



GLOBAL JOURNAL OF HUMAN-SOCIAL SCIENCE: F
POLITICAL SCIENCE

Volume 25 Issue 3 Version 1.0 Year 2025

Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal

Publisher: Global Journals

Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Democratic Consolidation and Electoral Integrity in Sierra Leone: A Two-Decade Analysis of Electoral Observation Reports (2002–2023)

By Chernor Mohamadu Jalloh

University of Sierra Leone

Abstract- This study critically interrogates the role of electoral observation missions in Sierra Leone's democratic consolidation process from 2002 to 2023. Drawing on a longitudinal analysis of reports from ECOWAS, the European Union, The Carter Center, and National Election Watch (NEW), the research employs a qualitative document analysis framework to uncover thematic patterns, institutional responses, and reform outcomes. The findings reveal consistent observer emphasis on transparency deficits, participation gaps, legal ambiguities, and electoral security concerns. However, despite methodological advancements in observation, a persistent implementation gap hampers systemic reform. The study concludes that while electoral observers have contributed to procedural improvements and civic engagement, their impact remains constrained by political inertia and institutional fragility. Recommendations include formalizing mechanisms for uptake of observer recommendations, enacting campaign finance reforms, safeguarding ECSL independence, and empowering domestic observers. This research underscores the urgent need to bridge the gap between diagnostic clarity and structural transformation in Sierra Leone's democratization journey.

Keywords: electoral observation, Sierra Leone, democracy, ECOWAS, EU, NEW, carter center, electoral reform.

GJHSS-F Classification: LCC: JQ3881



Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:



Democratic Consolidation and Electoral Integrity in Sierra Leone: A Two-Decade Analysis of Electoral Observation Reports (2002–2023)

Chernor Mohamadu Jalloh

Abstract This study critically interrogates the role of electoral observation missions in Sierra Leone's democratic consolidation process from 2002 to 2023. Drawing on a longitudinal analysis of reports from ECOWAS, the European Union, The Carter Center, and National Election Watch (NEW), the research employs a qualitative document analysis framework to uncover thematic patterns, institutional responses, and reform outcomes. The findings reveal consistent observer emphasis on transparency deficits, participation gaps, legal ambiguities, and electoral security concerns. However, despite methodological advancements in observation, a persistent implementation gap hampers systemic reform. The study concludes that while electoral observers have contributed to procedural improvements and civic engagement, their impact remains constrained by political inertia and institutional fragility. Recommendations include formalizing mechanisms for uptake of observer recommendations, enacting campaign finance reforms, safeguarding ECSL independence, and empowering domestic observers. This research underscores the urgent need to bridge the gap between diagnostic clarity and structural transformation in Sierra Leone's democratization journey.

Keywords: *electoral observation, Sierra Leone, democracy, ECOWAS, EU, NEW, carter center, electoral reform.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Since the cessation of its brutal civil war in 2002, Sierra Leone has embarked on a complex and ongoing journey toward democratic consolidation. Central to this transition is the electoral process, which has come to function not only as a mechanism for the selection of political leadership but also as a critical barometer of institutional resilience in a post-conflict setting (IDEA, 2019). As in many nascent democracies, the perceived credibility of elections in Sierra Leone has been profoundly shaped by the presence and evaluations of both international and domestic electoral observation missions (EUOM, 2019).

Over the past two decades, entities such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the European Union (EU), The Carter Center, and Sierra Leone's own National Election Watch (NEW) have played pivotal roles in observing the

country's elections and providing comprehensive assessments. These observation reports, often grounded in rigorous empirical evidence, offer a longitudinal perspective on Sierra Leone's evolving democratic landscape—highlighting milestones such as reforms in voter registration and increased levels of civic participation, alongside enduring challenges concerning transparency, inclusivity, and electoral justice (Carter Center, 2023).

Nevertheless, despite the volume and consistency of documented challenges and well-articulated recommendations, critical questions persist regarding the extent to which electoral observation has catalyzed meaningful and systemic reform. The recurrence of core deficiencies—ranging from opacity in result tabulation and intimidation of observers to the persistent underrepresentation of marginalized groups—raises pressing concerns about the responsiveness of electoral institutions and the broader architecture of democratic accountability (Wai, 2015). Against this backdrop, the present study seeks to synthesize and critically interrogate the cumulative contributions of electoral observation missions between 2002 and 2023, with the aim of assessing their tangible impact on democratic consolidation in Sierra Leone.

a) Problem Statement

Despite more than two decades of sustained electoral observation in Sierra Leone, a persistent disconnect remains between the systematic identification of electoral deficiencies and the implementation of substantive reform measures. Observer missions—most notably those conducted by ECOWAS, the European Union (EU), The Carter Center, and the National Election Watch (NEW)—have consistently highlighted critical challenges, including limited transparency in vote tabulation, inadequacies in electoral dispute resolution mechanisms (Carter Center, 2010) and the continued exclusion of women and other marginalized groups from the electoral process (Castillejo, 2009, Koko, 2013, Cater Center, 2012). However, these recurrent issues have endured across successive electoral cycles, indicating a troubling inertia in institutional responsiveness.

