ANNUAL REPORT 2010
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AI - Amnesty International
APC - All Peoples Congress Party
APPYA - All Political Parties Youth Association
BRIDGE - Building Resources in Democracy, Governance and Elections
CEDAW - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination
DISEC - District Security Committee
DMC - District Monitoring Committee
IFES - International Federation of Electoral Systems
IMC - Independent Media Commission
INEACE - Institute of Electoral Administration and Civic Education
IPAM - Institute for Public Administration and Management
MP - Member of Parliament
NAS - Needs Assessment Survey
NASSIT - National Social Security Insurance Trust
NDA - National Democratic Alliance
NEC - National Electoral Commission
NGO - Non-Governmental Organisation
NRA - National Revenue Authority
PEPU - Protectorate Education Progressive Union
PNP - Peoples National Party
PPLC - Political Parties Liaison Committee
PPRC - Political Parties Registration Commission
PMDC - Peoples Movement for Democratic Change
PROSEC - Provincial Security Committee
SLAJ - Sierra Leone Association of Journalist
SLBA - Sierra Leone Bar Association
SLBC - Sierra Leone Broadcasting Cooperation
SLLC - Sierra Leone Labour Congress
SLPP - Sierra Leone Peoples Party
SWOT - Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TEDEWOSIL - Thorough Empowerment & Development for Women and Girls in Sierra Leone
TRC - Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UN - United Nations
UNIPSIL - United Nations Integrated Peace Support Office in Sierra Leone
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
YMCA - Young Men Christian Association
YWCA - Young Women’s Christian Association
Although I have on a few occasions attempted what I now with hindsight regard as insurmountable challenges in life, yet I somehow did face the altogether biggest and most profound challenges when on 15th December 2005 I took an oath of office as Commissioner of PPRC.

My readers would perhaps be delighted to know that I took over as Acting Chairman in 2008 after the death of the second Chairman Justice S.C.E. Warne who died in active service.

The Year 2010 marked a new beginning in the annals of the PPRC. The Commission benefitted from a restructuring process and the recruitment of its core staff. Immediately after that, the newly appointed staff began work on 1st June, 2010. However, the provision of the required financial support for the work of the Commission will make the staff more effective. We cannot do so much without adequate funding and technical support from the Government of Sierra Leone and our valuable Development Partners. It is my fervent view that funding of programme activities of the PPRC should be substantially undertaken by the Sierra Leone Government and not under the sweet will of our development partners which seem to be the pattern as of now.

In 2010, the Commission was able to publish a number of Press Releases, News Briefs and Public Notices. The Commission made good use of the electronics media in explaining its mandate and activities to the public. These helped in the promotion of multi party democracy in Sierra Leone. The Commission was also able to report on political activities around the country. The year 2010, also saw the Commission taking the lead in the monitoring of By-Election in the Country. This saw the Commission’s engagement with Political Parties and Stakeholders on Non-Violence and Political Tolerance.

In this report, you will note that the Commission has been able to achieve a number of its desired objectives such as; Investigating and Mediating inter and intra Party disputes, observing local and general election, finalising and launching a strategic plan. The Commission in the year under review engaged the UN, UNIPSIL, Irish Aid, the EU, DFID, etc on the possible support of programme activities. The resuscitation of APPYA and, support to women’s wing of Political Parties in the formulation of their gender policies formed part of the Commission’s achievements in 2010.

In lieu of the above, I wish to humbly and honestly reiterate sec 6(2) (6) of the PPRC Act which I so relish. Here I quote one of the core functions of the PPRC Act “To promote political pluralism and the spirit of constitutionalism among political parties” in Sierra Leone.

On behalf of the Commission, I wish to thank the Government of Sierra Leone for its support to the work of the Commission in 2010 and hope that its support will be increased in 2011 and beyond.

Long live the PPRC, long live democracy in Sierra Leone.

Roland Ade Caesar
Acting Chairman PPRC
Registrar’s Annual Review

The publication of the first Annual Report of the PPRC is another moment of history! On the assumption of office in June 2010 after the restructuring of the Commission, my resolve was to make PPRC visible through the publicizing its activities and contribution to multi-party democracy and peace consolidation in Sierra Leone. The motivation of the Commissioners and cooperation of my capable colleagues in achieving these are immeasurable.

We assumed office well determined to make a positive difference but also very mindful of the challenges. Indeed challenges we faced, but however, remained focused and thus came out toughen and determined to deliver on the Commission’s mandate. Some of the challenges we wish to share are as follows:

a. The absence of a substantive Chair of the Commission;
b. Inadequate office accommodation for staff;
c. Inadequate funding from government and development partners;

The above mentioned challenges notwithstanding, the Commission was able to:

a. Finalize and launch its Strategic Plan;
b. Finalize and adopted the Standard Operating Procedures for staff;
c. Undertake a number of public outreach activities on the mandate of PPRC;
d. Observe the conduct of bye-elections by NEC country wide;
e. Engage with international donor partners;
f. Mediate in intra-party disputes

g. Investigate into allegations of politically related violent cases

We are enthused to celebrate our hard work and successes for 2010. In this, we feel indebted to recognize all those who contributed to our success. The first is the Government of Sierra Leone for its commitment to pay salaries and allowances of Commissioners and staff and for minimal operational support. However, we call on the Government to increase its support to the Commission. Investment in a democratic institution like the PPRC will in turn yield democratic dividends that will be to the advantage of country.

The invaluable support received from United Nations Integrated Peace-building Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) in no mean way also contributed to the successes of the PPRC. Special recognition is due to the Executive Representative of the UN Secretary General, Mr. Michael Schulenburg for his proactive stance in fostering political tolerance through inter-party dialogues for Political Parties in Sierra Leone.

The building of strong institutions is predicated on a good human resource base. The recruitment process brought on board qualified colleagues from diverse fields of work including the University, the UN, International and Local NGO’s and from cooperate institutions. The diversity and camaraderie among staff added value to our work. For this, I wish to thank the UNDP for their technical support in recruiting staff of the PPRC. In more specific terms, we wish to recognize the role of the local and international consultants in the restructuring process. These include Professor Clever B. Nyathi, Moses Orogade, Sheila Kambobe and Jill Nicolls. The Commission also recognizes the local consultants in the persons of Alhaji Algassimu Sahid Jarr and Oluwale Pratt for their invaluable contributions.

In line with the Commission’s commitment to public accountability, efforts were made to put together a Management Account (Appendix 1). This is for a full audit exercise at the end of 2011.

We are optimistic that the gains of 2010 will be meaningfully utilized in making the PPRC a stronger institution. My colleagues are encouraged to grab this opportunity and make the best out of it.

Abraham John – (M. Phil., M.A)
Registrar
The State of the Political Situation in Sierra Leone in 2010

The political situation in the country was relatively peaceful. This was evidenced by the enabling space for all political parties to operate freely without any form of censorship from security or state operatives. The Opposition parties had unfettered access to the media and hosted a number of press conferences on issues they considered to be of public and national interests. On the other hand, the government through the Ministry of Information and Communications held weekly press briefings to address critical state issues. All of these were indicative of the positive trajectory in Sierra Leone’s match towards a matured democratic state.

The Sierra Leone Broadcasting Cooperation and other Frequency Modulation (FM) radio stations in the country provided opportunities for political parties to debate issues as a way of shaping public opinion. This was contrary to the print media. Towards the end of 2010, most Newspapers carried publications that had potential to prompt hate and violence within or among the membership and leadership of political parties. In evidence of this, the IMC issued a number of press releases restraining media practitioners from publishing inflammatory stories.

Political intolerance and violence remained a serious concern to the Commission. This was demonstrated during the Local Council bye-elections conducted by NEC in Tongo (Kenema District), Sanda (Bombali District) and in Koidu (Kono District). The Commission noted in particular that violence occurred among the mass supporters of political parties who were either not card carrying members or cannot be easily associated with any political party. There were no sustainable outreach activities by all the political parties to denounce violence.

Elections as part of the democratic process were ably conducted by NEC. Elections conducted were:

a. Village Head elections in Western Area Rural
b. Paramount Chieftaincy Elections in Kissy Teng Chieftdom Kailahun District, Masungbala Chieftdom in the Kambia District and in the Mongo Chieftdom in the Koinadugu District.
c. Parliamentary bye-elections in Bombali and Pujehun Districts
d. Local Council-by elections in Kenema, Bo, Tonkolili, Kambia and Kono Districts.

Although the electoral processes faced minor challenges, it nevertheless contributed to deepening the democratic culture and practice that the contest for elective positions should be done through the ballot box. During the same period, the NEC also formulated and launched its Strategic Plan. This was followed by a number of interactive fora nationwide with key stakeholders including political parties to explain the content of the Plan and its financial outlay for the 2012 elections and beyond. This engendered participation and confidence building in the electoral process.

A number of national democratic institutions experienced institutional challenges. As a result, public outreach activities on civic and democratic education were not felt countrywide. In a related way, inadequate knowledge on human right issues, gender equality and right to political participation contributed to political intolerance, and violence.

The implementation of the Joint Communiqué between the APC and the SLPP did not make much progress in 2010. The Panel submitted its report on the incidents of political violence in March 2009, but a white paper was not released by government.

The inclusion of ex-combatants as body guards to the leaders of political parties was an issue of concern. The names of some of the ex-combatants resonate with atrocities committed in the country’s civil war. This was in complete contrast with the TRC Reports recommendations on ex-combatants and the Joint Communiqué.

Youth vulnerability continues to be a major challenge. They suffer unemployment, poverty, low literacy rate, unskilled, and lack access to social amenities or services. These challenges hinder their effective participation in the democratic dispensation of the country. They are thus easily misled by self-seeking politicians to perpetuate violence against political opponents. The commission observed that youth were involved in political violence and partisan politics.

The Commission noted with appreciation efforts made by the Women of Political Parties to formulate Gender policies. However, there were no concrete steps taken to adopt these policies into the constitutions of Parties including the 30 percent quota for women as recommended by the TRC report.
The Commission noted with concern the lukewarm response of Members of Parliament to their electorates. Pilot Opinion Polls conducted by Conflict Management and Development Associates confirmed that there was break in communication between MPs, Councilors, and their electorates. In strengthening MPs relationships with their people, capacity building programmes were organized on Lobbying, Advocacy, Project Proposal and Resource Mobilization. MPs constitutional roles were conflicted with perceived roles expected from them by their constituents. Most MPs abandoned their constituencies because of perceived roles burden such as school fees, attending funerals, among others.
COMMISSIONERS PROFILE

Acting Chairman – Commissioner Roland Ade Caesar Esq.

Roland Ade Caesar Esq., a Lawyer by Profession is one of the founding Commissioners of the PPRC. He was appointed in 2005 as Commissioner representing the Bar Association of Sierra Leone. On the death of the substantive Chair, Retired Chief Justice Sydney Warne in 2008, he was appointed that same year to serve in the capacity as Acting Chair of PPRC.

He has served in high profile positions in the judiciary as Deputy Master and Registrar and as Master and Registrar of the High Court of Judicature. He has also served as Registrar of the Court of Appeal and Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone. Master Caesar is Justice of the Peace for Sierra Leone, Commissioner for Oaths and Notary Public. He has lectured Professional Practice, Ethics and Advocacy at the Sierra Leone Law School for nineteen years.

Master Caesar serves as the Representative of the Attorney-General on the Pharmacy Board of Sierra Leone and also as Chairman of the Disciplinary Committee of the same Board. He is Chairman of the Examinations Board of Institute of Electoral Administration and Civic Education (INEACE). He is a past Director of the National Revenue Authority (NRA).

Commissioner Dr. Christiana Thorpe

Dr Christiana Thorpe, Chairperson of NEC sits on the Board of the PPRC as required by Section 34 (2) of “The 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone.” She provides the link between the work of PPRC and NEC, hence her depth of knowledge on electoral management issues. She is the first female Chairperson in the history of NEC and Sierra Leone.

Dr. Thorpe is a successful educationist evidenced by her impeccable contribution to education in Sierra Leone as a Teacher, Principal, Minister of Education, Chairperson of INEACE, Board/Court Member, University of Makeni (UNIMAK). Beyond the shores of Sierra Leone, she serves as Board member of the West African Network for Peace (WANEP – Ghana) and also as International Board Member for the Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA).

A sport enthusiast, she is also one of Sierra Leone’s pioneer Gender Activists, an interest she pursues with relish, quietly but vigorously. Her keen interest in promoting girl-child education in Sierra Leone was evidenced in her leading role in forming the Sierra Leone Chapter of Forum for African Women Educationalist (FAWE) as the founder. She has been a recipient of a number of prestigious awards both nationally and internationally.

