

**THE ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION  
(ACC)**

**ANNUAL REPORT  
2007**

**Together, We Can STOP Corruption**

## INTERPRETATION OF THE COMMISSION'S LOGO

The Commission's logo has three main features: the National Flag, the Martial Eagle and the Motto.

The flag of Sierra Leone is green, white and blue. The green stands for the agriculture, mountains and natural resources. The white stands for unity and justice. The blue stands for the symbol of hope that the natural harbour in Freetown will make a contribution to peace in the world. The inclusion of the national flag in the Commission's logo signifies that the issue of corruption is of national concern.

The Martial Eagle, whose head is placed in the centre of the logo, can be found throughout the African savannah, in any type of terrain, from mountain to flat plains, and from the edge of deserts to wooded country, wherever food is abundant and the environment favourable. It is never common. It is the largest and most powerful eagle of the open savannah. It is often seen perched erect on a treetop waiting for its prey. An impressive and fearsome-looking bird, it can bring down an impala. The Commission's emphasis in using this species of eagle on its logo is not exactly on her predatory trait; rather, it is on her omniscient nature. On the logo, the eye of the Eagle symbolizes an ever-present eye, watching every Sierra Leonean as he/she performs his/her functions.

The motto of the Commission is Integrity, Impartiality, and Independence.

### **Our Vision**

A corruption free Sierra Leone which will ensure that the socio-economic needs of its citizens are met.

### **Our Mission**

Leading the fight against corruption in partnership through public education, prevention, enforcement and compliance for the benefit of all citizens.

### **Our Core Values**

Integrity

Professionalism

Coalition building

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### ACRONYMS

ACC	Anti-Corruption Commission (Sierra Leone)
ASSL	Audit Service Sierra Leone
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
DFID	UK Department for International Development
EITI	Extractive Industry Transparency International
GOSL	Government of Sierra Leone
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft Fur Technische Zusammenarbeit
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NACS	National Anti Corruption Strategy
NPPA	National Public Procurement Agency
PED	Public Education Department
PETS	Public Expenditure Tracking Survey
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
TWG	Technical Working Group
WB	World Bank
WGI	World Governance Index

## MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSIONER

I joined the Commission at the end of the year under review and by all account the year turned out to be an *Annus Horribilis*. We are all relieved that it came to an end. Rather than dwell on the past and apportion blame, we decided to move forward and try to recover lost time. As the Commission's Strategic Plan expired at the end of the year, it is necessary for the Anti-Corruption Commission to formulate a strategic approach to managing its affairs as it seeks to tackle the problem of corruption.

The objective of the new plan is three fold. First, the establishment of a framework for the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy. This is considered quite important in view of the fact that there was not an identified implementation mechanism for the previous strategy.

Secondly, the evolution of strategies to enable the ACC to fully meet the challenge of its mandate. Specifically, the Commission has realised the need to plan for the enhancement of its human, financial and operational capacities and the means by which this can be done. This will include reviewing systems, operational methods and priorities with a view to achieving results in a resource constrained environment. Implementation of the results of the review of the operational methodology will need to be monitored and evaluated and this plan will also set out means by which this can be done.

Thirdly, to set out mechanisms for promulgating the zero-tolerance against corruption agenda of the government. The new GoSL which assumed power on 8th October 2007 committed itself to strengthening and building on the foundations laid by the previous government in the fight against corruption through its zero tolerance of corruption policy. The strategy would ensure that the government's vision is inculcated into the work of the ACC.

The strategic review will reassess the mandate, vision and mission statements and the organisational structure of the ACC. With a new strategic plan in place, the Commission will begin to address its multiple problems. Work on the plan has already commenced. It is hoped that the process will be concluded by May 2008 at the latest so that the Commission will have a clear road map for its work in the coming three years.

Almost all the reports from the various departments contained in this report point to the lack of the required resources to enable the staff of the Commission carry out their functions. The Commission has in the past received funding from the Government of Sierra Leone, DFID and GTZ. Regrettably, DFID's funding was stopped during the year under review. With the new strategic plan, it is hoped that the Commission will be able to maintain its funding from GTZ, persuade DFID to restore its support and diversify its funding base to include other funding institutions. These efforts will have to be intensified if the Commission is to stand any chance to achieve its goals. Without the required support, the Commission cannot be expected to properly perform its functions.

Crucial to attracting funding is the need to carry out some long overdue changes. A committee is currently working on the revising the Anti-Corruption Act 2000 to address some of its shortcomings. The proposed amendments will include but are not limited to the following: granting the Commission the power to prosecute; strengthening its preventive mandate; defining corruption; granting the Commission the power to institute civil action; creating new criminal offences like misuse of public office and conflict of interest as contained in the UN Convention; creating new provisions relating to whistle blowers; making it mandatory for public and civil servants to declare their assets; making the Commission a body corporate and giving it the power to sue and be sued; reviewing the role of the advisory committee and the appointment of its members and reviewing the sentences and fines contained in the Act.

The Commission will also seek to undertake a human resource review and a training and equipment needs assessment. It is hoped that the structure of the organisation will gradually be changed to ensure that it is able to meet the challenges ahead. It will continue its three pronged approach – prevention, education and detection. With these approaches, it is our hope that we will be able to regain public confidence and win the trust of the people of Sierra Leone. The Commission cannot wage the war against corruption alone. It needs the help of the people of Sierra Leone. We will do our utmost in 2008 to enlist their support.

## CHAPTER ONE

### INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

#### INTRODUCTION

Sub-section 1 of section 5 of the Anti-Corruption Act 2000 (as amended) states that the main object for which the Commission was established is "... to investigate instances of alleged or suspected corruption referred to it by any person or authority or which has come to its attention, whether by complaint or otherwise and to take such steps as may be necessary for the eradication or suppression of corrupt practices." This is the main responsibility of the Investigations Department. The Department also combines the Intelligence Unit of the Commission. The Commission conducts investigations into all corruption-related matters reported to it as defined in the Act. Upon completion of investigation the files are then forwarded to the Attorney General and Minister of Justice for advice or prosecution.

#### INVESTIGATION UNIT

In 2007, the Investigation Unit had four Operational Teams: one Reactive, two Proactive and a Court Administration Team. The Reactive and Proactive Teams are each headed by a Senior Investigation Officer (SIO). The SIO is directly responsible for the supervision and monitoring of each team and reports to the Head of Investigations.