This enduring gap between observation and reform reflects a deeper structural problem: the failure to translate empirical findings and recommendations into

actionable policy and systemic change. Such an implementation deficit not only erodes the credibility of electoral processes but also poses a fundamental threat to the broader trajectory of democratic consolidation in the country. Accordingly, there is an urgent need to interrogate not merely the content of electoral observation reports, but more critically, their actual influence—or conspicuous lack thereof—on institutional transformation and policy reform in Sierra Leone.

b) *Research Objectives and Questions*

In light of the enduring disconnect between electoral observation and the implementation of meaningful reforms in Sierra Leone, as outlined in the preceding problem statement, this study seeks to systematically interrogate the role and impact of electoral observer missions over the past two decades. By grounding the analysis in empirical reports and institutional trajectories, the research aims to clarify not only what has been observed and recommended, but also how such insights have—or have not—translated into democratic progress. The following objectives and questions guide the inquiry.

i. *Research Objectives*

1. To critically examine the thematic patterns, core findings, and policy recommendations presented in electoral observation reports on Sierra Leone's elections from 2002 to 2023.
2. To evaluate the extent to which observer missions—particularly those led by ECOWAS, the European Union, The Carter Center, and National Election Watch—have influenced electoral governance, institutional reform, and public trust in democratic processes.
3. To analyze the persistent challenges identified across electoral cycles, and to explore the institutional, political, and structural factors shaping the implementation—or non-implementation—of observer recommendations.

ii. *Research Questions*

1. What are the recurring themes, critical findings, and recommendations highlighted in electoral observation reports on Sierra Leone between 2002 and 2023?
2. In what ways have observation missions by ECOWAS, the EU, The Carter Center, and NEW contributed to shaping electoral integrity, institutional accountability, and democratic legitimacy in Sierra Leone?
3. What structural or political barriers have hindered the adoption of observer recommendations, and how might strategic policy interventions enhance the effectiveness and impact of electoral observation moving forward?

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

a) *Introduction*

Electoral observation has become a defining feature of democratic consolidation, particularly in post-conflict societies across sub-Saharan Africa (Dodsworth et. al., 2020, Manesh, 2013). In the case of Sierra Leone, where elections have served not only as mechanisms of political representation but also as instruments of peacebuilding and institutional resilience, electoral observation—both international and domestic—has played a crucial role (UNDP, 2023, Beetham, 1994). This literature review critically examines the theoretical foundations, regional practices, and empirical outcomes of electoral observation, with a specific emphasis on Sierra Leone's post-conflict electoral cycles (Kamara & Koroma, 2022). Drawing upon scholarly literature, policy reports, and comparative case studies, it evaluates the contributions and limitations of key observer missions, including those by ECOWAS, the European Union (EU), The Carter Center, and the National Election Watch (NEW).

b) *Theoretical Foundations of Electoral Observation*

The conceptual basis for electoral observation is rooted in the broader theoretical constructs of *democratic accountability* and *electoral integrity*. As Norris et. al (2014) contends, electoral integrity encompasses adherence to internationally accepted standards, including transparency, inclusiveness, legal fairness, and procedural legitimacy. Electoral observation, therefore, functions as an external mechanism for validating these standards, often enhancing public trust and deterring electoral malpractice (Hyde, 2013, Hyde & Marinov, 2013).

The *Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation* (2005)—endorsed by over 50 global organizations, including The Carter Center and the EU—establishes the normative framework for impartial, long-term, and methodologically rigorous electoral assessment (Merloe, P. 2008, UN 2005). These principles advocate for sustained engagement and institutional respect for sovereignty, while reinforcing universal democratic norms. At the regional level, frameworks such as the ECOWAS Supplementary Protocol on Democracy and Good Governance (2001) mandate member states to facilitate observation missions and uphold minimum democratic standards (ECOWAS, 2001). The African Union (AU) similarly promotes such norms through its own election observation guidelines, thus reflecting a continental commitment to democratic consolidation (AU, 2002).

c) *Electoral Observation in Post-Conflict Democracies*

In post-conflict democracies, electoral observation serves both a *procedural* and *symbolic* function (Kühne, 2010). As Bratton and van de Walle (1997) observe, elections in such contexts transcend

mere electoral mechanics—they symbolize national reconciliation and institutional renewal. Observers in these fragile settings not only monitor procedural compliance but often act as *de facto* peacebuilders, seeking to mitigate political tensions and legitimize transitional institutions (O'Driscoll et. al, 2025).

However, the efficacy of observation is frequently constrained by politicized institutions, fragile legal systems, and contested electoral environments. In Sierra Leone, Momoh & Javombo (2022) emphasizes that the lingering effects of the civil war continue to influence political behavior, institutional credibility, and public trust in the electoral process. Observers must therefore navigate complex realities marked by electoral violence, judicial partiality, and entrenched regional polarization (Maphunye, 2023). The literature suggests that while observers may play a *dual role*—both evaluative and mediative—their influence is often contingent on access, impartiality, and the political will of domestic actors to implement recommendations.

d) International Observation Missions in Sierra Leone

i. ECOWAS

The *Economic Community of West African States* (ECOWAS) has maintained a steady electoral presence in Sierra Leone since the 2002 elections. Its missions, guided by regional democratic charters, have emphasized electoral stability, peaceful participation, and democratic norms. According to Bolaji (2015), ECOWAS observers tend to focus on the *macro-political environment*, including campaign equity, media access, and conflict prevention mechanisms. In its 2023 *election observation report*, ECOWAS acknowledged the relatively peaceful nature of the elections but raised salient concerns regarding the opacity of the vote tabulation process and the marginalization of certain groups. These criticisms echoed earlier findings from its 2007 and 2012 reports, which also documented logistical inefficiencies, voter intimidation, and gaps in electoral legislation (Bittiger, 2007, ECOWAS, 2012, ECOWAS, 2023). However, despite its normative authority, ECOWAS's ability to *enforce reforms* remains limited, relying primarily on diplomatic persuasion rather than coercive or binding mechanisms (Vanheukelom, 2017, ECDPM, 2023).

ii. European Union (EU)

The *European Union* has deployed several comprehensive Election Observation Missions (EOMs) to Sierra Leone, offering some of the most methodologically robust and technically detailed evaluations. Kulkova (2020) notes that EU observation frameworks are holistic, encompassing pre-election assessments, electoral day scrutiny, and post-election dispute resolution.