Commissioner Alhaji Muctarr Babatunde Williams

Commissioner Alhaji Muctarr Babatunde Williams represents the Sierra Leone Labour Congress (SLLC) in the Commission as provided for in Section 34(1) (d) of the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone. He was appointed to the Board of PPRC in 2005. He is a Trade Unionist by Profession and very proactive, a characteristics that is easily noticeable to any one close to him. His diligence and forthright service in the trade Union Movement has earned him the position of Deputy Secretary General of the SLLC. Commissioner Williams enriches the work of PPRC through his wide experience in Administration and on Labour issues.

Commissioner Williams has served on the board of many other institutions. He is the current Chairman, Board of Directors HFC Mortgage and Savings. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the National Social Security and Insurance Trust (NASSIT) since 2004. His love for his Alma Mata, the Methodist Boys High School is second to none! He has demonstrated this by serving as the past President of the alumni Association.
Secretary to the Commission – Haja Mariama Seray Kallay

Haja Mariama Seray Kallay is a trained lawyer by profession, a practice she has total passion for. She is the Secretary to the Commission as provided for in Section 34 (3) of the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone which provides that: the Administrator and Registrar General shall be Secretary to the Commission. Madam Kallay has varied experience having worked as the first female company secretary of the National Insurance Company, current lecturer at the Sierra Leone Law School. She has practiced law for over thirty-three years and is the Administrator and Registrar General for the Republic of Sierra Leone.
CORE STAFF OF PPRC 2010

Abraham John
Registrar

Thomas M. Koroma
Internal Auditor

Zainab U. Kamara
Admin & HR Manager

Moses Senessie
Finance Manager

Robert Paine
Mediation & Prog Manager

Lucien H. Momoh
Outreach Officer

Josephine P.M Lebbie
Youth Affairs Officer

Ibrahim A. Kamara
Youth Affairs Officer

Lucie Vandy-Lamin
Training Officer

Olushogo A. David
Gender Officer

Ibrahim Dumbuya
Finance Officer

Yusif Kamara
IT Officer

Baimba Sesay
Procurement/Logistics Officer
Executive Summary

This Annual Report presents in a chronological order, activities implemented by the PPRC in 2010 aimed at fulfilling its constitutional and statutory mandates as provided for in Sections 34 and 35 of the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone and the Political Parties Act of 2002. In broad terms, the Commission’s mandate is to register and regulate the conduct of political parties. The report therefore presents ways through which the Commission worked in the fulfillment of its mandates. In the course of our work in 2010, a number of lessons learnt and they have become an institutional knowledge asset of the Commission.

The report is divided into five parts:

a. The First part gives a synopsis of the processes that led to the formation of Sierra Leone’s two main political parties: All Peoples Congress Party and the Sierra Leone Peoples party. It is argued that the mobilization of ethnic sentiments in the management of political party affairs in the pre and post independence era has become part of Sierra Leone’s political socialization;

b. The second part is on the history of the PPRC, its mandate, operational independence and powers. It also captures the vision, mission statements and the guiding principles of the Commission;

c. The third part encapsulates key activities presented by the Commission in line with its statutory mandate and how it contributed to multi-party democracy.

d. The fourth part focuses on the extent to which political parties fulfilled their constitutional mandate as enshrined in Section 35 (1) of the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone. Furthermore, the section presents key activities of political parties monitored by the Commission including the level of political tolerance by political parties and their supporters. Although the Commission’s mandate does not cover the media, it closely monitored press or media coverage on the activities of political parties or their operatives in the country. A matrix of some of few headlines considered to be inflammatory was captured. The list of registered but inactive political parties is also presented in a matrix.

e. The final part offers recommendations directed at national and international actors in the country. It calls on stakeholders to take concrete steps towards the implementation of recommendations directed at them. Of importance is a recommendation on government to provide a phased support for the operations of political parties.

The report clearly states challenges faced by the commission during its operations in 2010. These include:

a. Inadequate office accommodation for the headquarters and the regions. The current Headquarter office space is inadequate for Commissioners and staff. This contributes to low staff output;

b. Limited resources at the disposal of the Commission to carry out its statutory mandate and administrative functions. This became much of a concern in a situation where much resources were expended in recruiting professional staff but were not provided with adequate logistical and financial support to deliver on the job;
Synopsis on Political Party formation in Sierra Leone

Events leading to the formation of political parties in Sierra Leone can be traced to 1947. But prior to this, it is well known that the British colonial administration maintained two administrative systems: the Colony and Protectorate. Initially, contact between the colony and protectorate in terms of governance was through the representation of three Paramount Chiefs who sat on the Legislative Council, as required by the 1927 constitution.

By 1947, the Stevenson Constitution was promulgated aimed at preparing the country for independence. Importantly, the Stevenson Constitution made provisions for the amalgamation of the Colony and the Protectorate into a single political entity. The intrigues of the colonial policy of divide and rule succeeded in keeping the Colony and Protectorate people apart.

In the Protectorate, pressure groups like the Protectorate Educational and Progressive Union (PEPU) dominated by Paramount Chiefs and the Sierra Leone Organizational Society, also dominated by the Protectorate elite, were galvanized into action.

The political agenda became a contentious issue between the Colony and Protectorate elite over who should succeed the British colonial administrators. However, a variety of political groups in the protectorate came together in 1951 to form the Sierra Leone People’s Party (SLPP). They included the Protectorate Education Progressive Union (PEPU), the People’s Party (PP) and the Sierra Leone Organizational Society. Few Creole elite became members of the SLPP.

The internal split in the SLPP led to the formation of the People’s National Party (PNP). The breakaway group that formed the PNP included Albert Margai, Siaka Stevens and many others, who it was believed, were marginalized by Sir Milton Margai of the SLPP.

Upon the return of Siaka Stevens from the London talks for independence, he took advantage of the popular disenchantment among the political elite by forming the All People’s Congress (APC) in 1960 which drew its support base from the Western Area and Northern Province. From the 1960 onwards, the fight for political power is based on protracted rivalry between the APC and the SLPP. This pattern of party formation based on ethnic or regional affiliation rather than on party ideology one would argue, has formed part of Sierra Leone’s political culture and socialization. A renowned commentator on the political history of Sierra Leone has argued that politics in the pre and post-independence periods in Sierra Leone were influenced by regional and ethnic sentiments (Cartwright, 1978:32). This has been Sierra Leone’s greatest obstacle to national cohesion and identity.

Fifty years after independence, political parties are faced with a number of challenges. This includes question of the importance of parties to their membership. Generally, there is a seeming lack of trust in political party operatives resulting from their failure to deliver on their promises. This has made the concept of political parties in Sierra Leone an abstract concept.
Part II–History, Mandate and powers of the PPRC

1. History and Mandate of PPRC

The Political Parties Registration Commission (PPRC) is an Electoral Management Body established in accordance with Sections 34 and 35 of the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone and complemented by the Political Parties Act (Act No 3 of 2002). However, the Commission was finally established in 2005. Hitherto, the functions of the Commission were dovetailed into the work of NEC. As part of the arrangements for the institutional restructuring of NEC, the functions of the PPRC were subsequently relinquished. The PPRC was then established to take over its Constitutional and statutory Mandates.

The first Commissioners were:

a. Alhaji Dr. Abdullahi Timbo – Chairman of the Commission (Rtd Chief justice of Sierra Leone)
b. Dr. Christiana Thorpe – Commissioner representing NEC
c. Roland Ade Caesar (Esq.) - Commissioner representing the Sierra Leone Bar Association;
d. Alhaji Mustarr B. Williams – Commissioner Representing the Sierra Leone Labour Congress;

The first Secretary and Registrar of the Commission were George Aiah Konoyeima (Esq.) and Mr. Mohamed Kemoh Mansaray respectively.

In 2006, Alhaji Dr. Abdullahi Timbo resigned and in that interim, Roland Ade Caesar (Esq.) acted as Chair of the Commission. Few months later, the Late Hon. Justice S.C.E Warne (Rtd) Justice of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone was appointed as the substantive Chairperson of the Commission. Sadly though, Justice Warne died in May 2008. Roland Ade Caesar (Esq.) was formally appointed by the Office of the President in 2008 as Acting Chairperson of the Commission.

1.1. Mandate of PPRC

The Political Parties Act No3 of 2002 gives the Commission the mandate to:

a. Register and supervise the conduct of political parties in accordance with the 1991 Constitution and the Political Parties Act of 2002;

b. Monitor the affairs or conduct of political parties to ensure their compliance with the constitution of Sierra Leone, the Political Parties Act and the terms and conditions of their registration;

c. Monitor the accountability of political parties to their membership and to the electorate of Sierra Leone;

d. Promote political pluralism and spirit of constitutionalism among political parties;

e. When approached by persons or parties concerned, to mediate any conflict or disputes between or among the leadership of any political party or between or among political parties;

f. To do all such things as will contribute to the attainment of good conduct of political parties;

1.2. Operational Independence of PPRC

Pursuant to Section 34 (5) of the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone, the Commission shall not be subject to the direction or control of any person or authority except in the circumstance where political parties are aggrieved with a decision of the Commission. In such a case, the party concerned may appeal to the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone and the decision of the Court shall be final.

1.3. Powers of the Commission

1.3.1. Conviction and/or Fine:

Section 10 of the Political Parties Act 2002 provides that any person who willfully obstructs or otherwise interferes with the Commission or its members or officers in the discharge of the functions of the Commission commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Le100,000 or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment;
1.3.2. Refusal to register political parties

Pursuant to subsection (5) of section 35 of the 1991 Constitution, the Commission shall refuse to register as a political party, any association by whatever name called if the Commission is satisfied that the membership or leadership of the party:

a. Is restricted to members of any particular tribal or ethnic group or religious faith;

b. Includes a non-citizen or a person prohibited from membership or leadership of a Political party under the constitution or the Political Parties Act 2002;

c. If the name, symbol, colour or motto of the association has exclusive or particular significance or connotation to members of any particular tribal or ethnic group or religious faith;

d. Is formed for the sole purpose of securing or advancing the interest and welfare of a particular tribal or ethnic group, community, geographical area or religious faith;

e. Does not have a registered office in each of the provincial headquarters – towns and W/Area

f. Has contravened any provision of the Constitution or the Act regarding its formation or application for registration as a political party;

1.3.3. Formulation of Regulations in the discharge of its duties:

The Commission has powers to make such regulations as may be necessary for the discharge of its responsibilities under the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone;

1.4. Vision, mission statement and guiding principles of PPRC

Vision statement: To ensure peaceful and long-term democratic political representation of the people of Sierra Leone through independent registration and balanced monitoring of political parties

Mission statement: The PPRC exists to engender, among political parties in Sierra Leone, a spirit of accountable political pluralism as well as strong democratic principles in the political parties. The PPRC will provide a forum for conflict resolution and thus foster political reconciliation and national cohesion.

1.4.1. Guiding Principles

Key to the success of the Commission is its guiding principles and values which the Commission and its staff will vow and commit to uphold in all its practices and activities.

- Impartiality: The Commission will at all times demonstrate impartiality and objectivity in dealing with various political groups and their supporters.

- Tolerance: The Commission will not only demand tolerance for political pluralism, but it will always practice and tolerate varying opinions from its staff to support a common focus on strategic issues.

- Transparency: The Commission recognizes its purpose as a public entity whose client are the people. Therefore it shall be open to the public in carrying out its activities and programmes and not restrict access to public scrutiny.

- Integrity: The Commission will at all times build trust and ensure that it carries its constitutional mandate with professionalism, dedication and Commitment.

- Efficiency: The Commission shall to the best of its ability discharge and/or respond to all queries and matters brought to its attention.
Part III – Activities accomplished in 2010

1. Restructuring of PPRC

The Government of Sierra Leone in collaboration with the UNDP commenced the restructuring of the PPRC in 2009. Hitherto, the Commission had seconded civil servants and contract staff either temporally recruited by UNDP or by the International Federation of Electoral Systems (IFES). On evaluation, the Commission and its partners concluded that the use of seconded civil servants is unsuitable as it neither caters for professional development of staff, nor does it enhance the Commission’s Constitutional independence. The recruitment of staff for the PPRC was in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 (3) of the Political Parties Act, (2002), which gives the Commission powers to appoint its own staff and determine their terms and conditions of service.

2. Induction and training of recruited staff

2.1. Following a successful recruitment process, the newly appointed staff began work on 1st June, 2010. Formal engagement of staff was preceded by an orientation programme aimed at providing staff with background information on the mandate and policies of the Commission.

2.2. Following an induction programme, a five day training programme on “Public Sector, Strategic and Financial Management” was conducted for all 18 core staff of the Commission in June 2010. The course was facilitated by the Institute of Public Administration and Management (IPAM). The courses details include: Strategic Management, Ethics, Accountability and Professionalism, Monitoring and Evaluation, Public Relation Planning and Management.

