerous Places</i> was published in March 2009; and his latest book, <i>The Plundered Planet: How to reconcile prosperity with nature</i> was published in May of this year, 2010.</p> <p>Paul is currently Advisor to the Strategy and Policy Department of the IMF, advisor to the Africa Region of the World Bank; and he has advised the British Government on its recent White Paper on economic development policy. He has been writing a monthly column for the Independent, and also writes for the New York Times, the Financial Times, the Wall Street Journal, and the Washington Post. His research covers the causes and consequences of civil war; the effects of aid and the problems of democracy in low-income and natural-resources rich societies.</p>
Sallia Fawundu Jr.	<p>Sallia Fawundu Jr. is a software Engineer. Fawundu Jr. worked for Softtribe Ghana as a technical writer. He was instrumental in setting up Ecobank Sierra Leone and went on to serve as Head of Technology of Ecobank Sierra Leone. Fawundu Jr. has also worked professionally in several industries namely sports management, health consultancy, apparel, broadcasting & media, & education. Though born in Sierra Leone, he is widely traveled, having lived and studied in Lesotho, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Ghana, Benin, Burundi, England, France, Switzerland & USA, and speaks English, French and a basic-level Portuguese. Fawundu Jr. read Computer Science & Psychology at the University of Ghana, Legon. He also studied Electrical Engineering at Geneva College, Pennsylvania .</p>
Sushil Kumar Modi	<p>Sushil Kumar Modi (born 5 January 1952) is an Indian politician from the Bharatiya Janata Party and is the current Deputy Chief Minister and Finance Minister of Bihar, India. He is a lifelong member of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh. He was appointed the Chairman of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers for the Implementation of Goods and Service Tax.</p>

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<p>Syl Cheney-Coker</p>	<p>Syl Cheney-Coker, a leading Sierra Leonean poet and novelist, made his name with the volume <i>Concerto for an Exile</i> which came out in 1973. He has since published other volumes of poems including <i>The Blood in the Desert’s Eyes</i>; and the latest, <i>Stone Child</i> and other poems (2008). Although primarily a poet, Cheney-Coker is equally well known for what critics have called his ‘extraordinarily ambitious,’ ‘foundation epic’ novel, <i>The Last Harmattan of Alusine Dunbar</i> which chronicles the 350-plus years of contemporary Sierra Leonean history, as seen through the eyes of the magician and sage, Alusine Dunbar.</p>
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ANNEX VI: REPORT ON THE NATIONWIDE CONSULTATIVE MEETING WITH YOUTH

BY THE SIERRA LEONE CONFERENCE ON DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION (SLCDT) IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE NATIONAL YOUTH COMMISSION (NAYCOM) AT MILE 91, TONKOLILI DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION

The Sierra Leone Conference on Development and Transformation (SLCDT) and the National Youth Commission (NAYCOM) on Tuesday, 10th January, 2012 organized a one-day National Youth Consultative meeting at the Rainbow Hall, Mile 91. The thrust of the consultative meeting with young people from all over the country was to provide a platform for the youth to design a position paper and come out with strategies on how they think Sierra Leone should look like in the next fifty (50) years. The discussions centered on the current challenges facing the country and how these can be overcome through the national transformation process.

Participants were drawn from all (14) fourteen districts in Sierra Leone to ensure that the recommendations possess a national outlook. In his statement, the Commissioner of the National Youth Commission, Mr. Anthony A. Koroma who was also the chairperson of the meeting, said, for a country to make a blue print in its development process, young people must be key participants in determining and deciding the processes adding that his institution, the National Youth Commission would strengthen the capacities of the District Youth Councils (DYCs) for the effective coordination, implementation and monitoring of all youth programmes. He expressed hope for the future of young people in Sierra Leone as demonstrated in the high turnout of young people for the conference and particularly the female representation which was highly commendable. He encouraged youth at the conference to make meaningful contributions as to what they want Sierra Leone to look like in the next (50) fifty years. The Commissioner pointed out that as a Commission, they would do all in their power and wisdom to ensure that young people are placed at the fore front of change and development. He cautioned young people to desist from all forms of violence and anti-social behavior especially with the 2012 presidential and parliamentary elections fast approaching. The Commissioner appealed to the youth at the consultative meeting to cascade the outcome of the meeting back to their respective communities.

Welcoming participants, Mr. Sullay Kondoh who represented the Paramount Chief, Pa. Roke Sesay thanked the organizers of the meeting for choosing his chiefdom as host

of this all important forum. He encouraged young people to show commitment during the course of the meeting and to point out key development areas for young people.

Giving an overview of the Sierra Leone Conference on Development and Transformation, Mr. Claudius Thomas who was the leader of the SLCDT team at the meeting, highlighted key areas that should form the platform for discussion. He stated that the problems and challenges we are facing today as a nation could be traced as far back as the period characterized by colonization, the OAU Conference in Sierra Leone (1980), the Political Party system and of course the rebel war that lasted over a decade. He encouraged young people to visit the Secretariat's website to know more about the conference and its operations. Mr. Thomas stated very clearly that the conference is not a political exercise, but geared towards the development of Sierra. To seek the views of ordinary Sierra Leoneans, Mr. Thomas stated that the Conference Secretariat had already completed about 200 focus group discussions nationwide. He said that some of the findings during the nationwide consultative meetings would form part of the discussions. A vote of thanks was delivered by the Youth Chairperson of the Western Area Rural District Youth Council, Veronica Jalloh.

PRESENTATIONS

Presentations were done on the key conference themes which were:

- Social Service Delivery - Mrs. Naasu Fofanah, Gender Specialist of SLCDT
- Political and Economic Governance - Mr. Claudius Thomas (SLCDT)
- Natural Resources - Mr. Claudius Thomas (SLCDT)
- Private Sector and Job Creation - Mr. Anthony A. Koroma (NAYCOM)

1. SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY

Naasu's presentation was done on the basis of three thematic areas:

- i) Education
- ii) Transportation and
- iii) Health

(i) Education

In the area of Education, Naasu presented the key findings in which she stated the following:

- a) There is serious skills mismatch in terms of the type of training being offered and the job market dynamics
- b) The whole education system needs a complete overhaul and the school curriculum needs to be checked all over again
- c) The literacy rate needs to move from the current 25% to 80% in the next decade
- d) There is every need to include women in all spheres of life because they are a key resource to development
- e) There is rapid growth in the population and this need to be checked

At the end of the presentation, various questions were asked and concerns and contributions were made by the youth

Questions/Concerns

- Sexual harassment in Universities and schools
- Review of school curriculum to ensure that subjects that has to do with growth and development are offered in schools and universities
- Concerns over the Child Rights Act on the development of children

(ii) Transportation

Madam Nassu noted that in previous discussions, the team made the following findings:

- a) Inadequate transportation system for citizens and that students walk very long distance to and from the schools
- b) The inadequacy in the transportation system has also affected the health sector as many health centres are located very far from the communities

