REPORT ON DISTRICT LEVEL CONSULTATIONS
KONO, BOMBALI & PORT LOKO DISTRICTS

Submitted by Team IV
13th August 2015
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GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF DISTRICT VISITED

- **BOMBALI**
  - 7th - 8th May
  - Bombali District Council Hall
  - 9 am

- **PORT LOKO**
  - 9th - 11th May
  - Port Loko District Council Hall
  - 9 am

- **KONO**
  - 4th - 5th May
  - Kono Multi-purpose Youth Complex
  - 9 am

- **TEAM 4**
FOREWORD

This report covers the views and aspirations of the stakeholders and or people within the districts consulted.

It forms part of the overall strategy of the CRC to fully involve the public in the review process thereby conferring ownership to the entire process.

The report is a product of a well-designed plan by the CRC Secretariat and executed by eight (8) sub-committee members, legal and technical associate and administrative support staffs, with support from the Government of Sierra Leone, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Department of International Development (UKAID) and the European Union (EU)

It focuses on the various chapters of the 1991 Constitution and ancillary issues which impinge on State Policy and the country at large

It is acknowledged by jurist that there can never be a perfect constitution, however, it is hoped that with these proposed recommendations the revised constitution shall stand the test of time.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Any accomplishment requires the effort of many people and there are no exceptions. The report being submitted is as a result of the collective effort of able and dedicated CRC members and Secretariat staff for their untiring effort in making these visits possible.

We also salute the patience and effort of the people for their wonderful contribution to the process.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The District consultation report captures the opinions and desires of the people of Kono, Bombali and Port Loko districts, which form part of the overall strategy of the Constitutional Review Committee (CRC) to fully involve the public in the review process.

Consultations were held from the 4th through to the 11th May 2015. Presentations on various thematic areas were made by CRC sub-committee members each highlighting the mandate of their respective sub-committee.

The purpose of the visit was to seek the participation of the people with the intention of ensuring transparency and ownership of the revised constitution.

The report captures opinions and recommendation of the participants on various issues like clarification on the powers of the President (Sec 55) and impeachment; term of office for parliamentarians and councilors; gender policy and appointment of Chief Justice.

Issues about Paramount Chief being head of their Chiefdom making reference to the Queen of England and also be devoid of political influence; questions around citizenship, the separation of the office of the Attorney General and Chief Justice; retirement age for Judges be extended to seventy (70) years. The consultations also highlighted the fact that one of the causes of the civil unrest in Sierra Leone was injustice, so delay in the justice system must be addressed. That, legislative powers be given to the councils to enable them make laws.

The report also exhumed the opinions about the death penalty, free health care, free education, the appointment of the Commissioner of the Anti-Corruption Commission, a provision that address the resignation of civil servants before becoming a member of Parliament because they become unemployed when they lose elections.
The report further document the views that an independent candidate vying for presidency, the idea of cross-carpeting from one political party to another; land tenure systems, provision for pension for Parliamentarians and Councilors; citizens must be able to take government to task should they fail to provide basic needs for citizens.
INTRODUCTION

Democratic constitutional development demands that we seek the opinions of people to ensure national ownership and transparency. In order to achieve the overall strategy of the CRC, the committee conducted a twelve days nationwide district consultations from the 3rd – 15th May, 2015. There were four teams of eight sub-committee members, one member representing each of the eight thematic sub-committees. Team four (IV) visited Kono, Bombali and Port Loko districts and comprised of eight sub-committee members, one Legal Technical Associate, Administrative and support staff.

Consultations for Team four (IV) started on the 4th through to the 11th May 2015 and was held in the District Council Halls of each district visited as shown below:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Venue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kono</td>
<td>4th – 5th May 2015</td>
<td>8:30am – 5:00pm</td>
<td>Koidu New Sembehun City Council Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombali</td>
<td>7th – 8th May 2015</td>
<td>8:30am – 5:00pm</td>
<td>Bombali District Council, Magbehma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Loko</td>
<td>9th &amp; 11th May 2015</td>
<td>8:30am – 5:00pm</td>
<td>Port Loko District Council</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The consultative meetings were open to all Sierra Leoneans from all works of life. However, it was made clear that participants who came with invitation letter will register for administrative arrangements.

The meetings started with registration followed by Muslim and Christian prayers. Meetings were covered by both print and electronic media houses and people were also hired to do video recording and photography. Radio discussion programmes were held on a daily basis at the end of every meeting.
Participants were drawn from all works of life including Paramount Chiefs, Local Council Councillors, Chiefdom Speakers, Parliamentarians, Senior District Officers and District Officers, Chief Administrators, Mayors and Chairpersons, Women, Youth, Motorcycle Riders, Traditional Healers, Sowei Council, Students, Traders, Physically Challenged, Political Parties and many more. They were asked to speak freely and without any hesitation. Female participation was encouraging.

The events were chaired by the Senior District Officer and co-chaired by the Major.

The format of the consultations took the form of explaining to participants the role of the CRC and the mandate of the eight thematic sub-committees. The Public Submission Forms were introduced and participants were divided into the seven thematic groups. Working group sessions where in depth discussions on specific thematic area was done.

At the end of every meeting, presentations are made by representatives of the different thematic groups to highlight the views of the participants within that group through a flip chart which at the end they will hand over to the sub-committee member representing that committee. There was also question and answer sessions were contributions and observations are made by participants.
CHAPTER 1

SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS OF CRC CHAIRMAN AND SUB-COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVES

Charged with the responsibility to review the 1991 Constitution interdem with the Peter Tucker Report of 2008, the CRC consulted stakeholders and the general public on their views.

Team IV comprised of eight sub-committee members, one legal and technical associate, administrative and support staffs as listed below:-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRC Members</th>
<th>Sub-Committee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheik Gibril Koroma</td>
<td>Legislative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Kandeh Baba Conteh</td>
<td>State Policy and Human Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alhaji U. A. Sesay</td>
<td>Judiciary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Elfrida Conteh</td>
<td>Information, Education and Communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Eldred Collins</td>
<td>Lands, Natural Resources &amp; Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Nabieu Musa Kamara</td>
<td>Executive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. George B. Samai</td>
<td>Research</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secretariat</th>
<th>Roles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Iyamide Jemilatu Deen</td>
<td>Legal and Technical Associate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Maimunatu Massaquioi</td>
<td>Administrative Assistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Theresa Ngegba</td>
<td>Administrative Assistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Mohamed Swarray</td>
<td>Police Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Musa Kargbo</td>
<td>Driver</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We also had field Coordinators from other institutions like Political Parties Registration Commission, National Electoral Commission, Office of National Security, etc, that helped in preparing the ground ahead of the arrival of the team.
The representatives of the sub-committees were given ten minutes each to dilate on what the sub-committee mandate is, introduce their Public Submission Forms and highlight issues that will provoke in depth discussions during the group work sessions.

**Mr. Nabieu Musa Kamara** who is representing the Executive sub-committee gave an overview and the mandate of the committee and dilated on issues like the office of the Presidency and its powers, impeachment proceedings, separation of powers, 55% quota and its effect on president elections, types of Executive government, citizenship, election and qualification of president and the role of ministers.

**Dr. Kandeh Baba Conteh** stated the mandate of the State Policy and Human Rights sub-committee and mentioned that in addition to their mandate, the sub-committee having gone through Dr. Peter Tucker’s Report of 2008 and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission will do a chapter of citizenship. He talked on the subject of the fundamental principles of state policy, the recognition and protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms of the individual, bill of rights, women and discriminatory practices, press freedom and freedom of expression, citizenship and discrimination and public emergencies.
Alhaji U. A. Sesay, representative of the Judiciary sub-committee explained the mandate of the committee and present the various themes on the submission form dealing with the appointment and removal of Judges and other judicial Officers, undue delay of cases and the causes, composition and duties of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission, local courts, independence of the Judiciary, the Law Reform Commission and the improvement of investigation and prosecution. Also in Port Loko district, Alhaji U. A. Sesay presenting on behalf of CRC thanked the participants and organisers and stated that not all their contributions will be inserted in the constitution but assured them that the relevant ones will be considered. He said the constitution will not be reviewed in isolation. He asked them to look at the 1991 constitution and the Peter Tucker Report and identify lapses or issues that need redress.

He encouraged them to come up with new issues affecting them and which they believe should be entrenched in the constitution.

In Bombali District, we were fortunate to have Justice N. C. Brown-Marke, Chairman Judiciary sub-committee who presented on behalf of the Judiciary.
Mrs. Elfrida Conteh gave a brief background of the Information, Education and Communications sub-committee and expanded on issues the committee is expecting public views on. She talked on the independence and roles and responsibilities of the Independent Media Commission (IMC), strengthen of Tertiary Education Commission, mainstreaming child education, laws and their effectiveness, how the monitor the public broadcaster (SLBC) and the National Telecommunications Commission (NATCOM) and training for school.

Sheik Gibril Koroma, the Legislative sub-committee representative talked on the terms of reference of the sub-committee and Section 31 – 39 that deals with the representation of the people. He further expanded on the voting rights of citizens, the National Electoral Commission and Political Registration Commission. He highlighted important issues like the President and his powers, the House of Chiefs, parliamentary representation, composition of Parliament, the Speaker of Parliament and the role of Paramount chiefs in Parliament.
Mr. Eldred Collins who was the Team Leader and at the same time representing the Lands, Natural Resources and the Environment sub-committee gave a brief background of the CRC and encouraged the public to participate in the process. He gave a summary of the mandate of the committee and said this is going to be a new chapter. He urged the people to speak out on topic relating to management and administration of Natural Resources, the environment and land rights. He said being the sub-committee with the highest questions on the questionnaire; the sub-committee took their time to expand on these topics to capture what the people are looking for so it is left with them to participate fully and make their views known.