The Court Administration Team is headed by a Senior Court Officer and plays an important role in liaising with the Office of the Attorney General and Minister of Justice in order to ensure that suspects are arraigned in Court, facilitate the attendance of prosecution witnesses, process and serve exhibits on all parties concerned and monitor proceedings on all ACC cases in both the Magistrates' and High Courts.

In 2007, the operational landscape, in brief, with respect to investigations carried out and/or completed, took the following form:

- Number of outstanding investigations (up to 2006) – 9.
- Number of new investigations (2007) – 24.

- Number of Investigation Reports (in the form of Prosecution Dockets) sent to the Office of the Attorney General – 5.
- Number of investigations closed due to lack of prima facie evidence, or otherwise – 8.
- Number of uncompleted investigations – 20.
- Number of cases charged to Court by the Attorney General's Office – 1.
- Number of convictions – 1.

## **INTELLIGENCE**

The Intelligence Unit is now under the overall leadership and supervision of the Head of the Investigations Department as its work strongly complements the work of the investigators.

In accordance with the overall Strategic Plan of the Anti-Corruption Commission, the Intelligence Unit is engaged in gathering high-quality intelligence on persons involved in corruption and providing support towards the operational requirements of the Commission.

The Intelligence Unit is sub-divided into three: - the Report Centre, the Intelligence Collection Unit (ICU) and the Intelligence Assessment Unit (IAU).

## **THE REPORT CENTRE**

The Commission has a system in place to receive complaints from the public through its Report Centre. The Centre receives and processes reports made in person, by letter, phone or email. Some of the complaints made can be anonymous upon the request of the complainant so as to protect their identity. These complaints are then reviewed by a Committee that meets at least twice a week to deliberate and decide on them. The Committee takes a decision to refer certain cases to the Prevention and Community Relations Departments within the Commission, and on occasion, where a report falls outside the mandate of the Commission, they are referred to the relevant institution. Subsection 3 of section 5 of the Act provides that the Commission may decline to conduct an investigation into any complaint alleging an offence under the Act or to proceed further with any investigation if the Commission is satisfied that the complaint is frivolous or vexatious, or that the investigation would be unnecessary or futile.

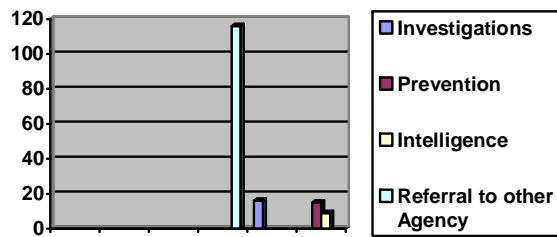
Subsection 4 of section 5 provides that where the Commission declines to conduct an investigation or proceed further with any investigation into any complaint, the Commission shall inform the complainant, in writing if practicable, of its decision but shall not be bound to assign any reason for its decision.

Below are summaries of complaints/reports received in 2007:

**Table 1**

Number of Reports Received and Where Referred

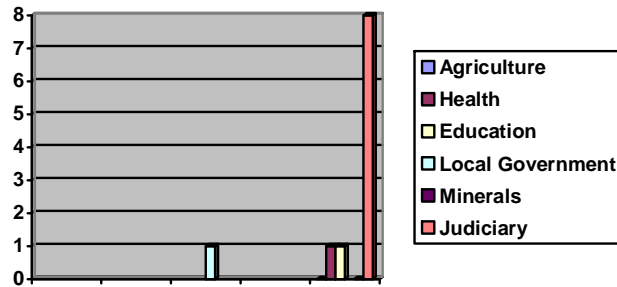
Investigations	-	16
Prevention	-	15
Intelligence	-	09
Reports from other sources	-	08
Referral to other Agency	-	116
		164



**Table 2**

Report within Corruption Control Strategy (NACS Feb 2005)

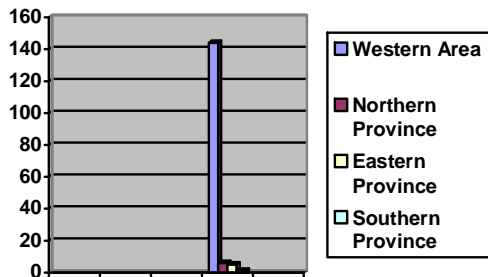
Agriculture	-	0
Health	-	1
Education	-	1
Local Government	-	1
Minerals	-	0
Judiciary	-	8



**Table 3**

Report By Geographical Area

Western Area	-	144
Northern Province	-	6
Eastern Province	-	5
Southern Province	-	1



**INTELLIGENCE COLLECTION UNIT**

This division is responsible to seek out and acquire information and intelligence in support of the operational requirements of the Anti-Corruption Commission. Primarily, the division generates problem profiles and target profiles; recruits and deploys covert human intelligence sources (CHIS) in institutions of interest, conducts technical operations; coordinates and assesses intelligence submitted by other departments or received by the Commission and provides tactical and strategic assessments on such intelligence and develops partnerships with other intelligence, security and law enforcement agencies.

## **INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT UNIT**

This division is responsible for collating, analyzing, processing and disseminating intelligence or information in support of the operational requirements of the Commission, by use of an Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Software.

## **CHALLENGES**

In the year under review, the department encountered a number of problems.

There was a steady decline in the number of reports received by the Report Centre. In addition, many of the reports received by the Commission fell outside its statutory mandate. There remains a huge misconception about the role and mandate of the Commission and in consequence, complaints, which should be dealt with by other agencies, were forwarded to the Commission. The Department will endeavour to work with the Community Relations Department to help educate the general populace about the mandate of the Commission to ensure an improvement in the quantity and quality of reports.

The Commission referred cases that fell outside its jurisdiction to the relevant institutions. The responses received from these institutions were not always positive.

Inadequate protection of whistle blowers and witnesses has limited the number and quality of reports submitted to the Commission perhaps, due to fear of victimization. The Commission is in the process of installing a web-based anonymous reporting system, which will guarantee anonymity and confidentiality of whistle-blowers and other informants. The Commission is also seeking to reintroduce its hotlines so that mobile phone consumers will be able to call and report cases of corruption. Finance permitting, a witness protection programme will also be put in place.

In all parts of the world, proving corruption cases beyond reasonable doubt in a court of law is very difficult. It is even more so in Sierra Leone where the Commission lacks some of the basic tools to conduct its investigations. In the absence of basic facilities such as computers, printers and given the dearth of secretaries to type the volumes of statements, the department had its work cut out. It has a limited number of investigators who are over-worked; not a single auditor let alone a forensic auditor, no finger print experts and no polygraph machines.

