



African
Democracy-
Meter Reports
Initiative
(ADRI)

Sierra Leone
Pre-Election

Table of Contents

01.

Message from the
President

02.

Abstract

03.

History and Background

04.

Election Information

05.

The Role of Young
People

06.

The State of Peace

07.

Bibliography

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Democracy drives
progress

Young people are the cornerstone of democracy and will determine the trajectory of the Sierra Leone 2023 election. The vitality of democracy is and should consistently be emphasized with young people playing a major role in the process.

Empowering youth to ensure electoral processes helps reflect the will of the people

For us at ReadyToLeadAfrica, we believe that our pursuit for African democratic development and sustainability can not be over-emphasized. We remain committed to this truth that freedom and participation are fundamental human rights for which young people are not exempted.

We are ready to do our best. Ours is to PLOUGH, Not to PLUNDER.



Godbless Otubure
Global President
ReadyToLeadAfrica

ABSTRACT

On June 24, 2023 the people of Sierra Leone will head to the election polls for their Presidential election. With high unemployment rates and socio-economic inequality in Sierra Leone the need to vote is more important now than ever.

Sierra Leone's history of political changes including independence struggles, civil war, and virus outbreaks have made the efforts towards equitable democratic governance difficult, but nevertheless they persist. Young Sierra Leoneans have become an integral part of the democratic process and are advocates for themselves and the future of their country. There is a need for transparency and accuracy in the election results and political decisions. This report examines the history and current electoral processes in Sierra Leone and how the attributional role of young people and democratic initiatives benefit the political structure.

This year there are 13 nominated candidates for the Presidential election. The two main contenders vying for State House are President Bio of the Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) and Dr. Samura Kamara of All People's Congress (APC.)

They were elected by their respective parties for the candidacy position. Julius Maada Bio and Samura Kamara were the key candidates in Sierra Leone's presidential election in 2018 ("The). They were the two candidates with the highest percentages in the first round voting and in the second round Julius Maada Bio won the election with a 51.8% majority over Samura Kamara's 48.2% minority.



HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

Sierra Leone gained independence from the United Kingdom in April 1961 and adopted a Republican Constitution in April 1971 (“Pol). The one-party government, which was incorporated into the constitution in 1978, sparked controversy. As a response, President Momoh established a constitutional review in October 1990 to assess the one-party constitution of 1978. Eventually this led back to a multi-party system.

Momoh’s rule under the APC was marked by increasing abuses of power. Therefore the Revolutionary United Front, led by Captain Foday Sankoh, launched a war from the east in March 1991 with Liberia to overthrow the government. This turned into a civil war which lasted until 2002. With international help the Lome Peace Agreement was created and signed by President Kabbah and RUF leader Sankoh signed on July 7, 1999. However there were many instances on conflict thereafter, but the war was officially declared over on the 18th of January 2002 leading to the political system seen in Sierra Leone today.

In 2014 4,000 Sierra Leones died because of the Ebola Virus (“BTI). The virus weakened education and health infrastructure and caused an increase in youth school drop out and youth unemployment. Sustainable growth of democracy that involves all Sierra Leones will help the economy and society recover and prosper for the present and future.



ELECTION INFORMATION

The Sierra Leone 2018 Human Rights Report details human rights issues that are accounted for within the government (2018). These include laws prohibiting child labor, the minimum age of employment being 13, equal work without discrimination based on gender, and more. Within these represented human rights practices it is crucial that younger and marginalized voices are heard within politics and the media.

A main concern is the economy, lack of inclusivity, and the state of peace. In 2018 the inflation rate was over 16 percent, but was brought down to 11 percent by 2021, and by the end of 2022 rate it was 26 percent. The youth unemployment rate is approximately 60 percent. The high youth employment rate along with other factors brings out distrust towards youth in regards to political decisions. However young people can and should change the trajectory of the election by exercising their given and deserved right to vote.

