

**SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE  
OUTREACH AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE**



The visit of 'La Amistad' to Freetown

**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**Enclosed are clippings of local and international press on the Special Court and related issues obtained by the Outreach and Public Affairs Office**

**as at:**

Friday, 27 April 2013

Press clips are produced Monday through Friday.  
Any omission, comment or suggestion, please contact  
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Torchlight  
Wednesday, 10 April 2013

*As Israeli Magal Security Firm Contracted...*

# Plans to Re-Locate Pademba Road Prison Kick-Start

By Madieu Jalloh



(L-R) Arie Shabat, Dir. Of Prison and Minister Tarawalie on Site Visit at Songo

In an ardent effort to improve national security and in partial fulfillment of reforming the Sierra Leone Prisons Department, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has contracted an Israeli Security firm Magal S3 to do a feasibility study on an identified site located 30 miles away from

Freetown. The site identified by the Ministry of Internal Affairs in concert with the Prisons Department is measured over 200 acres situated off a village called Masoyinor Colony in Songo, Western Rural District. In a press conference held at

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# Plans to Re-Locate Pademba Road Prison Kick-Start

*From Front Page*

the headquarters of the Internal Affairs Ministry on Liverpool Street on Monday 8th April, 2013 Minister of Internal Affairs Joseph Bandabla Dauda informed journalists that following tremendous criticisms about overcrowding at the Pademba Road Prisons his Ministry is putting modalities in place to address it. He noted that over 50 years now the population of Freetown has increased and so also the population of offenders has increased. He further underscored that a draft legislation to transform the Prisons Service as a correctional service is in tandem to correct people not with the intention to punish them emphasizing that "we cannot continue to have 10 people in a crammed cell with the background in mind to reform them," he noted.

He explained among other things that the new prisons will be hosting both recreational and learning facilities so that prisoners will be able to reintegrate properly into their various communities after serving their jail terms. He pointed out to pressmen that the Israeli security firm contracted was here to do feasibility studies for a construction of a modern prison, adding that Magal Security Vice President, Sales Arie BEN SHABAT, will acquaint himself with the proposed site. He also espoused briefly on the long time bilateral relationship that existed between

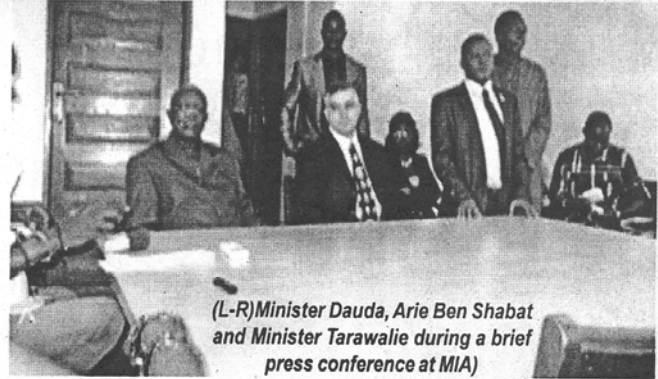
Sierra Leone and Israel noting that the Israelis were the architects for the construction of the Parliament Building and a national Hotel.

However, as this move by the Internal Affairs Ministry was in tandem to actualize President Koroma's Agenda for Prosperity dream, Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Hon. Sheka Tarawalie led the Israeli contractor and a battery of journalists to the proposed site at Masoyinor, Songo in order to have a first hand information on the site where the modern prison is to be erected.

The Deputy Minister confirmed that moving the Prison to Songo was a suitable location that will obviously help to ameliorate the high traffic tension in the city, emphasizing that it has always been the burning desire for President Koroma to leave legacies worth remembering.

While at Masoyinor, Songo Colony, Minister Tarawalie categorically told journalists that they have requested for 200 acres of land from the community elders of Songo and that negotiation are ongoing for the land.

The Director of Prison, Sanpha Bilo Kamara said the Prison Department has been in negotiation for the land for seven years now, noting that it was not their first visit to the proposed site, pinpointing also that the Government has started earnest business in relocating the Prison. He informed that



*(L-R) Minister Dauda, Arie Ben Shabat and Minister Tarawalie during a brief press conference at MIA)*

land was vast to accommodate vocational training activities in areas such as agriculture, carpentry, art and crafts adding that the local raffia material was readily available to undertake some of those activities.