The EU's 2023 *final report* identified systemic irregularities in vote tabulation and restricted access to polling data. It further highlighted media bias and

unequal campaign conditions—findings that echoed concerns raised in the 2012 and 2018 missions, pointing to a persistent pattern of *unaddressed structural deficiencies*. Although the EU routinely issues *action-oriented recommendations*, their *domestic uptake remains limited*, impeded by *institutional inertia*, weak enforcement mechanisms, and fluctuating political commitment (Ronceray, 2017).

iii. The Carter Center

The *Carter Center* distinguishes itself through its *conflict-sensitive and rights-based* approach to electoral observation. Its missions in Sierra Leone emphasize legal transparency, civic engagement, and inclusive participation. In its 2023 report, the Center commended high voter turnout and peaceful polling conditions but raised concerns about ballot shortages, late openings, and the lack of transparency in result tabulation. Significantly, the Center underscored the importance of publishing polling station-level results and enhancing dispute resolution frameworks. Its prioritization of inclusivity—particularly regarding women, youth, and persons with disabilities—resonates with global best practices and reaffirms the normative imperative for *inclusive electoral governance* (Carter Center, 2023).

e) Domestic Observation: National Election Watch (NEW)

The National Election Watch (NEW), a coalition of domestic civil society organizations, plays a pivotal role in Sierra Leone's electoral ecosystem. Distinct from international observer missions, NEW operates with grassroots proximity, enabling it to provide real-time, community-embedded monitoring throughout the electoral cycle. This local positioning allows NEW to detect micro-level irregularities—such as subtle voter suppression, intimidation of observers, and localized disruptions—that may elude international missions. Notably, reports from the 2018 and 2023 general elections document cases of irregular tallying procedures, obstruction of observer access, and restricted availability of official results (NEW, 2023). These findings frequently corroborate international assessments, thereby reinforcing the credibility and legitimacy of both domestic and external observation efforts.

Despite its credibility, NEW faces a range of structural and operational challenges, including limited funding, political pressure, and threats to the safety of its observers. Nevertheless, its sustained presence and commitment to democratic integrity have significantly contributed to electoral transparency, civic engagement, and accountability (NDI, 2023).

Since 2002, Sierra Leone has held five successive general elections (2002, 2007, 2012, 2018, and 2023), each marked by the active participation of electoral observers—domestic and international alike. At

least one, if not all, of the four principal observation actors has deployed during each cycle, offering varied yet complementary perspectives on the conduct of

elections. Figure 1 presents the timeline of these observation missions as follows:

Election Year	ECOWAS	EU	The Carter Center	NEW
2002	√	×	√	√
2007	√	√	√	√
2012	√	√	√	√
2018	√	√	√	√
2023	√	√	√	√

This continued participation has fostered long-term observation and institutional knowledge, essential for spotting systemic flaws and tracking reforms.

Figure 1: Domestic & Observation Missions

f) Comparative Perspectives: West Africa and Beyond

Sierra Leone's challenges are emblematic of broader regional trends. Across *West Africa*, electoral observation has proven instrumental in legitimizing transitions and deepening democratic norms (Chinye, 2023; Wai, Z. 2015). Jinadu (2014) outlines five persistent challenges confronting Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) in the region: institutional autonomy, electoral financing, dispute adjudication, stakeholder inclusivity, and professional integrity.

Comparative experiences in *Ghana* and *Nigeria* suggest that robust domestic observation can exert meaningful influence on electoral reform and citizen confidence. However, as Aliyu and Ambali (2021) caution, the *efficacy of observer missions* is often mediated by institutional strength and prevailing political dynamics. In contexts of institutional fragility, observer findings are routinely ignored or selectively implemented. The Carter Center and EU's broader work in *Liberia*, *Kenya*, and *Zimbabwe* (Maunganidze, 2016) affirms common themes: the necessity of legal reform, the potential of digital tools for transparency, and the importance of safeguarding observers (Carter Center, 2023). These insights bear relevance for Sierra Leone's electoral future.

g) Critiques and Limitations of Electoral Observation

While electoral observation is widely considered a cornerstone of electoral legitimacy, the practice is not immune to critique. Hackenesch (2015) warns against the "*ritualization*" of observation, wherein missions become ceremonial rather than transformative. Others argue that observers may unintentionally *legitimize flawed elections* by offering qualified endorsements despite procedural irregularities (Kelley, 2012). In Sierra Leone, the cyclical recurrence of problems—such as opaque result tabulation, weak legal enforcement, and exclusionary practices—raises critical questions about the *actual impact* of observation. The low rate of recommendation implementation underscores a '*disconnect between diagnostic reporting and actionable reform*' (Kelley, 2012). Moreover, the politicization of observer narratives, often instrumentalized by ruling or

opposition factions, can further undermine observer legitimacy.

h) Emerging Trends and Innovations

In response to evolving challenges, observer missions are adopting *technological innovations* and expanding their methodological tools (Peace Direct, 2023). NEW (2023) has incorporated *real-time digital dashboards*, enhancing transparency and data accessibility. The Carter Center's *Digital Threats to Democracy Initiative* now monitors online disinformation, hate speech, and other digital threats to electoral integrity. There is also growing recognition of the need for *pre-election observation*, focusing on campaign finance, media freedom, and voter registration accuracy—areas where manipulation often precedes polling day (Carter Center, 2020). Additionally, emerging partnerships between domestic and international missions have improved coordination and increased the legitimacy of findings (Bush & Prather 2022).

The extant literature offers a robust foundation for understanding electoral observation in Sierra Leone and its regional parallels. As exhibited, dominant themes include the imperative of transparency, inclusivity, legal reform, and observer protection.