Questions/Concerns

- How can the government work with the private sector to provide transport facilities for citizens
- Government to provide adequate transportation for both the education and the health sectors

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(iii) Health

In the area of health, she acknowledged that there is poor healthcare service and

- a) That there is so much inaccessibility to health centres and healthcare services
- b) Poor Monitoring of health care service delivery
- c) The activities of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) is still rampant in the country

Questions/Concerns

- How can the government help in building improved health centres
- The government to involve young people through the National Youth Commission to monitor the activities of people dealing with the Free Health care service delivery in Sierra Leone.
- How can government ensure that the free health care service reaches all areas in the country as well as other vulnerable groups of people

2. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE

The second presentation was done by Mr. Claudius Thomas and it was based on the theme: Political and Economic Governance. He also did a presentation on Natural Resources. Mr. Thomas noted that for in as much as there are rights. He noted some of the reasons why the country (Sierra Leone) has found itself in its present situation. Some of these included:

- a) Poor electoral system
- b) Absolute disrespect for law and order
- c) Many laws formulated but not properly implemented
- d) Jobless economic growth

Questions/Concerns

- Labour surplus economy (too many people working in one sector)
- Enabling environment for private sector growth

- Creation of public sector works for youth

3. PRIVATE SECTOR AND JOB CREATION

The third presentation on Private Sector and Job creation was done by the Commissioner of the National Youth Commission Mr. Anthony A. Koroma. Mr. Koroma said the private sector is the engine of growth and development in any country and further noted that the first thing that an individual or country needs in its growth and development strides is a clear vision and the ability to act. He called on youth to think business noting that there are high transformational possibilities for youth entrepreneurship and matching jobs skills to market demands. The Commissioner informed all present that the primary focus of the commission for this year is going to be on youth entrepreneurship and voluntarism though other areas are also important.

Questions/Concerns

- Sustainability of the National Youth Commission
 - That all legislation related to youth for e.g. registration of youth organizations are harmonized into one document showing clear mandate with respect to registering youth groups.
- a) Government must ensure that the middle manpower is well developed if youth employment and empowerment is to be realised

GROUP WORK

This session of the consultative meeting was done in groups. Participants (Youth) were divided into four groups with each group discussing one of the themes set out for discussion at conference. At the end of the discussions, the respective groups came out with recommendations for consideration by the SLCDT.

GROUPS

GROUP 1: Citizens' Rights and Responsibilities

GROUP 2: Accountability and the Rule of Law

GROUP 3: Natural Resources

GROUP 4: Driving the Transformation Process

GROUP ONE : CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES**Citizens' Rights**

The Rights of citizens are placed into three categories; Political Rights, Social Rights and Cultural rights. From the meeting, young people (Youth) described political rights as the right to vote and be voted for and thus they suggested the legislation of the 10% affirmative action for youth political representation and participation.

During the meeting, youth described Social rights as those rights which have to do with the right to employment, right to quality education, right to quality, affordable and accessible health care facility. Youth suggested that there should be the enactment of the Freedom of Information (FOI) bill so that citizens can have information relating to state affairs like the signing of agreements and contracts by government on behalf of the people of Sierra Leone. Finally, they also identified cultural rights of individuals which they referred to as the positive norms and values in society. They suggested that policies must be put in place to ensure that these rights must be respected and upheld by individuals in society.

Responsibilities of Citizens

Youth identified the following as key responsibilities of citizens and which if practiced would eventually lead to a holistic national development.

- As a responsibility, citizens must pay taxes
- They must protect, respect and maintain public/state property
- They should respect the rule of law
- Citizens must endeavor to monitor and report the country's project and programme implementation no matter the implementing agency or the donor for as long as the project is a state project.
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) must be non-partisan
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) must be transparent and accountable to the beneficiaries and the general public
- Citizens must show respect the National Public Procurement Act (NPPA)
- Citizens must show restraints for all forms of anti-social behavior
- Citizens must be always ready to offer national service whenever called upon
- Citizens must see it as a responsibility to demonstrate effective service delivery in areas such as health, transportation, education, energy and electricity etc.

GROUP TWO: ACCOUNTABILITY AND THE RULE OF LAW

Group two dealt with issues surrounding Accountability and the Rule of law. The young people acknowledged that the issue of accountability in Sierra Leone is not anything good to write home about. They agreed that if this is to be achieved, then they as young people who hold the present and determine the future must come to the fore and some of the ways that this could be done is by doing the following as young people:

- Young people must learn to hold our leaders accountable for their action
- To ensure that political leaders give feedback on their activities
- Government should enact the freedom of Information bill (FOI)
- Reports by NGOs should be made available to the people for whom and with whom the project was implemented
- To ensure a bottom-top approach information flow for proper implementation and coordination of programmes
- The Anti-corruption Commission (ACC) should be made to be effective and independent

Recommendations on issues dealing with the rule of law

- The Judiciary must be made to completely function as an independent body
- The appointment of judges must be free and fair
- Justice must not be delayed
- Equity before the law should be paramount
- The office of the Attorney- General and that of the Minister of Justice must be continue to be separate

GROUP THREE: NATURAL RESOURCES

Group three discussed the theme of Natural Resources. It was agreed that Sierra Leone as a nation is immensely blessed with varying natural resources but these natural/mineral resources are not being tapped for the good of all Sierra Leoneans. As a result, the group made a series of recommendations which they want the committee to factor into their report and some of these recommendations are as follows:

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- There must be a national consultative dialogue forum preceding the review of the mining act
- Mining companies in all mining areas to train youth on basic and professional mining-related skills
- Government to form a mining commission to study and give professional advice on mining contracts and supervise mining activities in Sierra Leone
- There should be a robust monitoring mechanism put in place to monitor fishing activities on Sierra Leone's territorial waters
- Equip the naval wing of the army to be able to undertake the latter
- 10% of all mining proceeds to be directed towards youth development in Sierra Leone through the National Youth Commission (NAYCOM)

With respect to the environment, two strong recommendations came out and they include:

- Government to institute very strong environmental laws free from politics
- Effective implementation of the environment act and emphasized land reclamation.
- Government to increased budgetary support for the Environment Agency

GROUP FOUR: DRIVING THE TRANSFORMATION PROCESS

Education

One of the driving forces for the transformation process is Education. Many young people were able to identify some lapses in the education sector and for that reason made the following recommendations;

- The learning environment must be made very friendly for people with disabilities
- The disability act must be speedily enacted

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- The school curriculum must be structured and factor in courses that that meets the current job market needs. E.g. civic education, oil management/engineering etc.
- Build the capacity of teachers and lecturers at the various universities including the conditions of service
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- Government scholarships must be dished out evenly to all deserving students
- The establishment of additional universities to give young people the opportunity to make choice especially at regional level
- The construction of all Junior and Secondary schools in all chiefdoms

Health

Another key area that is seen as a driving force for the transformation process is that of Health. It was observed that there is every need for improving the free health care service delivery and for this reason; a number of recommendations were put forward by youth for the transformation process;

- The construction of state of the art hospitals in all districts in the country
- Training and better conditions of service for all health personnel
- To provide enough health centres at chiefdom levels
- Institute a robust monitoring mechanism for the health sector and set a precedent on corrupt officials, health personnel or even members of the public

Employment

At the consultative meeting youth identified gaps in the employment sector and made the following recommendations to be considered by the SLCDT:

- A review of the labour laws and enactment of an employment policy which would not emphasize the (5) five years working experience syndrome but rather be considered as added advantage for job applicant
- Strong private sector involvement to help create jobs especially for young people

- There must be a sincere and strong government commitment in designing, implementing and monitoring programmes for the country especially in terms of committing funds towards projects implementation.
- Government must always try to demonstrate a strong political will in the process of implementing policies and programmes and not merely politicizing programmes or issues of national concern and employment.