Mr. Arie Ben SHABAT from Israel who made brief stops at both Pademba Road Prison and the Freetown Female Prison facility at the Special Court said Magal Security System is based in Israel and has constructed prisons in Israel, India, Mexico and other parts of the world. He informed that Magal Security System does business in the areas of security, safety and site management pointing out that he was in Sierra Leone on a study visit to learn about the prison system adding that the new prison will be tailored according to the needs of the prison system in the country.

Giving his impression on the proposed site at Songo village, Mr. Shabat said the area itself is vast and the location is suitable, adding that though the terrain or physical relief structure of the land is undulating they will be pleased to make use of local materials such as sand, noting that it will help reduce cost.

Climaxing the study tour with the Ministry's Permanent Secretary Paul Sandy, Prisons Department top management and a crew of journalists, the Minister confirmed that work has already started in earnest intimating among other things that the project will be partly funded by Israel and complemented by the Sierra Leone Government. He also pointed out that they are working on the details but refrained from giving specific amount budgeted for the whole project.



Awoko

Tuesday, 9 April 2013

### **As 200 acres land secured at Songo...**

## **Pademba Road Prisons Relocation now a reality**

**T**he overcrowded Central Prisons commonly known as Pademba Road Prisons is to be relocated to Songo.

This was revealed yesterday by the Minister of Internal Affairs J.B. Dauda when he received a representative of the Isreali company, MAGAL Security, that is interested in building the new prison.

The Internal Affairs Minister welcomed Arie Ben Shabat Vice President Sales of the company and explained that the prisons was built over 50 years ago to keep 340 prisoners but is now grossly overpopulated because as the country's population grew so too did the number of offenders and now the prisons has over 1400 inmates.

Prison officials say this is about 400% of the number it was built to take.

He revealed that under the circumstances you cannot say they are being treated humanely, so there is an urgent need to build a new prison.

The Internal Affairs

Minister also spoke of the inconveniences experienced by people whenever there is a need to close the road because of the prisons.

"That is why we have invited the Isreali company to come and look at it and see what can be done. He will also look at the site at Songo and then we will discuss," the Minister said.

He also recalled that Parliament Building was built by Isrealis.

The Isreali company representative, Arie Ben Shabat said that his company had built a lot of prisons Worldwide and so if they are going to build a prison here, it has to be of international standard and will be tailor-made for Sierra Leone and will create better conditions for prisoners. Deputy Internal Affairs Minister, Sheka Tarawallie said that the Minister and Government wants to leave a legacy by relocating the prisons and that very soon it will be transformed to the Sierra Leone Correctional Services.

The visiting Isreali company official was then

taken on a conducted tour of the Pademba Road prisons where he saw the overcrowded prisons and its stretched facilities.

From Pademba road, he was driven to Songo accompanied by the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Sheka Tarawallie, Director of Prisons Biló Kamara, the Permanent Secretary in the ministry, Prison officials and the media.

Answering questions, Sheka Tarawallie explained at the site that the Prison will be built after negotiations with the Israeli company on a BOT basis. He said that the Songo colony community had given the 200 acre land which could be more depending on the needs of the prisons.

Director of Prisons Biló Kamara said that the prisons will be only for convicted prisoners as those on remand have to be attending court in Freetown regularly.

The Deputy Minister Sheka Tarawallie also said that the prisons will be located four miles to Mamamah, where the new airport is to be located.

## Salone juveniles in poor detention facilities

By Jenkins bawoh

After a one year monitoring of 25 Police Stations, 16 Prisons and three Juvenile Institutions, Prison Watch Sierra Leone has launched a 48-page book titled "Children and Juveniles in Detention-Study on compliance with International Standards in Sierra Leone."

The book which was launched at the Karrigan Hall in Bo on Saturday 6th April 2013 was compiled by a 25-man team of PWSL Human Rights and Detention Monitors.

The Chairman of the occasion, Alex Nallo praised PWSL on the launching with the accolade that "PWSL was working towards the

**Continued page 6**

## Salone juveniles in poor detention facilities

**From page 2**

goal of protecting all." As Chairman of the Civil Society of Bo, he confirmed that the "conditions of children behind bars is horrible."

The standards in the prison as an example, he explained, was not "international." Therefore the research of PWSL he welcomed was "realistic and workable."

Officer Charles Lamin Ngobeh, Sierra Leone Prisons Regional Director South, spoke on the "Challenges in Complying with International Standards."

