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SCSL-04-15-1
(24853-24874)

24853

THE SPECIAL COURT FOR SIERRA LEONE

CASE NO. SCSL – 2004-15-PT

THE PROSECUTOR

Against

ISSA HASSAN SESAY also known as ISSA SESAY

MORRIS KALLON also known as BILAI KARIM

And

AUGUSTINE GBAO also known as AUGUSTINE BAO

CORRECTED AMENDED CONSOLIDATED INDICTMENT

The Prosecutor, Special Court for Sierra Leone, under Article 15 of the Statute of the Special Court for Sierra Leone (the Statute) charges:

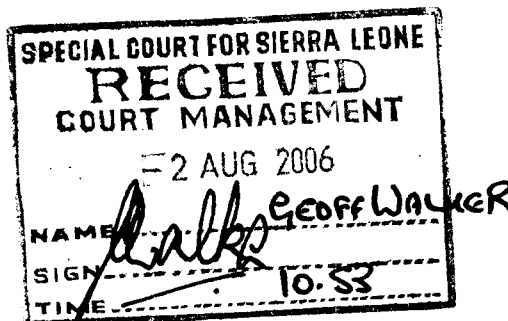
ISSA HASSAN SESAY also known as (aka) ISSA SESAY

MORRIS KALLON aka BILAI KARIM

and

AUGUSTINE GBAO aka AUGUSTINE BAO

with **CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, VIOLATIONS OF ARTICLE 3 COMMON TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II and OTHER SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW**, in violation of Articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Statute as set forth below:



THE ACCUSED

1. **ISSA HASSAN SESAY aka ISSA SESAY** was born 27 June 1970 at Freetown, Western Area, Republic of Sierra Leone.
2. **MORRIS KALLON aka BILAI KARIM** was born 1 January 1964 at Bo, Bo District, Republic of Sierra Leone.
3. **AUGUSTINE GBAO aka AUGUSTINE BAO** was born 13 August 1948, at Blama, Kenema District, Republic of Sierra Leone.
4. He was a member of the Sierra Leone Police force from 1981 until 1986.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

5. At all times relevant to this Indictment, a state of armed conflict existed within Sierra Leone. For the purposes of this Indictment, organized armed factions involved in this conflict included the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), the Civil Defence Forces (CDF) and the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC).
6. A nexus existed between the armed conflict and all acts or omissions charged herein as Violations of Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions and of Additional Protocol II and as Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law.
7. The organized armed group that became known as the RUF, led by FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH aka POPAY aka PAPA aka PA, was founded about 1988 or 1989 in Libya. The RUF, under the leadership of FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH, began organized armed operations in Sierra Leone in March 1991. During the ensuing armed conflict, the RUF forces were also referred to as “RUF”, “rebels” and “People’s Army”.

8. The CDF was comprised of Sierra Leonean traditional hunters, including the Kamajors, Gbethis, Kapras, Tamaboros and Donsos. The CDF fought against the RUF and AFRC.
9. On 30 November 1996, in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH and Ahmed Tejan Kabbah, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, signed a peace agreement which brought a temporary cessation to active hostilities. Thereafter, the active hostilities recommenced.
10. The AFRC was founded by members of the Armed Forces of Sierra Leone who seized power from the elected government of the Republic of Sierra Leone via a coup d'état on 25 May 1997. Soldiers of the Sierra Leone Army (SLA) comprised the majority of the AFRC membership. On that date JOHNNY PAUL KOROMA aka JPK became the leader and Chairman of the AFRC. The AFRC forces were also referred to as "Junta", "soldiers", "SLA", and "ex-SLA".
11. Shortly after the AFRC seized power, at the invitation of JOHNNY PAUL KOROMA, and upon the order of FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH, leader of the RUF, the RUF joined with the AFRC. The AFRC and RUF acted jointly thereafter. The AFRC/RUF Junta forces (Junta) were also referred to as "Junta", "rebels", "soldiers", "SLA", "ex-SLA" and "People's Army".
12. After the 25 May 1997 coup d'état, a governing body, the Supreme Council, was created within the Junta. The Supreme Council was the sole executive and legislative authority within Sierra Leone during the junta. The governing body included leaders of both the AFRC and RUF.
13. The Junta was forced from power by forces acting on behalf of the ousted government of President Kabbah about 14 February 1998. President Kabbah's government returned in March 1998. After the Junta was removed from power the AFRC/RUF alliance continued.