III. METHODOLOGY

a) Research Design

This study employs a qualitative document analysis framework to interrogate electoral observation reports pertaining to Sierra Leone's five general elections conducted between 2002 and 2023. Given the descriptive richness and evaluative nature of the data—comprising official reports produced by observer missions—a qualitative methodology is particularly well-suited for capturing the thematic nuances, discursive patterns, and normative judgments embedded in these texts (Naeem et. al. 2023). In order to discern patterns over time, the research adopts a cross-election comparative approach, facilitating the systematic identification of recurring challenges, evolving practices, and institutional responses (Bann et.al. 2020). This longitudinal lens enables a structured comparison

across electoral cycles and observer organizations, with the objective of assessing the degree to which electoral observation has contributed to meaningful institutional transformation ([Bray et al. 2014](#)).

b) Data Collection

Primary data was obtained through purposive sampling of publicly accessible observation reports authored by the following electoral monitoring bodies:

- *ECOWAS: Election Observation Mission Reports* (2002–2023).
- *European Union (EU): Final reports and preliminary statements.*
- *The Carter Center: Post-election assessments and observer mission summaries.*
- *National Election Watch (NEW): Situation Room reports, election-day updates, and comprehensive final summaries.*

To provide additional context and ensure methodological triangulation, the study also consulted a range of secondary data sources, including peer-reviewed academic literature, official documentation from the Electoral Commission for Sierra Leone (ECSL), and relevant legal statutes governing electoral processes ([Momoh, 2021](#)).

c) Analytical Framework

The analysis employed thematic coding and categorization techniques to systematically extract and interpret the qualitative content of the selected reports ([Gibbs, 2007](#)).¹ The coding scheme was informed by both the existing literature on electoral integrity and empirical observations drawn from the reports themselves ([Özden, 2024](#)).² Five core analytical dimensions were used to guide the analysis:

1. *Transparency:* Processes related to voter registration, result tabulation, public access to electoral data, and the presence and mobility of observers.
2. *Participation:* Inclusiveness of the electoral process, with a focus on women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups.
3. *Legal Reform:* Strength and clarity of the legal and institutional framework, effectiveness of electoral dispute mechanisms, and responsiveness to observer recommendations.

4. *Conflict Prevention:* The extent to which observer missions identified, reported, or helped mitigate electoral tensions, violence, or intimidation.
5. *Observer Engagement:* Degree of access granted to observers, treatment of domestic monitors, and the perceived legitimacy or influence of observation missions on institutional accountability and public trust.

Each report was carefully analyzed using this thematic lens, allowing the researcher to extract qualitative evidence and organize it chronologically and comparatively across election cycles.

d) Cross-Election Comparative Approach

To capture temporal shifts and institutional learning—or lack thereof—the study mapped thematic findings across five electoral cycles: 2002, 2007, 2012, 2018, and 2023. Each election year was analyzed based on the following parameters:

- Key issues and priorities emphasized by each observer mission.
- Areas of consensus or divergence among international and domestic observers.
- Patterns of repetition or resolution in the recommendations provided.
- Evidence of institutional reform, stagnation, or regression in response to observation.

This comparative approach allowed for the identification of longitudinal trends in Sierra Leone's electoral governance and provided a foundation for assessing the cumulative impact of electoral observation on democratic consolidation ([Dodsworth, 2020](#)).

IV. FINDINGS AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

a) Transparency in Electoral Processes

Transparency is universally acknowledged as a foundational element of electoral integrity. As [Norris \(2014\)](#) asserts, transparency not only fosters public trust but also allows stakeholders—voters, political actors, civil society, and the international community—to verify that electoral outcomes are a legitimate reflection of the popular will. Expanding on this, [Norris's transparency-accountability-compliance nexus \(2017\)](#) posits that transparency mechanisms are instrumental in cultivating institutional compliance with democratic norms, thereby reducing opportunities for manipulation and enhancing the normative legitimacy of elections.

In the context of Sierra Leone, observation reports from 2002 to 2023 consistently point to opacity in vote tabulation and limited access to disaggregated polling station results as persistent shortcomings. While some technological innovations—such as biometric voter registration and improved access for observers at polling stations—have been introduced, their impact has been undermined by the continued non-publication of

¹ [Gibbs, G. R. \(2007\). Analyzing qualitative data: Thematic coding and categorizing. In *Analyzing Qualitative Data* \(pp. 38–55\). SAGE Publications, SAGE Research Methods platform](#)

² [Özden, M. \(2024\). Content and thematic analysis techniques in qualitative research: Purpose, process, and features. *Qualitative Inquiry in Education: Theory & Practice*, 2\(1\), 64–81](#)

polling station-level results, most notably in the 2018 and 2023 electoral cycles (Carter Center, 2023). This lack of granular data visibility erodes public confidence and hampers independent verification.

According to electoral accountability theory, robust transparency mechanisms—such as open data portals, real-time tabulation dashboards, and public results dissemination—are essential for curbing political corruption and bolstering electoral legitimacy (Resimić & Bergin, 2024). However, in Sierra Leone, the *implementation gap* remains significant. While transparency-related recommendations have been issued consistently across electoral cycles, institutional uptake has often been *inconsistent or merely symbolic*. In this regard, Norris and Nai (2017) also offers a cautionary note: *“Transparency also has a dark side, threatening trust, privacy, and security... Several conditions determine the success of transparency policies in strengthening electoral integrity.”* This insight underscores the *complexity of transparency in fragile democracies*, where poorly implemented policies can inadvertently deepen mistrust or expose vulnerabilities.

b) *Participation and Inclusivity*

Inclusive participation is central to any meaningful democratic process (Akwetey & Mutangi, 2022). The theory of inclusive political participation emphasizes that democracy transcends the mere act of voting; it demands equitable access to the political process for all segments of society, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities (International IDEA, 2013). In heterogeneous societies like Sierra Leone, failure to institutionalize inclusive mechanisms can exacerbate marginalization and fuel distrust (Jardim, Lucien 2024).

Observation reports throughout the 2002–2023 period reflect high voter turnout, particularly among youth, but consistently highlight the systemic underrepresentation of women and persons with disabilities—both as voters and candidates (EUEOM, 2018). The Carter Center (2023) and NEW (2023) have repeatedly emphasized the necessity of adopting gender quotas, implementing disability-accessible polling infrastructure, and providing targeted civic education campaigns aimed at marginalized communities.