He said that "there a lot of challenges in the juvenile detention." In the first place, he listed "overcrowding, poor and slow treatment of juvenile cases in the law courts, no vocation, inadequate juvenile detention facilities and poor community support." The Bo Prison as an example, he stated, now has 160 inmates in cells that were originally meant for 80 people. He appealed to the law makers that other avenues like "probation, supervision, remand homes and approved school" could be explored, when dealing with children instead of all the time "sending them to prisons." The prisons he mentioned, were "a very hardened criminal

university." Additionally, he maintained that the juveniles involved with the law could even be sent to do community service than sent to prisons. "Juveniles against the law could be diverted to community services."

Human Rights Commissioner South, Anthony Blake said that "there are a lot of problems and violations in the juvenile detention system."

A member of the Monitoring team Mambu S Feika who dilated on the "Overview of Study and Presentation" of the book, stated that all "the children are suffering in detention." But these children if not given attention today, he maintained, will "come back to haunt us tomorrow."

He complained that the condition at the Bo Remand Home was all but "dark and smelling sleeping rooms, poor health sanitation, no education or vocational training."

As for the cells that they monitored all across the country, he maintained that the conditions of all the cells are such that "no rich man would like his child to be in there." Among all the 25 Police cells monitored across the country, he stated that "it was only the Bo Police cells that have mats in them." Launching the book, the UNIP SIL Representative stated that "we do not need more prisons."

## The Daily Star (Lebanon)

Wednesday, 10 April 2013

### Preventing sexual violence as the scars of war

Too often, the world seeks to end a conflict and rebuild war-torn societies without addressing the very reasons that make reconciliation so difficult and which contribute to renewed violence.

Wartime rape and sexual violence is one of those reasons.

Two weeks ago I visited the Democratic Republic of Congo and was handed a photograph of a 5-year-old girl who had been raped. As I moved from refugee camps, to hospitals, and meetings with people fighting for justice, I heard more and more appalling stories of lives destroyed, women ostracized from their families, families broken and victims given life-threatening illnesses after being attacked when foraging for firewood. And all this while the perpetrators continue their “normal lives” under the cover of shameful impunity.

In many of the major conflicts of the past 20 years, from Bosnia to Rwanda and from Libya to **Sierra Leone**, rape has been used as a deliberate weapon to scar political opponents or entire ethnic or religious groups. The scars inflicted do not easily heal, and never disappear. Instead they often destroy families and corrode communities.

Sadly the same story is being repeated again in Syria today, where there are horrific reports of civilians being raped and tortured, and violations being committed with the deliberate intention of terrorizing political opponents.

Responding to this challenge is our responsibility as political leaders of democratic states that believe in human dignity. We have to try and stop this abhorrent crime that has affected so many and work to eradicate the use of rape as a weapon of war.

This is not an easy task and there are many obstacles.

First, there is the fear and shame of the victims themselves. Understandably, often they are reluctant to come forward because of the stigma attached to being raped. This reluctance is then made worse by the lack of sensitive physical and psychological support available to victims.

Second, there is the difficulty of gathering evidence that can be used in court cases, which means that few successful prosecutions are ever mounted. Since 1996 as many as 500,000 women have been raped in the DRC alone, and only a tiny fraction of these cases end up in court. This only reinforces the culture of impunity.

Third, rape tends to be treated as a secondary issue by the international community when responding to conflict.

As a result, survivors are neglected, funding is insufficient or simply withheld, and perpetrators roam free.

Finally, there is not enough support for the U.N. agencies, local organizations and human rights defenders, who are assisting the survivors on the ground. As a result they are severely underfunded and face real difficulties in responding effectively.

All of these are barriers which can and must be surmounted.

This week I will be asking fellow G-8 foreign ministers to agree a historic political statement that sets out our shared determination to work to end sexual violence in armed conflict, to tackle the lack of accountability that exists for these brutal crimes, and to ensure comprehensive support for victims.

I am seeking a wide set of practical commitments that include recognizing that rape and serious sexual violence are grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions; greater funding and long-term support for survivors; and support for a new International Protocol that will set out agreed standards for investigating and documenting sexual violence.

These measures are designed to improve evidence gathering and lead to more prosecution. They will empower survivors to come forward, and they will ensure that victims receive the long-term support that they need to rebuild their lives with dignity. I am hoping for an ambitious agreement in London Thursday.

But this is only a beginning. We will use the support from the G-8 as a foundation to build a strong international coalition against wartime rape and sexual violence in conflict at the U.N. and more widely.