In order to meet these challenges the Department plans to draw up a Strategic Plan, which would entail a review of current investigative strategies in order to enhance its efficiency and give it a more proactive outlook.

## CHAPTER TWO

### PREVENTION DEPARTMENT

#### INTRODUCTION

The Prevention Department has the principal task of examining systems and procedures of Government Ministries, Departments and other public bodies. These examination exercises are in accordance with the mandate of the Commission as specified in sub Section (2)(a) and (b) of section 5 of the Anti-Corruption Act 2000 as amended which states that it shall be the function of the Commission;

(a) to examine the practices and procedures of Government ministries, departments and public bodies, in order to secure a revision of those practices and procedures which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, may lead to corrupt practices, and to advise the Heads of such ministries, Departments and other public bodies thereon.

(b) To instruct, advise and assist any person or authority on ways in which corrupt practices may be reduced or eliminated.

During the period under review, the Department in a number of ways constructively engaged the public sector and other bodies on ways in a bid to minimize and subsequently eliminate corruption.

#### Overview of the Process

Corruption and bribery thrive on systemic weaknesses. Efforts to prevent corruption aim at eliminating these weaknesses and enhancing integrity and transparency. Various strategies are used in carrying out the Commission's corruption prevention functions. The strategies are aimed at identifying organizational weaknesses and developing appropriate measures to mitigate against corruption risks. It entails the review of existing systems, policies, procedures and practices in the operations of public and private. Basically, it is a corruption risk assessment. In addition, the Commission seeks to enhance capacities of the targeted organizations to prevent corruption through integrity and governance training and partnerships.

In undertaking a system review in client institution, a visit is made to that institution to get an understanding of the system. This will include getting background information through operational manuals, interview with people and also officers of the various unit/departments of the institution. An examination is carried out of all documents collected and of the systems in operation to determine whether they are in conformity with the standard acceptable procedures to the operation of the respective institution. At this stage documents as well as information system and the quality of the decision-making processes are evaluated to assess the level of accountability and transparency within the institution. During the system review, projects implemented by the client institution are monitored from source to destination.

Following the evaluation, a draft Best Practice Guide is developed with standard procedures of the operations of the respective institutions. The Guide addresses inter alia the systems and organizational vulnerabilities. It also contains the conclusions and recommendations of the review. A workshop is usually conducted to discuss and finalise the Guide and ensure ownership by the relevant institution. Following the workshop, the Guide is then implemented by the institution. The department will then periodically monitor the institution to ensure compliance in the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Guide. After monitoring, the department will re-engage the client institution to provide them with relevant feedback and if the need arises to revise its recommendations.

## **CORRUPTION PREVENTION ACTIVITIES**

Prevention activities are usually pro-active or reactive.

### **i. Pro-Active Interventions**

In pro-active intervention, the department undertakes corruption prevention initiatives in both private and public institutions. The decision as to which institution to engage is usually based on the public perception surveys on corruption undertaken from time to time or proposals developed by the department for such intervention.

In our pro-active Interventions during the year under review, extensive monitoring exercises were undertaken in various public sector institutions. They were predominantly in the areas of observing practices and procedures especially on financial management and records keeping. The following key monitoring activities were undertaken:

- A Nation-wide Monitoring of the Allocation and Utilization of Fees Subsidy to Primary Schools
- A Nation-wide monitoring of the distribution and utilization of teaching and learning materials
- A Nation-wide monitoring of the use of Local Council assets
- Monitoring the Allocation and Utilization of Subventions to Technical and Vocational Institutions in the country.

### **Monitoring of Fees Subsidy**

The Government of Sierra Leone subsidizes the payment of school fees to pupils in the primary schools. These payments are made to head teachers in the schools. Prior to our intervention, these payments were made through Education Secretaries, which resulted in a lot of complaints about misappropriation of such funds. Following our persistent call for a review of the procedure, that responsibility was subsequently contracted to a firm called KPMG. Later, Bank accounts were open for these schools and the department further recommended for the contract of KPMG to be terminated. Again due to persistent complaints made to the Commission complimented by newspaper articles on the misuse of such funds, the Prevention Department through funding from GTZ, the German International Developmental Agency, undertook the monitoring of the processes involved in the allocation and utilization of fees subsidy to primary schools

The following were as some of the findings:

- That payment of fees subsidy to primary schools was not timely as a result head teachers were forcing parents to pay school fees for their pupils to meet the running cost of the schools.
- Payment of fees subsidy by KPMG did not take into consideration the annual increase in the rolls of pupils in the schools
- Some schools reported receiving lesser amounts of fees subsidy than what was transferred by the Ministry of Finance.

- Record Keeping was poor in most of the schools

As a result, the following actions were proffered:

- That teachers should not force parent to pay school fees as this is provided for by the Government.
- That the correct statistics of the pupils In the schools be obtained by the Ministry of Education every year which will be use to determine the amount of fees subsidy to be paid to the schools.
- That records management workshop is conducted to trained teachers on the use of Fees Subsidy. This has already been by the done.

### **Monitoring of Teaching and Learning Materials**

The Government of Sierra Leone also provides teaching and learning materials for primary schools pupils nation-wide to cushion the burden on parents. Through intelligence reports, most of these books find their way into the local bookshops or the black market. As a result of this, the department embarked on monitoring the distribution and delivery process from source to destination. Information on the distribution process was collected at the Taskforce centre which is charged with the responsibility of distributing teaching and learning materials. Such information includes the distribution plan and delivery process.

During the monitoring exercise, it was observed that:

- Text books and other reading materials acquired by government are acutely in short supply in all the sample of 70 schools visited. On average, there was a ratio of four pupils to one book.
- Teaching materials such as chalk, registers etc are usually in short supply to schools and are not issued on time.

The recommendations put forward for both the monitoring of Teaching and Learning Materials and Fees Subsidy were presented in a workshop organized for Head teachers, Ministry of Education Officials and other stakeholders such as GTZ.

These recommendations included

- i. The delivery of teaching and learning materials should be made directly to the schools.

- ii. Proper records of teaching and learning materials should be compiled by the schools.
- iii. Proper supervision from the school management committee to ensure maximum use and security of the teaching and learning materials.
- iv. The Communities should supervise the delivery of the school materials.