14. On 7 July 1999, in Lomé, Togo, FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH and Ahmed Tejan Kabbah, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, signed a peace agreement. However, active hostilities continued.
15. **ISSA HASSAN SESAY, MORRIS KALLON, AUGUSTINE GBAO** and all members of the organized armed factions engaged in fighting within Sierra Leone were required to abide by International Humanitarian Law and the laws and customs governing the conduct of armed conflicts, including the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions, to which the Republic of Sierra Leone acceded on 21 October 1986.
16. All offences alleged herein were committed within the territory of Sierra Leone after 30 November 1996.
17. All acts and omissions charged herein as Crimes Against Humanity were committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against the civilian population of Sierra Leone.
18. The words civilian or civilian population used in this Indictment refer to persons who took no active part in the hostilities, or who were no longer taking an active part in the hostilities.

INDIVIDUAL CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

19. Paragraphs 1 through 18 are incorporated by reference.
20. At all times relevant to this Indictment, **ISSA HASSAN SESAY** was a senior officer and commander in the RUF, Junta and AFRC/RUF forces.
21. Between early 1993 and early 1997, **ISSA HASSAN SESAY** occupied the position of RUF Area Commander. Between about April 1997 and December 1999, **ISSA HASSAN SESAY** held the position of the Battle Group Commander of the RUF, subordinate only to the RUF Battle Field Commander, SAM

BOCKARIE aka MOSQUITO aka MASKITA, the leader of the RUF, FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH and the leader of the AFRC, JOHNNY PAUL KOROMA.

22. During the Junta regime, **ISSA HASSAN SESAY** was a member of the Junta governing body. From early 2000 to about August 2000, **ISSA HASSAN SESAY** served as the Battle Field Commander of the RUF, subordinate only to the leader of the RUF, FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH, and the leader of the AFRC, JOHNNY PAUL KOROMA.
23. FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH has been incarcerated in the Republic of Sierra Leone from about May 2000 until about 29 July 2003. From about May 2000 until about 10 March 2003, by order of FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH, **ISSA HASSAN SESAY** directed all RUF activities in the Republic of Sierra Leone.
24. At all times relevant to this Indictment, **MORRIS KALLON** was a senior officer and commander in the RUF, Junta and AFRC/RUF forces.
25. Between about May 1996 and about April 1998, **MORRIS KALLON** was a Deputy Area Commander. Between about April 1998 and about December 1999, **MORRIS KALLON** was Battle Field Inspector within the RUF, in which position he was subordinate only to the RUF Battle Group Commander, the RUF Battlefield Commander, the leader of the RUF, FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH, and the leader of the AFRC, JOHNNY PAUL KOROMA.
26. During the Junta regime, **MORRIS KALLON** was a member of the Junta governing body.
27. In early 2000, **MORRIS KALLON** became the Battle Group Commander in the RUF, subordinate only to the RUF Battle Field Commander, ISSA HASSAN SESAY, the leader of the RUF, FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH, and the leader of the AFRC, JOHNNY PAUL KOROMA.
28. About June 2001, **MORRIS KALLON** became RUF Battle Field Commander, subordinate only to the leader of the RUF, FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH, ISSA

HASSAN SESAY, to whom FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH had given direct control over all RUF operations, and to the leader of the AFRC, JOHNNY PAUL KOROMA.