The G-8 represents some of the world's largest economies, with huge international reach and combined influence. When its members come together in common endeavor, they are capable of bringing about real and lasting change in the world.

This week, that lasting change will be to begin a process aimed at ending one of the most devastating aspects of modern warfare, and addressing one of the main reasons why it is so difficult for communities to come back together after conflict. It is our duty as political leaders of free countries and human beings to shatter impunity for those who use rape as a weapon of war, and ensure that its victims are never again abandoned.

*William Hague is the United Kingdom's foreign secretary.*

*A version of this article appeared in the print edition of The Daily Star on April 10, 2013, on page 11.*



BBC

Wednesday, 10 April 2013

## Death penalty 'becoming thing of the past', says Amnesty

By Nick Childs World Affairs Correspondent, BBC News



File photo of Iraqi detainee at Camp Cropper detention centre in Baghdad (21 May 2008) The report highlights an "alarming" rise of executions in Iraq, where numbers almost doubled last year compared to 2011

The trend toward abolishing the death penalty continues, despite some countries resuming executions in 2012, Amnesty International says.

Executions in India, Japan, Pakistan, and Gambia were disappointing regressions, Amnesty notes.

But elsewhere the death penalty was "becoming a thing of the past," secretary-general Salil Shetty said.

The five countries carrying out most executions remain China, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and the US.

Amnesty International highlights an "alarming" rise in the use of the death penalty in Iraq - with almost double the number of executions last year compared to 2011, up from 68 to at least 129.

Of the others in the five countries in the highest number of executions, the rights group logged at least 314 executions in Iran in 2012, and at least 79 in Saudi Arabia.

The US carried out 43 executions - the same number as in 2011, but in fewer states.

However, no precise statistics can be given for China, where numbers are secret, but where the group says it believes thousands were executed - more than the rest of the world put together.

### Methods of execution

The report found that there was progress towards abolishing the death penalty in all regions of the world, despite a number of countries resuming executions after periods of not carrying them out. Lindsay Sandiford during her trial in November 2012



British national Lindsay Sandiford faces death by firing squad for drug trafficking in Indonesia

India carried out its first execution since 2004, of the only surviving gunman from the 2008 Mumbai attack.

Indonesia - where a British woman, Lindsay Sandiford, is facing a death sentence for drug trafficking - has also just carried out its first execution in more than four years.

This was not included in Amnesty International's latest report but it covers last year.

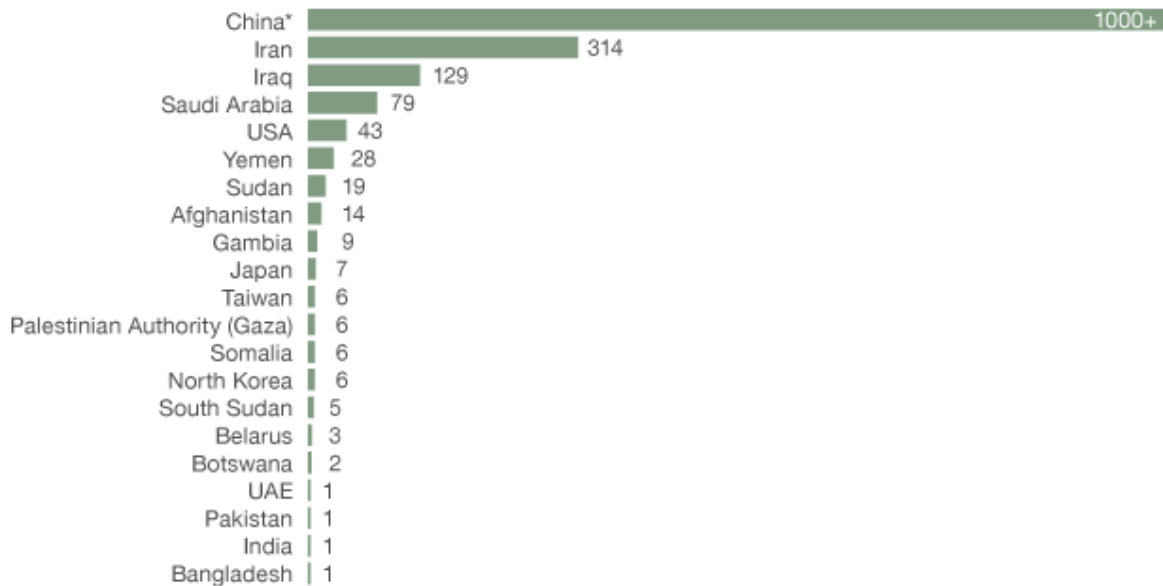
Overall, there were just two more known executions last year - 682 in all - compared to 2011. And there were fewer newly-imposed death sentences - 1,722 against 1,923 - in fewer countries - 58 against 63.