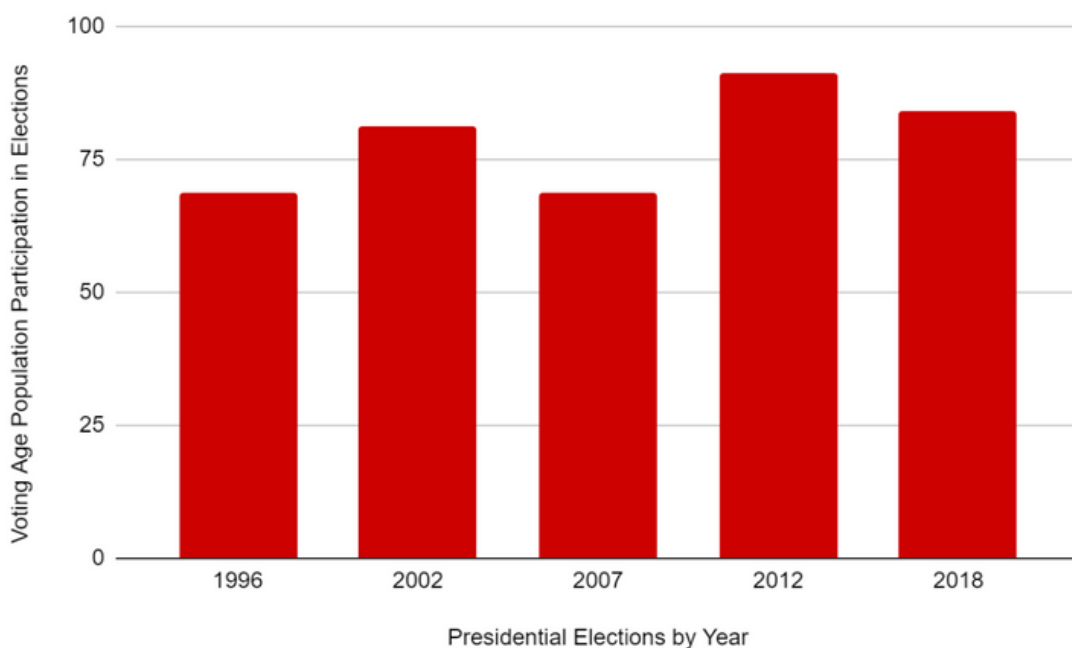


The upcoming June 24th 2023 presidential election will be conducted in a two-round system (run-off system). This system requires a candidate to receive over 55 percent of the votes in the first round to win the election. If a singular candidate does not reach that percentage then a second round will commence between the top two candidates where the candidate with the highest percentage of votes wins the election.

President Julius Maada Bio is a former army captain, was the head of the National Provisional Ruling Council (NPRC) in 1996 for two months, and ran unsuccessfully for President in 2012. After becoming president in 2018 he became the first Sierra Leonean president to introduce free education for primary and secondary students in public schools. In August of 2018 the government, under Julius Maada Bio, began the Free Education Quality program aiming to increase education to youth leading to positive results.

Between 2007 and 2018 Samura Kamara was the Minister of Finance and later the Minister of Foreign Affairs under President Ernest Bai Koroma of the All People’s Congress (Afri). According to a pre-elections survey President Maada Bio of the Sierra Leone People’s party is projected to win. President Maada Bio is favored by youths because of his New Direction Manifesto in which he promised to provide 500,000 jobs if he is reelected (Mani).

VOTER PARTICIPATION BY YEAR



THE ROLE OF YOUNG PEOPLE

In Sierra Leone 58 percent of the voting age is made up of people under the age of 35 years old (The S). The youth holds a significant advantage in numbers for the upcoming June 24th presidential election. Often young people are overlooked and deemed incompetent when it comes to political decisions and elections. For instance, in a 2018 SLPP manifesto, there was a mention of a “youthquake” characterized by a population of unskilled, underemployed, and unemployed “youth roaming the streets”(Guil). In order to remediate the negative preconceptions towards youth and low youth electoral participation rates organizations across the world have been working towards increased stakeholder participation, transparency, and inclusion.

It is necessary to get rid of stereotypes and empower young individuals to become a part of the political process. Young people, women, and disadvantaged groups face many barriers to effective civic and political participation due to economic, systemic, and social issues. In order to create a true democracy equitable remedies should be implemented to help people which will help society.