The pernicious polarization theory (Ndirangu, 2022) cautions that exclusion from electoral participation exacerbates societal divisions and undermines the legitimacy of electoral outcomes. In contrast, the social inclusion model advanced by Bangura (2018) asserts that democratic elections must reflect the demographic and sociopolitical diversity of the electorate. In Sierra Leone, the absence of affirmative measures—such as public financing for female candidates or equitable media access—renders participation symbolic rather than substantive. As International IDEA (2013) aptly

states: *“Political participation and representation go beyond the act of voting... They ensure that democracy and democratic institutions are a genuine reflection of the will of the citizens.”* Thus, the failure to ensure full inclusion in the electoral process remains a profound limitation to the realization of electoral justice in Sierra Leone.

c) *Legal Reform and Electoral Dispute Resolution*

Legal reform constitutes the backbone of sustainable electoral integrity (Bakem, 2014). The responsiveness theory (Stephanopoulos et al., 2015) argues that electoral laws should be adaptive to changing political contexts and sensitive to citizens’ democratic expectations. In Sierra Leone, however, multiple electoral cycles have revealed persistent legal ambiguities, weak institutional enforcement, and inefficient or delayed dispute resolution mechanisms. Both the EU and The Carter Center have long advocated for reforms in campaign finance regulations, clarification of ECSL’s operational mandate, and the strengthening of electoral adjudication structures. Nonetheless, the phenomenon of “reform inertia”, as described by IDEA (2014) has impeded progress. This inertia—often rooted in political calculation or institutional fragmentation—prevents the translation of observer recommendations into actionable legal reforms.

Moreover, the alignment theory (Stephanopoulos et al., 2015) suggests that electoral frameworks must align voter preferences with institutional outcomes. The failure to regulate campaign financing effectively, coupled with the perceived politicization of ECSL decisions, undermines this alignment and reinforces public skepticism. As IDEA (2014) underscores: *“Electoral reform processes ought to be guided by an overarching concern to protect and promote the electoral rights of citizens.”*

Thus, in the absence of binding legislative reforms and credible enforcement mechanisms, Sierra Leone risks entrenching a legal framework that perpetuates electoral irregularities rather than corrects them.

d) *Conflict Prevention and Electoral Security*

In post-conflict democracies, elections are inherently precarious events. While they offer opportunities for political renewal, they also risk reigniting latent tensions, particularly in contexts marked by historical grievances or institutional fragility. The conflict cycle theory (UNDP, 2009) characterizes elections as potential catalysts of unrest if not managed with transparency, inclusivity, and legitimacy.

In Sierra Leone, while election days have generally proceeded peacefully, pre-election periods have consistently been marred by intimidation, politically motivated violence, and inflammatory rhetoric. Reports from ECOWAS, NEW, and The Carter Center underscore the absence of a comprehensive national conflict

prevention strategy, inadequate coordination between ECSL and security forces, and the politicization of law enforcement, which often leads to selective enforcement or inaction (ECOWAS, 2023).

The early warning model (EISA, 2010) advocates for systematic risk mapping, the signing of inter-party peace pacts, and sustained multi-stakeholder dialogue. Although NEW has piloted innovative tools—such as violence tracking dashboards—these efforts remain reactive rather than embedded in a proactive, institutionalized prevention architecture.

According to the infrastructures for peace framework, sustainable peace in electoral contexts requires long-term conflict mitigation mechanisms, such as electoral codes of conduct, local peace committees, and dispute mediation networks (Alihodžić & Asplund, 2018). Sierra Leone's electoral security landscape remains under-institutionalized, leaving the country vulnerable to periodic electoral crises (UNDP & OHCHR, 2019).

e) Observer Engagement and Influence

The presence and perceived legitimacy of electoral observers significantly affect the credibility of elections. The legitimacy theory of observation posits that observers can only bolster public trust if they are regarded as impartial, competent, and culturally relevant (Bush & Prather, 2018). In Sierra Leone, international observers—such as those from ECOWAS, the EU, and The Carter Center—are generally granted full access, while domestic groups like NEW

often face harassment, restricted access, and insufficient legal protections.

The *observer identity model* further suggests that domestic observers, owing to their linguistic, cultural, and social proximity, often enjoy greater legitimacy among local communities (Bush & Prather, 2018). NEW's (2023) expansive grassroots network and real-time reporting mechanisms have enhanced public oversight, but the organization's impact has been stifled by political resistance and limited institutional responsiveness.

In addition, *compliance theory* argues that observer recommendations only yield tangible results when embedded within formal accountability frameworks (Norris & Nai, 2017). In Sierra Leone, the absence of a systematic tracking mechanism for implementing observer recommendations has resulted in repetitive findings across electoral cycles, thus undermining the perceived utility of observation missions. As Bush & Prather (2018) emphasize: “*Election observers can enhance credibility, but only when locals perceive them as both capable of detecting fraud and unbiased in that pursuit.*”

Thus, without institutional commitment to engaging observer feedback, electoral observation risks devolving into a *symbolic exercise* rather than serving as a *substantive catalyst for reform*. The following table presents a summary of trends and cross-cutting challenges identified across the observed electoral cycles.

Figure 2: Summary of trends and cross-cutting Challenges

Theme	Trend	Persistent Gap
Transparency	Improved biometric registration; Presence of observers	Tabulation capacity, limited access to disaggregated results
Participation	High voter turnout; youth enthusiasm	Underrepresentation of women and marginalized groups
Legal Reform	Repeated technical recommendation	Little implementation; campaign finance and ECSL independence unresolved
Conflict Prevention	Peaceful voting days; incident tracking tools	Weak early warning coordination; pre-election tension

V. COMPARATIVE ELECTORAL TRENDS IN SIERRA LEONE (2002–2023)

Over the past two decades, Sierra Leone's electoral landscape has reflected a gradual yet uneven trajectory of democratization, characterized by institutional reforms, evolving monitoring practices, and a growing role of civil society in governance. A prominent theme in the literature is the consolidation of institutional frameworks underpinning electoral administration. Scholars and observer reports underscore the transition from the National Electoral Commission (NEC) to the Electoral Commission for Sierra Leone (ECSL) as a milestone that enhanced operational autonomy and legal clarity (Bakker, 2014;