2.3. Another training program, Building Resources in Democracy Governance and Elections (BRIDGE) was organized to guide staff on how to manage challenges before, during and after the electoral period. From 25th – 29th June 2010, staffs were taught the dos and don’ts of elections management and electoral system.

3. Plans to establish a resource center

PPRC in collaboration with UNDP and UNIPSIL have put modalities in place to establish a Resource Center mainly for Political Parties. The required furniture and text-books have already been procured. Due to space constraints, the resource center was not operationalized in 2010. The Resource Center when operationalized will be equipped with internet facilities.

4. Relocation of Regional Offices

Before the restructuring of the Commission, Regional Officers used to be housed by the Office of the Provincial Secretaries in Makeni, Bo and Kenema. This was not an ideal situation for the Commission an independent institution. In the second half of 2010, the Commission was able to secure on rent Offices at 37 Lunsar Road in Makeni, 40 Kandeh Street in Kenema and 100B Bo Kenema Highway in Bo.
4.1. Lack of Accommodation at the Head Office in Freetown

Since the recruitment in June 2010, Staff members at the Headquarters in Freetown have been placed in one room which serves as office space. Arrangements by UNDP for the construction of Cogims to house staff members have intermittently started but stop at some point due to logistics and financial constraints.

5. Support to All Political Parties Youth Association (APPYA)

5.1. The Commission in collaboration with UNIPSIL revived the All Political Parties’ Youth Association (APPYA). The APPYA is a loose umbrella organisation of youth from the active political parties. During 2010, the Commission engaged APPYA on activities aimed at promoting peace and tolerance among and between youth of the political parties.

The first National Delegate Convention for APPYA was held in Makeni, in the Northern Region of Sierra Leone from the 2nd - 4th December 2010 with youth representatives from the NDA, SLPP, APC and PMDC.

The convention which was formally opened by H.E Dr. Ernest Bai Koroma brought together a total of one hundred and twenty political party Youth countrywide. One of the high points of the convention was a discussion of APPYA’s draft Strategic Plan, Constitution and the election of its national executive. The elections were conducted by the National Electoral Commission witnessed by PPRC.

5.2. As a way to consolidate peace and promote tolerance, the Commission supported APPYA to undertake social activities such as Football matches, peace carnivals, workshops and peace marches along the main streets in the regional headquarter towns.

5.3. Part of PPRC’s peace initiatives also included a one day sensitization program for the political parties’ youth wing “The Peace Ambassadors” together with the Artist for Peace in all regions of the country. “The Peace Ambassadors”, disseminated peace messages with the aim of creating a peaceful atmosphere. Other issues discussed were good governance, democracy, political tolerance, conflict mediation, gender, and youth in development. Radio discussion programmes focused on the activities of the commission climaxed the ceremony.
6. **Working visits to Political Parties**

The Commission paid working visits to the political parties with the view to appraise themselves with the work and activities of the political parties. The Commission also shared the “Reform of the Legal Framework for Political Parties in Sierra Leone.” The report was on recommendations for reform of the legal framework for political parties, primarily the 1991 Constitution and the 2002 Political Parties Act.

![Visit to APC Secretariat](image1.png)

![Visit to PMDC Secretariat](image2.png)

![Visit to SLPP Secretariat](image3.png)

**Courtesy calls on Partners**

A cross-section of the Commissioners and staff paid courtesy calls on the Irish Aid and the United Nations Development Programme **UNDP** on the 9th and 21st July 2010 respectively. The visits served as a platform to strengthen the relationship between PPRC and its Development Partners.

The Acting Chairman of PPRC Roland Ade Caesar introduced the new staff and solicited financial and technical support for their work.

![Ms. Callan & cross-section of Comm. & staff](image4.png)

![Courtesy call on UNDP Country Director](image5.png)

7. **Outreach activities with political parties.**

7.1. During the period under review, PPRC held monthly community outreach meetings in collaboration with political parties across the country. The occasion provided an opportunity for political parties to update their membership in the respective communities where outreach activities were held. The Commission also had an opportunity to discuss its activities, achievements, and challenges. These engagements contributed to the enjoyment of political tolerance.

7.2. A caucus group of political parties’ women’s wings in the Southern region formed by the Commission continued its monthly meetings. The object of this group is to lobby support for executive positions in their various political parties. The women identified their Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) of becoming key factors in the composition of their party executives.
8. Political Parties Liaison Committee Meetings and DISEC Meetings

The Commission actively participated in the Political Parties Liaison Committee (PPLC) meetings hosted by NEC. These meetings were held with political parties to update each other on their activities. In the regions, the Commission continued its participation in DISEC/PROSEC meetings hosted by the Office of National Security. The meetings create space for District stakeholders including national security apparatus to discuss District and Provincial security issues.

9. Inspection and verification of Political Party Offices

The commission carried out one of its statutory mandate relating to the inspection and verification of all political party offices country-wide. These exercises were carried out with the view to ascertain the visibility and accessibility of party offices and also to determine whether they meet the statutory criteria for existence as a political party.

During the verification exercises in the North Region, the PMDC, APC and SLPP met the benchmarks on availability and functioning of party offices. It was observed that the NDA party office in Makeni was temporarily closed. The Commission was informed that the party had been asked to vacate the premises.

In the Southern region, party offices of the SLPP, PMDC and the APC were fully operational. However, the party office of NDA in Bo was not seen in operation.

In the East, the APC, PMDC and SLPP offices were also operational. The NDA office in Kenema was located but with few staff.

10. Monitoring activities

10.1 Monitoring of Local Council Bye Elections in the Regions

The PPRC in collaboration with UNIPSIL and the APPYA monitored the local council bye elections held in Bo, Pujehun, Sanda and Tongo Field from the 16th -18th April 2010. The process started with political party stakeholders meetings followed by radio discussions on non-violence and political tolerance. Rallies were conducted for the political parties and their supporters on their political rights and the need for peaceful elections. However, the Commission was informed by APPYA that thugs recruited by party operatives were involved in the perpetration of violence. As a result of this, post radio discussion programmes were held to name and shame the APC and the SLPP.

10.2 District Monitoring Committees (DMCs) set up by the Commission to monitor the activities of political parties and identify early warning conflict signals performed well. The DMCs also mediated post election conflicts in Bonthe District and Pujehun District in the Southern Region, Tonko Limba Chiefdom in Kambia, Barina and Kalansaga Chiefdom in Tonkolili, Biriwa Limba, Sanda Tendaren and Bombali Shebora Chiefdom in Bombali, Dembelia,Kasunko,Nieni,Dieng and Wara Wara Yagala Chiefdom in Koinadugu and Marampa, Loko Massama and Maforki Chiefdom in Port Loko District in the Northern Region and Small Bo and Tunkia Gorahun Chiefdom in Kenema in the Eastern region.

11 Press Releases Issued

The Commission issued a number of Press Releases, Public Notices and News Briefs in 2010 on sensitive matters with the view to avert tensions and possible conflict between political parties. Details of the press releases are annexed to this report.

12 Inter-party dialogue meetings

In collaboration with UNIPSIL, the Commission organized a number of inter-party dialogue meetings. This involved the leadership of political parties and women’s wing. The thrust of the dialogue was to examine their parties and do a SWOT analyses, of women’s involvement in politics and further plan a way forward for their parties.
13 Training of party operatives

As a way of ensuring intra-party tolerance, political party leaders/executives were trained in good leadership qualities, good governance and involvement of women. The women's wings of political parties were also trained on the roles of women in politics and good leadership skills.

14 Inter-party dialogue for Women’s Wings of Political Parties

In addressing the needs of women in politics, PPRC in collaboration with UNIPSIL organized an intra-party dialogue for the Women’s Wings of APC, PMDC and SLPP in all the 14 Districts from July-August, 2010. This was aimed at propagating the three Gender Acts and to hold discussions on reasons for their low representation in politics and governance. Other issues discussed included: Women’s Right and Gender Based Violence; Quota system and ways of achieving the 30% TRC recommendation for women;

At the end of the dialogue sessions, some of the following recommendations were made. That:

a. Political Parties make provision for the 30% representation of women in party positions;
b. Women be included in the Selection Committee to influence the “potential candidate’s list”
c. Women be elected/appointed to serve in national executive positions;
d. Women be encouraged to contest in political party strong holds to ensure that they are elected;
e. The Government of Sierra Leone should legislate on reserve seats for women as in the case of Paramount Chiefs

15 Capacity building of political party youth and women’s wings

The PPRC conducted trainings for the women and youth wings of the four active political parties: APC, SLPP, PMDC and NDA in Freetown and Makeni respectively.

Topics facilitated were:

a. Mandate and functions of PPRC;
b. Introduction of Election Management Bodies;
c. Standards and principles of elections;
d. The role of youth in conflict resolution;
e. The Electoral and political cycle;
f. The role of political parties in a democracy;
g. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission recommendation on women and youth;
h. Political Finance
i. Electoral conflict and violence.

The aim of the training was to support participants to understand issues around electoral cycle and role of their parties in the democratic dispensation and to share knowledge acquired with their party members.
A number of issues emerged during the training sessions. These included electoral security and the need for a peace and tranquil atmosphere for electoral exercises; impartiality of the Sierra Leone Police; independent monitoring of the electoral processes by PPRC.

16 Violence incidence in Kono

On the 13th of November 2010 the PPRC set out to monitor the simmering political tension in Koidu City, Kono District in which it was alleged that the SLPP offices situated on Kainkordu Road was splashed with human excreta by unknown persons. It was confirmed that this incident occurred on the eve when the SLPP leadership and party supporters were all set to present their flag bearers to its members in that District. Below are detailed findings:

a. The SLPP party office situated on Kainkordu Road, Koidu City was splashed with human excrement on the morning of 13th November, 2010 before the arrival of the SLPP Delegates. The SLPP Young Generation Leader in Kono District was also a victim of this uncivil act as his residence was also splashed with human faeces. These allegations were confirmed by the Chairpersons of the APC and PMDC in Kono. Unfortunately, the PPRC staff could not obtain any clue or information on the perpetrators of this uncivil act;

b. That while the SLPP meeting was in progress at the Fachima Hall in Koidu City, the PPRC saw a Jeep with registration number ACF 620 allegedly belonging to one Adamu Eze, widely believed to be a supporter of the APC Party entered the precincts of the Fachima Hall in Koidu City. The back wind screen of the Jeep was largely covered with red clothe. This was in the full view of the public and the Sierra Leone Police. The vehicle was seen full of youth chanting provocative slogans. However, they were ordered by the Police to vacate the precincts of Fachima, but no arrests were made at that time;

c. The Chairpersons of APC and PMDC in Kono District as well as the Young Generation Leader of SLPP interviewed confirmed that the SLPP meeting held in Fachima Hall was largely peaceful. The PMDC Chairman further confirmed that the meeting ended peacefully and after which participants and observers retired to their various destinations;

d. It was witnessed by PPRC when the SLPP delegation in Kono was pelted with stones by irate and unidentified youth damaging vehicle wind screens and injuring some members of the SLPP delegation as well as passers-by. The PMDC and APC Party District Chairmen interviewed could also not say those responsible for the attack on the SLPP delegates;

The PPRC saw unidentified youth on the rampage setting up road blocks at strategic road intercessions and the Koidu City Centre. Youth were evidently seen molesting individuals they perceived to be supporters of the SLPP. In the process, two cars belonging to SLPP members – Alpha Timbo Esq. and Dr. Kaddi Sesay were damaged during which Hon. Emmanuel Tommy sustained injuries;

e. On the night of Saturday 13th November 2010, Boie Enterprise belonging to the brother of one of the aspirants for SLPP flag bearer ship, Mr. Usman Boie Kamara, at the Opera Complex was attacked and some of the furniture vandalised.

f. A Blue 4 Runner Jeep with registration number AAF 388 belonging to a local businessman was vandalized along Kainkordu Road. The driver was seriously beaten and stabbed in the head by youth because he was perceived to be a supporter of the SLPP;

g. On the 15th November 2010, the houses of the APC District Secretary-General, an APC Councillor, Mr. Sondifu and the Beth Konold Pre & Primary school, Kono were splashed with human faeces. It was learnt that the school is headed by the elder brother of Councillor Sondifu of APC;

h. The Sierra Leone Police provided security to the SLPP delegates during their stay in Koidu City. However, it was observed that the police were outnumbered by the irate youths. In the circumstance, it was observed that the Police had to seek reinforcement from the Motema Police Division to help quell the situation. In the process, the Police arrested two youth for their alleged involvement in riotous behaviour.
Conclusion

The Commission having examined the entire situation in Kono based on eye witness accounts and interviews made the following conclusion:

a. That the uninvited entry of Adamu Eze widely believed to be a supporter of the APC into the precincts of the Fachima Hall with Youth where the SLPP was having their meeting was in the least an act of provocation and a show of political intolerance;

b. It has been confirmed that the SLPP delegates were attacked and pelted with stones through no fault of theirs. Furthermore, the Commission concludes that there is no logic in the argument that SLPP supporters had attacked themselves in Kono. The APC and PMDC representatives invited in the meeting confirmed that the meeting in Fachima Hall went on peacefully;

c. The PPRC could not get any prima facie evidence as to whether the violent attack on their delegates was prompted or motivated by the leadership or supporters of any party or movement. However, the Commission urged the Police to investigate;

d. The number of Police personnel responding to the attack against delegates of the SLPP and other citizens was not commensurate. This was evidenced by the fact that police reinforcement had to be brought in from the Motema Police Division.