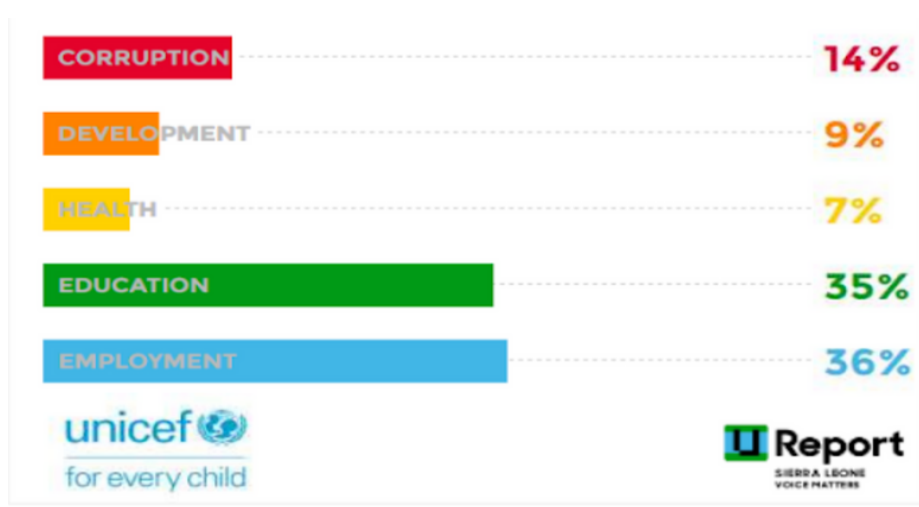
This preparation has increased by the recent transition to free education for children. It would be beneficial for political and social education to be incorporated into public school systems' educational processes. These educational ambitions are seen through many organizations including Restless Development.

In a broad sense Restless Development has recruited, trained, and supported a network of over 9,000 young Sierra Leoneans. Through their training as social mobilizers and peer educators, they acquired the capabilities to drive community development and cultivate the skills and knowledge necessary for leading fulfilling lives and careers. Restless Development volunteers have gathered complaints from young people within communities as a method to improve accountability in Sierra Leone. This data was gathered as a part of the UK Department for International Development's SABI project (The S). According to the SABI project 64% of students do not have access to a chair or desk and 55% admit to having to pay for assignments.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has implemented initiatives working towards increased inclusivity in voter participation. Recently they have created the project “Fostering Peaceful, Credible and Inclusive Elections in Sierra Leone 2022- 2023.” This project is intended to promote inclusivity and transparency within the electoral process, enhance institutional capacity of electoral stakeholders, and strengthen citizen engagement (“Fos). Within this project the Electoral Commission of Sierra Leone (ECSL) conducted a two-day training workshop held in Freetown with collaborative funding from Irish Aid, EU, Canada, Iceland, and UNDP to boost electoral awareness and encourage the active involvement of first-time voters, women, youth, and persons with disabilities in the upcoming 2023 elections (UND).

Nowadays online media allows news to travel fast which can be beneficial, but also leads to misinformation. This is especially important within an election. The International Foundation for Electoral Systems has worked in Sierra Leone starting in 1991 to promote electoral processes that are free, fair, credible, and inclusive (“Sie). Within these processes they focus on leveraging the unique strengths of media and technology to foster comprehension, participation, and transparent political competition.

Most Important Issues



UNICEF's U-Report SMS Poll: Aug 8th 2017, 11,567 responded out of 74,858 polled

In order to further accountability in the government organizations should prioritize inclusivity and prepare young generations for the future as they are the future.

THE STATE OF PEACE IN SIERRA LEONE

There have been consistent movements toward peace since war broke out in Sierra Leone in 1991. These peace deals include the Abidjan Peace Agreement in November 1996, the Conakry Peace Plan in October 1997, and most recently the Lomé Peace Agreement in July 1999. These agreements are fairly global in nature, and often involve surrounding African nations and global governing bodies. Yet, these agreements have had limited success though, because of how deep rooted Sierra Leone's problems run.