Infrastructure

A key area that also came out clearly was the area of infrastructure. Young people (The youth) at the consultative meeting recognized that infrastructure has a major role in the development and transformation process in the country. For this reason, they came out with quite a good number of recommendations for consideration by the SLCDT.

- The government must continue to support the establishment of good road networks nationwide
- Construction of low cost and affordable housing for citizens in and out of the capital Freetown
- The provision of clean, adequate and affordable pipe borne water for citizens
- The improvement in the provision electricity in the whole country

STRATEGIES FOR YOUTH PARTICIPATION AT THE CONFERENCE

In a way of recognizing the presence and participation of youth at the conference, the young suggested strategies which could be applied so that their recommendations could be considered on the one hand while at the same time their presence could be easily felt on the day of the conference. As a result, they made the following recommendations:

- a) A nationwide popularization of the general findings and recommendations of the SLCDT by the youth from all over the country
- b) The National Youth Commission to select young people who could represent the various districts
- c) For identity, young people should have a special kind of dress showing uniformity and distinctiveness from other participants at the conference

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- d) Youth should visit the website of SLCDT to make contributions, comments and even criticisms
- e) Young people should be encouraged and supported to show their creativity by coming up with skits on development and transformation which they could use to dramatize on the day of the conference
- f) They must be supported to demonstrate their support for the Development transformation process in Sierra Leone by printing and wearing T-Shirts and displaying placards and banners
- g) Designate a young person who would make a statement of commitment on behalf of youth especially on the issue of the 2012 elections and violence
- h) The District Youth Councils (DYCs) to stage a million man march in their various districts with T-Shirts, banners and placards and other activities showing their support for the development and transformation process in Sierra Leone

Annex 1:- Distribution of participants into groups

GROUP 1

NO	NAME	DISTRICT/REGION
1.	Wiyatta Minah	Western Area Urban
2.	Yusif Bobby Sankoh	Tonkolili
3.	Fatmata B. Kamara	Tonkolili
4.	Sulaiman Kargbo	Western Area Urban
5.	Adams Kamara	Western Area Rural
6.	Ishmail A. Koroma	Tonkolili
7.	Abubakarr Sheriff	Koinadugu
8.	Usman Lahai	Kailahun
9.	Issa K. Kamara	Bonthe
10.	Adu Jusu	Western Area Urban
11.	Jonas Kpaka	Kailahun
12.	Sinnoh Kargbo	Western Area Urban
13.	Abdul S. A. Koroma	Bombali
14.	Mohamed S. Sankoh	Tnkolili
15.	Ibrahin T. Sesay	Bombali

GROUP 2

NO	NAME	DISTRICT/REGION
1.	Usman Swaray	Western Area Urban
2.	Veronica Jalloh	Western Area Rural
3.	Paul B. Baimba	Kailahun
4.	Mohamed Kamara	Bo
5.	Sallu Jusu	Western Area rural
6.	Abubakarr Sesay	Bo
7.	Denis Kargbo	Kambia
8.	Alpha M. Kamara	Port loko
9.	Alusine Samura	Western Area Urban
10.	Senessie Koroma	Bonthe
11.	Amjatu Momoh	Port Loko
12.	Mohamed Kamara	Kambia
13.	Hawa Lahai	Kailahun
14.	Charles Sellu	Koinadugu
15.	Fatu Mansaray	Moyamba

GROUP 3

NO	NAME	DISTRICT/REGION
1.	Thomas Babadie	Western Area Urban
2.	Mohamed Tim Kargbo	Western Area Rural
3.	Ibrahim T. Fanday	Kono
4.	Bockarie S. Mattia	Pujehun

5.	Yusuf T. Kamara	Tonolili
6.	Abdulrahman Foday	Kenema
7.	Abdulrahman S. Kanu	Bombali
8.	Elizabeth G. Missalie	Bonthe
9.	Juliet Aruna	Bo
10.	Simithy Jawara	Koinadugu
11.	Zainab Kamara	Kenema
12.	Ibrahim S. Jalloh	Tonkolili

GROUP 4

NO	NAME	DISTRICT/REGION
1.	Alfred B. Mansaray	Koinadugu
2.	Nancy Juana	Kono
3.	Sheku Fofanah	Western Area Rural
4.	Abu Kamara	Port Loko
5.	Samsudeen Alie Sesay	Tonkolili
6.	Ibrahim Turay Jr.	Western Area Urban
7.	Musa A. Jalloh	Kailahun
8.	Zainab Koroma	Pujehun
9.	Ibrahim Galiwa	Kenema
10.	Mohamed S. Sesay	Port Loko
11.	Abraham A. Sheriff	Moyamba
12.	Amara Kamara	Kambia
13.	Aminata A. Kamara	Bombali

14.	Mark Sesay	Kenema
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Annex 2: Agenda

Sierra Leone Conference on Development and Transformation & National Youth Commission (SL)

National Youth Meeting – Mile 91

Tuesday, January 10, 2012

07:30 – 08:30	Registration of Participants: Abdul Koroma
08:30 - 09:00	BREAKFAST
09:00 - 10:00	Welcome & Introductions: Yusuf Kamara Chairman's opening Remarks – Anthony Koroma (Commissioner - NAYCOM) Statement from Host P.C: Pa Roke Sesay Overview of Sierra Leone Conference on Development and Transformation & National Youth Meeting by Claudius Thomas (SLCDT)
10:00 - 11:30	Presentation of Conference Themes: 1. Social Service Delivery by Naasu Fofanah (SLCDT) 2. Political and Economic Governance by Claudius Thomas (SLCDT) 3. Natural Resources by Amadu Massallay (SLCDT) 4. Private Sector & Job Creation by Anthony Koroma (Commissioner - NAYCOM)
11:30 - 12:00	Questions & Answers by Anthony Koroma (NAYCOM)
12:00 – 13:00	LUNCH
13:00 - 14:00	Group Work: Momodu Wudie (NAYCOM) 1. Citizen's Rights and Responsibilities 2. Accountability and the Rule of Law 3. The March to Prosperity 4. Driving the Transformation Process
14:00 - 15:00	Plenary Session: Group Reports by Yusuf Kamara (NAYCOM)
15.00 -	Preparation of The youths' Position Paper for 2061 by Claudius Thomas &