### **Monitoring of Local Council Assets and Funds**

Assets belonging to 19 Local Councils were observed to be poorly managed. Most were converted to personal use and taken to the residence of the employees. This attracted the department's intervention. Representatives of the Department made spot checks on various Local Councils in the country to assess the sources of the assets and their management. During the visits it was discovered that:

- o Supplies of the same types of assets within the same period to local councils by the Institutional Reform and Capacity Building project (IRCBP) carry different prices and that most of the supplies were not accompanied by delivery notes.
- o Most Councils do not label their assets. Those that were labelled were poorly done.
- o Assets registers were hardly updated.

The report on this exercise has been developed and is yet to be presented to stakeholders. The recommendations contained in the report include the following:

- o That every council maintains a file for delivery notes to enhance the verification of Asset register.
- o Asset register should be updated appropriately as and when changes occur in quantity, location and state of assets.
- o All Assets of the council should be stored in the office premises.
- o Stores management should ensure that all assets are appropriately marked in accordance with identification marks in the asset register.

### **Records Management Workshop**

As a result of the inadequacies observed in the monitoring process especially in the areas of teaching and learning materials and fees subsidy, the need for the conduct of a national workshop on records management was realised. Records Management workshop was organized for Head teachers and Inspectors of schools throughout the country with funding from GTZ. During the workshop, the capacity of the

participants to develop cashbooks for their daily financial transactions, develop a filling system, keep records of receipts and take proper inventory of school assets was developed.

The Department has now embarked on a nation-wide monitoring of compliance in records management in Primary Schools to ascertain the impact the workshop has had on school Management. The first phase of the monitoring in the South and parts of the East has just been concluded and the result is encouraging with an average of about 70% compliance rating.

ii. **Reactive Intervention**

Re-active intervention involves complaints received by the Report Centre, recommendation arising out of an investigation and request made by client institutions.

Reactive interventions stem from the reported cases made through the Report Centre. The cases were examined with recommendations intended to reduce or eliminate the re-occurrence of such practices. Among the cases reported were the following alleged cases:

- Misappropriation of funds in the Evangelical Mission Schools— The funds misappropriated were recovered and paid back to the affected teachers.
- Misappropriation of funds and unlawful collection of extra charges in the Marie Vandi Community Primary School, Kissy. The salary was paid back to the teacher and unlawful collection of extra-charges was also stopped.
- Misappropriation of staff salaries – Akibo Betts School – Freetown- It was discovered that there was no case of misappropriation.
- Non-payment of salary – R C School Makobo and Mamama-On-going
- Existence of Ghost Teachers and Misappropriation of Public Funds at DEC School – Makolor- When investigated the allegations were found to be untrue.
- Existence of Ghost teachers and misappropriation of public funds – Fatibu Technical Secondary School – Wellington- When investigated the allegations were found to be untrue.
- Seizure of Certificate at NCTVA - Most of the illegally seized certificates were later published due to our intervention.

- Receipt of wrong salary by a teacher at Ahmadiyya Secondary School – Newton-We recommended that the services of the teacher be terminated and all benefits due him forfeited.

### **Networking and Collaboration**

The Department maintained partnership with other institutions in the fight against corruption. Corruption prevention exercise is a collective effort that requires the participation of the watchdog agencies and the general populace if it is to succeed. In this light the department participated in the following programmes:

- **Justice Sector Development Programme**

The Commission is being represented at the Justice Sector Reform process. These representatives are drawn from the Prevention Department and have been part of the Task Force set up to look at small grants for various organizations undertaking projects within the JSDP, thus making valuable contributions in moving the process forward.

- **Public Financial Management (PFM) Performance Assessment**

The Government of Sierra Leone is implementing a wide ranging Public Financial Management (PFM) improvement program. Several development partners are providing technical and financial support to this program, and PFM actions are also covered in budget support operations. In the year under review, the Commission was represented in a workshop organized by the Government of Sierra Leone for key PFM practitioners to understand the methodology for ranking the PEFA indicators. A self assessment using the PEFA methodology was conducted at the end of the workshop and used to develop a consolidated PFM National Action Plan.

Representatives from the prevention Department were part of the PFM oversight sub Committee. ACC representatives contributed in the discussions organized towards the assessment of Sierra Leone's performance.

- **Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)**

ACC is a key participant in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). The EITI sets a global standard for companies to publish what they pay and for governments to disclose what they receive. It aims to strengthen governance by improving transparency and accountability in the extractives sector. It is a government led process

that advocates greater transparency in the Mining Industry. The ACC participated in the various conferences organized by the coalition of civil society groups and made far-reaching recommendations for the transformation of the process.

One of such conferences was a six-day workshop (May 8<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> 2007) on Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) organized by the National Advocacy Coalition on Extractive (NACE) – a coalition of national civil society organizations and international NGO's to help build the capacity of civil society and government oversight bodies, notably, ACC, and Parliament as well as revenue agencies such as NRA in the Extractive Industry.

### **SUCSESSES / ACHIEVEMENTS**

In spite of the challenges envisaged and experienced before and during the process of our prevention exercises, the department can count on the following as achievements.

#### **Misappropriation of funds and unlawful collection of extra-charges at Marie Vandi Community Primary School – Kissy.**

Due to our intervention, a School Management Committee (SMC) has been formed to oversee and monitor the running of the school. In the area of the collection of extra charges, the school management now follows the proper procedure for approval by the Ministry of Education.

The sum of Eight Hundred and Fifty Thousand, Two Hundred Leones (Le850, 200) was paid to Mr. Santigie S Kamara a teacher who was deprived of his backlog salaries from January to May 2006. This outcome was as a result of our intervention.

#### **Alleged existence of Ghost Teachers and misappropriation of public funds – Evangelical Mission Schools in Rothen and Masuba.**

The Department succeeded in ensuring the removal of Claudius Tommy's name, a teacher at EMS Rothen, from the School voucher since Mr. Ishmail Dumbuya was impersonating using Claudius Tommy's name in rendering service to the school. All arrears liable to be paid to Ishmail Dumbuya to the tune of Le1, 500, 000 was facilitated by the Department and payment effected.

## **FINANCIAL RECOVERY**

In our examination drive, we discovered that most of the alleged misappropriation cases were true. Since the mandate of the Department covers, 'to advise, assist and instruct when necessary,' the Department instructed in many of the cases examined for such misappropriated funds to be returned to either their rightful owners or the consolidated fund. We have to date been able to ensure the return of Twenty-Eight Million, four Hundred and Fifty Thousand, seven Hundred and Thirty Five Leone (Le28,450,735) to the consolidated revenue being payment of unclaimed salaries misappropriated by Secondary School Authorities in the Western Area. This shows the current update of returns made in 2006. Other schools are to make similar unclaimed salary returns including Albert Academy and St Edwards Secondary Schools.