The Root of Sierra Leone's Conflict

Most conflict in Sierra Leone centers around the marginalization of certain groups from economic and social opportunities. Most commonly, women and young people have been pushed aside. While some of the peace agreements in Sierra Leone have attempted to tackle this fundamental issue, the peace agreements that get most commonly passed by the legislature have not been able to. They instead tackle symptoms of this disparity, like power sharing, autonomy, and foreign troop movement. Yet without tackling the deeper issues within Sierra Leone society, all peace agreements act as a temporary bandage to deeper issues. Therefore, even when Sierra Leone is in a state of general peace, there is an undertone of conflict stemming from fundamental inequalities.



Peace Post-War In Sierra Leone

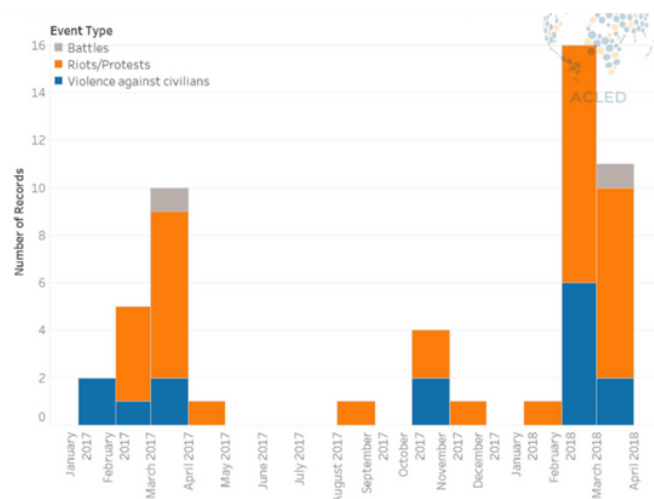
This can be seen in the lasting effects of Sierra Leone's most recent, devastating conflict, the Sierra Leone civil war. The civil war lasted from 1991-2002, and was resolved with documents like the Sierra Leone peace accord and the British troops residing in Sierra Leone withdrew. Yet, during the war so many communities were marginalized, that the effects of the war are still felt. Many children who had been displaced, hurt, or brainwashed are still facing lasting effects in the decades after the war. Buildings torn down in fighting are also still being rebuilt, and harmful industries like the illegal diamond business flourished in the crippling post-war economy. The lasting effects of the civil war shows that even in a country absent of war, the concept of peace is shaky.

Election Violence in Sierra Leone

The upcoming election has brought up major concerns about the state of peace in Sierra Leone. The government attempts to limit the campaign time for all candidates in an attempt to minimize potential election violence, and has a complete ban on street rallies. But political gatherings, both authorized and unauthorized, are still major security concerns. Increased security presence, as well as traffic and business disruptions, are expected. Even though other elections have passed without major incidents, officials are worried about violence, clashes with security forces, opposing advocacy, and a general lack of peace. Claims of election fraud circulating Sierra Leone are only expected to increase the risk of the previously listed things. The government is considering greater restrictive measures, like temporary curfews, to prevent electoral violence.

Political Clashes in Sierra Leone

This graph highlights how violence increases around election time in Sierra Leone.



ANALYSIS

According to the Foreign Policy Research Institute despite instances of violence being reported, it was widely acknowledged that the 2018 elections were comparatively less violent than previous occurrences. This acknowledgement could have been due to various political initiatives including one by the World Foundation of Democracy (WFD). WFD partnered with the Sierra Leone government before the 2018 Presidential election to create a program that engages youth, women, and vulnerable groups in political processes (“Inc). Similar to the ECSL two-day training workshop held in Freetown, the WFD collaborated with the Network of Youth for Development Sierra Leone (NYDSL) and the National Youth Commission (NaYCom) to host a two-day National Youth Conference in Freetown. The event witnessed the participation of more than 300 youth representatives from all, at the time, 14 districts of Sierra Leone.

There are many organizations and initiatives in place to increase democracy and voting participation in Sierra Leone. Working with the government before, during and after the election helps create trust and longevity.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Adebayo, Bukola. "Sierra Leone run-off election: Julius Madaa Bio vs Samura Kamara." *CNN*, 14 March 2018, <https://www.cnn.com/2018/03/14/africa/sierra-leone-election-run-off/index.html>. Accessed 17 June 2023.