17. PPRC host Diplomatic Corp in Kono

On 6th December, 2010 the PPRC in collaboration with UNIPSIL hosted the Diplomatic Corp in the Kono District. The aim of the visit was for the Diplomatic Corp to have firsthand information on the political situation in the District following the simmering political tension between the APC and SLPP for the District Council bye-election. The opportunity was used to meet with the four candidates contesting the election, civil society groups, the security sector and Paramount Chiefs. At the end of the interaction, there was a firm conviction among all that the election would be held in a peaceful atmosphere.

18. Monitoring the Kono District Council bye-elections

The Commission deployed a total of 8 staff for a period of 18 days effective 24th November 2010 in the Kono District Council Area to monitor the electoral process for the election of the Chairperson of the Kono District Council slated for 11th December, 2010.

The monitoring covered six constituencies (22; 23; 24; 25; 26; 27), 24 wards and 282 Polling stations. The voter population for the Kono District Council Area according to National Electoral Commission (NEC) was 131,161.

The broad goal of the monitoring exercise was to ensure that political parties conduct their affairs within the bounds of the 1991 constitution of Sierra Leone and The Political Parties Act of 2002. The electoral process was evaluated by PPRC to be free, fair, transparent and well managed. There were no major incidents that undermine the credibility of the bye-election in Kono District.
19. Submission of the Legal reform framework document to President
The Political Parties Registration Commission PPRC in collaboration with NEC participated in a legal reform workshop to initiate and discuss reform of the legal framework for political parties and elections.

The workshop served as an open forum for stakeholders to provide their views and opinions on shortcomings in the existing legal frameworks for political parties and elections, and to specifically consider and discuss the recommendations made. The report provides commentary and a comprehensive set of recommendations for reform of the legal framework with the aim to bring the Political Parties Act and related Constitutional provisions, in line with international standards and best practice, and to address any gaps or ambiguities. The report was presented to H.E. President Dr. Ernest Bai Koroma.

20. Visit to political parties in Makeni
The Registrar and management visited the offices of the APC, PMDC and SLPP to acquaint themselves with the activities of the parties. The Party members discussed challenges faced in the District ranging from political intolerance and the need for peace for democracy to survive. The Registrar briefed party members about plans underway to launch the Commission’s Strategic Plan. All party members were delighted at the visit.
21. Launch of PPRC Strategic Plan

Vice President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, Alhaji Sahr Samuel Sam-Sumana, launched the PPRC Strategic Plan on the 2nd November, 2010. The Plan was subsequently launched in Makeni, Bo and Kenema. The PPRC in collaboration with its international partners including UNDP supported the formulation of a strategic plan as part of the institutional restructuring and strengthening process. This was followed by launchings in Makeni, Bo and Kenema on the 3rd, 4th and 5th respectively.

22. Presentation of PPRC strategic Plan to Parliament

Abraham John, Registrar of PPRC presented the Commission’s strategic Plan to the Finance Committee and the oversight Committee on Presidential and Political Affairs on 17th November, 2010. The Honorable Members of both Committees lauded the Strategic Plan and endorsed its activities.
23. Monitoring of State Opening of Parliament

The Commission on 8th of October 2010 monitored the Official State Opening of Parliament in Freetown by H.E The President. The PPRC was informed that all political parties had planned to rally on that day. In this vein, Staff were deployed in strategic locations to monitor the conduct of political operatives and their supporters during the process. At the end of the day long activity, the Commission issued a Press Release noting with satisfaction, the conduct of all Political Party leaders and their supporters. The Commission encouraged all Party leaders to continue to demonstrate maturity and political tolerance in their daily activities. The Commission also commended the Sierra Leone Police for a professional crowd control which contributed to a violent free event. The Police was also encouraged to continue to demonstrate professionalism and impartiality in the discharge of their duties at all times.
3.1. Fulfillment of the constitutional provisions by political parties

The roles of political parties are clearly stated in Section 35 (1) of “The 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone.” It states that political parties may be established to shape the political will of their membership and the electorate at large. The Constitution further provides that Political Parties disseminate information on political ideas and on social and economic programmes of a national character.

In 2010, the Commission observed that the Political Parties did not fulfill all the Constitutional mandates as enshrined in Section 35 (1) of the 1991 Constitution. However, the APC, NDA PMDC and the SLPP filed candidates for bye-elections in constituencies, wards and in District Councils bye-elections conducted by NEC. It was observed by the Commission that there were no clear-cut national programmes organized by political parties in shaping the political will of the electorate or their membership.

In line with the above, it was observed that to a large extent, there was a disconnect between Political Parties through Members of Parliament, Councilors of Local Councils on one hand and the electorate on the other. The gap observed in the democratic engagement in 2010 contributed to increased political party apathy in the country. This was further reflected in the voter turnout in bye-elections conducted by NEC countrywide.

The Commission wishes to remind all Political Parties that in a representative democracy, strong political parties are required for an effective and meaningful democracy. Therefore, the Commission calls on all political parties to adhere to the mandate as enunciated in the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone.

3.2. Intra-party dynamics

The Commission noted a number of resignations and cross-carpeting of members from one party to the other. The Commission also noted that the PMDC expelled one of its members from the party. It was also observed that the main Opposition SLPP suspended one of its members for accepting a ministerial appointment without the expressed consent of the Party. The party member later resigned from the SLPP. Although every Sierra Leoneans are guaranteed the right of association, it is hoped that such moves will not undermine political party democracy in the Country.

3.3. Enabling environment for the operation of political parties

In 2010 in general, there was the enabling environment for the operations of political parties in the country. The Commission observed that opposition parties held a number of activities countrywide without undue political interference. The Commission specifically notes the number of press conferences held by the SLPP and the wide media coverage it had.

The PMDC also held meetings and press conferences without any political interference.

In summary, democratic space was provided for the operation of political parties. Although there were reported incidences of political related violence, it did not in any way undermine peace and security and ultimately, the operations of political parties.

3.4. Inter-party Violence

The Commission recorded a number of election related violent incidents between the APC and the SLPP in Tongo, Pujehun and Kono. Reports of investigation into the violence incidents by the Sierra Leone Police was either not completed or made available to the public. The lack of response from the police would contribute to the culture of impunity among the mass supporters of political parties.
The Commission wishes to draw the attention of the Sierra Leone Police Force to the General Criminal Code and Duties of Law Enforcement Officials and therefore call on them to conclude their investigations and bring the culprits to book.

3.5. Voter apathy/relevance of Political Parties

Between 20th March and 8th May 2010, the NEC conducted Parliamentary bye-elections in the Bombali and Pujehun Districts respectively. According to statistics obtained from NEC, the total number of registered voters in Constituency 33 in the Bombali District was recorded at 25,981. Of this figure, only 7,558 voters turned out representing 29.1 percent of voters in that constituency. In constituency 91 in Pujehun District the total registered voters were recorded at 28,192. On 7,759 actually represented 27.5 percent voter turnout. The lack of sustained engagement between political parties and their electorate is a contributory factor to the low voter turnout.

3.6. Status of implementation of the joint communiqué

Following the violent incidents between the supporters of the Sierra Leone People’s Party and the All People’s Congress in 2009, in Gendema in Pujehun District and in Tongo in Kenema District. In the same year, both Parties engaged in violent activities at the SLPP Headquarters in Freetown.

In lieu of the above, the Commission in collaboration with UNIPSIL pioneered the signing of a Joint Communiqué geared towards peace consolidation and enhancing Political Tolerance between the APC and the SLPP.

It required the collaboration of the Opposition Party as well as the cooperation of the Ruling Party, backed by other state actors to actively work in the drive towards the maintenance of peace and the sustenance of democracy in Sierra Leone.

By the end of 2010, the Commission observed that there are still pending or outstanding obligations to be honored by the government and the SLPP. The Commission, therefore, calls on the government to expedite the implementation of the document.

3.7. Operation of Political Parties’ Newspapers

It is encouraging to note that in 2010 the three main political parties: APC, PMDC and SLPP operated Newspapers without censorship. The SLPP operated Unity Now: APC We Yone and the PMDC Positive Change.

3.8. Political parties and media coverage

The Commission noted with concern that towards the end of 2010, there were a number of inflammatory stories that had the potential to undermine inter-party unity. Some of the banner headlines captured from Newspapers are presented in the matrix below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Newspaper</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Headlines/Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Torchlight</td>
<td>Mon. 30th August, 2010</td>
<td>SLPP ‘Broke’ Broken, Wicked party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Unity</td>
<td>Wed. 23rd August, 2010</td>
<td>Koroma Creates Northern Security Caucus?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Unity</td>
<td>Fri. 30th August, 2010</td>
<td>Hopeless and Rotten APC Govt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Unity</td>
<td>Mon. 16th August, 2010</td>
<td>Kailahun says APC is Useless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>African Champion</td>
<td>18th August, 2010</td>
<td>SLPP is a camp of Hate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Unity</td>
<td>Wed. 25th August, 2010</td>
<td>APC’s stinking corruption worries Britain</td>
</tr>
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<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Awareness Times</td>
<td>Mon. 2nd August, 2010</td>
<td>SLPP sold to APC for Coco Ebbeh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>African Champion</td>
<td>Tues. 3rd August, 2010</td>
<td>SLPP’ cheap’ propaganda exposed again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>We Yone</td>
<td>Mon. 19th July, 2010</td>
<td>SLPP Masterminded the sale of Sierra Leone Passports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Awareness Times</td>
<td>Mon. 19th July, 2010</td>
<td>APC killed Bash Taqi,Sorie Forna etc 35 years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Independent Observer</td>
<td>19th August, 2010</td>
<td>“Don’t standby watch APC destroys Democracy”</td>
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## Banner Headlines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Newspaper</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Headline</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Unity</td>
<td>Wed. June 23rd, 2010</td>
<td>APC shames Salone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Torchlight</td>
<td>Wed 22nd Sept 2010</td>
<td>“SLPP Half-truths must stop”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Never again Sierra Leone play cook party...”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Private Eye</td>
<td>Fri 24th Sept 2010</td>
<td>“Charles Margai and Mohamed Bangura: jokers or opportunists?”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Awareness Times</td>
<td>Mon 27th Sept 2010</td>
<td>“PMDC Party ‘Don Scatta’ .. Charles Margai is ‘greedy and selfish’ Mohamed Bangura &quot; 2012 Elections declared a critical test for Salone”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>African Champion</td>
<td>14th September 2010</td>
<td>“Is John Ben blind to APC work”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>New Vision</td>
<td>25th October 2010</td>
<td>“APC will not hold fair elections”</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Torchlight</td>
<td>5th November 2010</td>
<td>“Blood for blood, Fire for fire, SLPP 2012 Plan unfold”</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Torchlight</td>
<td>23rd November 2010</td>
<td>“Is Momodu Koroma his father’s son?”</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>For di people</td>
<td>23rd November 2010</td>
<td>“SLPP insults Government”</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>New Vision</td>
<td>23rd November 2010</td>
<td>“Victor Foh blasts SLPP”</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Awoko</td>
<td>27th September 2010</td>
<td>“APC is ungrateful to PMDC”</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Salone Times</td>
<td>15th December 2010</td>
<td>“Like APC thugs, like hip hop thugs”</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>African Champion</td>
<td>13th December 2010</td>
<td>“John Benjamin is the biggest liar in Salone”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>New Vision</td>
<td>14th December 2010</td>
<td>“APC plots SLPP downfall”</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Global Times</td>
<td>2nd December 2010</td>
<td>“Alpha Kanu is a liar”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Awareness Times</td>
<td>23rd November 2010</td>
<td>“Lord-A-Mercy’ more liars from our Presidency”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>We Yone</td>
<td>1st December 2010</td>
<td>“A panicking and jittery SLPP: using violence as a political alternative”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Unity</td>
<td>1st December 2010</td>
<td>“APC grooms Adamu to replace Highway”</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Alpha Khan makes another nuisance of himself”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Awareness Times</td>
<td>1st December 2010</td>
<td>“APC threatens violence in Tonko Limba”</td>
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<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Atomic</td>
<td>23rd November 2010</td>
<td>“As SLPP spits fire, will they accept 2012 outcome”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Awareness Times</td>
<td>26th August 2010</td>
<td>“APC has let women down”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sierra Express</td>
<td>30th September 2010</td>
<td>“UNIPSIL blasts APC”</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Media</td>
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<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Torchlight</td>
<td>30th September 2010</td>
<td>“God has deserted Charles Margai”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Torchlight</td>
<td>4th August 2010</td>
<td>“They are all Mendes”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Unity News</td>
<td>6th August 2010</td>
<td>“Lima/Loko Gov’t Eliminates Temnes”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above banner headlines is a clear evidence that more needs to be done to ensure objectivity and good judgment in covering political issues by media practitioners. The Commission views such headlines as inciting and can provoke hate which may lead to intra or inter-political violence. The Commission recalls that negative journalism prompted despicable genocide in Rwanda. In much the same vein, the post-election violence in Kenya was partly induced by negative use of the media.