16:00	Joseph Goakai
16:00 - 16:30	Strategizing for Youths' Participation in the Sierra Leone Conference on Development and Transformation Naasu Fofanah & Momodu Wudie.
16:30 - 17:00	Close of Meeting & Administrative Arrangements: NAYCOM/MYES/SLCDT
Rapporteurs	Manso Bangura (NJAYCOM)& Alhaji Fofanah (MEYS- Western Area Rural)

Annex 3: Presentations

This Presentation is available in the documentation section of the SLCDT Website:
www.sierraleonetransformation.org

Annex 4: Presentation

This Presentation is available in the documentation section of the SLCDT Website:
www.sierraleonetransformation.org

ANNEX VII: REPORT ON PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE TOWN HALL MEETING

-FREETOWN 11TH JANUARY 2012- "Nation building with Persons with Disabilities"

SIERRA LEONE UNION ON DISABILITY ISSUES (SLUDI) AND OTHER DISABLED PERSONS ORGANISATIONS-(DPOS)

1. Introduction

The Sierra Leone Union on Disability Issues(SLUDI) and other Disability Persons Organizations (DPOs) on the 11th of January 2012 convened a consultative town hall meeting ,with the overall aim of providing input from the perspective of Persons with Disabilities(PWDs) for consideration at the Sierra Leone Conference on Development and Transformation(SLCDT). The conference which took place at the Youth Centre Goderich Street, Freetown had in attendance 178 persons from various Disabled Persons Organizations (DPOs) together with representatives from the Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children's Affairs (MSWGCA).

The objectives of the town hall meeting were:

- To engage all categories of Persons with Disabilities in national discussions to provide input into Sierra Leone Conference on Development and Transformation 2012;
- To challenge members of the public to revisit their beliefs and perceptions about persons with disabilities;
- To challenge duty bearers to become consciously aware of the special needs of persons with different forms of disability;
- To engage stakeholders to constructively discuss development issues, ensuring that Persons with Disabilities fully enjoy their rights as enshrined in the Sierra Leone Persons with Disabilities Act 2011 and the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities implementation and any future laws of Sierra Leone to improve the lives of Persons with disabilities.
- To sensitize the populace on the need to peacefully co-exist with Persons with Disabilities.

2. Conference Proceedings

2.1 Opening Ceremony

The opening ceremony was chaired by **Honourable Julius Lahai Cuffie**. **Honourable Cuffie** welcomed participants to the town hall meeting. He emphasized the importance of the meeting at this juncture of the history of Sierra Leone. He highlighted the meeting as being characterized as many significant “firsts”. The first time a national conference on transformation has been held in Sierra Leone. The first time recommendations of the disabled are inputted into national deliberations. The first time disabled have convened to deliberate on issues that affected their lives. He stated that all will be allowed to input their views and that no one would be unduly influenced. He reiterated the commitment of all to disability issues.

2.1.1 Statements

SLUDDI: The President of SLUDDI Mr. Kabba F. Bangura gave an overview of the reason for the meeting and the input it is expected to make into the SLCDT. He however made the observation that over the past 50 years the lives of persons with disabilities had not improved. He therefore welcomed the opportunity the town hall meeting provided for disabled to present recommendations to the Sierra Leone National Conference. He further stated that the meeting provided an additional opportunity for many to contribute and for the voices of the persons with disabilities to be recognized. He concluded in saying that both the town hall meeting and the ensuing conference should be taken seriously, so that people with disabilities in Sierra Leone could constructively chart the way forward for the next fifty years.

SLCDT: Mr. Claudius .J. Thomas on behalf of the SLCDT secretariat catalogued significant economic and political events that have taken place in Sierra Leone over the past 50 years. He referred to the oil crisis of the 70s and the downturn of the national economy from the 80s to present. He pointed out that, although politically the country was progressing, numerous civil and political rights were violated during the years of civil unrest. He informed the participants that the convening of the conference was a presidential initiative providing the nation with the opportunity to retrospect over the previous 50 years and based this retrospection make recommendations for Sierra Leone’s transformation for the next 50 years. He mentioned that with over 200 focus group discussions, the input into the conference by the general populace was far greater than previous visioning exercises undertaken in the past. He stated that it was the aim of the secretariat gets the opinions of the populace devoid of any political views.

Mr. Thomas further pointed out that the country would shortly realize significant increase in revenue from investments in the mining sector and would need be mindful of the need to invest resources judiciously. He outlined the thematic focus of the

SLCDT secretariat under the pillars of: Governance, the economy, natural resources, social services, the private sector and the Diaspora.

Mr. Thomas also informed the participants of the extent of technical preparation and sensitization that had gone into the programme. Technical sessions proceeded with a meeting of both national and international experts and representatives from various entities such as women's groups, youth groups, Chamber of Commerce etc. He highlighted some of the key issues covered by various discussions as being:

- The need for an overall improvement in the education system;
- The need to align training with the emerging opportunities for employment within the country;
- The need for electoral system reform and a change to the system of proportional representation;
- The need to review the land tenure system;
- Overhauling of the chieftaincy system;
- The need for accountability transparency and upholding of the rule of law;
- The need to review the adverse citizen provisions in the constitution;
- Diaspora persons and the importance of remittances to the economy;

He stated that the efforts of SLCDT are linked up to Diaspora persons because of the importance of remittances to the economy.

Mr. Thomas concluded by urging participants not only to deliberate on special issues related to persons with disabilities but also to focus discussions on wider development issues.

2.2 Plenary Presentations

2.2.1 The challenges of Persons with Disabilities in Sierra Leone (Perceptions and reaction of public about Persons with Disabilities –Vandy Konneh

Mr. Vandy Konneh pointed out that the disabled had numerous insurmountable challenges, as a result of which, many do not survive up to their first birthday. He highlighted the fact that even making it to the conference proved difficult for many of the disabled who had to compete with able bodied persons to access the public transport services. He alluded to the fact that disabled are at a disadvantage in every sphere of life; be it social political and economic. He elaborated that even with some amount of education, life was difficult for many disabled persons and he referred to instances that even disabled university graduates have difficulties in gaining employment.

2.2.2 Content of the Persons with Disabilities Act 2011 Content of the Persons with Disabilities Act 2011- Francis Kabbia (Ministry of Social Welfare Gender and Children's Affairs (MSWGCA))

Mr. Francis Kabbia stated that his ministry which had the responsibility for the implementation of policies for the disabled also had the responsibility to ensure that citizens fully aware of disabled persons rights.