Mr. George B. Samai was representing the Research sub-committee. He mentioned the mandate of his committee which is to conduct Research on modern Constitutionalism. He highlighted Constitutions of South Africa, Ghana, Kenya, Botswana and Uganda to name but a few which they have complied good practices and will share to the rest of the committee for consideration.
The Chairman of CRC Justice Edmond Cowan was with us in Kono district and made a statement which is highlighted below:

- He thanked the organisers and government institutions for organising the consultative meetings. Justice Cowan said that past constitutions were written by selected people. He said the first constitution for Sierra Leone was written in Lancaster House in England and sent to the then Prime Minister Albert Margai for him to append his signature.

- He also stated that before the president will append his signature to the new revised constitution, a referendum will be conducted as provided in Section 108 in the 1991 constitution. The section he explained is an entrenched clause that cannot be changed easily.

- He explained the procedure for an instrument to be qualified as an act and in this particular case a constitution. He talked on the role of Parliament and urged the participants to contribute meaningfully.

- He encouraged the people to adopt the evolutionary method to effect change rather using the revolutionary approach.

- He urged the people to participate with diligence and during the time for referendum he expected the people to participate in the process. He stressed that even after the
meeting any individual or group can send their inputs, recommendations as well as position papers to the CRC.

The Chairman also presented on behalf of Local Government and other Ancillary branches of Government and talked on local governance, Local Councils, Chieftaincy, tax collections, strengthen the Civil Service and decentralisation of the Civil Service.
SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS BY CHAIRMEN AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

Kono District

Mr. Ibrahim S. Kalleh,  Senior District Officer (Chairman) - In his opening remarks, he introduced members of the High Table amongst were Her Worship the Deputy Mayor Madam Theresa Bainda, the representative of the Hosting Paramount Chief who was absent due to ill health. The District Officer welcomed the CRC Members to Kono District and urged his people to cooperate and intimated them that the CRC was with them to guide them on their contribution to the constitutional review process as there is need to revise some outdated laws and reiterated the fact that there are some issues and questions that need to be answered as the 1991 constitution does not address those issues neither provide answers for those questions.

The Deputy Mayor Mrs. Bainda in her statement welcomed the CRC members and stated that the consultative meeting concerns all Sierra Leoneans and they must make meaningful contribution that will address present and future issues.
She urged the women to voice out their opinion as the 1991 Constitution marginalized women not to be paramount chiefs. She stressed that they are children of Kono District and they must have the right to be Paramount chiefs. She also stated that the constitution is the highest law and that nobody is above the constitution. She ended her statement by commenting on the issue of salary for Councillor as it was not provided for in the present constitution.
Bombali District

Chairman, Mr. M. S. Kargbo who is the Senior District Officer of Makeni welcomed the CRC Members, Paramount Chiefs and participants. A synopsis of the different constitutions of Sierra Leone from 1863 constitution unto the 1991 constitution which is a multiparty constitution was made.

He said the constitution defined the rights and obligations of the government and visa vis the obligations and right of the citizens to the state. He said this constitution also contains provisions that establish government structures and institutions.

The hosting Paramount Chief, Bia Sherbora Kansanga the III of Bombali Sherbora Chiefdom in his statement thanked the people for coming and assured the delegation of their Security in his Chiefdom.

The Representative of the Mayor in his statement expressed the importance of the people’s contribution to the Constitutional Review process stating that their contributions determines security, peace and future of their children. He encouraged everyone to make meaningful contributions towards the process, and asked them to put party colour aside. He stated that the councils in Sierra Leone should have a chapter in the constitution, defining and determining the life term of the councils. He encouraged the Paramount chiefs to come up with issues affecting
their chiefdoms. If they have bylaws which should become laws and entrenched in the constitution they must do so now.

The **State Counsel in Makeni Mr. Yusuf Koroma** stressed the importance of the granum. He explained that the constitution is the basic or fundamental law that encompasses all other laws in Sierra Leone and that this law must not be violated. He however highlighted some important points in his statement:

- **The question of citizenship.** What qualifies us as citizens of Sierra Leone considering those claiming citizen by birth in Sierra Leone or domiciled in Sierra Leone;

- The office of the Attorney General and the Minister of Justice he stated should be independent of each other. The Attorney General is the adviser to the government and at the same time Minister of Justice. The Chief Justice is being appointed by the President and states that these positions overlap and there is every need for it to be separated as that will improve justice and transparency in the system

- He recommended that the Judicial and Legal Service commission must appoint the Chief Justice.

- **Retiring age of judges must be re-considered.** Whether it should be extended to seventy (70) years rather than they being employed as contract judges clogging the system; wherein as a contract judge, will be expected to dancing to the whims and caprices of their contractors.
- He reiterated that one of the causes of the war is injustice. Injustice runs right across the board from local court unto the Supreme Court. Delay in the justice system is one factor that needs to be cured. He stated that there is just one State Counsel for Makeni, Koinadugu and Kamakuwie and also one Magistrate in all these areas. Therefore there is need to take the following into consideration:
  - Create enabling environment
  - Salary scale of State Counsels and Magistrate be increased
  - Strengthen the justice institution with man power and
  - Provide adequate administrative and logistic materials

Participants, Paramount Chiefs making statements
Port Loko District

Mr. Abdulai Mansaray who is the SDO of Port Loko district was introduced by the CRC Coordinator. The Chairman welcomed members of the CRC, Paramount Chiefs and other participants. He thanked the CRC for bringing the process to the grassroots’, and prayed for the CRC to attain its objective. He urged the people to make meaningful contributions and not to shy away from issues affecting them. He said they can do so in Krio, Temne or English. The president he stated is an honest and peaceful citizen as he has the interest of the country at heart to continue the process started years before him. He thanked everybody after stating the importance of the meeting. However, he asked for individual introduction starting with the Members of the high table, Paramount Chiefs and Members of the CRC.

Honourable Hassan Sheriff was present. In his statement he asked the people to participate in the process and assured the people of the role of parliament. He pleaded with the CRC to take note of all the suggestions, recommendation and opinions made by the people.

He called on the Paramount Chiefs, Women and youths to write position papers as they are representing their people or organisations as they know the problem or issues affecting them.
A Paramount Chief was called to make a statement. He reiterated that they as Paramount Chiefs have prepared a booklet to be delivered to the CRC. He welcomed the CRC and assured them of security.

The Deputy Council Chairman stated that he is not sure as to whether the voice of the participants echoed all the voice of the people in Port Loko District. There are still members of the community who have not had the opportunity of making their input towards this process. He said the eighty (80) man committee had not done anything or created any impact in their communities. He complained that two days is not enough to get the views of the people.

He expressed dissatisfaction at the composition of invitees and absence of other political parties. He stated that women in the hall did not advocate on their behalf.

He recommended for the translation of the constitution in their different local languages. They have four radio stations and he is asking that the CRC liaise with these stations to help the people get a better understanding of their constitution thereby enhancing better comments, inputs or recommendations from the people.

He asked the Officers of the Campaign for Good Governance to help in the sensitization process.
CHAPTER TWO

GENERAL OPINIONS AND RECOMMENDATION FROM PARTICIPANTS

Kono District

1. The judiciary should not be subjected to the control of anybody, the Chief Justice should be appointed by the judicial and legal service commission.

2. That there should be a law to indict the President if after taking the oath of office misused or abused his office and power.

3. The people of Kono sought clarification for Sec 55 as to whether the President has the constitutional authority to sack or dismiss the Vice President?

4. The need to determine the number of terms served as a Member of Parliament that qualifies them as pensioners.

5. To develop the 30% gender policy in every political party to award symbol to women.

6. When the President violates the constitution he should be impeached.

7. A contesting candidate that loose parliamentary elections must not be appointed as a Minister.

8. The position of Paramount Chiefs should be enshrined in the constitution. They can interface within the welfare and development of their chiefdoms but must be devoid or independent of political influence. That they should have a House of Chiefs that will devoid them from politics.
Bombali District

1. That Paramount Chiefs should be the heads of their Chiefdom till death as it is their culture making reference to the Queen of England. Thus their culture must be respected and not tampered with.

2. Legislative powers must be granted to their councils as they believe laws are made by institutions. In essence they are craving for their national councils to be given the authorities to make laws.

3. Chief Alimamy the 3rd of Saffroko Limba Chiefdom recommended that the death penalty should not be removed especially for armed robbery and intentional killing.

4. For Military Coups they considered the death penalty as deprivation of life. Provision for appeal in the Court Martial must be made as most times the evidence may be misleading. Soldiers must be subjected to two Court systems i.e. the Common Law Court and the Court Martial. The penalty of bloodless coups must be life imprisonment.

5. Academic qualification for Parliamentarians must be reviewed as most MPs cannot make meaningful contributions in Parliament.

6. Free health Care system must be entrenched in the constitution.

7. Education must be free and compulsory and not for the privileged.

8. Determine the category of citizens qualified to pay tax.

9. Free education at the Primary school level.

10. The Chief Justice must not be appointed by the President.
11. The Anti-Corruption Commissioner must not be appointed by the President.

12. The terms and service of councillors must be determined.

13. Criminal libel is in place but there is also the need for civil redress of such offence of libel.

14. That there should be a provision addressing the issue of resignation of civil servant before becoming a member of Parliament as people are left unemployed after losing elections.

15. The Speaker of Parliament must not be a Member of Parliament and he must be independent.

16. Independent candidate must not vie for Presidency of the state expressing fears that multi national’s cooperations can sponsor an individual so they can exploit the country. Drug barons around the coast can influence independent candidate to promote their drug business.
Port Loko District

1. Local court decision must be binding at the local courts where such decisions were determined.

2. The Speaker of Parliament can be anybody not specifically a lawyer; as an individual without legal background can administer well without being a lawyer.