The Commission calls on Parliament to give powers to the Independent Media Commission (IMC) so that punitive measures can be taken against defaulters of the laws guiding the media.

Meanwhile, the Commission urges the IMC, to be more robust in regulating the affairs of media practitioners in Sierra Leone.

In conclusion, the Commission calls on all Journalists to be mindful of the tenets of Political journalism which emphasizes comprehensive, fair, impartial and objective gathering and presentation of information. Therefore, Journalist must seek to provide the public with information that would enable the electorate to make intelligent choices and not information based on sensation.
3.9. Active Registered Political Parties in 2010

In 2010, only three Political Parties: APC, PMDC and SLPP met the criteria required by law to operate political parties. Although the NDA did not meet the set legal criteria, it demonstrated a lot of enthusiasm through their active participation in Bye-Elections, APPYA activities and meetings hosted by PPRC and NEC.

3.10. Inactive Political Parties

In 2010, the Commission had on its register, political parties that do not fulfill the criteria to continue existing as required by law. The Commission will put modalities in place in 2011 to start the process of deregistration of all defaulting political parties.

Table 2: Dorman registered political parties in 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Registered Political Party</th>
<th>Address on Record</th>
<th>Leader/Chair Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>CPP</td>
<td>Coalition for Progress Party</td>
<td>10 Richard Street</td>
<td>Jeredine William Sarho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CUPP</td>
<td>Citizens United for Peace &amp; Progress</td>
<td>23 Newcastle Street</td>
<td>Raymond Bamidele Thompson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>CPP</td>
<td>Convention People’s Party</td>
<td>129 Pademba Road</td>
<td>Andrew Turay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DCP</td>
<td>Democratic Centre Party</td>
<td>173B Fourah Bay Road</td>
<td>Abu Aiah Koroma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>DLP</td>
<td>Democratic Labour Party</td>
<td>16 Goderich Road, Lumley</td>
<td>George E.E. Palmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>DP</td>
<td>Democratic Party</td>
<td>14 Congo Town Road</td>
<td>Mohamed Munu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>DPP</td>
<td>Democratic People’s Party</td>
<td>1 Short Street</td>
<td>Gibril Alhaji Kamara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>GAP</td>
<td>Grand Alliance Party</td>
<td>1 Short Street</td>
<td>Dr. Idriss M. Fofanah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>LP</td>
<td>Labour Party</td>
<td>14 Congo Town Road</td>
<td>Mohamed Munu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>MOP</td>
<td>Movement for Progress Party</td>
<td>12 Prince Street</td>
<td>Zainab Hawah Bangura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>NADP</td>
<td>National Alliance Democratic Party</td>
<td>10 Richard Street</td>
<td>Mohamed Yillah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>NDP</td>
<td>National Democratic Party</td>
<td>18 Bathurst Street</td>
<td>Ahmed M. Banya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>NPC</td>
<td>National Patriotic Council</td>
<td>13 Regent Road</td>
<td>Rtd. Major Sahr Mambu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>NPP</td>
<td>National People’s Party</td>
<td>11 Regent Road</td>
<td>Alimamy Yamba Kormeh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>NRP</td>
<td>National Republic Party</td>
<td>17 Regent Road</td>
<td>Stephen Sahr Mambu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>NUM</td>
<td>National Unity Movement</td>
<td>10 Lamina Sankoh Street</td>
<td>Desmond Luke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>NUP</td>
<td>National Unity Party</td>
<td>12 Newcastle Street</td>
<td>Dr. John Arouna Karimu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>PDA</td>
<td>People’s Democratic Alliance</td>
<td>15 Lumley Street</td>
<td>Abdul Rahman Kamara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>PDP</td>
<td>People’s Democratic Party</td>
<td>Bathurst Street</td>
<td>Haiku Bangura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>PLP</td>
<td>People’s Liberation Party</td>
<td>2 Alusine Street-Kissy</td>
<td>Dr. Barba Kande</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>PPP</td>
<td>People’s Progressive Party</td>
<td>3 Bai Bureh Road</td>
<td>Dr. Abass Bundu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>PNC</td>
<td>People’s National Convention</td>
<td>7 Wellington Street</td>
<td>Edward John Kargbo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>RUFP</td>
<td>Revolutionary United Front Party</td>
<td>15 Lightfoot Boston Street</td>
<td>Eldred Collins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>SDP</td>
<td>Social Democratic Party</td>
<td>25 Pademba Road</td>
<td>Ken Akinsola Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Unity Party</td>
<td>UP</td>
<td>59 Adelaide Street</td>
<td>Mohamed Amadu Deen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>UNPP</td>
<td>United National People’s Party</td>
<td>12 Prince Street</td>
<td>Dr. John Karefa Smart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>YPP</td>
<td>Young People’s Party</td>
<td>20 Ball Street</td>
<td>Abdul R. Yillah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section 27 (1) of the Political Parties Act states that PPRC can cancel the registration of any political party through the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone if they:

a. Contravene any provision of the Sierra Leone Constitution or the Political Parties Act;
b. Submit statements to the Commission [PPRC], including any declaration proved to be false in any material in particular.

Also, Section 25 (1) of the Political Parties Act provides indicators against which the existence and operations of parties can be verified. They include:

a. A list of its membership including founding and executive members;

b. Information on contribution received whether in cash or kind;

c. Statement of its accounts showing the sources of its funds and the name of any person who has contributed to the funds, membership dues paid, donations in cash or in kind and all the financial transactions of the political party which are conducted through, by or with the head or national office of the party.

d. Any property that belongs to the political party and the time and mode of acquisition of the property;

3.11. Observation of Political intolerance

Political tolerance is a pre-requisite for an effective multi-party democracy. In 2010, it was observed that there were high levels of political intolerance within and among membership of the two main political parties: APC and SLPP. It was noted that most often than not, boundary, family and chieftaincy disputes for instance were done under the veneer of party issues. In essence, political parties were used as a medium to settle personal vendetta.

Northern Region
3.11.1. Koinadugu District

According to reports monitored by PPRC Staff, on the 22nd April 2010 youth belonging to the Koranko and the Limba Ethnic Groups clashed in Kabala. This according to reports was as a result of inciting statements allegedly uttered by the Chairman of the Koinadugu District Council (who is believed to be a member/supporter of the APC) on a local radio station, FM 92.4. It was alleged that he accused the Paramount Chief of organizing secret meetings in the interest of the SLPP. Further, it was alleged that, he uttered statements that the incumbent Chief would be replaced by a Limba chief after his death.

These statements provoked ethnic tension between the Koranko and the Limba ethnic groups in the community. It was confirmed that calm was restored after the intervention of the Office of National Security and the Sierra Leone Police Force.

3.11.2. Tonkolili District
Kunika Barina Chiefdom

On the 10th May, 2010, it was reliably reported that Students of a local secondary school orchestrated a strike action against the Paramount Chief for his alleged mediation in a case involving sexual abuse between a student and one teacher. It was alleged that the Chief’s interest to protect the teacher was due to the fact that he was one of his strong supporters during the chieftaincy elections. But beneath all of these were allegations that the Paramount Chief had a lining with the opposition SLPP.

Yoni Chiefdom – Mile 91

The PPRC received formal complaints from the SLPP National Secretariat alleging that the District Council Chairman of Tonkolili District said that the APC will uproot all supporters of SLPP in the Yoni Chiefdom before the 2012 Presidential and Parliamentary elections. The PPRC, through its regional officer contacted the Chairman who denied the allegations. The PPRC initiated an investigation into the matter.

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1 PPRC Act 2002
3.11.3. Bombali District
Sella Limba Chiefdom – Kamakwie

In April, 2010, representatives from the four ruling houses in the Sella Limba Chiefdom, Bombali District, protested against the Paramount Chief and refused to pay their local taxes. According to reports monitored by PPRC, it was alleged that during the 2007 Presidential campaigns, the Paramount Chief did not allow the APC Presidential campaign team to campaign in the Sella Limba Chiefdom a claimed stronghold of the SLPP. With the change of political power from SLPP to APC in 2007, the Limba Ethnic Group resident in the Chiefdom saw this as an opportunity to revenge and make life uneasy for the Paramount Chief and the SLPP supporters.

Southern Region
Malen Chiefdom – Pujehun District

It was reported that there was a long standing land/boundary disputes among several land holding families but with political undertones. This gravitated into party politics disputes between a PMDC Member of Parliament and the Member of Parliament representing Paramount Chiefs in Pujehun District. It was alleged that a scuffle ensued between the PMDC MP and the Chief representing Paramount Chiefs. This resulted to a serious tension in the Pujehun District.

Sorogbema Chiefdom

The PPRC on 8th May 2010 received reports from credible sources that the presence of Hon. Alpha Kanu ignited tension in Zimmi Town. It was reported that Hon. Alpha Kanu was in the company of 17 youth led by one Santos Bangura alleged to be thugs from Freetown in a Toyota Pickup Van with registration number AEM 546 driven by one Abu Sesay. It was confirmed that angry youth of the SLPP on spotting Alpha Kanu and his entourage, attempted to attack them. However, the situation was brought under control with the intervention of UNIPSIL field staff Gibril Turay, LUC Gbonnoh, LUC Amadu Kai Kai, SLPP and PMDC supporters.

Badjia Chiefdom

The Commission was informed about a conflict among members of one ruling family over the initiation of an SLPP National Executive member. It was alleged that the initiation occurred without the consent of the Paramount Chief who was believed to be an associate of the PMDC. The matter is still with the Provincial Security Committee PROSEC as the parties concerned are yet to be brought together. The Commission continues to monitor the situation.
Revival of PPRC/CSO Forum

The Commission considers the work of the CSOs to be invaluable to their work. To this end, the Commission revived its periodic interactive forum in 2010. One key strategic focus of the PPRC/CSO forum was on political flash points in the country and devised mechanisms to support youth to engage political leaders on issue based politics rather than on primordial allegiance. The Forum comprises Elections Watch, Council of Churches, Sierra Leone Association of Journalist, Green Scenery, YMCA, YWCA, Amnesty International and TEDEWOSIL.

Public education

Part V – Recommendations

The recommendations contained in this section of the report are directed at institutions that can positively contribute to multi-party democracy in Sierra Leone. It is expected that these institutions would take concrete steps to implement their recommendations. The status of the implementation of the recommendations will be monitored and reported in the 2011 Annual report of the PPRC.

5.1. Government of Sierra Leone

5.1.1. Support to the PPRC

a. The PPRC, a democratic institution is the first of its kind in West Africa. Its survival and efficacy to the democratic process in Sierra Leone depends on the meaningful financial support from the Government of Sierra Leone. Any meaningful investment in PPRC will yield dividends in the form of investor confidence, increased donor support and will be viewed as government’s commitment to democracy. The Commission therefore calls on the Government of Sierra Leone to increase its financial allocation to the PPRC in 2011 and beyond.

b. The current Headquarter Office space is grossly inadequate. A greater proportion of core staff recruited in 2010 did not have convenient space to do their work. The entire office building is quite small and not reflective of the enormous and important work of the Commission. The Commission therefore calls on the Government of Sierra Leone to provide adequate office accommodation to the PPRC to enhance its work.

5.1.2. Reform of legal framework for PPRC.

In August 2010, the Commission submitted to the President a comprehensive set of recommendations for reform of the Legal Framework. This report aims at bringing the Political Parties Act and related Constitutional provisions in line with International Standards and best practice.

The PPRC calls on the Government of Sierra Leone to expedite the review of existing Legal Frameworks for Political Parties particularly the Political Parties Act of 2002.