## **CONSTRAINTS**

The Prevention Department is faced with the following constraints:

- The number of vehicles at the disposal of the department is grossly inadequate when compared with the work load and the number of staff inundated with various assignments.
- Lack of sanctions in the Anti-Corruption Act that enhances compliance to preventive recommendations has made our work so difficult more so, in the monitoring of our recommendations.
- Funding for the operation of the Department is most times predicated upon delays and non-availability of funds to under-take its activities. This is why most of our activities slated for this year were delayed and some were not carried out as planned.
- The department is not getting full support from the support services department in carrying out its activities. For instance, the delay in accessing pool vehicles in time of emergency.

## CHAPTER THREE

### COMMUNITY RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

Community Relations is charged with the responsibility to educate the public against the evils of corruption and enlist and foster public support in combating corruption. Over the years, the department has explored a number of channels to effectively discharge these responsibilities. The most dominant among these channels are electronic and print media, folk media and interpersonal communication.

In the last two years – 2006 and 2007, the activities of this department have been funded by two agencies: Department for International Development (DFID) and German Technical Cooperation (GTZ). The activities proposed and approved under DFID funding for the year under review were:

- Radio and television programmes;
- Interactive community sensitization meetings;
- Programmes with the Integrity Clubs;
- Participation in trade fairs;
- Regional workshops for revenue collectors;
- Production of promotional materials;
- Community theatre training workshops;
- Production of ACC newsletter, THE EYE, quarterly
- Production of musical album;
- Monitoring; and
- Independent evaluation ACC community education and other activities.

The following activities were approved for GTZ funding:

- Planning workshop with Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports;
- Setting up a task force on curriculum development for educational institutions
- Development of teachers guide and /or handbook;
- Training teachers on the use of comic posters previously developed by ACC and GTZ in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports;
- Production of comic booklet for pupils;

- o Activities for Integrity Clubs; and
- o Monitoring of teaching of comic posters.

1. **ACHIEVEMENTS**

In the year under review, the department carried out the following activities.

- i) **Radio** - this is one of the most popular and effective channels the Commission uses to reach the public in the length and breadth of the country with messages on the national drive against corruption. It uses fourteen radio stations distributed across the country to do so. The regional distribution of the stations is:

**Western Area**

Radio Democracy (98.1), SLBS FM 99.9 and Voice of the Handicapped, FM 96.2;

**Northern Region** Radio Gbafth in Mile 91, Radio Bintumani in Kabala and SLBS FM 88.0 and Radio Maria in Makeni;

**Southern Region** Radio MODCA in Moyamba, and SLBS FM 96.5 and KISS 104 FM in Bo; and

**Eastern Region:** SLBS FM 93.5 and Eastern Radio in Kenema, Radio Moa in Kailahun and SLBS FM 90.2 in Kono.

ACC programmes aired on these stations include discussions/dramas and jingles. The jingle messages are developed in seven national languages: Krio, Mende, Themne, Limba and Fullah for the Western Area; Krio, Limba, Themne and Fullah for the Northern Region; Krio, Mende, Fullah and Themne for the Southern Region; and Krio, Mende, Kono, Kissi and Fullah for the Eastern Region. There has been a request to include Kuranko, the dominant language in Koinadugu district for listeners in that district.

In the year under review, the department was able to somewhat successfully maintain its programmes on the stations mentioned above. Programmes on three of the fourteen radio stations (Radio MODCA, Radio Maria and Eastern Radio) were funded by GTZ.

- ii) **Television** the ACC community education programmes were run on all the three SLBS television stations. These included discussions and documentaries on the SLBS TV station in Freetown, and soap operas on the SLBS TV stations in Bo and Kenema. Programmes on the last two TV stations were funded by GTZ. (See below a table of regional distribution of Radio and TV Stations ACC works with).

**TABLE 1: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF RADIO AND TV STATIONS**

**ACC WORKS WITH**

<b>NO</b>	<b>REGION</b>	<b>RADIO/TV STATION</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>
1	Western Area	SLBS FM 99.9 FM 98.1 D FM 96.2 SLBS TV	Freetown Freetown Freetown Freetown
2	Northern Region	Radio Gbafth SLBS FM 88.0 Radio Maria Radio Bintumani	Mile 91 Makeni Makeni Kabala
3	Southern Region	Radio MODCA KISS 104 FM SLBS FM 96.5 SLBS TV	Moyamba Bo Bo Bo
4	Eastern Region	SLBS FM 93.5 Eastern Radio SLBS TV Radio Moa SLBS FM 90.2	Kenema Kenema Kenema Kailahun Kono

**Integrity Clubs**

In its bid to “ catch them young ”, and to use pupils in educational institutions as a conduit to reach their peers, educational authorities, parents and the wider community with messages on the fight against corruption, the Commission has since 2001 set up Integrity Clubs in twenty seven Secondary Schools across the country. In 2007 Community Relations Department conducted a number of activities with the Clubs with funding provided by GTZ.

**a) Integration of Anti-Corruption Issues into the Curriculum**

The department together with GTZ, Lecturers from Freetown Teachers College, Head Teachers and officials from the Ministry of Education Science and Technology held a number of meetings to put in place a methodology for incorporating anti-corruption issues into the curriculum. The series of meetings created an opportunity

for the department to work closer with UNICEF and other stake holders on the enhancement of the Teachers Certificate and Primary School Curriculum with Emerging Issues. The issues are Rights Issues, Gender Issues, Democracy and Civic Education and Health and Environmental Education. Anti-corruption education falls under democracy and Civic Education.

**b) Comic Posters**

Close to the end of 2006 the department together with GTZ produced comic posters on anti-corruption for use by schools with Integrity Clubs including others in the same communities as they. The posters were distributed in February 2007, followed by training sessions in all the regional headquarters on how to teach the posters. The proposal to monitor the teaching of the posters was deferred to 2008.

**d) Talent Competition**

In addition to the activities they conduct on their own at their individual club level, the Commission organizes activities at national level that bring together all the Clubs. This year the department organized a talent competition for the Clubs in schools in the Western Area: St. Helena Secondary School, Government Model Secondary School, Albert Academy secondary, Vine Memorial Secondary School, Sierra Leone Grammar School and Services Secondary. The competition solicited entries from club members from the following talent areas: short story, poetry, drama, song, drawing and painting. The department plans to use the entries to develop comic books on anti-corruption. The themes were the effect of corruption, the causes of corruption and strategies to fight corruption. The entries were collected but the other stages of the process were deferred to 2008.