3. Paramount chiefs should resign at old age as they can no longer be active. Hence most Paramount Chiefs delegates their duties to their family members rather their cabinet members.

4. Women in Port Loko District advocated that the constitution must make provision for women to be Paramount Chiefs as they are indigenes from these chiefdoms.

5. Citizenship must be determined and the women asked that children from foreign fathers be taken into consideration.

6. The leader of the house of parliament should be a politician.

7. In an election, the winner emerging with 55% of the votes must be the winner. There should be no run off.

8. Parliamentarians must be recalled from parliament if they do not perform according to the expectations of those who voted them into Parliament.

9. The idea of cross carpeting must be frustrated as it undermines the development of the state.

10. Presidential terms must be limited to two terms of five years each.
11. Government must employ more legal officers to prevent delay in the justice system.

12. Legal age of maturity must be limited to age 21 as that will also enable them to contest elections.

13. The land tenure system must be addressed as women cannot acquire land.

14. Parliamentarians and Councillors must be entitled to pensions.

15. Members of Parliament must not be appointed as ministers.

16. Eight four (84) years old Fatu Mordu said that Paramount Chiefs must not be involved in party politics.

17. Ruling Houses must contest for chieftaincy positions.

18. Court Chairmen must be appointed by the Paramount Chief and not the Judiciary. If appointed by the judiciary it must be done in consultation with the Paramount Chief.

19. A whole chapter must be allocated to natural resources.

20. Issues of our natural resources must not be treated with urgency as it has resulted to contracts not beneficial to the citizens of Sierra Leone.

21. The position and function of the Attorney General and Minister of Justice be separated.

22. The paramount chiefs of Port Loko said their chieftaincy is ascribed with cultural appointment. It is their norm and it must not be destroyed.
23. Parliamentarians must not perform oversight functions.

24. Women must not be allocated 30% and they must contest elections.

25. Anybody benefitting from grant in aid must serve in the police, military or teaching field after graduating.

26. A civil Society activist states that the 30% recommendation for women must be implemented and women must be selected from each district as a Member of Parliament.

27. The issue of Surface rent must be addressed. Central government function must be devolved to the council as they can help monitor the surface rent.

28. Paramount Chiefs should have a certain term of office
CHAPTER THREE

GROUP WORK RECOMMENDATIONS

Kono District - Executive

1. There should be a clear separation of powers among the three aims of Government.
   b. The President should not be a Member of Parliament.
2. There should be clear separation of powers among the three arms of government to enhance good governance and checks and balance, transparency and accountability.
3. The president should not serve more than two terms of five years each to enhance good governance and inclusion, and regimented the new idea and good force.
4. The term of office of President should be two terms of five years each to promote good governance and democratic principles.
5. The president should be a citizen of Sierra Leone - Both parents must be a native of Sierra Leone and there should be a chapter on citizenship.
6. A dual citizen cannot be a president to avoid conflict of interest.
7. There should be residency requirement for aspirants for presidency of Sierra Leone. The person must have been resident in Sierra Leone for five years.
8. We recommend and agree with the 1991 constitution that only persons who are at least 40 years old contest elections for the presidency - maturity, experience and competency.
9. Candidates for presidential elections should not be nominated by political parties to allow independent candidates to contest and to promote and enhance democratic principles of this nation.
10. Independent candidates must be allowed to contest presidential elections to enhance democratic principles and national inclusion in governance.
11. The President should pay tax
12. Political parties should not choose Presidential candidates because
   a) No consistence
b) No best practice

c) No definite patterns

13. Primary elections for presidential aspirants should be mandatory to avoid manipulation and corruption; to enhance national consultation.

14. Each registered member of a political party should vote in a primary election for a presidential candidate to allow democratic process and improve national decision making.

15. District and constituency elections for all registered members of the political parties.

16. We recommend a run-off election if no candidate obtains 55% of the votes in the first round of elections to involve nationally based governments.

17. President should be elected by ballot system and should be nationally conducted with definite date.

18. There should be a fixed date for election. (November to be selected for every election year).

19. There should be a specific date for every Presidential election to enhance national preparedness, awareness and participation.

20. We agreed that the winner assumes office the same day as declared by the Chief Electoral Commission to avoid corruption and conspiracy and to provide access to justice and security.

21. A candidate declared as winner by the Chief Electoral Commissioner should assume office only after the courts have settled all electoral disputes to make room for petitions and independence investigations.

22. There should be district based cabinets.

23. The district based cabinet should be regionally balance.

24. A president should appoint at least one cabinet minister from each of the fourteen electoral districts to enhance national inclusion and improve national decision broad based.

25. That no two regions combined should account for more than 60% of cabinet appointments to enhance national cohesion and promote fair allocation of resources and development.

26. Members of parliament cannot be appointed as ministers or deputy ministers so that they will remain focus and to avoid bye-elections.
27. A looser in a parliamentary election should not be considered for ministerial appointment to respect priorities of citizens.

28. The Office of the Attorney General and that of Minister of Justice should be separated.

29. The appointment of Attorney General should be handled by an independent body and no political interference.

30. We recommend public hearing of the impeachment proceedings of the President to enhance transparency and accountability.

31. Only persons voted for should be sworn in.
1. There should be a clear separation of powers among the three aims of Government because of our level of understanding and the resources available in our country.

2. There should be clear separation of powers among the three arms of government but we should underline the word hybrid.

3. The president should not serve more than two terms of five years each to avoid monopoly of powers.

4. The term of office of President should be two terms of five years each.

5. The president should be a citizen of Sierra Leone.

6. Dual citizen cannot be a president of Sierra Leone.

7. There should be residency requirement for aspirants for presidency of Sierra Leone - 10 years. Exception: person on international duties; education.

8. We recommend and agree with the 1991 constitution that only persons who are at least 40 years old contest elections for the presidency.

9. Candidates for presidential elections can only be nominated by political parties.

10. Independent candidates must be allowed to contest presidential elections.

11. The President should pay tax.

12. Political parties should choose Presidential candidates.

13. Primary elections for presidential aspirants should not be made mandatory in the Constitution.

14. Each registered member of a political party should vote in a primary election for a presidential candidate by election.

15. 50 + 1 with a minimum percentage in all regions.

16. Simple majority with no runoff.

17. There should be a fixed date for elections, except if there is a natural cause.

18. Person can be declared winner but not sworn in.

19. A candidate declared as winner by the Chief Electoral Commissioner should not assume office only after the courts have settled all electoral disputes.

20. There should be district based cabinets subject to the approval of Parliament.
21. The district based cabinet should be regionally balance.
22. A president should appoint at least one cabinet minister from each of the fourteen electoral districts to enhance national inclusion and improve national decision broad based.
23. We agree that two regions combined should account for more than 60% of cabinet appointments
24. Members of parliament cannot be appointed as ministers or deputy ministers
25. A looser in a parliamentary election should be considered for ministerial appointment
26. We do not agree with the current arrangement that fuses the roles of the Attorney General and Minister of Justice The Office of the Attorney General and that of Minister of Justice be separated
27. We agree with the view that “if a president so desires, he can appoint a minister of justice, whose portfolio shall include the courts, the prisons and probation services for administrative and political purposes”? There should be public hearing of the impeachment proceedings of the President
28. Speaker of parliament should be sworn in as president in the absence of the substantive President and Vice-President
Port Loko District - Executive

1. We need a clear separation of power in the Presidential system of government.
2. There should be clear separation of powers among the three arms of government because it gives room for proper functioning of the three arms of government.
3. President should not serve more than two terms, staying too long in power will lead to corruption. He/she should give room to others.
4. Two (2) terms of 5 years each.
5. The President should be a citizen of Sierra Leone. The individual will be more committed to the people of Sierra Leone, than other types of citizens.
6. A dual citizen cannot be a president – Divided loyalty.
7. There should be residency requirement for aspirants for presidency of Sierra Leone – five (5) years excluding people in foreign assignment. (Ambassadors, UN work) etc.
8. We agree with the 1991 constitution that only persons who are at least 40 years old contest elections for the presidency – (for maturity and experience)
9. Candidates for presidential elections can only be nominated by political parties because it is a training ground for politicians.
10. Independent candidates should not stand for Presidency because it will lead to many candidates for the Presidency that has the tendency to confuse the voters with many different manifestoes.
11. President should not pay tax
12. Political parties should choose their Presidential candidates
13. Primary elections for presidential aspirants should not be made mandatory in the Constitution – it is too expensive to conduct them and they have the potential of causing bloodshed, divisions that will eventually cause the collapse of political parties.
14. Each registered member of a political party should not vote in a primary election for a presidential candidate
15. We did not agree with the 1991 constitution provision for a run-off election if no candidate obtains 55% of the votes in the first round of elections but we recommend 52%
16. We need a fixed date for elections as it happens in many modern democracies like USA, Germany, Britain, Ghana, Kenya etc.

17. We need a fixed date for elections to avoid unpopular President from staying in power for long by unnecessary postponement of election dates.

18. We recommend the current arrangement in which a person declared as winner by the Chief Electoral Commissioner assumes office on the same day the results are declared even if the results have been petitioned by the losers because nature does not allow vacancy.

19. A candidate declared as winner by the Chief Electoral Commissioner should assume office only after the courts have settled all electoral disputes - It brings unnecessary delay and provide room for chaos.

20. Satisfied with the formation of cabinets.

21. The district based cabinet should be regionally balance for national cohesions, acceptance and for even development.

22. A president should appoint at least one cabinet minister from each of the fourteen electoral districts

23. No two regions combined should account for more than 60% of cabinet appointments

24. Members of parliament cannot be appointed as ministers or deputy ministers to avoid waste of resources involve in bye-elections. Deprive the people/voters for their leaders.

25. A looser in a parliamentary election should be considered for ministerial appointment – Ministry appointment does not based on popularity but performance, competence.