AfricaNews. "Sierra Leone: Opposition Presidential Candidate Samura Kamara Announces Running Mate." *Africanews*, 14 Mar. 2023, www.africanews.com/2023/03/14/sierra-leone-opposition-presidential-candidate-samura-kamara-announces-running-mate/.

"BTI 2022 Sierra Leone Country Report." *BTI 2022*, bti-project.org/en/reports/country-report/SLE. Accessed 16 June 2023.

"Fostering Peaceful, Credible and Inclusive Elections in Sierra Leone 2022-2023: United Nations Development Programme." *UNDP*, www.undp.org/sierra-leone/projects/fostering-peaceful-credible-and-inclusive-elections-sierra-leone-2022-2023. Accessed 17 June 2023.

Guillermo. "In Sierra Leone's Elections, the Economy Is the Key Issue." *Foreign Policy Research Institute*, 11 May 2023, www.fpri.org/article/2023/05/the-economy-is-the-key-issue-in-sierra-leone-elections/.

"Inclusive Elections: Promoting Youth Political Participation in Sierra Leone." *Westminster Foundation for Democracy*, www.wfd.org/story/inclusive-elections-promoting-youth-political-participation-sierra-leone. Accessed 17 June 2023.

Jusu, Phileas. "United Methodists preach peaceful Sierra Leone elections." *UM News*, <https://www.umnews.org/en/news/united-methodists-preach-peaceful-sierra-leone-elections>. Accessed 17 June 2023.

Keating, Joshua. "Sierra Leone's Blockchain Election That Wasn't." *Pacific Standard*, 28 March 2018, <https://psmag.com/news/the-imaginary-blockchain-election>. Accessed 17 June 2023.

"Manifesto." *Unnamed*, slpp.sl/manifesto. Accessed 16 June 2023.

"Policy & History." *U.S. Embassy in Sierra Leone*, 25 May 2017, sl.usembassy.gov/our-relationship/policy-history/.

"Sierra Leone." *IFES*, 18 May 2021, www.ifes.org/sierra-leone.

"Sierra Leone: Election candidates should make human rights pledge." *Amnesty International*, 13 December 2017, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2017/12/sierra-leone-election-candidates-should-make-human-rights-pledge/>. Accessed 17 June 2023.

"The Sierra Leone Web." *Sierra Leone Web - 2018 Elections*, www.sierra-leone.org/election2018.html. Accessed 16 June 2023.

The State of the Youth - Restless Development, restlessdevelopment.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/State-of-the-Youth-Sierra-Leone.pdf. Accessed 17 June 2023.

"UNDP and Electoral Commission of Sierra Leone Train CSO's to Support Civic and Voter Education Activities: United Nations Development Programme."

UNDP, 11 Apr. 2023, www.undp.org/sierra-leone/news/undp-and-electoral-commission-sierra-leone-train-csos-support-civic-and-voter-education-activities.

2018 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Sierra Leone, www.state.gov/reports/2018-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/sierra-leone/. Accessed 17 June 2023.

AUTHORS OF THE REPORT

Catherine Ballard



Grace Theriot



CONTACT

ReadyToLeadAfrica
www.readytoleadafrica.org
lcontact@readytoleadafrica.org
0851-886-5606

Follow us on social media.
Facebook: Readytoleadafrica
Twitter: @africa_ready
Instagram: @readytoleadafrica



African
Democracy-
Meter Reports
Initiative
(ADRI)

Sierra Leone
Post-Election

Table of Contents

01.

Message from the
President

02.

Abstract

03.

Election Results

04.

The State of Peace

05.

Media Reactions

06.

Analysis

07.

Bibliography

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Democracy drives
progress



God bless Otubure
Global President
ReadyToLeadAfrica

The June 24th 2023 Sierra Leone election showed that the youth are integral to democracy and determine election results. The vitality of democracy is and should consistently be emphasized with young people playing a major role in the process.