5.1.3. Support to Political Parties

Political Parties are the epicenter for sustainable democracy. Weak party systems undermine good governance and democratic norms. The Commission therefore calls on government to consider phasing support to active political parties in the country through the PPRC. The first phase of the support should focus on the institutional capacity building of Political Parties. A Needs Assessment Survey conducted on Political Parties revealed the capacity building needs in areas such as:

- Leadership skills;
- Public speaking and interview techniques;
- Organizational Development and Management;
- Conflict Resolution;
- Political Finance
- Financial Management

The second phase of the government support should focus on financial support to political parties. The institutional foundation would have been laid so that funding granted to parties would be well managed and accounted for.

5.1.4. Implementation of the Joint Communiqué

The Joint Communiqué signed between the APC and the SLPP is an important tool for peace consolidation in Sierra Leone. The Commission, therefore, calls on the government to expedite the implementation of the document without further delay.
5.2. Political Parties

5.2.1. 30% representation of women in party positions

The internal organisation of political parties should be consistent with democratic practices. If gender issues form the nucleus of a democratic system, it stands to reason that women should be given equal opportunities in a democratic system. In a similar vein, political Party leaders/operatives are here reminded to note that:

a. Women have suffered structural inequalities in all spheres of social, political and economic life through discriminatory laws, customs, traditions and practices.

b. During the ten year conflict in Sierra Leone, Women became particular targets of violence: They suffered abduction, dehumanized and their vulnerabilities exploited.

c. The Maputo Declaration of African Caribbean and Pacific Heads of State and Governments of 2004 recognized that the empowerment of women is crucial to the development of societies. The Heads of States pledged to ensure that legal and institutional structures provide adequate guarantees to protect political, economic and social status of women;

d. Sierra Leone is a signatory to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). By this action, the state has to ensure elimination of all forms of discrimination against women by persons, organizations or enterprises. Furthermore, the government is to incorporate the principle of equality of men and women in their legal system, abolish all discriminatory laws and prohibit discrimination against women;

In light of the above, the Commission calls on all political parties to:

a. Political Parties to include the 30% Quota for women in their party Constitution to ensure that the quota system is implemented;

b. Include women in party Selection Committees to influence the “potential candidate’s list”

c. Take affirmative action to elect/appoint women to serve in national executive positions;

d. Encourage women to contest in Political Party strong holds to ensure that they are elected;

5.2.2. 10% Representation of Youth in Party Positions

The top decision making structures of political parties are expected to be in consonance with best democratic practices. Youth play critical roles to the political and democratic dispensation of a nation. They are either encouraged to promote strong political and democratic norms and values, or misled, or become frustrated with current situations to perpetuate violence. Political Party operatives are hereby reminded to note that:

a. The TRC Report recommended 10% youth inclusion in all important political party decision making, so as to be seen as partners in development, and take responsibility for their action.

b. Sierra Leone is a signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human Right (UDHR) in 1948. This document makes provision for youth empowerment, so as to refrain youth from committing human right violations, as they are seen to be easily misled.

c. During the ten year conflict in Sierra Leone, youth became the pioneers to inflict terror on vulnerable groups, where exploitation and dehumanized acts became the order of the day.

In the light of the above, the Commission calls on all political parties to:

a. Make provisions for 10 percent representation of youth in party positions;

b. Include youth in Party Selection Committees to influence the “potential candidates’ list”.

2 TRC Report
3 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against (CEDAW) adopted in 1979
c. Encourage youth to contest in political party strong holds to ensure that they are elected;
d. Take affirmative action to elect or appoint youth to serve in National Executive Positions

5.2.3. Support to the Sierra Leone Police

The SLP is crucial in the management of elections and elections security in a democracy. Therefore, the Commission reminds the Government of Sierra Leone to provide adequate technical and financial support to the SLP and other Security apparatus.

5.3. UNIPSL and UNDP

a. The Commission acknowledges the important role of the International Community in peace consolidation and democratic growth in Sierra Leone. However, these efforts can only be sustained if democratic institutions such as the PPRC are supported. The Commission will prefer UNIPSIL and UNDP to channel resources in a manner that would make the Commission more viable and relevant.

b. The Police is pivotal in determining the credibility of election outcomes. Therefore, the Commission calls on the international community particularly UNIPSIL and UNDP to provide technical support to the SLP on elections management.

5.4. The security sector

The security sector is relevant in providing electoral security and contributes to the credibility of election outcome. In this regard the Commission calls on the National Security apparatus to at all times maintain its neutrality.
**APPENDICES**

Appendix 1: PPRC Financial Statement for 2010

### POLITICAL PARTIES REGISTRATION COMMISSION

#### INCOME STATEMENT

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Le</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>1,449,820,820.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expenditure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Le</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project expenditure</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative expenses</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Surplus/deficit of income/expenditure over expenditure/income**

(237,903,494.33)

**Accumulated fund brought forward**

**Accumulated fund carried forward**

(237,903,494.33)
### POLITICAL PARTIES REGISTRATION COMMISSION

**BALANCE SHEET**

**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-current assets</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Le</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>497,351,827.67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current assets</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-term investments</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and bank balances</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>150,130,173.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Creditors - amounts falling due within one year | 9 | 24,264,355.00 |

| Net current assets                 |       | 623,217,645.67|

| Total assets                        |       | 623,217,645.67|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund balances</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated fund</td>
<td></td>
<td>(237,903,494.33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital grants</td>
<td></td>
<td>861,121,140.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred income</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total fund balances                |       | 623,217,645.67|

---

**Political Parties Registration Commission – Annual Report - 2010**
POLITICAL PARTIES REGISTRATION COMMISSION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Significant accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the commission's financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB.

(b) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified by the inclusion of property, plant and equipment at their revalued amounts where appropriate and the testing of such assets periodically for impairment.

(c) Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated to Leones at foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction at a specified contract rate.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated to Leones at the mid rate of exchange ruling on that date.

Foreign exchange differences arising on transactions are recognized in the income statement.

(d) Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on fixed assets other than land, at rates calculated to write off the cost of each asset over its expected useful life by equal installments.

The principal annual rates are:

- Buildings: 2%
- Motor Vehicles: 20%
- Plant and Machinery: 25%
- Office Equipment: 33 1/3%
- Furniture and Fittings: 10%

(e) Revenue

Registration fees income is accounted for when receivable in the financial year in which the year ends. Other income is recognized when receivable.
Government of Sierra Leone income is accounted for when claimed and commitments raised in their respect.

(f) Capital work-in-progress

Capital or construction work in progress is valued at the actual cost of construction work executed to date and contract materials on hand or awaiting installation.

(g) Investments

The Commission has no investments to date

Investment properties are stated at market value at balance sheet date.

Investment income is taken to the income statement

POLITICAL PARTIES REGISTRATION COMMISSION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 31 DECEMBER 2010

1. Income

Income earned during the period comprise the following

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Le</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone Government Grant</td>
<td>963,996,090.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration Fee</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Income - UNDP</td>
<td>483,379,240.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Income - IFES</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Income - DFID</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other deposits</td>
<td>2,445,490.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Interest</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange Gain</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry Income</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,449,820,820.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Project expenditure

Project Expenditure                          414,222,130
Project Expenditure                          7,463,150
Project Expenditure -                        421,685,280
3. Administrative expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Le</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries and Wages</td>
<td>513,717,860.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allowances</td>
<td>86,794,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leave Allowance</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Termination Expenses</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employers Social Security Contribution</td>
<td>36,698,258.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Gratuity</td>
<td>1,250,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Meetings</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertisements</td>
<td>11,970,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Audit Fees</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Service Charges</td>
<td>1,264,215.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Running cost &amp; Servicing</td>
<td>1,828,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Work</td>
<td>2,425,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recruitment Cost</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation: Buildings</td>
<td>5,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation: Plant and Equipment</td>
<td>12,972,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation: Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>69,982,949.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation: Office Equipment</td>
<td>105,628,233.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation: Furniture and Fittings</td>
<td>11,335,200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues and Subscriptions</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>14,561,302.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examinations</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Day</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Trips/Attachments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foundation Day</td>
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<td>Fuel &amp; Oil</td>
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<td>Generator Running Cost</td>
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<td>Gifts and Donations</td>
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<td>Group Seminars</td>
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<td>Honoraria &amp; Other Allowances</td>
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<td>Insurance and Licences</td>
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<td>Medical Assistance</td>
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<td>Motor Expense: Repairs and Maintenance</td>
<td>67,548,730.00</td>
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<td>Office cleaning</td>
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<td>Office General Expenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>office Reception, entertainment &amp; hospitality</td>
<td>9,969,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
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<td>Overseas Travel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Postage and Delivery</td>
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<td>Clearing &amp; Forwarding</td>
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<td>Printing General</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professional Membership Sub- INTL</td>
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<td>Rent, Rates and Leases</td>
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<td>Repairs: Buildings</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs: Office Equipment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research and Publications</td>
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<td>Sitting Fees</td>
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<td>Staff Welfare</td>
<td>4,435,200.00</td>
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<td>Staff Training</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone &amp; Communications</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technicians Training</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation Fees</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniforms</td>
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<td>Vehicle Rental</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vehicle Running Expenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Supply</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stock Issues</td>
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<tr>
<td>Write-off</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Expenses</td>
<td>205,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,266,039,034.33</strong></td>
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</table>
### 4. Property, Plant and Equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Construction Work-in-Progress</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land and Buildings</td>
<td>250,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant and Equipment</td>
<td>51,890,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>349,914,745.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td>316,884,700.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and Fittings</td>
<td>1,082,041,445.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accumulated Depreciation:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land and Buildings</td>
<td>25,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant &amp; Equipment</td>
<td>44,434,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>277,971,796.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td>204,016,071.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture &amp; Fittings</td>
<td>33,267,350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Property, Plant &amp; Equipment</strong></td>
<td><strong>584,689,617.33</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>497,351,827.67</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5. Inventories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6. Receivables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SLG Grant Receivable</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor Grant Receivable</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration Fee Receivable</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to Secretariat</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Receivables</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Loans and Advances</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Short-term investments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short-term investments</th>
<th>Le</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treasury Bills</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury Bearer Bonds</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

8. Cash and bank balances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank Account</th>
<th>Le</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BSL 1100717</td>
<td>106,291,122.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>RCB Account 011104213</td>
<td>32,762,031.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCB Account 125502030</td>
<td>5,500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCB Account No: 041101269</td>
<td>5,500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty Cash</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>150,130,173.00</strong></td>
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9. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amounts falling due</th>
<th>Le</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Payable: Local Creditors</td>
<td>19,061,302.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Payable: Foreign Creditors</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to Bo Office</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to Kenema Office</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to Makeni office</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppliers Tax</td>
<td>5,203,053.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salaries and Wages Control</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAYE</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASSIT</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff Association</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Dues</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>24,264,355.00</strong></td>
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### 4. Property, plant and equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Construction WIP 1</th>
<th>Construction WIP 2</th>
<th>Land and Building</th>
<th>Plant and equipment</th>
<th>Motor Vehicles</th>
<th>Office Equipment</th>
<th>Furniture and fittings</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost or valuation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As at 1 January 2010</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>250,000,000</td>
<td>51,890,000</td>
<td>349,914,745</td>
<td>126,645,200</td>
<td>45,037,000</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>190,239,500</td>
<td>68,315,000</td>
<td>258,554,500</td>
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<td>Disposals</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As at 31 December 2010</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>250,000,000</td>
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<td>349,914,745</td>
<td>316,884,700</td>
<td>113,352,000</td>
<td>1,082,041,445</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As at 1 January 2010</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
<td>31,461,900</td>
<td>207,988,847</td>
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<td>11,335,200</td>
<td>204,918,882</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disposals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As at 31 December 2010</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25,000,000</td>
<td>44,434,400</td>
<td>277,971,796</td>
<td>204,016,071</td>
<td>33,267,350</td>
<td>584,689,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Carrying amount</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As at 1 January 2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>225,000,000</td>
<td>7,455,600</td>
<td>71,942,949</td>
<td>112,868,629</td>
<td>80,084,650</td>
<td>497,351,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As at 31 December 2010</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>225,000,000</td>
<td>7,455,600</td>
<td>71,942,949</td>
<td>112,868,629</td>
<td>80,084,650</td>
<td>497,351,828</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5th July 2010
APPYA in collaboration with PPRC Formalizes District and Regional Executives Nationwide

The All Political Parties Youth Association APPYA in collaboration with the Political Parties Registration Commission PPRC over the weekend formalized the District and Regional Executives of APPYA in Bo, Kenema and Makeni.