29. At all times relevant to this Indictment, **AUGUSTINE GBAO** was a senior officer and commander in the RUF and AFRC/RUF forces.
30. **AUGUSTINE GBAO** joined the RUF in 1991 in Liberia. Prior to the coup, **AUGUSTINE GBAO** was Commander of the RUF Internal Defence Unit, in which position he was in command of all RUF Security units.
31. Between about November 1996 until about mid 1998, **AUGUSTINE GBAO** was a senior RUF Commander in control of the area of Kailahun Town, Kailahun District. In this position, between about November 1996 and about April 1997, **AUGUSTINE GBAO** was subordinate only to the RUF Battle Group Commander, the RUF Battle Field Commander and the leader of the RUF, FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH. In this position, between about April 1997 and about mid 1998, **AUGUSTINE GBAO** was subordinate only to the RUF Battle Field Commander, the leader of the RUF, FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH, and the leader of the AFRC, JOHNNY PAUL KOROMA.
32. Between about mid 1998 and about January 2002, **AUGUSTINE GBAO** was Overall Security Commander in the AFRC/RUF forces, in which position he was in command of all Intelligence and Security units within the AFRC/RUF forces. In this position, **AUGUSTINE GBAO** was subordinate only to the leader of the RUF, FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH, and the leader of the AFRC, JOHNNY PAUL KOROMA.
33. Between about March 1999 until about January 2002, **AUGUSTINE GBAO** was also the joint Commander of AFRC/RUF forces in the Makeni area, Bombali District. As commander of AFRC/RUF forces in the Makeni area, **AUGUSTINE GBAO** was subordinate only to the RUF Battle Field Commander, the leader of

the RUF, FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH, and the leader of the AFRC, JOHNNY PAUL KOROMA.

34. In their respective positions referred to above, **ISSA HASSAN SESAY, MORRIS KALLON and AUGUSTINE GBAO**, individually, or in concert with each other, JOHNNY PAUL KOROMA aka JPK, FODAY SAYBANA SANKOH, SAM BOCKARIE aka MOSQUITO aka MASKITA, ALEX TAMBA BRIMA aka TAMBA ALEX BRIMA aka GULLIT, BRIMA BAZZY KAMARA aka IBRAHIM BAZZY KAMARA aka ALHAJI IBRAHIM KAMARA, SANTIGIE BORBOR KANU aka 55 aka FIVE-FIVE aka SANTIGIE KHANU aka S. B. KHANU aka S.B. KANU aka SANTIGIE BOBSON KANU aka BORBOR SANTIGIE KANU and/or other superiors in the RUF, Junta and AFRC/RUF forces, exercised authority, command and control over all subordinate members of the RUF, Junta and AFRC/RUF forces.
35. At all times relevant to this Indictment and in relation to all acts and omissions charged herein, **ISSA HASSAN SESAY, MORRIS KALLON and AUGUSTINE GBAO**, through their association with the RUF, acted in concert with CHARLES GHANKAY TAYLOR aka CHARLES MACARTHUR DAPKPANA TAYLOR.
36. The RUF, including **ISSA HASSAN SESAY, MORRIS KALLON and AUGUSTINE GBAO**, and the AFRC, including ALEX TAMBA BRIMA, BRIMA BAZZY KAMARA and SANTIGIE BORBOR KANU, shared a common plan, purpose or design (joint criminal enterprise) which was to take any actions necessary to gain and exercise political power and control over the territory of Sierra Leone, in particular the diamond mining areas. The natural resources of Sierra Leone, in particular the diamonds, were to be provided to persons outside Sierra Leone in return for assistance in carrying out the joint criminal enterprise.
37. The joint criminal enterprise included gaining and exercising control over the population of Sierra Leone in order to prevent or minimize resistance to their geographic control, and to use members of the population to provide support to the members of the joint criminal enterprise. The crimes alleged in this Indictment,

including unlawful killings, abductions, forced labour, physical and sexual violence, use of child soldiers, looting and burning of civilian structures, were either actions within the joint criminal enterprise or were a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the joint criminal enterprise.