He highlighted four main areas for consideration:

- i. The establishment of a National Commission on Disability;
- ii. Non discrimination against persons with disability;
- iii. Equalization???
- iv. ???Related issues

He pointed out the need for persons with disabilities to be aware of their rights in order for them to be able to lobby effectively once the National Commission on Disability is formed.

2.2.3 Content of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities -Mr. ? Luca (Human Rights Section-UNIPSL).

Mr. Luca observed that the fact that a series of consultation on disability in Sierra Leone had been held over the past couple of months indicated that the issue of Persons with Disabilities is gaining momentum and attention by not only disabled persons but also the general public. He informed the conference that UNISIL had recently produced a report that would be useful to the Sierra Leone Conference on Development and Transformation. He commended the government of Sierra Leone for moving forward on the 2006 UN Convention for Persons with Disabilities, through the domestication National Disability Act 2011. He highlighted the need to further advance in the implementation of the provisions of the act. He emphasized the urgency in the establishment of the National Commission on Disability.

2.2.4 Ms. Naasu Fofana SLCDT Gender Specialist

Ms. Fofana emphasized the need to incorporate the views with women with disability into the SLCDT. She pointed out that although the provision of social services concerns all citizens, it is a fact that women, disabled persons and youth experience greater difficulty on accessing these services. In the area of education, she directed participants to consider the special needs of not only the physically disabled but also the less discernable mental disabilities which hinder the child's progress throughout their schooling. With reference to the health sector Ms. Fofana cited instances of discrimination against pregnant women. She also referred to the need for supportive infrastructure and equipment to improve the mobility of the poor.

Ms. Fofana encouraged the participants to deliberate on the issue allocation of increased revenues from the mining sector. With reference to the private sector she urged participants to consider challenges for both those seeking employment as well as persons facing difficulties in establishing their own businesses.

In the areas of political and economic governance, she highlighted for disabled women in particular to be recognized in the current lobby for the minimum 30% representation in political governance. She challenged SLUDDI to set a good example by not discriminating against their female members.

2.2.5 SLCDT-Mr. Nat King-Mr. King stated that it is the aim of the conference to be truly representative and consultative. The secretariat expects deliberation to focus both on issues relate to the disabled as national issues which affect the whole country.

He presented the four topics around which participants were to deliberate as:

- Citizen’s Rights and Responsibilities
- Accountability and Rule of Law
- The March to Prosperity
- **Transformation**

2.3 Technical Presentations

2.3.1 Social Services for Persons with Disabilities-**Ms. Melrose Cotay.**

Ms. Melrose Cotay pointed out that people with disabilities experience great difficulty in accessing social services. She stated that this had negative consequences for their full integration into society. She explained that whereas in the past disability was considered exclusively as a health issue, she highlighted the necessity for persons with disabilities to be integrated into all sectors of development in Sierra Leone. Ms. Cotay at now that since Sierra Leone is a signatory to the UN Charter on Disabilities, that disabled persons in Sierra Leone have the right to live like other Sierra Leone citizens without any stigma attached to their condition. She stated that they therefore had the right to be elected into parliament, as they equally had the right to move about the streets without any hindrance.

Mrs. Cotay Pointed out that for the integration of persons with disabilities to be achieved, a number of support mechanisms are need to be put in place, such as:

- Facilities to make schools more accessible for disabled children;
- Recognition in the health sector of the various constraints of the hearing impaired.
- Medical costs of disabled persons should be subsidized.
- Calipers to be more readily available to disabled as well as autonomic and prosthetic services;
- The provision of disabled friendly housing facilities for persons living with disabilities;
- Adaptive system??

Ms. Cotay concluded that although the forum should consider the health aspects related to the conditions of persons with disabilities that a wider social model that integrated disabled persons into every sphere of development should be considered. This she elaborated should include their inclusion in politics and the economy. She stated that for instance that disabled should be considered in all aspects of the mining process.

Discussions

In the discussion which ensued, the following points were raised:

- Disabled persons should have a representative in the secretariat of the Sierra Leone Conference for Development and Transformation to assist in articulating the actual needs of persons with disabilities.
- There is a need for a Minister for the disabled.
- There is a need for a total transformation and inclusion regarding the affairs of the disabled;
- The Government needs to have an open door policy for persons with disabilities;
- Political pronouncements regarding persons with disabilities need to be passed into law e.g. provision of university scholarships, free transportation etc.

2.3.2 Natural Resources- Mr. Teddy Foday Musa

Mr. Foday Musa highlighted the need to maximize the anticipated increased revenues to be accrued from the mining sector. He pointed out that although the country's natural resources belonged to all, that they are fairly distributed. He also pointed that a number of issues would need to be considered for our natural resources to be a blessing rather than a curse. Some of the issues he outlined that would need to be considered by the group covering natural resources are as follows:

- Strategies to ensure greater transparency in the management of the country's natural resources.
- The need to know the nature and content of various agreements.

2.3.3 The Private Sector-Patrick Taylor.

Mr. Patrick Taylor highlighted the importance of the private sector to the economy both in terms of revenue generation and employment. He advised that during the deliberations the following issues should be considered:

- How the employment of persons with disabilities should be addressed. He suggested that the Government should play an enabling role by providing incentive to companies that employed disabled persons.
- Persons with disabilities should be in a position to advise Government on the policies and laws Government should promulgate.
- Persons with disabilities should consider ways in which they can benefit from financial services like microfinance.
- Persons with disabilities should monitor whether mining companies are fulfilling their corporate social responsibility.
- The human rights approach should be considered as the most appropriate approach to dealing with disability even within the context of the private sector.
- Private sector entities should train their personnel on how to deal with persons with disability.

- Factories and enterprises that fabricate equipment such as wheelchairs and prosthetic appliances for the disabled would need to be encouraged and supported.

2.3.4 Governance-Julius Lahai Coffie

Mr. Lahai Coffie highlighted the importance of disabled people playing a role in the political process either as a voter or a candidate. He said that persons with disability should endeavour to be registered as voters. He indicated that there were numerous challenges for disabled as the environment is not conducive to their participation. He also outlined other limitations to the participation of Persons with disabilities in the political process as thus:

- Limited resources is a major obstacle to the political participation of the disabled.
- The various party structures do not make provisions for persons with disabilities.
- Disabled persons are not recognized in the manifestos of the various political parties.
- Affirmative action for the disabled is not passed into law.