The move is part of efforts to give the association a national look with representatives from across the country. The three days programme also saw the review of Draft Constitution of APPYA. Among the main review were:

- The National Executive should no longer be implementing activities on behalf of the regional offices.
- National conventions and Executive Council Meetings should be rotational
- Executive Positions should be rotational but should reflect all political parties
- APPYA meeting should be extended to other district and not only the regional headquarter towns.

The programme was funded by the United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone UNIPSIL with support and supervision from the Political Parties Registration Commission PPRC.

The exercise is part of PPRC’s effort in preaching Political tolerance and Non-Violence ahead of 2012 Elections.

7th July 2010
PPRC sets to meet with Political Parties and Development Partners

The Political Parties Registration Commission PPRC will on Thursday 8th July 2010 commence the first round of the commissions visit to Political Parties and its Development Partner in Sierra Leone.

The exercise which is expected to last for a month is aimed at introducing staff of the restructured commission to Political Parties and its Development Partners in Sierra Leone.

The month long activities will also serve as a platform to strengthen the collaboration between PPRC and its Development Partners.

The first round will include visits to the All Peoples Congress APC, the Sierra Leone Peoples Party SLPP, the Peoples Movement for Democratic Change PMDC, Irish Aid, UNDP and DFID.

Below are among issues to be discussed but not limited to the following:
- The Restructuring process of the PPRC
- The Composition of the present staff of PPRC
- PPRC’s programmes priority areas
- Presentation on the recommendation of the just concluded Legal Framework for the Political Parties Registration Commission PPRC and the National Electoral Commission NEC.
- Activities ahead of the 2012 Elections
- Plans for the next financial year (2011)

The first round which starts on the 8th is expected to end on 15th July 2010.
8th July 2010

APC and SLPP pledge to work with the Political Parties Registration Commission

Officials of the ruling All Peoples Congress APC and the main opposition Sierra Leone Peoples Party on Thursday this week pledged their support and commitment to work with the restructured Political Parties Registration Commission. These pledges were made at the start of the commission’s month long visit to Political Parties and Development Partners. Both meetings were held at the APC headquarters at Old Railway Line in Freetown and at the SLPP Headquarters at Wallace Johnson Street in Freetown.

In his statement, the Deputy National Secretary General of the All Peoples Congress Frank Kargbo assured the commission of his party’s commitment and support towards the enhancement of the work of the PPRC. Mr. Kargbo says, his party is satisfied with the work done by the commission even though there are gaps in the Political Parties Act of 2002 which does not prescribe punitive actions against defaulters of the act and the Political Parties Code of Conduct. In his conclusion, Mr. Kargbo says, the APC is fully committed to the implementation of the joint communiqué signed by the APC and the SLPP in 2009”.

Underscoring the role played by the PPRC in settling the dispute in the APC before the 2007 elections, the Administrative Chairman of the APC, Dr. Birch Conteh says his party is optimistic that the PPRC will play an important role in ensuring a peaceful election in 2012.

In her brief remarks, the Social Secretary of the APC Women’s Congress Kadija Sesay raised the issue of the commission not equipped to monitor Political Parties especially in the regions.

Making his statement, the Chairman and Leader of the Sierra Leone Peoples Party John Oponjo Benjamin also expressed his party’s commitment in supporting and working with the PPRC. While expressing his satisfaction on the restructured PPRC, Mr. Benjamin says, the commission should not allow people in authority who may want to derail the credibility of the commission.

He says the commission should discourage party operatives from misinforming the general populace on what constitutes a Political Party. Mr. Benjamin also spoke about the gaps in the Political Parties Act of 2002 whiles underscoring the need for the commission to be given powers to take punitive measures against defaulters of the Political Parties Act and the Political Parties Code of Conduct.

Mr. Benjamin also expressed his party’s disappointment at development partners who are engaged in various institutional arrangements that is not in the interest of Political Parties in Sierra Leone.

In his brief remarks, the National Secretary General of the SLPP, Jacob Jusu Saffa says his party wants clarifications on the monitoring arrangement for the joint communiqué signed by the APC and SLPP in 2009 and the establishment of the Independent Police Board.

The visits were climaxed by the handing over of the draft recommendations on the Political Parties Act of 2002 and the 1991 Constitution to the Deputy National Secretary General of the All Peoples Congress Frank Kargbo and Chairman and Leader of the Sierra Leone Peoples Party John Oponjo Benjamin.

The month long activities will also serve as a platform to strengthen the collaboration between PPRC and its Development Partners will continue on Friday with a meeting to Irish Aid one of the commissions Development Partners.
PMDC Secretary General pledge his party’s commitment to work with PPRC

The National Secretary General of the Peoples Movement for Democratic Change Party PMDC William A.B. Tucker on Tuesday pledged his party’s support and commitment to work with the restructured Political Parties Registration Commission. His commitment came during the second week of the commissions visit to Political Parties and Development Partners.

Mr. Tucker says his party place great importance in the existence and work of the PPRC as their attention is more focused on the commission. He says the commission has a very sensitive and important role to play ahead of the 2012 elections in Sierra Leone.

Receiving the draft recommendations on the legal reform of the Political Parties Act of 2002 and the 1991 constitution of Sierra Leone, Mr. Tucker says the commission needs to be given powers to take punitive actions against defaulters of the Political Parties Act and the code of conduct for Political Parties. This he says is a present weakness that is affecting the work of the commission. He says if the commission is given more powers, there is the possibility for non-violence come 2012.

Mr. Tucker says if the commission is given the power to take punitive actions against defaulters, there is no need for the institution of Military Aid to Civil Power MAC-P during elections.

In his conclusion Mr. Tucker expressed optimism on the ability of the restructured commission whiles assuring the commission that the PMDC will do all in its power to support the recommendations made for the commission.

The month long activities will serve as a platform to strengthen the collaboration between PPRC and its Development Partners.

PRESS RELEASE

It has come to the notice of the Political Parties Registration Commission (PPRC) that certain government officials and political party members have on more than one occasion used the media to refer to a registered political party as a civil society organisation.

Mindful of the fact that misuse of the media undermines the enjoyment of peace, political tolerance, human rights and the rule of law, the Commission calls upon all political parties to rise to the occasion and refrain from and publicly condemn the dissemination of inciting, provocative and hate messages/statements directed at other parties.

The PPRC wish to inform the public that at no time has any political party been transformed into a civil society organization. The Commission therefore urges political party operatives to desist from referring to legitimate political parties as civil society organizations.

PPRC recalls that Section 35 (1) of the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone provides that “Political Parties may be established to participate in shaping the political will of the people to disseminate information on political ideas and social and economic programmes of a national character and to sponsor candidates for presidential and parliamentary and local government elections. The Commission encourages political parties and supporters to conduct themselves in accordance with the above constitutional provision to enhance political tolerance and peaceful coexistence. Furthermore, the PPRC calls on the leadership of the APC and SLPP to adhere to the provisions of the Joint Communiqué signed in April, 2009 by both parties in the presence of His Excellency President Ernest Bai Koroma and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

The Political Parties Registration Commission is established by an Act of Parliament (Act No. 3 of 2002) to register and monitor the conduct of political parties in Sierra Leone.
9th August 2010
Press Release

The Political Parties Registration Commission (PPRC) notes with concern that some news papers have published articles, banner headlines, columns, or opinions with a strong ethnic undertone that has potential provoke, incite hatred, or discord among political party leaders, supporters, or ethnic groups in Sierra Leone.

The Torchlight News Paper: Vol. 2 No. 236 of Wednesday 4th August 2010 published a banner headline, “They are all Mendes” ascribed the Sierra Leone Peoples Party to one ethnic group and the content was ethnically charged. Furthermore, the article misrepresented the causes of Sierra Leone’s brutal war quite contrary to the findings and recommendations of the TRC report.

Similarly, The Unity News paper Vol. 3 No. 11 of Friday August 6 2010 published a banner headline “Limba/Loko Gov’t Eliminates Temnes.” This article clearly is provocative in the least and can undermine inter-party unity. These ethnically charged publications are inciting and may provoke inter and intra-party violence or crimes.

The PPRC wishes to remind Sierra Leoneans including political party leaders and their supporters, Journalists, the security forces, and many more that Sierra Leone is a signatory to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and the government of Sierra Leone is under positive obligation to observe and protect the provisions of the Rome Statute. The PPRC therefore recalls that Article 7 (h) of the Rome Statute considers crimes against humanity to include:

“Persecution against any identifiable group or collective on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender...or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law, in connection with any act referred to in this paragraph or any crime within the jurisdiction of the court.”

In line with Article 7 (h) above, the PPRC wish it to be known that any person or group of persons who incites, initiates or is a party to the commitment of the above crimes, and if proven beyond doubt, commits a serious “human rights” violation and a contravention of the Rome Statute and shall be held accountable.

PPRC therefore recalls that Section 32 (1) of the Public Order Act of 1965 provides that “Any person who publishes any false statement, rumor or report which is likely to cause fear or alarm, to the public or to disturb the public peace shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine... or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months, or to both fine and imprisonment.”

In addition, Section 13 (b) of The Sierra Leone 1991 Constitution states that “Every citizen shall cultivate a sense of nationalism and patriotism so that loyalty to the state shall override sectional, ethnic, tribal or other loyalties.”

Furthermore, the PPRC calls on the Human Rights Commission of Sierra Leone (HRCSL), Independent Media Commission (IMC) and the Sierra Leone Association of Journalists (SLAJ) to warn media practitioners to refrain from publishing articles or broadcast that are inciting and may lead to “human rights” violations, hatred or public disorder.

PPRC therefore urges with restraint all political party leaders and their supporters to refrain from provocative news print or order in order to promote human rights, democracy and the rule of law in Sierra Leone.

6th October 2010
PPRC sets to validate its Strategic Plan 2010 – 2013

The Political Parties Registration Commission PPRC will on Thursday 7th October 2010 validate its strategic plan 2010-2013. The process which will take place at the commission’s headquarters in Freetown will bring together representatives of registered Political Parties. The move is part of the commission’s activities ahead of the 2012 elections.

The Strategic Plan is the first of its kind in the history of the PPRC. It contains the mission and vision statements of the commission inspires as an effective institution. It addresses six strategic goals set in short, medium and long terms and
outlines the strategies that impinge on the achievements of the goals as well as the objective and strategies for achieving them.

The Strategic Plan identifies six strategies and their related goals which highlight the priorities of the PPRC.

- To carry out the statutory functions of the PPRC
- To strengthen and support PPRC’s institutional capacity
- To make available PPRC Services to the communities
- To Promote equal participation of women, youth, Persons with Disabilities
- To Strengthen the capacity of Political Parties to shape the will of their membership and the electorate at large as enshrined in section 35 of the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone
- To promote non-violence and political tolerance among CSOs and youth.

The Strategic Plan is not only for the members and staff of the commission but it is also addressed to the government of Sierra Leone which is the principal funder of the commission. The document seeks support from its partners to contribute effectively and efficiently to the building of our democracy in Sierra Leone.

14th October 2010
PPRC sets to validate its Strategic Plan 2010 – 2013 with Civil Society Organisations

The Political Parties Registration Commission PPRC will on Friday 15th October 2010 validate its strategic plan 2010-2013. The process which will take place at the commission’s headquarters in Freetown will bring together representatives from Civil Society Organisations. The move is part of the commission’s activities ahead of the 2012 elections.

The Strategic Plan is the first of its kind in the history of the PPRC. It contains the mission and vision statements of the commission inspires as an effective institution. It addresses six strategic goals set in short, medium and long terms and outlines the strategies that impinge on the achievements of the goals as well as the objective and strategies for achieving them.

The Strategic Plan identifies six strategies and their related goals which highlight the priorities of the PPRC.

- To carry out the statutory functions of the PPRC
- To strengthen and support PPRC’s institutional capacity
- To make available PPRC Services to the communities
- To Promote equal participation of women, youth, Persons with Disabilities
- To Strengthen the capacity of Political Parties to shape the will of their membership and the electorate at large as enshrined in section 35 of the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone
- To promote non-violence and political tolerance among CSOs and youth.

The Strategic Plan is not only for the members and staff of the commission but it is also addressed to the government of Sierra Leone which is the principal funder of the commission. The document seeks support from its partners to contribute effectively and efficiently to the building of our democracy in Sierra Leone.

The validation with Civil Society Organisations comes after the Commission had a similar session with representatives of registered Political Parties.
11th October 2010
Press Release
The Political Parties Registration Commission PPRC notes with satisfaction that all Political Party leaders and their supporters demonstrated maturity in ensuring that activities surrounding the State Opening of Parliament on Friday 8th October 2010 by His Excellency Dr. Ernest Bai Koroma were violent free. The Commission is encouraging all Party leaders to continue to demonstrate maturity and political tolerance in all their day to day activities.