38. **ISSA HASSAN SESAY, MORRIS KALLON and AUGUSTINE GBAO**, by their acts or omissions, are individually criminally responsible pursuant to Article 6.1. of the Statute for the crimes referred to in Articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Statute as alleged in this Indictment, which crimes each of them planned, instigated, ordered, committed or in whose planning, preparation or execution each Accused otherwise aided and abetted, or which crimes were within a joint criminal enterprise in which each Accused participated or were a reasonably foreseeable consequence of the joint criminal enterprise in which each Accused participated.

39. In addition, or alternatively, pursuant to Article 6.3. of the Statute, **ISSA HASSAN SESAY, MORRIS KALLON and AUGUSTINE GBAO**, while holding positions of superior responsibility and exercising effective control over their subordinates, are individually criminally responsible for the crimes referred to in Articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Statute. Each Accused is responsible for the criminal acts of his subordinates in that he knew or had reason to know that the subordinate was about to commit such acts or had done so and each Accused failed to take the necessary and reasonable measures to prevent such acts or to punish the perpetrators thereof.

CHARGES

40. Paragraphs 19 through 39 are incorporated by reference.

41. At all times relevant to this Indictment, members of the RUF, AFRC, Junta and/or AFRC/RUF forces (AFRC/RUF), subordinate to and/or acting in concert with **ISSA HASSAN SESAY, MORRIS KALLON and AUGUSTINE GBAO**, conducted armed attacks throughout the territory of the Republic of Sierra Leone, including Bo, Kono, Kenema, Koinadugu, Bombali and Kailahun and Port Loko Districts and the city of Freetown and the Western Area. Targets of the armed attacks included

civilians and humanitarian assistance personnel and peacekeepers assigned to the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), which had been created by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1270 (1999).

42. These attacks were carried out primarily to terrorize the civilian population, but also were used to punish the population for failing to provide sufficient support to the AFRC/RUF, or for allegedly providing support to the Kabbah government or to pro-government forces. The attacks included unlawful killings, physical and sexual violence against civilian men, women and children, abductions and looting and destruction of civilian property. Many civilians saw these crimes committed; others returned to their homes or places of refuge to find the results of these crimes – dead bodies, mutilated victims and looted and burnt property.
43. As part of the campaign of terror and punishment the AFRC/RUF routinely captured and abducted members of the civilian population. Captured women and girls were raped; many of them were abducted and used as sex slaves and as forced labour. Some of these women and girls were held captive for years. Men and boys who were abducted were also used as forced labour; some of them were also held captive for years. Many abducted boys and girls were given combat training and used in active fighting. AFRC/RUF also physically mutilated men, women and children, including amputating their hands or feet and carving “AFRC” and “RUF” on their bodies.

**COUNTS 1 – 2: TERRORIZING THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AND
COLLECTIVE PUNISHMENTS**

44. Members of the AFRC/RUF subordinate to and/or acting in concert with **ISSA HASSAN SESAY, MORRIS KALLON and AUGUSTINE GBAO** committed the crimes set forth below in paragraphs 45 through 82 and charged in Counts 3 through 14, as part of a campaign to terrorize the civilian population of the Republic of Sierra Leone, and did terrorize that population. The AFRC/RUF also committed the crimes to punish the civilian population for allegedly supporting the elected government of

President Ahmed Tejan Kabbah and factions aligned with that government, or for failing to provide sufficient support to the AFRC/RUF.

By their acts or omissions in relation to these events, **ISSA HASSAN SESAY, MORRIS KALLON and AUGUSTINE GBAO**, pursuant to Article 6.1. and, or alternatively, Article 6.3. of the Statute, are individually criminally responsible for the crimes alleged below:

Count 1: Acts of Terrorism, a **VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 3 COMMON TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II**, punishable under Article 3.d. of the Statute;

And:

Count 2: Collective Punishments, a **VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 3 COMMON TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II**, punishable under Article 3.b. of the Statute.