26. The Attorney General and Minister of Justice must be separated to avoid political interference in the judiciary by Attorney General.

27. Attorney General and Minister of Justice must be separated for efficiency and to allow the judiciary to do their work without fear or favour.

28. The President can appoint a Minister of Justice if he wishes.

29. There should be public hearing of the impeachment proceedings of the President for fairness
30. Speaker of parliament should not be sworn in as president in the absence of the substantive President and Vice-President – He/she is not officially elected for the office of the Presidency.
Kono District - Information, Education & Communication

1. Protection laws of the public should be strengthened alongside the IMC code of conduct, accountability to the people of Sierra Leone. The IMC code of conduct should be enshrined in the constitution to educate media practitioners in terms of reporting (their roles and responsibilities).

2. Special clause be included in the constitution to promote good governance, accountability for media practitioners and the general public.

3. It should be a constitutional mandate that the IMC should come up with an appraisal system to fast track the IMC performance with regards to media court cases at least every three months, published and presented to Parliament.

4. The constitution must make provision for a special court to handle matters of secession and liable outside the Public Order Act 1965.

5. The IMC should by law enforce the protection from undue arrest and intimidation of journalists whiles performing their respective professional duties.

6. The constitution should mandate proprietors of electronic and print media to pay all staff attractive salaries above the minimum wage and promptly too;

7. It important for the constitution to determine the qualifications of Newspaper editors and radio station managers for quality service delivery and performance.

8. An editor or station manager should not go through professional training in a reputable institution;
   a) Five years is enough for a practitioner in the discharge of his/her duties as a journalist
   b) For all qualified journalists it should be enshrined in the constitution that a minimum of three (3) years for Editors and Station Managers.

9. It should be a constitutional provision that all radio stations and newspapers should be insured with reputable insurance companies to guarantee compensation to citizens and or practitioners.

10. Though the CRC did not provide us with the Public Order Act of 1965 for our consumption, we wish to state that Part V of the 1965 Public Order Act be repealed. Once the media houses are insured, the compensation of whatever will come from the insurance company.

11. In the first place, the Ministry of Information and Communication is provided with Terms of Reference. Now the constitution shall make special provision for the ministry of Information and Communication to be included in the constitution.

12. It is worthwhile to digitalize telecommunications as this will enable Sierra Leone to join the global telecommunication network system.
13. A mandatory percentage of registration fees and taxes should be paid by NATCOM into the consolidated fund.

14. All operators should present their action plans to Parliament through the ministry of Information vetting and approval.

15. The Constitution should recognize the new Access to Information Law to allow all citizens to have fair justice.

16. Like the present situation, the president should nominate, Parliament investigate their backgrounds and recommend their appointment or rejection to the judiciary.

17. The SLBC is of an Act of Parliament. To ensure its independence, it must be enshrined in the constitution and appointment of top management cadre should be done by the Ministry of Information and Communication approved by Parliament in order to reduce the burden on the President.

18. The constitution should mandate the IMC through the IMC code of conduct to monitor the activities of the SLBC.

19. The Ministry of Education is concern with all aspect of education. Basic, Tertiary, University etc. Dividing the Ministry will create duplication of functions.

20. The UN millennium goal No. 2 (Basic Education for all by 2015) has not been achieved.

21. The setting up of high entry standard requirements and high evaluation and assessment standard for student in line with International standard. Similarly, the tertiary education commission should evaluate the performance and qualification of lecturers on a regular basis.

22. Bilingualism should be made a constitutional provision taking into consideration the ECOWAS standards of regional education. This will make Sierra Leone ready to compete on the job market in the Francophone countries and ECOWAS sub-region.

23. A good reward means, effective quality professional output with improved condition of service teachers will stay on job.
Bombali District - Information, Education & Communication

1. To strengthen the independence of the IMC, they should legalize the IMC code of conduct and should be completely independent.
2. Mainstream the freedom of information (FOI) in the constitution
3. Regulate the time frame between reporting and redress i.e. maximum one (1) month.
4. Strengthen the IMC and rely on the ordinary and regular courts. (No need for a special court).
5. The constitution should mandate all print and electronic media proprietors to pay reporters and other staff salaries that are attractive and below the minimum wage as it helps them to perform their duties professionally.
6. It’s not necessarily for the constitution to determine the qualifications of Newspaper editors and radio station managers
7. Editors or station managers should go through professional training either in a reputable institution or on the job. For journalists who train on the job they should have at least 5 years’ experience before appointed as editor or station manager and for qualified journalists it should be at least 3 years.
8. Part 5 of the 1965 POA 1965, should be repealed unconditionally.
9. It is worthwhile to digitalize telecommunications, taking into account developments in the sector globally
10. NATCOM to pay directly to the consolidated fund, and receipt/pay slip presented to the Ministry and NRA.
11. Bypass of NATCOM by operators constitutes a criminal offence.
12. The Constitution should recognize the new Access to Information Law because information is power, it promotes transparency and accountability, it broadens citizen’s participation in governance.
13. The President should appoint the Directors/Commissioners of the IMC, NATCOM and the Access to Information Secretariat subject to the approval of Parliament.
14. The Sierra Leone Broadcasting Corporation (SLBC) should be free from political interference.
15. IMC to setup an independent unit to monitor the activities of SLBC.
16. Ministry of Education should be split into two - Ministry of Basic Education and the Ministry of Tertiary and University Education for efficiency and oversight.
17. The Constitution should enforce free basic quality education at Primary and Secondary level in Sierra Leone to reduce the rate of illiteracy and increase access to basic quality education.

18. The Constitution should mandate the Tertiary Education Commission with more powers to enforce quality educational standards to ensure the appointment of experience and competent people in the commission and to enhance quality tertiary education.

19. Improved conditions of service for teachers and directors pursuant to their qualifications and experience as it promote quality service and education.
Port Loko District - Information, Education & Communication

1. The IMC should be totally independent; It should have legislative mandate; Funding for IMC should be increased.
2. Give refresher trainings to the media; decentralize the commission at District level; It should be non-partisans; Implementation of access information laws.
3. Complaints can be fast tracked by increasing their membership and to setup a special media court system at District level.
4. All matters concerning the media should be handled by the court setup when the public is not satisfied with the IMC.
5. The journalist should be a fully registered member of SLAJ; He/she must be enlightened on how to report accurately; Demotion in rank for the Police Officer in question, when undue arrest is made.
6. The constitution should mandate all print and electronic media proprietors to pay reporters and other staff salaries that are attractive and below the minimum wage
7. The constitution should determine the qualifications of Newspaper editors and radio station managers as this will debar those who have the money but lack the necessary qualifications to handle such important positions.
8. Journalist who train on the job should get at least 10 years before attaining the position of an Editor or Station Manager and for qualified journalists at least five (5) years before being appointed as Editor or Station Manager.
9. Radio stations and newspaper houses should be insured with reputable insurance companies to guarantee compensation to citizens libelled or slandered as it serves as checks and balance to protect the public.
10. Part V of the 1965 Public Order Act should be reviewed in this situation to criminalize journalist with libelous publication/presentations against members of the public
11. The inclusion of the functions of the Ministry of Information in the constitution should be made if the functioning of other key Ministries are included.
12. Telecommunications should be digitalize because the world is now a global village.
13. NATOM should be an anonymous entity devoid of political interference.
14. Heavy punitive actions should be stipulated such as heavy fines and or withdrawal of licenses to operators, shacking of members of NATCOM if they cannot live up to expectation.
15. The Constitution should recognize the new Access to Information Law as it promotes good governance as it will surely enlighten and empower citizens to have a level playing field in the search for credible information. Access to information law should be in the public domain.

16. Appointment for Directors/Commissioners of the IMC, NATCOM and the Access to Information Secretariat should be done by the public service commission on merit basis.

17. The mandate of the SLBC should be enshrine in the constitution.

18. All SLBC initiated activities/programs must be implemented in collaboration with IMC. SLBC should provide quarterly updates for the attention of the public.

19. Only technocrats must be sought to define and carryout responsibilities in these areas. Another school of thoughts said the Ministry of Education should be divided into two, rather than having two Deputy Ministers of Education who are answerable to the Minister so that those two could be felt and more attention can be given to each Ministry.

20. To improve on the illiteracy rate of Sierra Leoneans, chum from poor parents can benefit from the enforcement of free basic quality Education by going to school and learning at a free cost.

21. Outside interference in the decision of TEC, the mandate to reject or stop the operations of tertiary institutions who could not comply with TEC conditions. Registrations of all tertiary institutions to operate in Sierra Leone after thorough investigations of it purpose, staff, strength etc.

22. Bilingualism be made a constitutional provision taking into consideration the ECOWAS standards of regional education as this will motivate teachers to improve on the job thereby impacting quality education on their students.

Recommendations:

- Girl child education should be free and compulsory from primary to tertiary.
- Government should provide grant-in-aid/scholarship to all disable or physically challenge and less privilege.
- The recruitment of teachers should be done yearly.
- Government should provide correct learning and teaching materials to technical colleges/institutions.
- In the area of telecommunication, we recommend the training (both local and international of personnel to meet international best practices.
- More operators (GSM) should be encouraged in the country so as to create competition among them.
Kono District - Judiciary

1. The President should appoint Judges and other judicial officers based on the recommendation of the judicial and legal service Commission and subject to Parliamentary approval.

2. Appointment of Judges must be merit oriented and not politically influence

3. Parliament should vet, scrutinize and approve public servants of the state.

4. Retirement age of Judges should be seventy (70) years

5. Increase in trained and qualified staff

6. Reduce the already exorbitant fees charged on law studies

7. Attractive remuneration to young graduating lawyers entering government legal service.

8. Delivery of judgement within 3 months is fair enough

9. We recommend that the following be reviewed:
   
i) Ridiculous Fines

ii) In the allocation of land to mining companies, government should be sensitive to the people.

iii) We discourage protected period of lease to mining companies. We therefore recommend a maximum period of 50 (day & night).