2.4 Group Presentations

2.4.1 Group 1 Citizen's Rights and Responsibilities

Facilitator- Melrose Cotay

Simon Bamel-MODDA Kailahun

John Bangura-MSWGCA-Bo

Mohamed Conteh-DDA

ATV Koroma-HAM

Saffie Jalloh-S.L.A.B

Amadu Kabba-S.L.A.B

Zainab Kamara E.D.S.I

Mohamed Y Turay-One family People

Alimamy .B.Kanu-ECBVI

Thomas Allieu- ECBVI

Bokarie.D. Koroma-L.A.P.P

Kadie Turay-NADWOFF

Thomas Joe-MIC

Abdul Sheriff-GIC

John.T.Kamara-SLUPP

A n n e x e s

Eva .K.Kargbo-NADWOF
 Isatu Kamara-SLAB Bombali
 Idrissa Dumbuya-SLAB Freetown
 Mohammed.B.Mansaray-Kite-SL Freetown
 Andrew.M.Khamara-Disability Sierra Leone
 Yemah.H Samura-DAAG
 Edward Conteh-SLWVA
 Emma Turay-SLAPA

Citizen- An individual born in Sierra Leone where both parents are of Sierra Leone origin and have write to vote and end up to be voted for.

-The quota system in the electoral system is more favourable for PWD's.

Reasons-PWDs are not economically empowered to finance general and proportional representation in elections. At least 10% of PWD women should be given more priorities.

Access to Justice

There should be a sign language system in all areas of the judiciary e.g. courts and police stations.

Free Legal aid for PWDs should be provided.

Health

Free health for all PWDs and their children.

Transportation

- Government should provide free transportation system for all PWDs
- Adaptation of the road system for PWD's .e.g. those with wheel chairs and white cane users.
- ID cards should be given to PWD's as identification for public transport, medical employment, and institutional learning.

Physical Rehabilitation

- Free access through the provision of mobility appliances.

Housing

Provision of housing for PWDs especially women.

Social Safety

- Provision should be made for unemployed PWDs and the aged.

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- Government should support existing structures like the Government assisted Braille printing press.
- Sport activities for persons with disabilities should be supported by Government.
- All persons with disabilities should be mainstreamed into the regular school system and tertiary institutions. In the case of the severely disabled existing facilities should be upgraded and emphasis placed on skills training.
- The curriculum of teachers training colleges should capture special needs education.
- Text books for hearing impaired should be made available in various libraries.
- Information technology should be introduced in all schools providing education and training for PWDs.
- State land should be made available to PWDs for the construction of houses and learning institutions.

2.4.2 Group 2- Private Sector

Facilitator- Patrick Taylor

Thomas Lebbie-Chairman
Abu bakkar Koroma-Secretary
Patrick.J.Taylore
Facilitator
Mariatu Mansaray
Alhaji Sulaiman Daramy
Adama Thoronka
Rosaline Belloh
Ismatu Fofanah
Sao Momoh
Alusine Bangura
John .M.Mansaray
Alusine Bangura

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Abdullai.B.Sankoh

C.B Choree

Mohamed .A. Conteh

Lamin.S.Bangura

Agnes Kamara

Patricia Mansaray

Accountability

- Employment into Government offices should be done by merit (non-regional, non-tribal, non-partisan based etc.)
- Improvement of living wages and incentives to public officials.
- Government should introduce an open door policy to embrace citizen's participation in government.
- Government to review judicial policies with the aim of enhancing the concern's of PWD's
- Government to fast track the enactment of the freedom of information bill.
- Government to review the national procurement policies and develop a means of communicating anomalies to the public.
- Government to develop a policy to effectively monitor and evaluate the activities of the private sector.
- Review of private Sector policy which should be inclusive the concerns of persons with disabilities.
- Private sector to employ persons with disabilities without discrimination.
- Government to provide incentives to employees and persons with disabilities.
- The enforcement of policies stipulated for persons with disabilities act 2011.
- Private sector ensures barrier free environment to enhance physical accessibility of properties that is owned by the private sector.

The Rights and Responsibilities of Persons with Disabilities.

- In accessing finance for self-employment of PWDS, citizens with disabilities should take responsibility in cases where misappropriation of funds has taken place.

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- Government effects the implementation of a policy of incentives to the private sector in order to enhance job creation for persons with disabilities in line with the persons with disabilities act 2011.
- Government to effectively implement the policy of decentralization and devolution of powers to enhance the mainstreaming of disability issues in local development programmes.
- To ensure accountability on matters of persons with disabilities.
- Government should ensure representation in all forms of employment for persons with disability.

2.4.3 Group 3 Governance and Political and Economy

Facilitator-Julius Lahai Cuffie

Chairperson-Kabbahkeh Noah

Abdul.T.Sesay

Elizabeth Kamara

Yayah Yanka Kanu

Salieu Turay

Salimatu Sesay Disil

Ramatu Sesay

James Charles Gombay-PIDD-SL

Simbo.B.Menjor

Marie Sesay-SLNAD

Harding.M.Kuteh

Memunatu Morovia

Hawa.J.Moray

Winifred Williams

Fatmata Thorlley

Mathew Thorlley

Mariama Jalloh

Miatta .S.Kamanda

Sylvannus.F.Boima

Samuel.C. Nylender

Paul Osman Kabbia-UPBSAA.

Natural Resources:

-Government to contract mining companies in order to pay funds into the Government account.

-groups to be set up to monitor the mining companies approved by Government.

-Access and sharing of information (Open Door Policy)-Effective and efficient security force be set up to ensure that foreign boats do not enter into our territories for smuggling our natural resources.

Effective and efficient security force be set up to ensure that foreign boats do not enter into our territories for smuggling our natural resources.

B Mining

- Review of policy periodically.
- Environmental impact assessment agreement between Government community and community.
- Special monitoring team be set up to monitor the corporate social services of the company.
- Industrial companies to be set up to process our raw materials in order to benefit the citizens in terms of employment, educational infrastructural facilities accessible to disabled persons.
- Review land tenure system to reflect a modern system.

All revenue collection in country disability issues should be prioritized.

- Literacy and training for farmers. Priority should be given to PWDs.

C. Private Sector

- Job creation for PWDs in all sectors.

D: Political

- Quota system should be given to PWDs both at regional and national levels.
- PWDs representation in all chairs of governance.
- Review of 1991 constitution-friendly to PWDs.
- Political parties' constitutions should be friendly to PWDs.
- Government to fully support D.P.Ds
- Government to support disability survey nationally.

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- Duty free concession to be given to D.P.Os.
- Accessible industrial court.
- Speedy set up of Disability Commission.
- Social safety nets be provided for P.W.Ds
- Government grants to be provided for D.P.Os.
- A disability desk should be established in the President's office.
- The orthopedic /rehabilitation centres be fully supported by Government.
- Free education/effective learning materials be available in all categories of disabilities.
- Learning centres modernized for effective learning process for PWDs.
- Disability curriculum be set up in all learning institutions.

2.4.4 Group 4 Natural Resources and Management March to Prosperity

Facilitator –Teddy Foday Musa

Daulter Mamie-Chairman

Sylvanus Bangura-Secretary

Teddy Foday Musa-Facilitator

The group first identified resources as being: Bauxite, Iron Ore , Rutile, Cocoa, and Coffee

Fishery products and Petroleum.