Furthermore, the PPRC wishes to commend the Sierra Leone Police for a professional crowd control which contributed to a violent free event. The Police is encourage to continue to demonstrate professionalism and impartiality in the discharge of their duties at all times.

However, the Commission observed that activities marking the day were overwhelmingly dominated by supporters of one Political Party. The Commission wish to note that State Opening of Parliament is an important national event and as such, should not be dominated by one Political Party.

The Commission therefore calls on the Government of Sierra Leone and Political Parties to ensure that future State Openings of Parliament are observed as national events that require a sober reflection and analysis of His Excellency’s speech to the House of Parliament and the nation at large.

The Commission is calling on all Political Parties represented in Parliament to ensure that they fully participate in future State Openings of Parliament. The PPRC will continue to monitor all activities of Political Parties.

18th October 2010
PPRC starts Outreach to Secondary Schools
The Political Parties Registration Commission PPRC on Monday 18th October 2010 started the pilot phase of a nationwide Outreach to Secondary Schools at the Sierra Leone Muslim Congress in Freetown.

The Nationwide Outreach is part of the commissions drive to sensitize the public about the Mandate and Functions of the Commission, Political Tolerance and Non-Violence. The Outreach message also included the need to avoid hate messages before, during and after electioneering process.

The Pilot Phase which will be done in Freetown will include fifteen Secondary Schools in the East, Central and Western part of Freetown.

On Tuesday 19th October 2010, the Outreach will be taken to the Ahmadiya Muslim Secondary School to be followed by the Methodist Boys High School the following day.

The PPRC is a statutory institution charged with the responsibility to register Political Parties and monitor their conduct. The Outreach Team includes the Outreach, Youth Affairs and Programmes and Mediation Unit of the Commission.

27th October 2010
PPRC sets to launch Strategic Plan
The Political Parties Registration Commission PPRC will on Tuesday 2nd October 2010 launch its strategic plan 2010-2013 at the Atlantic Hall, National Stadium in Freetown.

The Strategic Plan is the first of its kind in the history of the PPRC. It contains the mission and vision statements of the commission inspires as an effective institution. It addresses six strategic goals set in short, medium and long terms and outlines the strategies that impinge on the achievements of the goals as well as the objective and strategies for achieving them.
The Strategic Plan identifies six strategies and their related goals which highlight the priorities of the PPRC.

- To carry out the statutory functions of the PPRC
- To strengthen and support PPRC’s institutional capacity
- To make available PPRC Services to the communities
- To Promote equal participation of women, youth, Persons with Disabilities
- To Strengthen the capacity of Political Parties to shape the will of their membership and the electorate at large as enshrined in section 35 of the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone
- To promote non-violence and political tolerance among CSOs and youth.

The Strategic Plan is not only for the members and staff of the commission but it is also addressed to the government of Sierra Leone which is the principal funder of the commission. The document seeks support from its partners to contribute effectively and efficiently to the building of our democracy in Sierra Leone. The Regional launching will take place at the Commission’s head offices in Makeni, Bo and Kenema on the 3rd, 4th and 5th November 2010 respectively.

8th November 2010. Press Release

The Political Parties Registration Commission (PPRC) wish to call on all Political Parties to begin the process of preparing their financial statement (audited) so that they can meet the dead line as stipulated by law. This is in line with Section 20 (4) of the Political Parties Act (Act No. 3) of 2002 which states:

“There shall be submitted by every political party to the Commission within three months after the end of every year a declaration of its income, assets and liabilities together with its audited accounts.”

Furthermore, Section 20 (6) of the said Act states thus:

“The Commission shall, within thirty days after receipt of the declaration required by subsection (1) or subsection (4), publish it by Government Notice.”

Please note the provisions of Section 27 (1) (b) & (c) of the PPRC Act (Act No. 3) of 2002. It states:

“Without prejudice to any other penalty prescribed by this Act or any other enactment, the Commission may apply to the Supreme Court for an order to cancel the registration of any political party where that party –

(b) has contravened any provision of the Constitution or this Act or;

(c) submits any statement to the Commission, including any declaration made under Section 20 or 21, which is false in any material particular.

The Political Parties Registration Commission was established by an Act of Parliament to register and regulate the conduct of political parties in accordance with sections 34 and 35 of the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone and the Political Parties Act of 2002.

Political Parties are urged to abide by all the above mentioned provisions failing which shall lead to the deregistration of defaulting political parties.
17th November 2010

PPRC presents its Strategic Plan to members of the Parliamentary Oversight Committee on Finance and Political Affairs

The Political Parties Registration Commission (PPRC) on Wednesday 17th November 2010 presented its Strategic plan 2010-2013 to the Parliamentary Oversight Committee on Finance, and Oversight Committee on Defence and Presidential Affairs.

The presentation comes as a result of the Le 153,042,327.00 (One Hundred and Fifty-Three and Forty-Two Thousand Leones Only) out of Le 7,929,537,327.00 (Seven Billion, Nine Hundred and Twenty-Nine Million, Five Hundred and Thirty-Seven Leones, Three Hundred and Twenty-Seven Thousand Leones Only) budgeted for 2011 by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.

In his statement, the Acting Chairman of PPRC, Roland Ade Caesar expressed the Commission’s utmost dissatisfaction over the amount allocated to the Commission by the Government of Sierra Leone through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.

Presenting an Overview of the Strategic Plan, the Registrar Abraham John says the strategic plan identifies six goals which includes;

- To carry out the statutory functions of the PPRC
- To strengthen and support PPRC’s institutional capacity
- To make available PPRC Services to the communities
- To Promote equal participation of women, youth, Persons with Disabilities
- To Strengthen the capacity of Political Parties to shape the will of their membership and the electorate at large as enshrined in section 35 of the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone
- To promote non-violence and political tolerance among CSOs and youth.

After his Presentation, the Registrar of PPRC urged parliamentarians present to do all in their power to meet with the Officials of the Ministry of Finance so that the commission will be given the amount asked for.

After the presentation Hon Members of the committee expressed their concern over the amount allocated to the Commission for 2011. This they say will drastically hinder the work of the Commission. The committee members in agreement promised to summon senior officials in the Ministry of Finance before the end of the week to find out the reasons for the allocation of Le 153,042,327.00 (One Hundred and Fifty-Three and Forty-Two Thousand Leones Only) for 2011.

2nd December 2010

Public Notice

The Political Parties Registration Commission (PPRC) is calling on the leadership of all Political Parties participating in the 11th December 2010 Bye Elections in Kono to display the highest level of maturity before, during and after the bye elections.

The commission also wants to inform political parties and stakeholders that the commission will be deploying its staff in all 24 wards where the elections will be taking place.

However the commission is advising Political Party operatives who do not have any business in Kono to stay away from the district.

The Political Parties Registration Commission (PPRC) is a constitutional body established by an Act of Parliament. PPRC has the mandate to register and monitor the conduct of political parties in accordance with sections 34 and 35 of the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone and all the provisions of The Political Parties Act (Act. No 3) of 2003. The monitoring of the political situation in Koidu City by the PPRC is in line with its constitutional and statutory mandates.
Appendix 4: PPRC at work in 2010

PPRC BRIDGE TRAINING 2010

Commissioners & Staff after BRIDGE Training at Taia Hotel

Staff listens attentively to the Facilitator

Facilitators at the BRIDGE Training

The Registrar giving his vote of thanks at the end of BRIDGE Training

Resource Center during the Training

Cross Section of Journalists covering the end of the training

Visit of Parliamentary Oversight Committee 23/06/10

Registrar giving an overview of planned activities of the Commission

R-L: Ag. Chairman Roland Ade Caesar, Hannah Kawally representing NEC Chairperson and Secretary to the Commission Haja Seray Kallay

Cross Section of the Parliamentary Oversight Committee
Political Parties Registration Commission – Annual Report - 2010

NEWLY RECRUITED STAFF TAKES OATH OF CONFIDENTIALITY 22/06/10

Registrar Abraham John taking the Oath of Confidentiality

Mediation and Programmes Manager Robert Paine taking the Oath of Confidentiality

Staff looks on as Ag. Chairman administers the Oath of Confidentiality

Mediation and Programmes Officer East Victor H. Kamara taking the Oath of Confidentiality

Outreach Officer Lucien H.L. Momoh taking the Oath of Confidentiality

Mediation and Programmes Officer West Nafisatu Lamin taking the Oath of Confidentiality

PPRC MONITORS STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT 08/10/10

Supporters of the APC in their party colours

APC Youth with their Youth Congress President

Cross Section of the APC Youth Congress in discussion
Training Officer Lucie Vandy Lamin making a statement.

Mediation and Programmes Manager Robert Paine giving an overview of the training.

Registrar Abraham John making a statement at the opening of the training.

APC representative making a statement at the opening of the training.

SLPP representative making a statement at the opening of the training.

PMDC representative making a statement at the opening of the training.

NDA representative making a statement at the opening of the training.

Cross Section of participants at the training.
Ag. Chairman hands over Legal Reform recommendations to SLPP Chairman John O. Benjamin

Commissioner Muctarr B. Williams hands over the Legal Reform Recommendations to the National Secretary General of the PMDC William A.B. Tucker

Commissioner Muctarr B. Williams and Staff pose with the PMDC National Secretary General

Ag. Chairman making his opening statement and introducing members of the Commission

Registrar giving an overview of the Commissions activities in 2010

Commissioner Williams and Staff pose with UNDP Officials

Commissioners and Staff pose with IRISH Aid rep in Sierra Leones

Mia Spippo UNDP Country Rep in Sierra Leones

Ann Marie Callan with Commissioners and Staff
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LAUNCHING OF PPRC STRATEGIC PLAN

- Vice President Alhaji Sam Summana launching the Strategic Plan in Freetown
- Mediation and Programmes Manager Robert Paine giving an overview of the Strategic Plan in Makeni
- Registrar Abraham John giving an overview of the Strategic Plan in Freetown
- Local Consultant Alhaji Algassimu S. Jarr explaining the importance of the Strategic Plan in Makeni
- Four of the Six Priority Goals
- Cross Section of participants in the launching in Makeni
- Strategic Plan Launching in Bo
- Mediation and Programmes Officer East Victor Hugo Kamara giving the vote of thanks in Kenema
ERSG Michael Von Da Schulenburg addressing the Diplomatic Corp in Kono

British High Commissioner Ian Hughes making a statement

Cross Section of the Diplomatic Corp

PPRC Staff ply the bad roads in Kono to monitor the December 2010 District Council By Election

Registrar and Staff ply the bad roads in Kono

Serge Nanouru PMU Manager pose with Registrar and Managers before leaving Sierra Leone
### Appendix 5: Visitors/Guests of PPRC between June and December 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Purpose of visit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elly Oduol</td>
<td>Regional Programme Specialist, Regional Centre, Dakar</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>Discussions were held on strategies for youth employability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Phil Vernon</td>
<td>Director of Programmes, Africa &amp; Peace-building issues</td>
<td>International Alert</td>
<td>To discuss thoughts around peaceful elections in 2012. Discussions gravitated to possible collaboration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paul Moon</td>
<td>Senior Programme Design &amp; Fundraising Officer</td>
<td>International Alert</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alicia Kamara</td>
<td>Gender Project Officer</td>
<td>International Alert</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ismail S T. Tarawali</td>
<td>Director, Provincial Security</td>
<td>Office of National Security</td>
<td>To follow up on complaints made to the Commission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frances Fortune</td>
<td>Chairperson</td>
<td>National Election Watch</td>
<td>To discuss on possible collaboration on election related matters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ngollo Katta</td>
<td>Executive Director</td>
<td>Center for the Coordination of Youth activities</td>
<td>To discuss election related matters and youth cluster project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Michael Hendrickse</td>
<td>MCSC</td>
<td>Malaysian Commonwealth Study Centre, Cambridge, United Kingdom</td>
<td>Interested in working with post-countries. They showed interest in working with youth on peace-building initiatives. They held meetings with APPYA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>James Michael Lyngdoa</td>
<td>Rtd. Chief Election Commissioner, India.</td>
<td>Malaysian Commonwealth Study Centre, Cambridge, United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>K. J. Rao</td>
<td>Former Advisor, Election Commission of India</td>
<td>Malaysian Commonwealth Study Centre, Cambridge, United Kingdom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Francis Jusu Kamara</td>
<td>Business Manager</td>
<td>United Bank of Africa</td>
<td>To discuss possible ways the Commission can benefit from the executive services of UBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jasper Veen</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Netherland Institute of Multi-Party Democracy</td>
<td>To discuss on how the institute could provide technical support to Political Parties. Meetings were also held with APPYA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eugine van Karrenade</td>
<td>Member</td>
<td>Netherland Institute of Multi-Party Democracy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>