10. We recommend proper and adequate training of Police/Prosecutors.

11. Avoid any political interference such as ‘order from above’. No preferential treatment because of position or power, status etc.

12. We recommend logistical support to the local courts.

13. We ask that the Ministry of Justice be separated from the office of the Attorney General. Fusion of both executive and judicial powers, let there not be any political or partisan interest, good remuneration to be given, let them enjoy a stable tenure.

14. We recommend the following to be part of the Legal Service Commission:
   
i) The Chief Justice

ii) Four Judges of the supreme court

iii) A representative from the Bar

iv) Civil society
Bombali District - Judiciary

1. Composition of the Judicial Service Commission
   - Chief Justice, 1 supreme court judge, 1 appeal court judge, 2 lawyers from the Bar Association, 2 presidential nominees and 3 civil society members, 1 high court judge and financial secretary from the Ministry of Finance.
   - All subjected to Parliamentary approval

2. The President should appoint Judges and other judicial officers based on the recommendation of the judicial and legal service Commission and subject to Parliamentary approval.

3. Legal Service Commission Membership should be broadening to 12 members for the sake of transparency.

4. Due to the limited number of judges, retirement age should be seventy (70) years.

5. Conditions of service of Judges should be improved

6. Recruitment of more personnel

7. Judgement should be within three months and warning letters should be given to Judges should they failed to deliver

8. There is need for a very strong law reform system – Death sentence should be maintained for murderers found guilty in the court of law; criminal libel law should be maintained.

9. Police partnership board should be empowered for some complaints

10. Charges in local courts are too high

11. Customary law official are influential to local court

12. Judges should preside cases according to the law

13. The Office of the Attorney General and that of the Ministry of Justice be separated

14. The Judiciary should not be controlled by any person/authority

15. Terms and condition of the judiciary should be addressed

16. Parliament should approve budget for the Judiciary
17. Local court officials should be paid by government and monitored to avoid eating fines and taxes collected. It should be set up by the legal service commission and some of the monies collected as fines must go to the consolidated fund.
Port Loko District - Judiciary

1. The appointment/approval of judges and removal should be the responsibility of the Judiciary and Legal Service Commission with the approval of Parliament.
2. The appointment/approval of judges of the high court should be subjected to Parliamentary approval.
3. The tenure of the supreme court Judges should be 70 years
4. There should be independence in the judicial system. The court system should be monitor and all necessary logistical support should be provided for effective and efficient running of the court as well as improvement in the condition of service of judges.
5. The 3 month is adequate for the delivery of judgment after argument/close of the case for non-compliance the judges or magistrates should be queried and appear before the Legal and Justice Service Commission.
6. The Criminal Procedure Acts in the investigation of cases e.g. CPA – 1965 OPA – 1861 should be reviewed.
7. There should be adequate training in modern investigations technique, more equipment and forensic experts.
8. The local court system is still ineffective to handle civil matters.
9. The judiciary should be completely independent and free from political interference and other state actors.
10. If a Minister of Justice is to retained, he should not have any control over the Judiciary – the provision of Section 120(3) of the 1991 constitution refers.
11. The Chief Justices shall be responsible for the local court system, and should determine the quantum of resources that should be available to this branch.
12. For the local courts, there shall be a Chairman with a legal background, a representative from the Sierra Leone Bar Association with other judges. This commission shall appoint judges and determine their condition of service.
13. The payment into the consolidated fund of all fees, fine or other money taken by the superior or inferior court should be used for the smooth running of the judiciary.
Kono District - Legislative

1. The constitution should provide uniform age for voter/contestant for parliamentary elections and the age should be 21 years because the voter/contestant would have reached the age of maturity and decision making.

2. Four other members of the Electoral Commission in the provinces, cities/headquarters in order for them to be effective, efficient and committed to the job.

3. A member of the Electoral Commission should be removed from office for dishonesty to set precedent for future defaulters.

4. PPRC should be changed to PPRRC as this will give them the ability to regulate the activities of political parties.

5. Commissioners should be full time to ensure that, they monitor the activities of political parties even after elections.

6. Sec 35 (7) be applied to both an organization and political parties

7. The Chair of NEC and the Administrative and Registrar General should continue to be members of the Commission since they all have their legal functions to perform.

8. Administrative and Registrar General should be changed to “Secretary to the Commission”

9. Functions of the Chair should be defined in the Act of Parliament since a major function of Parliament is to make laws.

10. We should use names to identify constituencies instead of numbers.

11. The division of Sierra Leone into constituencies should be reviewed over a period of ten (10) years to allow a vast growth in population and the strength of the district in the number of constituencies.

12. Three (3) months interval before conducting bye-elections for members of Parliament in constituencies that loses theirs because there shouldn’t be no vacuum in governance.

13. Parliament should make laws to guarantee the neutrality of the Electoral Commissioners by:
   i) Commissioners must be swapped from one region of birth to another region, ii) must not be active political party member, iii) should be ready to listen to every complaints and make referral to PPRC if necessary.

14. The President should only belong to the executive.
15. No House of Chiefs because they are elected to serve their subjects/people in their chiefdoms.

16. Members of Parliament should entitle to pension after serving for ten (10) years to enable them perform their duties well.

17. We recommend 75 (a) should read as “is a citizen of Sierra Leone (otherwise than by naturalization and who does not hold dual citizenship) - actual citizenship and not by naturalization.

18. Contestants for Members of Parliament should be twenty-one (21) years and above.

19. Voting age should be the same as those contesting for parliament.

20. The constitution stipulate number of years for which a person found guilty of an offence be barred.

21. Political Party leaders should not continue to exercise power of removing their MPs; it should be the responsibility of the electorates.

22. Election appeals be judged within four one (1) month only. To ensure fair and speedy trial.

23. Speakers should not be selected from Parliamentarian. Someone outside Parliament with legal background to ensure effective and adequate interpretation of the law.

24. A Speaker cannot necessarily be a judge but as long as the individual have legal background.

25. Speakers who are not MPs should subscribe to the oath in the 3rd schedule of the constitution MPs should be elected.

26. The role of the house or houses of parliament is to make laws, representation and perform oversight functions.

27. Parliamentary should not be allowed to cross seats

28. A certain number of seats must be reserved for women and disabled – there should be safe seats taking into consideration the campaign for the 30% quota.

29. No seat should be reserved for traditional leaders.

30. Five (5) years should the life of parliament.

31. MPs should lose their seats for corrupt practices, ill-health, under-performance, criminal law-suit.
32. The first session of Parliament should be fourteen (14) days after declaration of election results.

33. Two-thirds (2/3) majority must be the quorum of meeting in parliament.

34. Unqualified persons sitting and voting in Parliament should be liable to imprisonment for a term not less than 5 years.

35. There should be a judicial committee on appointment.

36. Candidates who lose general elections should be appointed Ministers or Deputy Ministers if he/she is competent for the position.

37. Public servants who contest and lose general elections should be paid his/her end of service benefit.
Bombali District - Legislative

1. There should not be uniformity in age of voters and contestants, voter age to be 18 years and contestant age 25 years minimum.
2. The four other members of the Electoral Commission in the provinces, cities/headquarters for effective monitoring of electoral staff and the entire electoral process.
3. A member of the Electoral Commission should be removed from office for dishonesty to ensure credibility.
4. PPRC should be changed to PPRRC to ensure the mandate of the commission is clear/vivid and effective.
5. The Commissioners of PPRC should be full time for effectiveness and dedication to service delivery.
6. Sec 35 (7) be made applicable both to an Association and Political Party because it is the legal and mode of redress.
7. The Chair of NEC and the Administrative and Registrar General should not continue to be members of the Commission to ensure independent of their operations.
8. The Administrator and Registrar General should be replaced by a Secretary to the Commission to ensure effectiveness and dedication to duties.
9. Functions of the Chair should be defined by an Act of Parliament to ensure transparency and accountability.
10. Numbers should be maintained for clarity of the respective constituencies.
11. The division of Sierra Leone into constituencies should be reviewed after every 10 years to correspond with the same internal in the conduct of national/population census.
12. Three (3) months interval before conducting bye-elections for members of Parliament in constituencies that lose theirs to ensure that those affected constituencies do not lose out on Parliamentary sittings for too long.
13. All commissioners appointed should be non-partisan and vetted.
14. President should not be a member of parliament to ensure neutrality and independence of Parliament.
15. Chiefs should not have house of Chiefs that provide for bi-cameral arrangement.
16. MPs should entitled to pension after serving ten (10) years only
17. It does not serve the country’s interest better if section 75 (a) should read as “is a citizen of Sierra Leone (otherwise than by naturalization and who does not hold dual citizenship) – We say no even if a potential holds dual citizenship.
18. Minimum of 25 years should be the age of contesting for MPs.
19. The voting age should not be the same as age contesting for MPs – Voting age should be 18 years
20. The constitution should not stipulate number of years for which a person found guilty of an offence be barred
21. Political Party leaders should continue to exercise power of removing their MPs in consultation with the electorate
22. Election appeal to be judged within three months to avoid tension.
23. Speakers with legal background should be elected from among Parliamentarians
24. Speaker should not be a judge but should have a minimum legal background.
25. MP who becomes Speaker should resign from his/her seat for independence.
26. Speakers to be elected by a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority to ensure popular support
27. Speakers who are not MPs should subscribe to the oath in the 3rd schedule of the constitution
28. MPs be elected or appointed by simple majority
29. The House or Houses of Parliament should play the following roles:
   1. To make and amend all laws of the land.
   2. To advocate for their constituents.
   3. To vet all political appointments etc.
30. MPs should not be allowed to cross over with their seats to enhance dedicated service to political parties and avoid prostitution.
31. No seats should be reserved for anybody for equal opportunity.
32. No seats for traditional leaders
33. Life of Parliament should be five (5) years
34. MP loses their seats when there is vote of no confidence, dishonesty, medical grounds, insanity, on appointment as cabinet Minister etc.