Carter Center, 2023). Legislative developments, such as the 2022 Public Elections Act and the 2023 Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) Act, represent incremental progress toward inclusive governance (GSL, 2022). However, legal advancements have not consistently translated into structural resilience. The 2023 reintroduction of proportional representation, for instance, was hailed for broadening participation yet criticized for its abrupt implementation and procedural opacity (James, 2025; ECOWAS, 2023).

a) Methodological Refinements in Observation

Electoral monitoring in Sierra Leone has advanced significantly in both methodology and scope. Domestic observers like National Election Watch (NEW)

and international bodies such as The Carter Center have evolved from rudimentary compliance checklists to employing tools such as Parallel Vote Tabulation (PVT), gender audits, and real-time incident reporting (Carter Center, 2023). These innovations signal a maturation of accountability mechanisms and reflect broader demands for transparency, particularly in result tabulation and access to disaggregated data.

b) Civil Society Agency and Democratic Reconfiguration

Civil society has shifted from peripheral advocacy to an active and strategic role in electoral governance. Notable contributions include grassroots mobilization by *Fambul Tok* and cross-sector coalitions such as the Coalition for Inclusive and Peaceful Elections (UNDP & OHCHR, 2019), which have facilitated civic education, fostered social cohesion, and helped mitigate electoral violence. The rise of digital mobilization, especially via social media, has further empowered non-state actors to influence political discourse and democratize access to information.

c) Enduring Challenges and Structural Inertia

Despite marked progress, persistent systemic challenges continue to constrain democratic consolidation. Electoral outcomes remain shaped by ethno-regional loyalties, ambiguous tabulation protocols, and a fragmented electoral security architecture (ONS, 2023). Scholars argue that the lack of a fully institutionalized security framework renders the process vulnerable to episodic crises and erodes public trust (UNDP & OHCHR, 2019). Together, these comparative electoral developments from 2002 to 2023 depict a democratization process that is advancing, yet remains incomplete. While legal reform and civil society activism serve as key drivers, their impact is consistently tempered by structural inertia and the political instrumentalization of institutional processes.

d) Gradual Institutional Strengthening Amid Persistent Operational and Political Bottlenecks

Sierra Leone's electoral institutions—particularly the ECSL—have demonstrated functional improvement since the 2002 transitional elections. Observers from ECOWAS, the EU, and The Carter Center have highlighted progress in electoral logistics, biometric voter registration post-2012, and procedural preparedness.

This trend aligns with Huntington's (1991) concept of "*procedural institutionalization*," defined as the routinization of mechanisms for conducting elections. Gains in stakeholder engagement, voter education, and polling protocols suggest a more technically capable Election Management Body (EMB). However, operational enhancements have not translated into political independence or administrative credibility. The EU (2023) and The Carter Center (2018, 2023)

expressed grave concerns regarding ECSL's perceived partisanship, inconsistent decision-making, and susceptibility to executive interference—traits emblematic of what Levitsky and Way (2010) describe as "*competitive authoritarianism*."

These challenges are exacerbated by unclear legal frameworks, opaque recruitment of commission officials, and selective rule enforcement. Additionally, the ECSL's lack of institutional memory and internal learning mechanisms has led to repeated administrative failures—ranging from tabulation delays and polling material shortages to irregular observer accreditation—across multiple election cycles. Institutional capacity has improved, but impartiality and responsiveness remain elusive.

e) Observation Reports: Increasingly Data-Driven, Yet Limited in Reform Impact

One of the most notable evolutions in Sierra Leone's electoral history is the growing methodological rigor of election observation. From ECOWAS' early qualitative assessments in 2002 to the EU's statistically grounded, multi-sectoral reports post-2007, observation has become increasingly forensic.

- EU missions now include media content analysis, audits on gender and youth participation, and systematic tracking of electoral disputes.
- NEW employs real-time data dashboards, verification tools, and district-level observer networks to enhance transparency.
- In 2023, The Carter Center piloted social media monitoring to track hate speech and electoral misinformation, reflecting an adaptation to digital threats.

Yet, despite these methodological advances, observer recommendations remain under-implemented. In virtually every electoral cycle—especially 2007, 2012, and 2023—stakeholders acknowledge these findings without enacting corresponding reforms (Dodsworth et al., 2020). This is illustrative of "*normative isomorphism without behavioral alignment*", whereby institutions adopt reformist language and optics (e.g., dialogue forums and working groups) without delivering substantive legal or procedural change (DiMaggio & Powell, 1983).

Moreover, Sierra Leone lacks institutional mechanisms—such as reform scorecards or formal parliamentary review processes—for tracking the uptake of recommendations. Consequently, the impact of increasingly data-rich observations is curtailed by a fragile accountability ecosystem devoid of incentives and enforcement mechanisms.

f) Civil Society as a Sustained Democratic Actor

A transformative yet underrecognized trend has been the emergence of domestic civil society organizations as central actors in democratic accountability. National Election Watch (NEW)

epitomizes this shift. Initially conceived as a temporary coalition, NEW has evolved into a permanent civic entity operating across all 16 districts. Its contributions now encompass:

- Issue-based advocacy for aligning domestic laws with international electoral standards;
- Civic education tailored to marginalized populations;
- Post-election engagement through reform audits, stakeholder dialogues, and legal redress mechanisms.

This evolution reflects the global rise of “*watchdog civil society*”, wherein non-state actors assume pivotal roles in promoting transparency and democratic resilience (Edwards, 2004; Diamond, 1999). Unlike international observers, whose presence is episodic and politically constrained, domestic groups like NEW command local legitimacy, cultural fluency, and sustained engagement.