Also, despite the resumptions of executions in some countries, overall the number of states where they were recorded last year was the same - 21 - as in 2011.

And Amnesty International points out that this is down significantly from 28 a decade ago. It said Latvia last year became the 97th country to abolish capital punishment for all crimes.

Last year, according to the report, methods of execution included hanging, beheading, firing squad, and lethal injection.

**Prisoners executed around the world, 2012**



\* Official data unavailable, but estimates by Amnesty International put the number of executions at over 2,000

Source: Amnesty International, Death Sentences and Executions Report, April 2013

# US Department of the Treasury

Tuesday, 2 April 2013

<http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/OFAC-Enforcement/Pages/20130402.aspx>

## Former Liberian Regime of Charles Taylor Designation Removals

### OFFICE OF FOREIGN ASSETS CONTROL

#### Specially Designated Nationals List Update

The following deletions have been made to OFAC's SDN List:

ALLEN, Cyril; DOB 26 Jul 1952; Former Chairman, National Patriotic Party of Liberia; nationality Liberia; alt. nationality Nigerian (individual) [LIBERIA].

COOPER, Randolph; DOB 28 Oct 1950; Former Managing Director, Roberts International Airport (individual) [LIBERIA].

DUNBAR, Belle Y.; DOB 27 Oct 1967; alt. DOB 27 Oct 1963; Former Managing Director, Liberian Petroleum Refining Company (individual) [LIBERIA].

GIBSON, Myrtle; DOB 03 Nov 1952; Former Liberian Senator; advisor to former President of Liberia Charles Taylor (individual) [LIBERIA].

GOODRIDGE, Reginald B. (a.k.a. GOODRICH, Reginald B. (Senior)); DOB 11 Nov 1952; Sr.; Former Minister for Culture, Information, Tourism of Liberia (individual) [LIBERIA].

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SALAMI, Mohamed Ahmad (a.k.a. SALAME, Mohamed Ahmad); DOB 22 Sep 1961; nationality Lebanon; Owner, Mohamed Group of Companies; former President of Liberia Charles Taylor's informal diplomatic representative (individual) [LIBERIA].

SALAME, Mohamed Ahmad (a.k.a. SALAMI, Mohamed Ahmad); DOB 22 Sep 1961; nationality Lebanon; Owner, Mohamed Group of Companies; former President of Liberia Charles Taylor's informal diplomatic representative (individual) [LIBERIA].

SHAW, Emmanuel (II); DOB 26 Jul 1946; alt. DOB 26 Jul 1956; alt. DOB 29 Jul 1956; Advisor to former President of Liberia Charles Taylor (individual) [LIBERIA].

TAYLOR, Tupee Enid; DOB 17 Dec 1962; Ex-wife of former President of Liberia Charles Taylor (individual) [LIBERIA].

REEVES-TAYLOR, Agnes (a.k.a. TAYLOR, Agnes Reeves; a.k.a. "REEVES-TAYLOR"); DOB 27 Sep 1965; nationality Liberia; Ex-wife of former President of Liberia Charles Taylor; ex-Permanent Representative of Liberia to the International Maritime Organization (individual) [LIBERIA].

"REEVES-TAYLOR" (a.k.a. REEVES-TAYLOR, Agnes; a.k.a. TAYLOR, Agnes Reeves); DOB 27 Sep 1965; nationality Liberia; Ex-wife of former President of Liberia Charles Taylor; ex-Permanent Representative of Liberia to the International Maritime Organization (individual) [LIBERIA].

TAYLOR, Agnes Reeves (a.k.a. REEVES-TAYLOR, Agnes; a.k.a. "REEVES-TAYLOR"); DOB 27 Sep 1965; nationality Liberia; Ex-wife of former President of Liberia Charles Taylor; ex-Permanent Representative of Liberia to the International Maritime Organization (individual) [LIBERIA].

TAYLOR, Jewell Howard; DOB 17 Jan 1963; Wife of former President of Liberia Charles Taylor (individual) [LIBERIA].

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