35. The first session of Parliament should be 28 days after holding general elections or 14 days after declaration of results

36. Quorum should be 2/3 majority for meetings in Parliament

37. An unqualified persons sitting and voting in Parliament should be liable to a minimum amount of five million Leones.

38. The Standing Committees in Parliament for the first time now should include a judicial Committee on appointments to ensure that legal practice is maintained.

39. Candidates who lose general elections should be appointed Ministers or Deputy Ministers upon the prerogative of the President.

40. Public servants who contest and lose general elections should not be allowed to take back their jobs because there should not be any vacuum in any public office.
Port Loko District - Legislative

1. The constitution should provide for a uniform age of voters and contestants in Parliamentary elections and the age should be 21 years because the voter/contestant would have reached the age of maturity and decision making.

2. The four other members of the Electoral Commission in the provinces, cities/headquarters in order for them to be effective, efficient and committed to the job.

3. A member of the Electoral Commission should be removed from office to set precedent for future defaulters.

4. PPRC should be changed to PPRRC. This would give them the ability to regulate the activities of political parties.

5. The Commissioners of PPRC should be full time to ensure that, they monitor the activities of political parties even after elections.

6. Sec 35 (7) be made applicable both to an Association and Political Party

7. The Chair of NEC and the Administrative and Registrar General should continue to be members of the Commission since they all have their legal functions to perform.

8. The Administrator and Registrar General should be replaced by a Secretary to the Commission

9. The functions of the Chair should be defined in the Act of Parliament since a major function of Parliament is to make laws.

10. We should use names to identify constituencies.

11. There should be Ten (10) years intervals in reviewing constituencies to allow a vast growth in population and the strength of the district in the number of constituencies.

12. We recommend Three (3) months interval before conducting bye-elections for members of Parliament in constituencies that lose theirs because there shouldn’t be no vacuum in governance.

13. Parliament should make rules that guarantee the neutrality of the Electoral Commissioners – i) Commissioners must be swapped from one region of birth to
another region, ii) must not be active political party member, iii) should be ready to listen to every complaints and make referral to PPRC if necessary.

14. The President should only belong to the executive.

15. Paramount Chiefs should not be in parliament, they are elected to serve their subjects/people in their chiefdoms

16. Members of Parliament should be entitled to pension after ten (10) years of service to enable them perform their duties well.

17. It serve the country’s interest better if section 75 (a) should read as “is a citizen of Sierra Leone (otherwise than by naturalization and who does not hold dual citizenship) - actual citizenship and not by naturalization.

18. Twenty-one (21 years) and above should be the age for contesting for MP.

19. Voting age should be 18 years and MP contestants 21 years

20. The constitution should stipulate number of years for which a person found guilty of an offence be barred

21. Political Party leaders should not continue to exercise power of removing their MPs, it should be the responsibility of the electorates.

22. Election appeals be judged within one (1) month only to ensure fair and speedy trial.

23. Speakers should not be elected from among Parliamentarians – someone outside Parliament with legal background to ensure effective and adequate interpretation of the law.

24. Speaker cannot necessarily be a Judge as long as the individual have legal background.

25. MP who becomes Speaker should resign from his/her seat for independence

26. Role of MPs to make laws, representation, perform oversight functions

27. MPs should not be allowed to move with their seats, they should remain where they are.

28. There should be safe seats for woman and disabled – there should be safe seats taking into consideration the campaign for the 30% quota.

29. No safe seats for traditional healers

30. The life of Parliament should be five (5) years
31. MPs may lose his/her for corrupt practices, ill-health, under-performance, and criminal law-suit.

32. The first session of Parliament should be fourteen (14) days after declaration of election results.

33. Quorum for Parliament meetings should be two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) majority

34. Unqualified persons sitting and voting in Parliament should be liable to imprisonment for a term not less than 5 years.

35. There should be a judicial committee on appointment.

36. Candidates who lose general elections should be appointed Ministers or Deputy Ministers if he/she is competent for the position.

37. Public servants who contest and lose general elections should not be allowed to take back their jobs but should be paid his/her end of service benefit.
Kono District - Local Government and other ancillary branches of Government

1. All taxes should be imposed and collected by the central government with exception to the local taxes which are to be collected by the chiefdom authorities.

2. All allocations of revenues to local councils should be done on a performance related basis in order to encourage all councils to meet up to their target thereby fostering rapid development and effective monitoring.

3. Revenue should not be distributed equally but allocated proportionally to the population of the particular area.

4. Allocations of taxes should be proportion to the Local Councils.

5. Citizens should pay their taxes in order to identify themselves with their country thereby enticing development.

6. Citizens above the age of eighteen (18) who are mentally fit should pay their taxes.

7. That they are satisfied with the way taxes are been paid, though more improvement is needed backed up with proper supervision and monitoring.

8. Local/traditional leaders should have legislative but should be in conformity with the laws in the constitution.

9. Determining term of office for Paramount Chiefs will not ensure accountability because of the following: i) The practiced has been maintained even with our colonial masters, ii) Chiefs are basically not politicians so ascribing for a specific term of office to them will bring. Politics in the tradition thereby prompting vast of resources during an election orchestrating violence.

10. The Chiefs must be entrusted with judicial power and should be supervised by the local service commission.

11. There should be a house of Chiefs because the house of Parliament restricts the Paramount Chiefs to deliberate in decision especially if it is politically motivated.

12. The Chiefdom Councils should be maintained working side by side with the Local Councils because the Chiefdom Councils on their own will not be able to accomplish all taxes that should work with the local council for effectiveness efficiency.
13. The issue of Paramount Chiefs elections should create equal opportunity for both sex across all regions depending on the traditions and customs of the particular region.

14. Local Council elections must not be partisan. Partisan elections because parties will present wrong candidate for elections but if it is non-partisan it gives a level playing goal for full participation.

15. Councilors must be paid from the consolidated fund and the functions of the administration of the councils should be tailored by the collective decisions of the councilors.

16. Chiefdom boundaries should be included in the Constitution to avoid disputes among Chiefs and inter-chiefdom war.

17. Political interfere with recruitment of civil servants should be addressed.

18. Staff should be appraised on a performance related basis to make sure that the right caliber of people are employed.
   - After provision of adequate administrative materials
   - To create an enabling environment for its staff.
   - Improve salaries structures

19. Local administrators should be paid specifically in the judiciary

20. The council should benefits from proceeds of big companies

21. Local Government Act of 2004 should be enshrined in the new constitution.

22. The National Youth Commission Act should also be enshrined in the new constitution.

23. Requirement for Parliamentary aspiration
   i) Must have resided in the country for at least five (5) years.
   ii) Must be a literate i.e. has the ability to analyze issues.
1. The central government should impose all taxes but every sector should collect and report to the central government.

2. All revenues should be allocated to Local Council by performance basis.

3. Taxes should not be distributed equally but should be based on the population and financial strength.

4. The revenue should not be allocated to local councils in proportion to taxes collected by that Local council rather let the revenue be allocated by principle of equity and volume of activities.

5. Citizens should pay local tax and should be 18 years and above.

6. They are somehow satisfied with the way local taxes are collected but the method should be strengthened and be human right friendly.

7. Chiefdom councils and local councils should have legislative powers but such Powers should be exercised within their mandate.

8. Let our traditional leaders retain quasi-judicial functions vis-à-vis arbitration and mediation.


10. Local residents should be involved in villages, towns and chiefdom meetings.
    - Reserved membership in chiefdom council committees and ward committees.

11. There should be a House of Paramount Chiefs because that will prevent the Paramount Chiefs from involving in any party politics activities and also check the excesses of Parliament.

12. Chiefdom Councils be maintained to work side by side with the Local Councils mainly in the collection of taxes and other developmental activities.

13. Government should transfer annual grants to chiefdom councils to help cushion the financial burden of the chiefdom.

14. In as much as Paramount Chiefs elections should create equal opportunity for both sexes across all regions, it should be done by the customs and traditions of the people of the locality.
15. Local Council Elections should not be partisan
16. The functions of the Council Administration should be reformed to accommodate emerging issues.
17. We want to see a complete developed council where fiscal transfer comes in bulk in all line Ministries work directly under the supervision of the council.
18. Chiefdom boundaries should be included in the Constitution because it helps to reduce boundary dispute between chiefdoms.
19. Employment should be done by qualification and not by favoritism, tribalism, nepotism etc. and conduct regular training for the civil servant.
20. The staff needs to be motivated and they should also have better working conditions of service.
21. To provide just and fair wages of salaries and allowances for civil servants and also capacity building ‘for deserving staff.
22. Maintain the current retirement age (60 years) of civil servants will create space for young graduates.
23. Nomination and or appointment of members in the police council should be maintained and the President is responsible for nominating and appointing members of the Police Council.
24. Recruitment should be done through merit with little or no political interference.
25. The recruitment process of Civil Service personnel are the root causes of low performance because personnel recruited for the job are not qualified and as a result they do not perform or perform below expectation.
Port Loko District - Local Government and other ancillary branches of Government

1. Taxes should be impose and collected by Local Government
2. Revenue should be allocated to Local councils on a performance related basis as it will encourage completion economic growth and monitoring and speed up development in the localities.
3. Taxes and revenue collected should not be distributed equally. This is due to geographical differences, population density, economic viability, social and physical infrastructure and or performance bases.
4. Revenue should be allocated to local councils in proportion to taxes collected by that Local council as it will create competition and effective tax collection systems.
5. Citizens should pay local tax to run local government administration and enhance local development
6. All those above 18 years should be qualify to pay local tax.
7. They are not satisfied with the way taxes are been collected. Receipts must carry photo of the recipients to avoid falsification.
8. Local and traditional leaders should not have legislative powers but recommend byelaws to Parliament through the Attorney General’ office for approval.
9. Term of office of Paramount Chiefs cannot ensure accountability. This is a tradition that should be maintained, however, impeachment procedures put in place for Chiefs who involve in misconduct and political activities.
10. The council of Chiefs should be reform we need a legislative enactment for it to become law; lack of sittings; Advisory to the government on traditional and cultural practices.
11. Local/traditional leaders should be entrusted with judicial powers supervised by local government and residing magistrate.
12. Local residents can be involve in decision making through:
   - Town hall meetings
   - Stakeholders committee should be established.
   - Sensitization and awareness raising campaigns
- Seminars and workshops
- To ensure effective local participation through focus group discussion.