Recommendations

- The value, worth, quality and quantity of our mineral resources should be declared and published.
- Review mining policies and terms of agreement every three years.
- Land degradation addressed and compensated.
- Government to set up structures to oversee the planning. Monitoring, implementation and evaluation of mining activities.
- Mining companies should set up area development funds for persons with disabilities to be channeled through the National Commission for Disabilities.
- Mining companies should set up a quota system for employment of PWDs.
- Minerals should be processed in country.

- Political parties should be made to sign up to all our recommendations through PPRC and passed into law.

How to sustain the Process

Follow up discussions were held on how to sustain the process

Fifteen Most Immediate Action Points

1. Establishment of the Disability Commission and the national fund for persons with disabilities.
2. The establishment of a disability unit in each ministry and the Office of the President.
3. Government should devolve disability issues.
4. Government should reactivate the Braille printing press in the Government printing Department.
5. Government should provide Free Education .transportation and free health care.
6. By November let Government honor the TRC recommendation of the political quota of 10% youth and 30% women. 10% of the 30% quota for women should be for disabled women.
7. Establishment of a Ministry on Disability issues.
8. Establishment of a housing scheme for persons with disabilities.
9. Government should communicate to universities that disabled should be given a full scholarship and should not be required to pay 50% of the fees before taking exams.
10. Employers should employ PWDs as a priority as per disability policy
11. Government should support all orthopedic centers that supply devices to PWDs.
12. Disability organizations should be fully supported by the Government nationally and regionally.

Strategies to Ensure Implementation

1. Advocacy and lobbying in each and every district.
2. SLUDDI organize a national coalition with other disability and civil society organizations.

3. Produce placard, t-shirts and vanguards | the action agreed on by this conference.

Sub-ANNEX 1 Conference Agenda

NO	ACTIVITY	ACTOR(S)	TIME	Facilitator
1	Arrival and Registration	Participants/Invitees	09:00am-09:30am	
2	Prog. Call to order and Prayers	Participants	09:30am-09:55am	Secretary-General
3	Chairman's Remarks	Chairman	09:35am-09:40am	Hon. J. N. Cuffie
4	Statement by	SLUDI President	09:40am-09:45am	SLUDI President
5	Statement	Chairperson SLCDT	09:55am-09:50am	Chairperson SLCDT
6	The Rules of the forum	Chairman	09:50am-09:55am	Hon. J. N. Cuffie
7	Tea break	Participants	09:55am-10:15am	Zainab Kamara B.
PRESENTATIONS				
1	The challenges of Persons with Disabilities in Sierra Leone (Perceptions and reaction of public about Persons with Disabilities)	Vandy Konneh	10:15am-10:35am	Vandy Konneh
2	Discussions		10:35am-10:50am	
3	Content of the Persons with Disabilities Act 2011	MSWGCA	10:50am-11:10am	Kabbia
4	Discussions		11:10am-11:25am	
5	Content of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities inclusive	UNIPSIL HRS	11:25am-11:45am	Luca

6	Discussions		11:25am-11:45am	
7	Group formation		11:45am-11:50am	Melrose Cotay
8	GROUP WORK		11:50am-1:00pm	Melrose Cotay
9	Social services	Group -1		
10	Governance- Political & Economic	Group-2		
11	Natural Resources Management	Group-3		Teddy Foday-Musa
12	Private sector development	Group-4		
13	Infrastructure	Group-5		
14	Diaspora	Group-6		Patrick J. Taylor
15	Group presentation including Questions , Answers		1:00pm-2:00pm	
16	LUNCH	Zainab B. Kamara (Facilitates)	2:00pm-3:00pm	
17	way forward for the SLCDT (Recommendations)	Participants/Stakeholders	3:00pm-3:30pm	
18	Sustainability Mechanism for the Development and Transformation agenda (Recommendations)	Participants/Stakeholders	3:30pm-3:50pm	
19	Session Evaluation	Participants	3:50pm-4:00pm	
20	Closing & Return of Delegates to guest houses	Participants	4:00pm	
21	Rapporteur			Keneyh Barlay

Sub-ANNEX 2 Participant List

NO	NAME	INSTITUTION / LOCATION
1.	Alusine Bangura	TDDA – Tonkolili
2.	Fatmata Tholley	TDDA – Tonkolili
3.	John Bangura	MSWGCA – Bo
4.	Alex N. Sesay	SLAB – Makeni
5.	Babah Kallon	NALPA – Makeni
6.	Simeon B. Menjor	MSWGCA – Bombali
7.	Edward Conteh	SLWVA – Freetown
8.	Sorie M. Kargbo	Sign Language Interpreter
9.	Simeon B. Bameh	MODDA – Kailahun
10.	Hawa Morray	MODDA - Kailahun
11.	Mohamed Sow	Leprosy Ass. – Freetown
12.	AbuBakarr Koroma	Progress Handicapped Dev. Association - Waterloo
13.	Sylvanus F. Boima	HBSL – Bo
14.	Kabbah Noah	SLAB – Freetown
15.	Mohamed Foday Luseni	SLAB – Bo
16.	Isata Kargbo	Kambia
17.	Isatu Kamara	Bombali District
18.	Sia Nyumah	Kono
19.	Amadu Kabba	SLAB – Freetown
20.	Sao Momoh	RTI – Kenema
21.	Saffiatu Deen-Jalloh	SLAB – Freetown
22.	Mariatu Mansaray	National Disabled Women’s Forum (NADWOF) - Freetown
23.	Jeneba Williams	Disable Women Action Group – Moyamba
24.	Samuel Nylander	DRIM - Moyamba
25.	John M. Mansaray	AMADI – Freetown
26.	Paul Jabaty	WDO – Freetown
27.	Salamatu Sesay	DiSiL
28.	Andrew Kamara	Disability Sierra Leone
29.	Teddy Musa	DiSiL
30.	Zainab B. Kamara	NADWOF - Freetown
31.	Sahr Jeremiah	Kono
32.	Johnes Bangura	MSWGCA South
33.	Agnes B. Gbondo	NADWOF - Freetown
34.	Brima Musa	OTC – Kenema
35.	Rosaline Bamoh	DRIM – Bo
36.	Mumanatu Morovia	DRIM – Pujehun
37.	Micheal Rogers	DRIM - Pujehun
38.	Abu Koroma	HAM – Freetown
39.	Abdul Thomas Sesay	HYDO – Freetown
40.	Vandy Konneh	Bo
41.	Francis Kabia	MSWGCA – Freetown
42.	Francis Charlie	Video Coverage