**e) International Anti-Corruption Day**

Though they were limited to the Western Area, a number of activities were carried out to observe International Anti-Corruption Day, December 9. On Thursday December 6, an ACC radio discussion was hosted on UN Radio on the topic **Corruption and National Development**. Discussants were selected from civil society institutions such as Labour Congress, National Union of Students, and Network Movement for Justice and Development (NMJD). The discussion was relayed simultaneously on SLBS FM 99.9 and

Radio Democracy FM 98.1. This was preceded by a trailer on the same station on Wednesday December 5. Saturday December 8, there was a Television discussion on the same topic on SLBS-TV; followed on Sunday December 9 by an address to the nation by the Commissioner on both radio and television, and a march past along the streets of Freetown by pupils from Integrity Clubs. The Integrity Clubs Schools in the East marched from Up Gun Turntable to Victoria Park, while those in the West marched from Youyi Building to the same venue, where they were addressed by the Commissioner, and served light refreshments.

The finale of this week long celebrations was a symposium on the topic **The Effects of Corruption on National Development**. The moderator was Prof. Joe A. D. Allie from Fourah Bay College, and panelists were Mr. Joe Rahall from Green Scenery, Mr. Kormoh from History and African Studies Department, and Mr. Charles Mambu from Coalition of Civil Society. The audience was drawn from government departments, civil society organizations, educational and media institutions. (Table 2 below provides a regional distribution of the Clubs).

**TABLE 2: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS WITH INTEGRITY CLUBS**

NO	REGION	NAME OF SCHOOL	LOCATION
1	Western Area	St Helena Secondary School	Freetown
		Ahmadiyya Muslim Secondary School	" "
		Government Model Secondary School	" "
		Albert Academy Secondary School	" "
		Vine Memorial Secondary School	" "
		Sierra Leone Grammar School	" "
		Services Secondary School	" "

2	Northern Region	Schelenker Secondary School Catholic Secondary School St Francis Secondary School Birch Memorial Secondary School Benevolent Secondary School St Joseph's Secondary School for Girls Government Secondary School for Girls	Port Loko " " Makeni " " " " " " Mathora
3	Southern Region	Harford School for Girls St Michael's Secondary School Government secondary School (Bo School) St Andrew's Secondary School Queen of the Rosary School Ahmadiyya Muslim Secondary School	Moyamba " " Bo " " "
4	Eastern Region	Eastern Polytechnic Government Secondary School Islamic Secondary School Holy Trinity Secondary School Holy Rosary Secondary School Kono Model Academy Islamic Secondary School	Kenema " " " " Kono Koidu

### 3. CONSTRAINTS

More than ever before, the work of the department was bedevilled by a myriad of problems in 2007.

- a) **Access to Funds** - Accessing funds provided by both DFID and GTZ to implement programmes became an enigmatic problem in the year under review. At the beginning of every quarter proposals were submitted for a set of activities to be carried out, but hardly received approval. This became the pattern until close to the end of the year.

- c) **Equipment** - As the Commission's public education outfit, Community Relations Department has two electronic media specialists and one graphic

artist. They are there to enable the Commission collect and produce its own news items, documentaries, drama series and soap operas for radio and television; and to produce promotional material in-house. The services of these staff, especially the graphic artist, have not been fully utilized owing to unavailability of the necessary equipment.

Mobility of staff of the Community Relations Department is cardinal to their work, as more often than not, they are out in the field in and out of Freetown, the capital city. The only vehicle that takes them to these places is six years old.

- c) **Monitoring** - In years previous to 2007, the department monitored its outreach programmes. The occasion was used to pay ACC partner radio and TV stations upcountry, to supply them with new materials for airing and/or showing and to hold discussion and phone-ins. Through an approach such as this, the Commission was able to update the public on their activities, their achievements and problems, to solicit support and suggestions for the way forward. It was also able to determine the commitment of the various stations to ACC programmes, and their impact on the various communities across the country. Sadly, monitoring was discouraged in 2007.
- d) **Staff** - In spite of the enormity of its task, Community Relations is the department with the least staff size, and it is also the department that has benefited the least from staff training. As a result, over the years, the staff has been out-stretched and this has taken a toll on their performance.

#### **4. RECOMMENDATIONS**

It is hoped that if the following recommendations are pursued, the capacity and performance of the department will be enhanced:

- Streamline the bureaucracy involved in accessing funds meant for programmes, especially that some of the activities are time-bound;
- Provide the equipment required for the department to function effectively;
- Monitoring is crucial to the successful implementation of every programme. It is through monitoring that implementation bottle-necks are identified and cleared before they bring the programme to a halt. Regular quarterly monitoring should therefore be restored.

- That Community Relations Department be provided with more staff, and the necessary training to build their capacity.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### THE NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY

#### Introduction

The first step of the new Government of Sierra Leone in the fight against corruption was to urge the completion of the work of the Technical Working Group responsible for the development of a National Anti-Corruption Strategy for the period June 2007 to May 2012. The National Anti Corruption Strategy 2007-2012, the draft of which is now available, represents the government's broad anti-corruption strategy. It is the NACS which defines the environment and the direction the ACC should take as it plans for the future.

#### Objectives

The objective of NACS are 2-fold. Firstly, "...improved delivery of social services in terms of quality, quantity and process ....". The second was to ensure that the fight against corruption was effective in "... preventing and confronting corruption without compromising peace and security and playing a leading role in providing the courage for citizens to regard corruption as destructive.

#### Methodology

- The Technical Working Group Committee was responsible for the production of the final document. Its membership of 22 included representation from the ACC, the Police, religious bodies, civil society, NGO, member of parliament, the education sector, local government, the legal profession and the media. This document provides the strategic underpinning for the strategic direction of the ACC. The strategy is presented after a broad based review of the causes, types and nature of corruption as well as the operating environment in which corruption exists.

- Participatory/Validation Process – the TWG used a participatory grassroots approach in outlining the causes, and effects of corruption, strategic anti corruption measures, enabling measures and strategy implementation mechanisms. The TWG held regional consultative meetings in Kenema, Bo and Makeni involving over 200 participants. The participants at these meetings included the broad cross section of

national life including local and central government, NGOs, civil society groups, the professions and various other stakeholders.