13. We don’t want a National House of Chiefs because it is expensive and difficult to maintain due to lack of resources – Council of Chiefs have to be improved and reformed.

14. Chiefdom Councils to work side by side with the Local Councils should be maintained to enhance effective cooperation, coordination and mutual involvement in the decision making process.

15. Paramount Chiefs elections should create equal opportunity for both sex across all regions to ensure women’s participation in local activities, create equal opportunities across regions and avoid gender discrimination.

16. Local Council Elections should be partisan. Candidates from political parties will be accountable to both party and the people independent candidate should also be encouraged.

17. The functions of Council administration should be reform. They should be empowered for better administration; provision of service to councilors.

18. Decentralization of some of the functions of government that concern local council authority.

19. Chiefdom boundary should be included in the constitution to avoid boundary disputes and ease allocation from the central government to the local councils. To clearly define ruling houses in the chiefdoms;

20. More international and professional training; workshops and seminars for civil servants; appraisals and evaluation performance; to minimize tribalism and favourism.

21. Improvements of terms and conditions of service for all civil servants. To relieve civil servants that have reached retirement age and to employ more young people.

22. Appraisals should be done for all civil servants in order to identify strength and weaknesses.

23. Retirement age of sixty (60) years should be maintained.

24. The new Civil Service rules and regulation should be included in the constitution. Constitutional Review to reflect the current economic status of the country.
25. Various Service Commissions be set up to effectively help monitor and evaluate civil servants.

26. Members of the Police Council should be nominated and by the Police board and government

27. The functions of the Human Resource Management office and that of the Public Service Commission overlaps.

28. Civil Servants should be ready to serve any government in power with diligence to be prosecuted.

29. The recruitment of the Civil Servants should be devolved to the respective ministries and other government departments based on budget service needs and competency.

30. The recruitment process of Civil Service personnel are not the root causes of low performance. It is part of the attitude and commitment of individual civil servants at leadership and management positions who often violates procedures and policies with impunity, without consideration for the growth and development of institution or organization.
Kono District - Natural Resources

1. Environmental issues should be enshrined in the constitution because it will help to source issues relating to mining, farming, sanitation etc.

2. There should be environmental court for a speedy redress of environmental issues.

3. The establishment of the Land Commission should cut across chieftdom, district, regional and national level taking into cognizance the role of the traditional chiefs.

4. All land issues should be handled and/managed by the Land Commissions.

5. Public & state land issues should be vested in the National Land Commission with the involvement of traditional leaders, women and youths.

6. The current land tenure systems should be maintained which non-native only entitle to lease land.

7. The State and the Land Commission should jointly design a tool to be used as a mechanism for recording customary Land Rights are given the legal recognition in statutes.

8. Non-citizens should only lease land, as it will allow citizens to own more land. The lease should be 2 year and be renewable after every five (5) years.

9. Equal opportunity must be given to both men and women to own land

10. Give more support to the demolition of Estate Act

11. State should maintain 30% of fees cover with mining companies and other land users to do land reclamation.

12. The right to compensation for the violation of any fundamental environmental right and freedom must be enshrined in the Constitution

13. Fines should be ploughed back into the affected communities for developmental purposes.

14. Carbon trade be legalize and be given a strong public education.

15. State should establish a National and Regional Environment Commission as well as Environment Management Committees in City municipalities, towns and villages because it encourages decentralization and broader community participation (environmental commission).
16. That all ratified agreements relating to natural resources should be reviewed to take cognizance of the new constitutional provision but in consultation and inclusion of Paramount Chiefs, land owners, youths and women.
Bombali District - Natural Resources

1. Environmental issues be enshrined in the constitution to protection from destruction of lands
2. The State should establish National and Regional Land Commission as well as Land Management Committees in City Municipalities to manage land issues to avoid land disputes.
3. In harmonizing land tenure systems the local authority and community member must be involve
4. Government should not involve in customary land rights because they have tradition values to maintain land tenure system.
5. Lease for non-citizen should be renewed after every ten (10) years.
6. Land grabbing should be outlaws because it creates security threat to the nation
7. Women should own land and should be given equal rights with men to prevent confusion in the family and to encourage gender equality
8. Remove tax from tree crops include palm oil and rice to encourage more investors and to meet the demand of nation
9. There should be 100% ownership on all foreign ownership in all investment sector because the investor has more advantage of situation that clamping on all issues of administration where by Government loose tax collection
10. Healthy environment should be the responsibility of the State because when the environment is healthy the nation will also be healthy.
11. The State should increase the percentage of tree cover to 40%
12. The right to compensation for the violation of any fundamental environmental right and freedom should be enshrined in the Constitution.
13. State should mandate Parliamentarians to enact and enforce laws and enforcement should be strong.
14. The Constitution should make it illegal for the State to engage in Carbon trading to curb environmental air pollution
15. Places of historic significance should be maintained.
16. A National and Regional Environment Commission should be established to ensure fair dispensation.

17. State should establish an environmental court and to open environmental divisions with the judiciary.
Port Loko District - Natural Resources

1. Environment issues should be enshrined in the revised constitution to conserve and manage the environment for socio-economic development of the country. It will bring sanity and accountability in the use of the environment.
2. There should be a separate environmental court as this will end undue delay in matters dealing with the environment.
3. A National and Regional Land Commission be established to enhance equitable distribution of land, especially where cooperate institutions are involved. It will further mitigate land disputes.
4. State to stipulate conditions or principles under which land is held and used to mitigate land grabbing, make provision for the less privilege to own land. It will also regulate the way land is acquired.
5. Public and State land should be vested in the Land Commission in trust for the people as this will put an end to multiple sale of land and regulate land grabbing.
6. Existing customary and statutory land tenure systems should be harmonized in order to eliminate unlawful discrimination to “non-natives” and managed under conditions prescribed by Parliament as this will end land monopoly and will create an enabling environment for national development.
7. Women should own land as this will put an end to discrimination against them.
8. Interest in and right over land should be vested in non-citizens because it will marginalize citizens and continue to make them poor.
9. Citizens should have rights to land to enhance development and encourage non-citizen to participate in economic development of the nation.
10. Lease for non-citizens should be reduced to 25 years renewable after every 10 years.
11. Land grabbing should be outlawed in Sierra Leone to make provision for citizens to use and enjoy their land for food production and security.
12. Men and women should have equal rights to land before marriage, in marriage and after marriage, and on succession to rights in land as this create equal opportunities in the area of land ownership.
13. Men and women should be given equal and inalienable rights to access, own, inherit and dispose land through statutory systems to bring an end to the marginalization of women and empower them for socio-economic growth.

14. Women should access, buy, own and inherit land and property through customary systems especially in rural areas to enable them realize their potentials as citizens and will further empower them economically.

15. All existing land laws should be reform to enhance economic growth and liberalism in land acquisition to meet with reform standards.

16. Management and Administration of land should be decentralized to give ownership to the rural people and encourage communities to determine the use of their land in their best interest.

17. There should be progressive land tax on all lands allocated to commercial investments in rural and urban areas to enable community people realize the benefits derived from their land and will further alleviate poverty.

18. There should not be 100% foreign ownership in all investment sectors as it will help in the development of our human resource, bring growth to our economy. It will also enhance local content policy.

19. The conservation of a healthy environment should be the duty of the State but the duty of all citizens to bring sanity and a healthy living environment. It will further require citizens to be concern about their economy and keep it safe.

20. State should raise tree cover to 25%

21. Animal hunting should be regulated to protect our species to encourage eco-tourism and boost our economy.

22. That the financial penalties for damages done to the environment should not be paid to the consolidated fund, but to the community for specific community environmental projects.

23. Constitution should mandate Parliament to enact and enforce laws as this will encourage people to take ownership of their resources and will bring economic growth in communities.
24. For now slash and burn agriculture is our traditional method of food production so it must be maintained. Except if provision is made for mechanized farming.

25. Protection of places of significance should be protected to promote history, culture and relics to attract tourism.

26. The State should use flexible and targeted measures to promote self-regulation in lieu of directive legislation, active enforcement and prosecution. But not the flexibility to encourage compliance and proper enforcement of the laws.

27. Management of Natural Resource should be open to the public to enhance transparency and accountability and also encourage community involvement and equitable distribution of wealth from our natural resources.

28. The burdens and benefits of the use of natural resources should be shared equitably between present and future generations as it will give credence to proper management of our natural resources and create a nationalistic interest and make provision for generation yet unborn.

29. An environmental court should be established to curtail undue delay in matters dealing with the environment. For transparency and accountability.

30. Sierra Leone should have a National Curriculum that mainstreamed environmental education as this will mitigate environmental degradation, increase knowledge on the use of the environment.
Kono District - State Policy and Human Rights

❖ Chapter 1

- The constitution shall be the supreme law of the land – Sierra Leone.
- Sovereignty belongs to the people of Sierra Leone from whom government through this constitution derives all its powers, authority and legitimacy.

❖ Chapter II

Section 8(3)
The state shall direct its policy towards ensuring that there are adequate medical and health facilities for all persons regardless of the resources of the state.