For us at ReadyToLeadAfrica, we believe that our pursuit for African democratic development and sustainability can not be over-emphasized. We remain committed to this truth that freedom and participation are fundamental human rights for which young people are not exempted.

We are ready to do our best. Ours is to PLOUGH, Not to PLUNDER.

ABSTRACT

On June 24th 2023 the people of Sierra Leone went to the polls to elect their next President. This election encompassed Sierra Leone's strive for democratic processes with a high voter turnout of around 77 percent (Pel). Sierra Leoneans, especially young people, and organizations had hopes of transparency, peace, and an inclusive electoral process. The day of the election had issues with violence often directed from anger with the speed and lack of transparency with the election. Many believe that the Sierra Leone Electoral Commission should have had a quicker release of information and should release further details in addition to the results they have on previous elections.

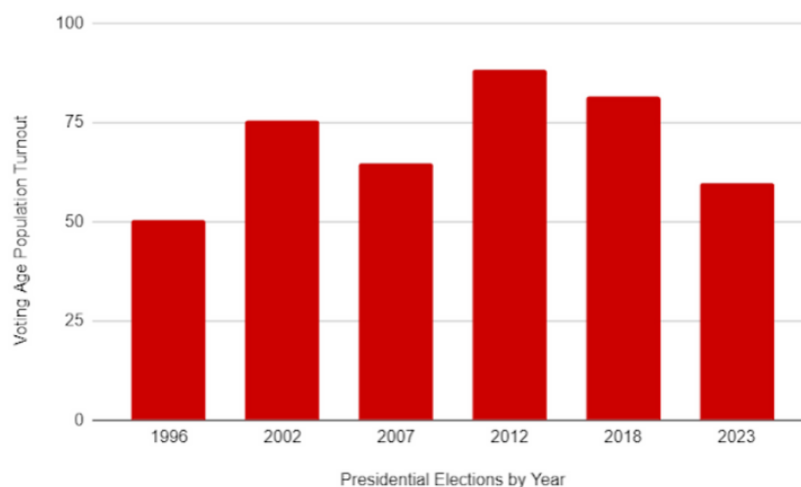


ELECTION RESULTS

President Julius Maada Bio won the election in the first round with 56 percent of the vote, 1 percent greater than he needed to win. Unlike the 2018 election this election did not have to go into a run-off vote. First round elections are not uncommon. In 2012 the presidential election was won in the first round by 58.7 percent (Sie). However with the close election and previous election with the same candidates going into a run-off controversy was sparked.

While the national turnout represents 83 percent of all registered voters, according to International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance the voting age population turnout was 59.71%. In 2018 the voting age population turnout was 81.5%. From 2018 to 2023 there has been an increase of over 1.4 million people within the voting age which may account for the significant difference in voting age population voter participation. Either way this shows there are less people registering to vote, but a similar amount of registered voters participating in the election. With this information it may be impactful to put effort towards voter registration.

Voter Participation by Year



The Electoral Commission for Sierra Leone (ECSL) released a statement on their Facebook account regarding the Presidential Election results in Sierra Leone on June 24th 2023 detailing voter turnout, invalid and valid votes, and number of polling stations not entered into the result database. The national turnout represents 83 percent of all registered voters. This percentage is very close but less than the voter turnout of all registered voters in the 2018 election which was 84.2 percent. There were 120 polling stations that were not accounted for in the Results Database as a result of tampering or unavailability caused by violence at certain polling stations. The ECSL explicitly states that the results from these polling stations and invalid votes representing 0.39 percent of the votes cast cannot affect the outcome of the elections.



THE STATE OF PEACE

On June 26th Vatican News posted an article titled “Violence Erupts as Sierra Leone awaits electoral results.” On June 28th Aljazeera news posted an article titled “Calm in Sierra Leone despite contested election result” describing that ambience of Sierra Leone as “calm but tense.” These articles, like many others, have conflicting information leading to an unclear state of peace in Sierra Leone post-election. The situation varies across different regions of Sierra Leone, but violence did occur and citizens are looking for clarity and justice.