### **Key Drivers**

The key drivers of the NACS plan include

- The need to improve the Human Development Index (HDI) rating of Sierra Leone.
- The continuing deterioration in Sierra Leone's anti corruption rating
- The need to put in place a framework to ensure the implementation of NACS with adequate budgetary provision as well as ensuring that integrity officers were suitable empowered to influence decisions at ministerial level.
- The need for corruption to form part of the broader public sector reform programmes including the Justice Sector Development Project and civil service reform programme

### **Focus Areas**

The NACS document represents a change of direction in that it proposes to focus much more on prevention and education as well as take a more proactive approach to combating corruption.

- Prevention - prevention efforts proposed broadly aim to establish transparent and accountable procedures and system as well as fostering a culture of integrity in Sierra Leone. Part of this programme also puts a great deal of emphasis in following already laid down procedures and systems which are currently being flouted with impunity. Prevention efforts also anticipate a more proactive approach by anti corruption institutions in that a transparent system should deter corruption.

- Education - there is also a great deal of emphasis on education and this anticipated the need for a broader partnership and coalition across to foster the anti corruption message. The approach is fundamentally based on the notion that corruption can only be defeated when citizens themselves demonstrate an intolerance of corruption.

- Investigation and Prosecution – this approach takes the view that the promotion of an anti corruption agenda must also have the ability to provide a mechanism by which reports are received from where investigation and prosecution can take place. Ultimately, the Anti Corruption Commission must have the ability to prosecute either as a deterrent to corruption or an attempt to punish those who have been guilty of corruption.

### **Role of the ACC in NACS**

In relation to the NACS document, the ACC is viewed as a key player in its implementation but argues that some strengthening of the ACC is required in order to facilitate the fullest and effective participation of the ACC in the broader anti corruption effort.

- The ACC must have the power to prosecute as well as that to apply non-compliance sanctions against preventative recommendations and best practice guides. The ACC is also thought to require the explicit inclusion of a 'whistleblower' clause in the act as well as clauses to prevent the harassment of ACC staff.
- The enforcement of the declaration of assets by all public servants
- To be able to explicitly respond to economic crimes
- Reinforcing the independence of the ACC

Fundamental to the delivery of the existing and this new agenda is the need to ensure that staffing resources are not only adequate but also that it possess the required skill sets.

Furthermore, the execution of the agenda also requires changes to constitutional provisions, the Anti Corruption Act 2000 as well strengthening the role of the ACC Advisory Committee.

## Report Structure

This report is organised around 5 chapters

- Chapter One outlines the context of the work of the ACC including the background, economic and political environment, legal structure and recent developments
- Chapter Two presents a strategic review of the ACC including its mandate vision and mission statements, core values and organisational structure.
- Chapter Three presents a review of the internal environment of the ACC
- Chapter Four outlines the strategic plan covering the new vision and mission statements, strategic goals, organisational structure and its core functions and the strategic goals/activity.
- Chapter Five highlights what activities will be implemented over the three years to achieve the strategic objectives including budgetary cost estimates of the proposed activities, implementation coordination, monitoring and evaluation framework and the risks and assumptions associated with this plan.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### HUMAN RESOURCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

Following a restructuring of the hitherto Support Services Department the Department of Human Resource and Administration was created in 2007. This Department headed by a Director is charged with the responsibilities of handling all human resources and administrative matters of the Commission with strategic objectives involving the development of a competent workforce within the Commission as well as the provision of logistical support of all Departments of the Commission to ensure their smooth running.

Apart from the routine Human Resource and other related transactions and matters including general administrative work, in the year under review the Department handled the following: -

1. **RECRUITMENT**

The Commission recognizes the need for effective public relations in view of the nature of its work. In this regard steps were taken to recruit a Public Relations Officer to replace the former jobholder who resigned. Mrs. Doris Fisher former Public Relations Officer of Sierra National Airlines (SNA) was appointed during the year under review.

2. In ensuring a more professional way of managing staff records etc., steps were taken to acquire an appropriate Human Resource software, with facilities to computerize all staff details etc for effective management. Upon acquisition of the software a preliminary course was conducted for prospective users of the software. It is hoped that in time another programme would be conducted to ensure maximum utilisation of the software in the Commission.

3. **STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT**

The Commission continues to place high premium on the above. In the year under review three (3) Investigators were nominated and participated in a short training programme in Freetown organized by The United States Department of Justice

Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance & Training (OPDAT) on the Topic: THE ROLE OF THE PROSECUTOR: PRE-TRIAL CASE DEVELOPMENT from 24 – 26 April, 2007. Another 3 Investigators attended a course on ASSET RECOVERY AND INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN ANTI-CORRUPTION INVESTIGATIONS organized by Commonwealth Secretariat in co-operation with the Economic and Financial Crimes in Abuja Nigeria January 23 – 25, 2007.

4. **PERFORMANCE REVIEW**

In-house refresher training was organized by the Human Resource Department for Appraisers and Appraisees to ensure the effective and efficient conduct of staff performance review for the period under review.

5. **ACC REGIONAL OFFICES**

A) **Bo**

The regional office in Bo continues to act as an outpost of the Central office within the Southern province. The office headed by an Officer in Charge continues to face a variety of constraints as a result of which turnover has been fairly low. Efforts were made to respond to these problems to ensure that operations are not adversely affected.

B) **Makeni**

The identified Makeni office at 73 Rogbaneh Road, Makeni, remains unopened. However, arrangements had been made for the provision of security for the office. All office equipment, furniture required for this office has been procured and the office will become fully operational as soon as the required restructuring of the facilities are effected.

6. **PROCUREMENT**

The Procurement Committee met during the course of the year under review and undertook procurement in accordance with the provision of the Procurement Act 2000. With the resignation of the Procurement Officer, plans are underway to recruit a replacement to ensure that the procurement process is well managed.

7. **VEHICLE FLEET**

The vehicle fleet of the Commission is ageing and given the nature of the Commission's operational activities both in Freetown and the Regions, there is need

to upgrade the fleet in terms of number and quality. This may involve replacing old, grounded and other vehicles incurring high maintenance cost, to ensure that the work of the Commission is not impeded.

**8 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY UNIT**

The IT Technician is currently managing the unit since the resignation of the IT Manager. There are plans to recruit an IT Manager as soon as possible.

The Unit provided timely routine maintenance and repairs of the Commission's computers as well as provided support for the effective operations of the Resource Centre.