COUNTS 3 – 5: UNLAWFUL KILLINGS

45. Victims were routinely shot, hacked to death and burned to death. Unlawful killings included the following:

Bo District

46. Between about 1 June 1997 and 30 June 1997, AFRC/RUF attacked Tikonko, Telu, Sembahun, Gerihun and Mamboma, unlawfully killing an unknown number of civilians;

Kenema District

47. Between about 25 May 1997 and about 19 February 1998, in locations including Kenema town, members of AFRC/RUF unlawfully killed an unknown number of civilians;

Kono District

48. About mid February 1998, AFRC/RUF fleeing from Freetown arrived in Kono District. Between about 14 February 1998 and 30 June 1998, members of AFRC/RUF unlawfully killed several hundred civilians in various locations in Kono District, including Koidu, Tombodu, Foindu, Willifeh, Mortema and Biaya;

Kailahun District

49. Between about 14 February 1998 and 30 June 1998, in locations including Kailahun town, members of AFRC/RUF unlawfully killed an unknown number of civilians;

Koinadugu District

50. Between about 14 February 1998 and 30 September 1998, in several locations including Heremakono, Kabala, Kumalu (or Kamalu), Kurubonla, Katombo, Koinadugu, Fadugu and Kamadugu, members of the AFRC/RUF unlawfully killed an unknown number of civilians;

Bombali District

51. Between about 1 May 1998 and 30 November 1998, in several locations in Bombali District, including Bonyoyo (or Bornoya), Karina, Mafabu, Mateboi and Gbendembu (or Gbendubu or Pendembu), members of the AFRC/RUF unlawfully killed an unknown number of civilians;

Freetown and the Western Area

52. Between 6 January 1999 and 28 February 1999, AFRC/RUF conducted armed attacks throughout the city of Freetown and the Western Area. These attacks included large scale unlawful killings of civilian men, women and children at

locations throughout the city and the Western Area, including Kissy, Wellington, and Calaba Town;

Port Loko

53. About the month of February 1999, members of the AFRC/RUF fled from Freetown to various locations in the Port Loko District. Between about February 1999 and April 1999, members of AFRC/RUF unlawfully killed an unknown number of civilians in various locations in Port Loko District, including Manaarma, Tendakum and Nonkoba;

By their acts or omissions in relation to these events, **ISSA HASSAN SESAY, MORRIS KALLON and AUGUSTINE GBAO**, pursuant to Article 6.1. and, or alternatively, Article 6.3. of the Statute, are individually criminally responsible for the crimes alleged below:

Count 3: Extermination, a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Article 2.b. of the Statute;

In addition, or in the alternative:

Count 4: Murder, a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Article 2.a. of the Statute;

In addition, or in the alternative:

Count 5: Violence to life, health and physical or mental well-being of persons, in particular murder, a **VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 3 COMMON TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II**, punishable under Article 3.a. of the Statute.

COUNTS 6 – 9: SEXUAL VIOLENCE

54. Widespread sexual violence committed against civilian women and girls included brutal rapes, often by multiple rapists, and forced “marriages”. Acts of sexual violence included the following:

Kono District

55. Between about 14 February 1998 and 30 June 1998, members of AFRC/RUF raped hundreds of women and girls at various locations throughout the District, including Koidu, Tombodu, Kissi-town (or Kissi Town), Foendor (or Foendu), Tomendeh, Fokoiya, Wonedu and AFRC/RUF camps such as “Superman camp” and Kissi-town (or Kissi Town) camp. An unknown number of women and girls were abducted from various locations within the District and used as sex slaves and/or forced into “marriages”. The “wives” were forced to perform a number of conjugal duties under coercion by their “husbands”;

Koinadugu District

56. Between about 14 February 1998 and 30 September 1998, members of AFRC/RUF raped an unknown number of women and girls in locations in Koinadugu District, such as Kabala, Koinadugu, Heremakono and Fadugu. In addition an unknown number of women and girls were abducted and used as sex slaves and/or forced into “marriages” and/or subjected to other forms of sexual violence. The “wives” were forced to perform a number of conjugal duties under coercion by their “husbands”;