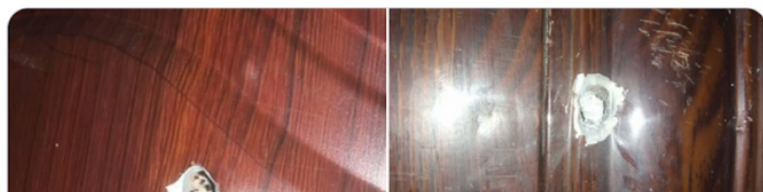
Samura Kamara tweeted, “I categorically reject the outcome so announced by the electoral commission” and that the election results are “a frontal attack on our fledgling democracy.” These claims are extreme and most likely instigated anger within the APC party. The article by Vatican News describes how Sierra Leone Police that people in support of the APC went through Freetown “announcing to the public that they had won” the elections which stirred up a “huge crowd” who “started harassing passers-by.” This led to the police having to use teargas to diminish the crowd.

While Sierra Leones waited for election results violence commenced and government forces fired shots and tear gas at All People’s Congress headquarters in Freetown. Hawa Dumbuya, a 64 year old mother nurse and party volunteer, was shot and killed after a post-election press conference on Sunday (“Wo). This injustice cannot be undone and for Ibrahim Conceh he has lost his mother forever.



SamuraKamara2023 ✓
@samurakamara201

Live from my party office. People laying on the floor and the military has surrounded the building. Live bullets fired at my private office at the Part headquarters. This is an assassination attempt. @UKinSierraLeone @_AfricanUnion @USEmbFreetown Live shots at my door. Foreign journalists trapped in my office. Court in the event during my press conference



Within the same tragedy Samura Kamara tweeted 6 times on June 25th from his office regarding the violence occurring outside while he and his peers hid from the violence outside of his office.

MEDIA REACTIONS

In the weeks leading up to the Sierra Leone election, the global media expressed concerns over the safety and transparency of the election. Most outlets were critical of the way the ballots were going to be counted, and how the government was going to prevent voter fraud.

Yet, in the days following the election, the concerns over violent outbreaks did not come to fruition. Sierra Leone has a Muslim majority, and the holiday Eid al-Adha fell immediately after the election. This holiday kept the country in a tense state of peace, and select news articles ended their coverage of the election with discussions of this harmony. These news outlets are primarily regional or local.

Many global news outlets are continuing to report upon potential fraud and miscounts that many Sierra Leonians are concerned about. The BBC, one of the most respected global news organizations, has extensively covered the resistance's claims of inequality in the election and campaign. They have been taking statements from the All People's Congress, the party that ran the losing opponent Dr Kamara, and getting reactions from the winners, the Sierra Leone People's Party.



The BBC has also been working to report upon the concerns of the American-based democratic organization, the Carter Center, that was on the ground in Sierra Leone when the ballots were submitted and counted. The Carter Center expressed concerns about the validity of the election before the results were even announced, and have maintained that same stance even after the results were announced. The Carter Center has backed up the concerns expressed by the All People's Party.

The All People's Party's concerns about fraudulent election results come after a woman was killed by armed security forces at a local All People's Party celebration. Very few Sierra Leonean news organizations reported upon this incident, and was only regionally reported upon from resistance-based news outlets. But, it attracted media attention from global news outlets like The New York Times. Overall, the All People's Party not only feels like the election invalid, but that the larger SLPP has made the entire process difficult for them. The country's continued governance by the SLPP has allowed local and regional media outlets to continue to promote and bury information that is counter intuitive to their mission.



ANALYSIS

In ReadyToLeadAfrica's first ADRI report on the Sierra Leone election, we discussed the crucial nature of youth political involvement and the importance of non-violence. Our emphasis on those two issues has only been strengthened in light of the election results.

Overall, young people in Sierra Leone flocked to the polls to cast their ballot, and there was an overall large election turnout. The controversy surrounding the election predominately surrounded by the discrepancy within the ballot counting and results.

The National Youth Commission Sierra Leone (NAYCOM) posted a Facebook message on June 25th stating "Sierra Leonean Youths turned out yesterday in record numbers to exercise their civic duty patently and during the campaign period they mobilized for effective youth participation and violence free in the June 24 2023." NAYCOM remains optimistic and looks to hold ambitions for continuing efforts for democracy and justice in Sierra Leone.