43.	Mohamed Conteh	TDDA - Tonkolili
44.	Alhaji M. S. Thoronka	Sign Language Interpreter
45.	Idrissa M. Dumbuya	SLAB – Freetown
46.	Henry O. Tucker	SLAB - Freetown
47.	Sia Nyumah	Kono
48.	Esther A. Massaquoi	DRIM – Moyamba
49.	Mohamed Kamara	Guard
50.	Mariama B. Jalloh	Polio Challenge Ass. – Kabala
51.	Samuel A. Sesay	SLUDI – Kabala
52.	Agnes Kamara	PWDGA Kissy Freetown
53.	Sylvanus Bundu	POCA Grafton
54.	Saidu Mansaray	WESFOD –P - Lungi
55.	Albert Goodman	KITE-SL
56.	Emma Turay	SLAPA / NADWOF - Freetown
57.	John Bangura	SLAPA - Freetown
58.	Isata M. Koroma	SLNAD - Freetown
59.	Kaday Kanu	SLAD - Freetown
60.	Eva Kargbo	NADWOF - Freetown
61.	Zainab Sesay	HOJ - Freetown
62.	Nenneh Kargbo	NADWOF / SLUDI - Freetown
63.	Patricia Mansaray	MSWGCA - Freetown
64.	Swaray Coker	SLUDI - Freetown
65.	Melrose Cotay	INCLUDE - Freetown
66.	Kenyehe Barley	Private Consultant
67.	Momoh Conteh	Culture Radio – Press
68.	Mohamed K. Fofanah	African Champion Newspaper
69.	Kadiatu Turay	NADWOF - Freetown
70.	Mathew Tholley	DAAG – Bombali
71.	Abdulai B. Sankoh	Able for Disable – Tombo Freetown
72.	Thomas Alieue	ECBVI - Freetown
73.	D. S. Gbakama	ECBVI - Freetown
74.	Alimany Kanu	ECBVI - Freetown
75.	Rev. Saa P. Missah	SLUDI - Kono
76.	Amidu Mattia	Bonthe
77.	Alhaji S. Daramy	SLUDI Executive - Freetown
78.	Juliana Mansaray	Kenema
79.	Christian Thomas	Kenema
80.	Hon. J. N. Cuffie	Parliament
81.	David Josia	Bonthe
82.	Elizabeth Janganga	Bonthe
83.	Joseph W. Sesay	Guard
84.	Saffiatu A. Kamara	SLNAD
85.	Luca Trinchien	UNIPSIL
86.	Adama Jalloh	NADWOF - Freetown
87.	Winifred Williams	National School for the Deaf – Freetown
88.	Joseph S. Sallia	Skill Training Centre Hastings – Freetown
89.	C. P. Thorpe	SLAB – Freetown
90.	Mariatu Thullah	NADWOF - Freetown
91.	Rugiatu Swaray	Mayamba

92.	Alieu Bameh	Moyamba
93.	Marie Sesay	SLNAD - Freetown
94.	Mohamed Kargbo	DAAG- Freetown
95.	Yeanoh H. Samura	DAAG - Freetown
96.	George Samon	Port-Loko
97.	Saidu Mansaray	Port-Loko
98.	Mohamed Y. Turay	OFP – Freetown
99.	Lamin S. Bangura	WESOFOD – Kambia
100.	Elizabeth Kamara	WESOFOD – Kambia
101.	Aminata H. Kabia	NADWOF - Freetown
102.	James C. Gombay	PIDD –SL
103.	Mohamed Bangalie	Bonthe
104.	Zainab Kamara	EDSI
105.	Mohamed B. Mansaray	KITE - SL
106.	Emma Parker	SLAB – Freetown
107.	Mohamed A. Conteh	INCLUDE
108.	Hannah B. Mansaray	Press
109.	Santigie Kargbo	LAPP
110.	Momoh E. Mansaray	SLAPA
111.	Ramatu Sesay	SLUDI - Freetown
112.	Mrs. Miatta S. Kamanda	Hosetta Abdullah School – Freetown
113.	Nandie Sheriff	Koinadugu
114.	Sorie Marrah	Koinadugu
115.	Gibril Sesay	Universal Radio
116.	Paul Osman Kabia	UPBSA – Freetown
117.	Thomas Joe	MIC
118.	Samuel Koroma	SLAD
119.	George Samon	WESOFOD – P -Lungi
120.	K. T. John	WESOFOD – P - Lungi
121.	Albert Bessman	Star Radio – Press
122.	Thomas Lebbie	SLAB – Freetown
123.	Umu Bakarr	Star Radio – Press
124.	Mohamed K. Turay	Atomic Press
125.	Abu Bangura	SLUDI - Freetown
126.	Issa Turay	Handicap International
127.	Daulta Mammie	SOS Home for the Physically Challenged
128.	Joseph Kpaka	Pujehun
129.	Mohamed A. Kamara	SLUPP – Freetown
130.	Mariama Jalloh	PWDGA Hastings
131.	Patrick Mansaray	SLAB – Freetown
132.	Asdul Sheriff	GIS – Freetown
134.	Alhaji M. Rahman	SLUDI – Freetown
135.	Kabba F. Bangura	SLUDI – Freetown
136.	Patrick J. Taylor	SLUDI / HRCSL
137.	Mariama B. Jalloh	Koinadugu
138.	Fanta Dabor	Koinadugu
139.	Alusine B. Mansaray	SLUDI - Freetown
140.	Josie Kebbie	LAPP
141.	Marian Alpha	Kenema

142.	Regina Mani	Kailahun
143.	Ishmatu Sheriff	SLAB - Freetown
144.	Joseph Kainessie	POCA
145.	Flexi Conteh	SLUDI / SLAPA
146.	Salieu Turay	Vision for the Blind
147.	Alpha Koroma	Vision for the Blind
148.	Bockarie D. Koroma	LAPP
149.	Santigie Bujay Sesay	GGM – USA
150.	Joseph B. Sesay	HYDO
151.	Ibrahim Lincoln Kargbo	Galaxy Radio 106.1 FM
152.	Edna L. Smalle	BBN FM 93.0
153.	Abu Bakarr Kanu	FYC
154.	Bendu Musa	Pujehun
155.	Foday Momodu	EDSI
156.	Yayah Kanu	IHBDA
157.	Ekundayo Jones	EDSI
158.	Dennis Massaquoi	Pujehun
159.	Aunty Joko Kargbo	Caterer
160.	Foday Momodu	ESDI
161.	Bayoh Conteh	VDH
162.	Abass Kamara	DAAG - Freetown
163.	Sulaiman Jalloh	Waterloo
164.	Abu B. Kamara	INCLUDE
165.	Abu Kanu	Youth Centre
167.	Mohamed	Youth Centre
168.	E. Taylor	INCLUDE
169.	Saffiatu Dumbuya	SLAD
170.	Fasali Janneh	Bonthe
171.	Joseph Dwanah	South
172.	Junisia Pessima	Kono
173.	Sheku Bah	Kailahun
174.	Rachard Sawoi	MSWGCA
175.	Momoh Josua	Kono
176.	Ekus Scotland	East
177.	Simeon Bangura	Kambia
178.	Solomon Sesay	Kambia

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Report of the Technical Workshop

This report will be available in the documentation section of the SLCDT Website:
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Report of the Focus Group Discussions

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