Bombali District

57. Between about 1 May 1998 and 31 November 1998, members of the AFRC/RUF raped an unknown number of women and girls in locations in Bombali District, including Mandaha and Rosos (or Rosors or Rossos). In addition, an unknown number of abducted women and girls were used as sex slaves and/or forced into “marriages” and/or subjected to other forms of sexual violence. The “wives” were forced to perform a number of conjugal duties under coercion by their “husbands”;

Kailahun District

58. At all times relevant to this Indictment, an unknown number of women and girls in various locations in the District were subjected to sexual violence. Many of these victims were captured in other areas of the Republic of Sierra Leone, brought to AFRC/RUF camps in the District, and used as sex slaves and/or forced into “marriages”. The “wives” were forced to perform a number of conjugal duties under coercion by their “husbands”;

Freetown and the Western Area

59. Between 6 January 1999 and 28 February 1999, members of AFRC/RUF raped hundreds of women and girls throughout the city of Freetown and the Western Area, and abducted hundreds of women and girls and used them as sex slaves and/or forced them into “marriages” and/or subjected them to other forms of sexual violence. The “wives” were forced to perform a number of conjugal duties under coercion by their “husbands”;

Port Loko District

60. About the month of February 1999, AFRC/RUF fled from Freetown to various locations in the Port Loko District. Between February 1999 and April 1999, members of the AFRC/RUF raped an unknown number of women and girls in various locations in the District. In addition, an unknown number of women and girls in various locations in the District were used as sex slaves and/or forced into “marriages” and/or subjected to other forms of sexual violence by members of the AFRC/RUF. The “wives” were forced to perform a number of conjugal duties under coercion by their “husbands”;

By their acts or omissions in relation to these events, **ISSA HASSAN SESAY, MORRIS KALLON and AUGUSTINE GBAO**, pursuant to Article 6.1. and, or alternatively, Article 6.3. of the Statute, are individually criminally responsible for the crimes alleged below:

Count 6: Rape, a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Article 2.g. of the Statute;

And:

Count 7: Sexual slavery and any other form of sexual violence, a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Article 2.g. of the Statute;

And

Count 8: Other inhumane act, a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Article 2.i. of the Statute;

In addition, or in the alternative:

Count 9: Outrages upon personal dignity, a **VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 3 COMMON TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II**, punishable under Article 3.e. of the Statute.

COUNTS 10 – 11: PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

61. Widespread physical violence, including mutilations, was committed against civilians. Victims were often brought to a central location where mutilations were carried out. These acts of physical violence included the following:

Kono District

62. Between about 14 February 1998 and 30 June 1998, AFRC/RUF mutilated an unknown number of civilians in various locations in the District, including Tombodu, Kaima (or Kayima) and Wonedu. The mutilations included cutting off limbs and carving “AFRC” and “RUF” on the bodies of the civilians;

Kenema District

63. Between about 25 May 1997 and about 19 February 1998, in locations in Kenema District, including Kenema town, members of AFRC/RUF carried out beatings and ill-treatment of a number of civilians who were in custody;

Koinadugu District

64. Between about 14 February 1998 and 30 September 1998, members of the AFRC/RUF mutilated an unknown number of civilians in various locations in the District, including Kabala and Konkoba (or Kontoba). The mutilations included cutting off limbs and carving "AFRC" on the chests and foreheads of the civilians;

Bombali District

65. Between about 1 May 1998 and 31 November 1998 members of the AFRC/RUF mutilated an unknown number of civilians in various locations in Bombali District, including Lohondi, Malama, Mamaka, Rosos (Rosors or Rossos). The mutilations included cutting off limbs;