Nonetheless, the politicization of observation and shrinking civic space pose significant threats. NEW’s 2023 reports documented intimidation, obstruction, and smear campaigns orchestrated by partisan actors. Without enforceable legal protections for observers and formal EMB commitments to engage with

civil society feedback, the momentum of civic innovation risks being reversed (Dodsworth et.al., 2020).

Despite these challenges, post-2018 developments—including youth-led observer networks, women’s election platforms, and coalitions addressing digital integrity—demonstrate a deepening of the democratic space beyond formal institutions.

g) *Rethinking the Arc of Progress*

From 2002 to 2023, Sierra Leone’s democratic evolution—examined through the lens of electoral observation—reveals a negotiated, non-linear trajectory. While institutional capacity has grown, observation has become more rigorous, and civil society more engaged, core issues of institutional independence, elite impunity, and political will remain unresolved. Thus, the challenge moving forward is not simply to identify deficits—observers have done this with increasing precision—but to craft enforceable mechanisms for accountability, legal reform, and sustained civic vigilance that can translate scrutiny into structural transformation. *Figure 3* summarizes key dimensions of electoral change in Sierra Leone across five general elections, highlighting institutional reform, observation methodologies, civil society engagement, democratization outcomes, and electoral security.

Dimension	2002–2007	2012–2018	2023	Trend Summary
Institutional Reform	Post-war institutional recovery; NEC functional but legally constrained	Strengthened legal frameworks; EMB independence begins to mature	ECSL introduced; Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Act enacted; proportional representation revived	Legal architecture improving, though politically shaped and inconsistently implemented
Observation Methodology	Basic compliance-focused observations; limited geographic coverage	Parallel Vote Tabulation adopted; observer coordination improves	Real-time reporting; gender audits and tech-supported data collection introduced	Observer methodologies expanded in scope, rigor, and inclusivity
Civil Society Engagement	Voter education primary focus; limited organizational capacity	Expanded role in peacebuilding and electoral advocacy	Digital activism grows; coalitions for inclusion and electoral reform gain prominence	Civil society transforms into proactive governance stakeholder
Democratization Outcomes	First peaceful elections post-conflict; fragile optimism	Peaceful transfers of power; competitive electoral environment emerges	Contentious reforms; shrinking civic space during electoral periods	Maturing democratic practice tempered by political contestation and institutional rigidity
Electoral Security Architecture	Ad hoc coordination; international peacekeeping support dominant	Inter-agency coordination improves modestly	Still under-institutionalized; dependent on external support; fragmented security architecture	Electoral processes remain exposed to instability due to limited institutionalized security systems

Figure 3: Comparative Electoral Trends in Sierra Leone (2002–2023)

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

a) Key Takeaways

Sierra Leone's democratic evolution over the last two decades reveals a story of incremental but uneven progress in electoral governance. Elections have become regularized, and the technical capacity of electoral institutions has improved; yet, core deficiencies in transparency, inclusivity, and legal responsiveness persist.

The findings of this study confirm that electoral observation missions—international and domestic—play an indispensable role in Sierra Leone's democratization project. They not only act as impartial monitors but also offer detailed roadmaps for reform grounded in international norms and contextual realities. However, these contributions are undercut by a recurring implementation gap, as many of their recommendations are either ignored, politicized, or only superficially addressed. The study also underscores the emergence of civil society—especially National Election Watch (NEW)—as a transformative actor, extending the accountability mandate of observation well beyond election day. Their real-time reporting, grassroots reach, and policy advocacy demonstrate the potential of locally anchored oversight in strengthening electoral integrity. Finally, as Sierra Leone approaches future electoral cycles, the task is not to reinvent the wheel, but to institutionalize reforms that have been clearly articulated by observers for over two decades. The urgency lies in converting diagnostic clarity into tangible structural change.

b) Recommendations

To transition from electoral observation to meaningful democratic transformation, the following policy actions are recommended. These proposals are rooted in the findings of this analysis and aligned with international electoral standards and best practices:

1. Formalize Observer Recommendation Uptake

Establish a formal, multi-stakeholder post-election reform mechanism, jointly led by Parliament and the Electoral Commission for Sierra Leone (ECSL), to systematically review, prioritize, and monitor the implementation of observer recommendations. A publicly accessible reform audit matrix should be developed, detailing the status of each recommendation (e.g., implemented, pending, rejected) and integrated into future electoral cycle planning frameworks and donor performance benchmarks.

2. Publish Disaggregated Results Promptly

Legislate a fixed legal timeframe within which ECSL must publish disaggregated polling station-level results following the completion of vote tallying. Dissemination should leverage digital platforms and community radio to enhance accessibility for media, domestic observers, and the general public.

Additionally, independent third-party audit mechanisms should be considered to verify the consistency between disaggregated data and aggregated results.

3. Reform Campaign Finance

Introduce and enforce a comprehensive campaign finance legal framework encompassing clear caps on donations and expenditures, mandatory disclosure of funding sources, and real-time public transparency via online portals. Establish an autonomous Campaign Finance Oversight Commission equipped with investigative authority and sanctioning powers. Nationwide civic education should accompany these reforms to raise awareness about the influence of money in politics and the public's right to financial transparency.

4. Safeguard ECSL Independence

Reform the legal framework governing ECSL to safeguard its institutional autonomy, including transparent, merit-based appointment procedures for commissioners, fixed-term mandates, and legally codified removal processes ([Mozaffar & Schedler, 2002](#)). ECSL's annual operations should be subject to performance audits by an independent body. To protect its functional independence, ECSL's budget should be directly appropriated by Parliament, free from executive interference ([Fallon et al., 2012](#)).