**APPENDIX I: PENDING MAGISTRATE COURT CASES TO BE  
TRANSFERRED TO THE HIGH COURT**

REF.	NAME OF ACCUSED PERSON	DATE IN COURT	REMARKS
01/005	Mohamed Lamrana Sowe (Businessman) – Offering an advantage	5/10/01	This matter is still in court. No witness taken since October 2001. The matter has not been coming up for a long period. The Prosecutor Mr. Sesay promised to update it. It has not been charged to High Court.
01/056	Alfred Jonathan Nichol, Court Clerk, (Judicial), Soliciting and Accepting an advantage	19/8/02	The matter has not been coming up for sometime. The Prosecutors Mr. Sesay promised to update this case and other cases in the Magistrate Court that have not been coming up and transfer to High Court.
01/128	Michael Carew, Bailiff of the High Court (Judicial). Soliciting an advantage	11/9/03	This is another case that has not been coming up for long and has not been transferred to High Court.
02/095	Osman Bangura, (Court Administrative Officer – Lands). Soliciting and Accepting advantage	13/8/03	This case too has not been coming up for long. It is one of the cases Mr. Sesay promised to update.
01/057	Mohamed Allie Kargbo (Surveyor – Geographical Dept. Ministry of Agriculture). Misappropriation of Public Funds.	16/4/04	Prosecution of this matter has not commenced since it went to Court. It was decided to be one of the cases to be committed to High Court but it has not been done.

**APPENDIX II**

<b>CASES SUBMITTED TO ATTORNEY GENERAL IN 2007 FROM 01/01/07 TO DATE</b>					
Section 12	DOC/IF/2006/020	Bo Postmaster Ibrahim MANNEH & 5 other SALPOST Management Staff	SALPOST	Misappropriation of Le94,740,000.00 by fraudulent encashment of 122 Money Orders	<b>To AG on 03.2007 &amp; charged to court 12/12/2007</b>
Section 12	DOC/IF/2007/004	Samuel Huggins Permanent Secretary Min. of Youths and Sports and others	Min. of Youths and Sports	Misappropriation of Le89,000,000.00 by fraudulent encashment	<b>To AG on 02/07/2007</b>
Section 8	DOC/IF/2006/025	Virginia Lawson and Joseph Fofanah	Admin. Gen. Office	Soliciting and Accepting an advantage	<b>To AG on 16/06/2007</b>
Section 8	DOC/IF/2006/025	Helicopter Crash	Min. of Transport & Communications	Soliciting and Accepting an advantage	<b>To AG on 02/07/2007</b>
Section 12	DOC/IF/2002/071	Osborne HANCILES & Others	Min. of Education	Misappropriation of Public Fund	<b>To AG on 12/12/2007</b>

**APPENDIX III- CASES CURRENTLY IN THE MAGISTRATE COURT SINCE 2002**

<b>No.</b>	<b>File Reference</b>	<b>Name of Accused</b>	<b>Offence</b>	<b>Date in Court</b>	<b>Court</b>	<b>Current Position</b>
1.	2001/071	Kemmoh Mustapha Sankoh (Police)	Accepting an Advantage	20/12/02	Magistrate Court No. 3	Prosecution case is now closed. Defence now making its defence and adjourned to 15/05/06. Since then judgement was not delivered but adjourned to 20/12/07 for judgement.
2.	2002/99	Mohamed Cyril Rogers Ag. Coordinator Jui Women Vocational Training Center.	Offering and giving an advantage	18/12/04	Magistrate Court No. 3	Still in Court (pleaded not guilty) Case concluded and adjourned to 27/11/07 for judgement.

**APPENDIX IV - ANTI-CORRUPTION CASES IN HIGH COURT IN 2007**

No.	Reference	Name of Accused	Offence	Date in Court	High Court	Current Position
1.	04/057	Ibrahim Smart-Kamara, Paying Officer, Ministry of Education, Science & Technology Northern Province	Misappropriation of Public Funds	06/07/06	High Court	Presided over by Justice Anthony Robert Schuster. Convicted and sentenced. Ordered to refund Le1,680,000/00 to the state being money misappropriated or to a term of one year imprisonment on each count to run concurrently.
2.	05/017	Aruna Jalloh, Proprietor Kabala School for the Blind	Misappropriation of Public Funds	15/05/06	High Court	Presided over by Justice Adejube Ademusu. Prosecution in progress. Adjourned to 07/01/08.
3.	03/080	Francis Sylvanus Blake, Education Secretary, SL United Islamic Mission, Bo	Misappropriation of Public Funds	04/07/06	High Court	Presided over by Justice Adejube Ademusu. Prosecution in progress. Adjourned to 07/01/08
4.	04/017	Philip Musa Koroma, Chiefdom Speaker, Nimiyama Chiefdom, Kono District	Misappropriation of Public Funds	04/07/06	High Court	Presided over by Justice Adejube Ademusu. Prosecution in progress. Adjourned to 07/01/08
5.	10/006	Mr. E. M. Allieu – bribed ACC Officer to halt enquiry into SLRTC. Value: Le500,000, SLRTC	Corrupting Public Officer	19/09/06	High Court	Presided over by Justice Adejube Ademusu. Prosecution concluded. Acquitted & discharged on both counts on 14/12/07
6.	12/006	Isiah King Sambo – Businessman	Corrupting Public Officer	19/09/06	High Court	Presided over by Justice Adejube Ademusu. Prosecution in progress. Adjourned to 21/01/08
7.	20/006	Ibrahim Khalilu Manneh (SALPOST) Post Master in Bo and Charles Jaya Kpaka Accountant (SALPOST) Savings Bank in Freetown.	Misappropriation of Public Funds	12/12/07	High Court	Presided over by Justice Browne-Mark. Both pleaded not guilty, released on bail. Prosecution in progress.

APPENDIX V - SUPREME COURT JUDGEMENT

No.	Reference	Name of Accused	Offence	Date in Court	High Court	Current Position
1.	05/019	Gilbert Decker, Magistrate, JP & W Sgt. 4545 Adama Kamara (Police)	Soliciting an advantage	13/10/05	High Court	Presided over by Justice Schuster. Pleaded guilty 24/10/05. Sentenced 2 years imprisonment on each count to run concurrently. Appealed against conviction. Appeal Court acquitted and discharged them for non-compliance of Section 48 (1) of the Anti-Corruption Act 2000 (as amended). Appealed to Supreme Court judgement pending. Conviction up held by the Supreme Court on 02/12/2007.