Today social media has a significant influence and should be considered in electoral processes. On June 30th Samura Kamara tweeted about the need for transparency and said "We cannot accept fabricated figures." He declared his support towards the European Union Election Observation Mission that released a statement calling on the Electoral Commission for Sierra Leone "to promptly publish disaggregated results data at polling station level, to ensure transparency and public scrutiny."



BIBLIOGRAPHY

Akinpelu, Yusuf. "Sierra Leone election: Julius Maada Bio sworn in as opposition cries foul." BBC, 28 June 2023, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-66030749>. Accessed 6 July 2023.

Busari, Stephanie. "Tensions mount as Sierra Leone prepares for high-stakes elections." CNN, 23 June 2023, <https://www.cnn.com/2023/06/23/africa/sierra-leone-election-walk-up-intl/index.html>. Accessed 6 July 2023.

"Calm in Sierra Leone despite contested election result." Al Jazeera, 28 June 2023, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/6/28/calm-in-sierra-leone-despite-contested-election-result>. Accessed 6 July 2023.

"Carter Center Expresses Concern About Transparency of the Tabulation Process in Sierra Leone Elections." The Carter Center, 27 June 2023, <https://www.cartercenter.org/news/pr/2023/sierra-leone-062723.html>. Accessed 6 July 2023.

Kanu, Kabs, and Pavi Jalloh. "Shock and anger in Sierra Leone, as SLPP Army/Police fire live bullets at APC Presidential candidate Samura Kamara." Cocorioko, 3 April 2023, <https://cocorioko.net/shock-and-anger-in-sierra-leone-as-police-uses-live-bullets-to-attack-apc-presidential-candidate-samura-kamara/>. Accessed 6 July 2023.

Kemo Cham, Associated Press. "Sierra Leone's Main Opposition Calls for Presidential Election Re-Run after Incumbent Named Winner." WJTV, 1 July 2023, www.wjtv.com/news/international/ap-sierra-leones-main-opposition-calls-for-presidential-election-re-run-after-incumbent-named-winner/.

Peltier, Elian. "Sierra Leone's President Re-Elected, Barely Avoiding a Runoff." The New York Times, 27 June 2023, www.nytimes.com/2023/06/27/world/africa/sierra-leone-election-results.html.

"Sierra Leone's main opposition calls for presidential election re-run after incumbent named winner." AP News, 1 July 2023, <https://apnews.com/article/sierra-leone-presidential-election-opposition-bio-kamara-6ea6ad56d0c8aa2ac7a464f09a16230b>. Accessed 6 July 2023.

Sierra Leone Presidential Election Results, results.ec.gov.sl/2012-presidential-result/. Accessed 6 July 2023.

Sierra Leone | International Idea, www.idea.int/data-tools/country-view/267/40. Accessed 7 July 2023.

Twitter, [twitter.com/PresidentBio?](https://twitter.com/PresidentBio?ref_src=twsrc%5Egoogle%7Ctwcamp%5Eserp%7Ctwgr%5Eauthor)

[ref_src=twsrc%5Egoogle%7Ctwcamp%5Eserp%7Ctwgr%5Eauthor](https://twitter.com/PresidentBio?ref_src=twsrc%5Egoogle%7Ctwcamp%5Eserp%7Ctwgr%5Eauthor). Accessed 6 July 2023.

"Woman Killed at Opposition Party HQ during Sierra Leone Elections." The Guardian, 28 June 2023, www.theguardian.com/global-development/2023/jun/28/woman-killed-at-opposition-party-hq-during-sierra-leone-elections.

AUTHORS OF THE REPORT

Catherine Ballard



Grace Theriot



CONTACT

ReadyToLeadAfrica
www.readytoleadafrica.org
lcontact@readytoleadafrica.org
0851-886-5606

Follow us on social media.
Facebook: [Readytoleadafrica](https://www.facebook.com/Readytoleadafrica)
Twitter: [@africa_ready](https://twitter.com/africa_ready)
Instagram: [@readytoleadafrica](https://www.instagram.com/readytoleadafrica)