Section 9(1)(c)
The government shall direct its policy towards ensuring that there are equal rights and adequate education opportunities for all citizens at all levels by providing the necessary structures, finance and supportive facilities for education at all times.

Section 9(2)(c)
The government shall eradicate illiteracy and to this and shall direct its educational policy towards achieving free secondary education within a specified time frame.

❖ Chapter III

The recognition and protection of fundamental human rights and freedom of the individual. The rationale is that all human rights are fundamental and in all international documents these rights are referred to simply as human rights.

Section 15 (a)
Whereas every person in Sierra Leone is entitled to the fundamental human rights and freedom of the individual, that is to say has the right, whatever his race, tribe, place of origin, political opinion, colour, gender sex, but subject for respect and freedom of others and for the public interest, to each and all of the following: life, liberty, security of persons, the enjoyment of property and the protection of law; the right to passport, the right of protection of environment, the right to education and dignity.
Recommendations

A. For Government

- To protect our lives and properties within and out of Sierra Leone.
- To make adequate use of our resources so as to provide the necessary facilities that support the fundamental human and freedom of all persons.
- The government should be accountable to the citizens in its governance system and should be held responsible for failing to be accountable.

B. For the Citizens

- Paying of taxes
- Respect for the rule of law
- Provide service to the nation
Bombali District - State Policy and Human Rights

1. Chapter 2 Section 13 is accepted.
2. We agree with the provision of Chapter 2 but priority should be given citizens.
3. The Government of Sierra Leone should implement policies that eradicate illiteracy, create adequate working conditions, employment opportunities without favour or discrimination and medical and health care to its citizens.
4. It is mandatory for government to provide basic needs like education, health, housing and create enabling environment.
5. There be a provision that would help citizens to enforce these rights against the Government through the formal legal system.
6. The Paramount Chiefs and other traditional leaders should have a role in holding the Government to account.
7. The President should be under a constitutional duty to report to Parliament on annual basis on the steps he had taken to realise the principles of state policy as set out in the constitution.
8. Accountability to the people of Sierra Leone would improve if the Legislature and the Judiciary were also under a constitutional duty to provide annual reports to Parliament.

Chapter 3

1. Customary marriages, FGM (age of consent and chieftaincy) are off importance.
2. Customary practices should be changed over time.
3. Government should provide payments for lawyers to represent citizens on a legal human rights issue in the Supreme Court.
4. Government should introduce a Human Rights Act with provisions that would be enforceable in the magistrate court and the high court.
5. Public funding to the Judiciary, Human Rights Commission, the Office of the Ombudsman and other state institutions that help to promote Equality, Freedom, Democracy and Justice for the ordinary Sierra Leone should be provided for in the Constitution.
**Special Areas**

1. Constitution should have a separate and distinct chapter setting out the human rights of every person in Sierra Leone that includes shelter, health, education and employment
2. There should be provision that requires compensation for victims of human rights violations
3. The age for criminal liberty and other legal issues should be reduced to 18

**Women and discriminatory practices**

1. Constitution should not continue to permit discrimination against women on the basis of customary practices
2. Women should play roles in local or national politics
3. The Constitution should make it mandatory that 30% of safe seats are reserved for female candidates in parliamentary elections

**Press Freedom**

1. Freedom of speech and of the media should be guaranteed by the constitution
2. Access to Information law should be made an entrenched clause in the constitution
3. The new constitution should have a stand-alone chapter guaranteeing media and journalistic freedom

**Citizenship**

1. We need to have a section in the Constitution that defines who is a citizen and it should be by birth and both grand parents
2. A naturalized Sierra Leonean is not eligible to become a Member of Parliament – divided allegiance
3. Constitution should continue to permit discrimination against Sierra Leoneans who have acquired citizenship through registration, naturalization or by resolution in Parliament
Public Emergencies

1. We should maintain the provision that mandates only the President to determine whether or not a public emergency exists.

2. There should not be any permanent advisory non-partisan body to advice the President on matters of great national importance because we want the President to be responsible for his/her actions.

Ancillary Questions

1. For national integration the President may appoint members from other political parties.

2. The next Constitution should make provision for a Parliamentary Standards Commission that would regulate the conduct of Members of Parliament.

3. Civic education should be reintroduced in schools starting at the primary school level.

4. A whole chapter that defines the roles and responsibilities of chieftaincy institution and the decentralisation process.
Chapter II

Fundamental Principles of State Policy

1. Citizens responsibilities are the payment of taxes, respect for national colors (flag) National Anthem, respect for constitution, to be nationalistic, secure public properties, respect for religion and the view of others, should be law abiding, making positive and useful contributions for national development etc.

2. The government has the responsibility of the national resources and should share the resources equally to the citizens; Government should ensure that it gives priority and encourage its citizens for economic development; Government should give more rights to citizens than foreigners.

3. The constitution should stipulate free education for its citizens for all from primary to senior secondary school level. Government should also provide employment, health and medical without discrimination for its citizens.

4. We should maintain the provision required that, the available resources should be provided for its citizens.

5. The Parliamentarians are not transparent to their constituencies and the judiciary is too close and not in touch with the people.

6. There should be a provision that allows citizens to enforce its right against through legal action.

7. The Paramount Chiefs and their traditional leaders should play a vital role for government to account.

8. The President be under a constitutional duty to report to Parliament on annual basis on the steps he had taken to realise the principles of state policy as set out in the constitution so that in return, the members of Parliament should report to his/her people.
9. Accountability to the people of Sierra Leone would improve if the Legislature and the Judiciary were also under a constitutional duty to provide annual reports to Parliament – So there should be an improvement in their lapses or weaknesses.

Chapter III

The Recognition and Protection of Fundamental Human Right and Freedom of the individual

1. Customary practice that are of importance - Marriage custom, secret societies, paramount chieftaincy, funeral ceremonies etc.
2. Customary practices change over time. Sierra Leone should be in the global change.
3. We cannot afford to pay a lawyer to represent us on a legal human rights issue in the Supreme Court because it is expensive.
4. The Human Rights Commission should be strength so as to reduce work load on legal practitioner.
5. public funding to the Judiciary, Human Rights Commission, the Office of the Ombudsman and other state institutions that help to promote Equality, Freedom, Democracy and Justice for the ordinary Sierra Leone should be provided for in the Constitution so that, they can function effectively and efficiently.
6. We need to review so that instead of HE all the time, we should include SHE.

Special area concerning the effective operation of Human Right and Freedom of the individual

1. Constitution should have a separate and distinct chapter setting out the human rights of every person in Sierra Leone and should include right to shelter, health and education because they are the basic fundamental human need for a good living.
2. There should be a provision that requires compensation for victims of human rights violations to reduce trauma and stress.
3. The age for criminal liberty and other legal issues should be reduced to 18
**Women and Discrimination Practice**

1. The Constitution should not continue to permit discrimination against women on the basis of customary practices because women are human beings and they have their rights.
2. Woman play any role in local or national politics because, they have the right to social, cultural and political activities.
3. We should implement the TRC recommendation.

**Press Freedom and Freedom Expression**

1. Freedom of speech and of the media be guaranteed by the constitution with code of conduct
2. Part 5 of the Public Order Act of 1965 should be strengthened and not repealed so that, any law breaker should be punished.
3. It should be entrenched in the constitution that, all citizens of Sierra Leone should be accessed to all information.
4. Access to Information law should be made an entrenched clause in the constitution, we need not to have a standing alone chapter.

**Citizenship and Discrimination**

1. We should have a section in the Constitution that defines who is a citizen – The person should have resided in Sierra Leone for a period of five (5) years.
2. Under the Constitution a naturalized Sierra Leonean is not eligible to become a Member of Parliament that should be maintained
3. The Constitution should not continue to permit discrimination against Sierra Leoneans who have acquired citizenship through registration, naturalization or by resolution in Parliament – as long as he/she has permanently stayed in the country for the above years (15 – 20 years).
Public Emergencies

1. We should maintain the provision that mandates only the President to determine whether or not a public emergency exists

2. No non-partisan body be set up to advice the President - There are existing institutions which should advice president on matters relating to their area of responsibilities.

Auxiliary Questions

1. Powers of the President are too extensive

2. Looking at the powers of the President and reduce some powers.

3. Members of the Executive should not include Members from the opposition parties – It weakens the opposition

4. The next Constitution should make provision for a Parliamentary Standards Commission that would regulate the conduct of Members of Parliament

5. We need a provision that defines the roles and responsibilities of chieftaincy institution and the Decentralisation process – There are a lot of conflicts between.
CHAPTER FOUR

LIMITATIONS

1. Weak coordination on ground
2. Catering services was not up to standard
3. Not much advertisement; Weak publicity
4. Exercise too tiring for committee members to travel the same day and go to radio station on arrival
5. Chiefdom participation was low
6. Invitation was not consistent - use letters to invite one set of stakeholders and telling others it was a public meeting.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Secretariat staff should be on ground way ahead of consultations
2. Well established and professional people should be hired for the welfare of committee members and participants
3. Engage community radio stations before, during and after consultations (partner with Independent Radio Network (IRN))
4. Committee members should be in district two days ahead of the consultations to be fully prepared
5. There is need to go down to all or group of chiefdoms to make the process more participatory
6. Call public meetings instead of invitation letters

CONCLUSION

People were interested in the deliberations; there were healthy and fruitful discussions. The whole exercise was a tedious but worthwhile. According to the concerns of participants so many
stakeholders are left out and two days program on this all important subject is not enough. Participants and or stakeholders want to see this consultation repeated at chiefdom level to give the review process the validation it deserves. They are also asking that CRC partner with IRN to expand and engage all community radio stations to explain the review process in local languages so as to reach out to people and let them know the importance of the process and also to keep those who are not lettered informed.