Freetown and the Western Area

66. Between 6 January 1999 and 28 February 1999, members of the AFRC/RUF mutilated an unknown number of civilian men, women and children in various areas of Freetown, and the Western Area, including Kissy, Wellington and Calaba Town. The mutilations included cutting off limbs;

Port Loko

67. About the month of February 1999, the AFRC/RUF fled from Freetown to various locations in the Port Loko District. Between February 1999 and April 1999 members of the AFRC/RUF mutilated an unknown number of civilians in various locations in the District, including, cutting off limbs;

By their acts or omissions in relation to these events, **ISSA HASSAN SESAY, MORRIS KALLON and AUGUSTINE GBAO**, pursuant to Article 6.1. and, or

alternatively, Article 6.3. of the Statute, are individually criminally responsible for the crimes alleged below:

Count 10: Violence to life, health and physical or mental well-being of persons, in particular mutilation, a **VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 3 COMMON TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II**, punishable under Article 3.a. of the Statute;

In addition, or in the alternative:

Count 11: Other inhumane acts, a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Article 2.i. of the Statute.

COUNT 12: USE OF CHILD SOLDIERS

68. At all times relevant to this Indictment, throughout the Republic of Sierra Leone, AFRC/RUF routinely conscripted, enlisted and/or used boys and girls under the age of 15 to participate in active hostilities. Many of these children were first abducted, then trained in AFRC/RUF camps in various locations throughout the country, and thereafter used as fighters.

By their acts or omissions in relation to these events, **ISSA HASSAN SESAY, MORRIS KALLON and AUGUSTINE GBAO**, pursuant to Article 6.1. and, or alternatively, Article 6.3. of the Statute, are individually criminally responsible for the crimes alleged below:

Count 12: Conscripting or enlisting children under the age of 15 years into armed forces or groups, or using them to participate actively in hostilities, an **OTHER SERIOUS VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW**, punishable under Article 4.c. of the Statute.

COUNT 13: ABDUCTIONS AND FORCED LABOUR

69. At all times relevant to this Indictment, AFRC/RUF engaged in widespread and large scale abductions of civilians and use of civilians as forced labour. Forced labour included domestic labour and use as diamond miners. The abductions and forced labour included the following:

Kenema District

70. Between about 1 August 1997 and about 31 January 1998, AFRC/RUF forced an unknown number of civilians living in the District to mine for diamonds at Cyborg Pit in Tongo Field;

Kono District

71. Between about 14 February 1998 to January 2000, AFRC/RUF forces abducted hundreds of civilian men, women and children, and took them to various locations outside the District, or to locations within the District such as AFRC/RUF camps, Tombodu, Koidu, Wonedu, Tomendeh. At these locations the civilians were used as forced labour, including domestic labour and as diamond miners in the Tombodu area;

Koinadugu District

72. Between about 14 February 1998 and 30 September 1998, at various locations including Heremakono, Kabala, Kumala (or Kamalu), Koinadugu, Kamadugu and Fadugu, members of the AFRC/RUF abducted an unknown number of men, women and children and used them as forced labour;

Bombali District

73. Between about 1 May 1998 and 31 November 1998, in Bombali District, members of the AFRC/RUF abducted an unknown number of civilians and used them as forced labour;

Kailahun District

74. At all times relevant to this Indictment, captured civilian men, women and children were brought to various locations within the District and used as forced labour;

Freetown and the Western Area

75. Between 6 January 1999 and 28 February 1999, in particular as the AFRC/RUF were being driven out of Freetown and the Western Area, members of the AFRC/RUF abducted hundreds of civilians, including a large number of children, from various areas in Freetown and the Western Area, including Peacock Farm, Kissy, and Calaba Town. These abducted civilians were used as forced labour;

Port Loko

76. About the month of February 1999, the AFRC/RUF fled from Freetown to various locations in the Port Loko District. Members of the AFRC/RUF used civilians, including those that had been abducted from Freetown and the Western Area, as forced labour in various locations throughout the Port Loko District including Port Loko, Lunsar and Masiaka. AFRC/RUF forces also abducted and used as forced labour civilians from various locations the Port Loko District, including Tendakum and Nonkoba;

By their acts or omissions in relation to these events, **ISSA HASSAN SESAY, MORRIS KALLON and AUGUSTINE GBAO**, pursuant to Article 6.1. and, or alternatively, Article 6.3. of the Statute, are individually criminally responsible for the crimes alleged below:

Count 13: Enslavement, a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Article 2.c. of the Statute.

COUNT 14: LOOTING AND BURNING

77. At all times relevant to this Indictment, AFRC/RUF engaged in widespread unlawful taking and destruction by burning of civilian property. This looting and burning included the following:

Bo District

78. Between 1 June 1997 and 30 June 1997, AFRC/RUF forces looted and burned an unknown number of civilian houses in Telu, Sembehun, Mamboma and Tikonko;

Koinadugu District

79. Between about 14 February 1998 and 30 September 1998, AFRC/RUF forces engaged in widespread looting and burning of civilian homes in various locations in the District, including Heremakono, Kabala, Kamadugu and Fadugu;

Kono District

80. Between about 14 February 1998 and 30 June 1998, AFRC/RUF engaged in widespread looting and burning in various locations in the District, including Tombodu, Foindu and Yardu Sando, where virtually every home in the village was looted and burned;

Bombali District

81. Between about 1 March 1998 and 31 November 1998, AFRC/RUF forces burnt an unknown number of civilian buildings in locations in Bombali District, such as Karina and Mateboi;

Freetown and the Western Area

82. Between 6 January 1999 and 28 February 1999, AFRC/RUF forces engaged in widespread looting and burning throughout Freetown and the Western Area. The majority of houses that were destroyed were in the areas of Kissy, Wellington and Calaba town; other locations included the Fourah Bay, Upgun, State House and Pademba Road areas of the city;

By their acts or omissions in relation to these events, **ISSA HASSAN SESAY, MORRIS KALLON and AUGUSTINE GBAO**, pursuant to Article 6.1. and, or alternatively, Article 6.3. of the Statute, are individually criminally responsible for the crimes alleged below:

Count 14: Pillage, a **VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 3 COMMON TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II**, punishable under Article 3.f. of the Statute.

COUNTS 15 – 18: ATTACKS ON UNAMSIL PERSONNEL

83. Between about 15 April 2000 and about 15 September 2000, AFRC/RUF engaged in widespread attacks against UNAMSIL peacekeepers and humanitarian assistance workers within the Republic of Sierra Leone, including, but not limited to locations within Bombali, Kailahun, Kambia, Port Loko, and Kono Districts. These attacks included unlawful killing of UNAMSIL peacekeepers, and abducting hundreds of peacekeepers and humanitarian assistance workers who were then held hostage.

By their acts or omissions in relation to these events, **ISSA HASSAN SESAY, MORRIS KALLON and AUGUSTINE GBAO**, pursuant to Article 6.1. and, or alternatively, Article 6.3. of the Statute, are individually criminally responsible for the crimes alleged below:

Count 15: Intentionally directing attacks against personnel involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission, an **OTHER SERIOUS VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW**, punishable under Article 4.b. of the Statute;

In addition, or in the alternative:

Count 16: For the unlawful killings, Murder, a **CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY**, punishable under Article 2.a. of the Statute;

In addition, or in the alternative:

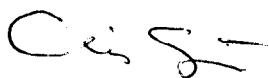
Count 17: Violence to life, health and physical or mental well-being of persons, in particular murder, a **VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 3 COMMON TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II**, punishable under Article 3.a. of the Statute;

In addition, or in the alternative:

Count 18: For the abductions and holding as hostage, taking of hostages, a **VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 3 COMMON TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS AND OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II**, punishable under Article 3.c. of the Statute.

Dated this 2nd day of August 2006

Freetown, Sierra Leone



Christopher Staker

Acting Prosecutor