5. Protect and Empower Domestic Observers

Enact legislation formally recognizing civil society electoral observers as protected democratic actors, ensuring their access rights and providing legal remedies against intimidation or obstruction. Structured and institutionalized collaboration between ECSL and civil society should be pursued through memoranda of understanding (MOUs), joint task forces, and regular consultative engagements³. Further, domestic observer organizations should be integrated into international electoral peer-learning platforms and supported through sustainable financing arrangements to enhance long-term capacity and impact.

c) Final Reflection

The continuity and credibility of electoral observation over two decades has revealed one unambiguous truth: Sierra Leone does not lack diagnoses or reform proposals, but it has yet to bridge the gap between knowledge and political will. As a result, the path forward must center on strategic investment in civic infrastructure, institutional insulation from political interference, and the uncompromising demand for electoral transparency and accountability. Only then can the promises of democratic governance move beyond aspiration to realization.

³ Just Security. (2024). *The Essential Role of Civic Space in Electoral Integrity*. Civic Space and Electoral Integrity

VII. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study provides a contextually grounded and analytically rigorous assessment of electoral observation in Sierra Leone, drawing from two decades of domestic and international observer reports. However, certain limitations warrant acknowledgment:

- The analysis is based solely on secondary data, without the inclusion of primary interviews with key stakeholders, observers, or policymakers—an omission that may have limited the depth of insider insights.
- The study focuses exclusively on national general elections, thereby excluding local council elections, by-elections, and referenda, which may exhibit distinct dynamics.
- Inconsistencies in reporting formats, analytical depth, and methodological approaches across observation missions may affect comparability and thematic integration.

Despite these constraints, the study's methodological triangulation, longitudinal scope, and diversity of sources contribute to its credibility and analytical depth. Future research should complement this approach with qualitative fieldwork, including interviews and focus group discussions, and expand the scope to sub-national electoral processes. Such work would enhance our understanding of the structural and procedural determinants of electoral credibility and the mechanisms through which observation informs democratic reform.

REFERENCES RÉFÉRENCES REFERENCIAS

- DiMaggio, P. J., & Powell, W. W. (1983). The iron cage revisited: Institutional isomorphism and collective rationality. *American Sociological Review*, 48(2), 147–160.
- Beetham, D. (1994). Conditions for democratic consolidation. *Democratization*, 1(2), 1–24.
- Bratton, M., & van de Walle, N. (1997). *Democratic experiments in Africa: Regime transitions in comparative perspective*. Cambridge University Press.
- Mozaffar, S., & Schedler, A. (2002). The comparative study of electoral governance—Introduction. *International Political Science Review*, 23(1), 5–27.
- Edwards, M. (2004). *Civil society*. Polity Press.
- Gibbs, G. R. (2007). *Analyzing qualitative data*. SAGE Publications.
- Merloe, P. (2008). *Human rights and election standards: A handbook*. IFES.
- Castillejo, C. (2009). *Women's participation in peacebuilding: The role of international actors*. FRIDE Policy Brief.
- Kühne, W. (2010). *The role of elections in peacebuilding: The case of post-conflict countries*. Friedrich Ebert Stiftung.
- Levitsky, S., & Way, L. A. (2010). *Competitive authoritarianism: Hybrid regimes after the Cold War*. Cambridge University Press.
- Fallon, K. M., Swiss, L., & Viterna, J. (2012). Executive dominance and electoral commissions in sub-Saharan Africa. *Comparative Politics*, 44(3), 253–271.
- Kelley, J. G. (2012). *Monitoring democracy: When international election observation works, and why it often fails*. Princeton University Press.
- Hyde, S. D. (2013). The observer effect in international politics: Evidence from a natural experiment. *World Politics*, 60(1), 37–63.
- Bray, M., Adamson, B., & Mason, M. (2014). *Comparative education research: Approaches and methods*. Springer.
- Jinadu, A. L. (2014). *Electoral governance and democratic consolidation in West Africa*. EISA.
- Norris, P. (2014). *Why electoral integrity matters*. Cambridge University Press.
- Bolaji, K. (2015). ECOWAS and electoral observation in West Africa. *CODESRIA Bulletin*.
- Hackenesch, C. (2015). Not as bad as it seems? EU and US democracy promotion faces the rise of China. *Democratization*, 22(3), 419–437.
- Stephanopoulos, N., Persily, N., & Issacharoff, S. (2015). Responsive elections: Legal and political dimensions. *Harvard Law Review*, 128(4), 1055–1112.
- Maunganidze, O. A. (2016). *Elections in fragile states: A comparative review*. Institute for Security Studies.
- Norris, P. (2017). Transparency, accountability and compliance: The trinity of electoral integrity. *Electoral Studies*, 45, 1–11.
- Norris, P., & Nai, A. (2017). *Election watchdogs: Transparency, accountability and integrity*. Oxford University Press.
- Ronceray, M. (2017). *The EU and electoral assistance: Between normative ambitions and political constraints*. ECDPM Briefing Note.
- Vanheukelom, J. (2017). *Reform realities: ECOWAS and political accountability*. ECDPM.
- Alihodžić, S., & Asplund, E. (2018). *Infrastructures for peace and electoral violence*. International IDEA.
- Bangura, Y. (2018). *Social inclusion and political representation in post-conflict states*. UNRISD.
- Bush, S. S., & Prather, L. (2018). Who's there? Election observer identity and public trust. *The Journal of Politics*, 80(3), 996–1010.
- Dodsworth, S., Domínguez, R., & Rocha Menocal, A. (2020). *Democracy and electoral governance in Africa: The role of observers*. International IDEA.

29. Momoh, I. (2021). *Electoral institutions and reform in Sierra Leone*. SLERC Working Paper.
30. Akwetey, E., & Mutangi, A. (2022). *Inclusive participation and democratic resilience in Africa*. CDD.
31. Kamara, A., & Koroma, J. (2022). *Post-conflict elections in Sierra Leone*. Freetown: SLERC.
32. Momoh, I., & Javombo, B. (2022). *Electoral behavior in Sierra Leone: An analytical overview*. Freetown: Democracy Research Institute.
33. Ndirangu, M. (2022). *Polarization and exclusion in electoral politics*. Nairobi: African Policy Forum.
34. Naeem, A., et al. (2023). *Qualitative document analysis in governance research*. Policy & Methods Journal.
35. Jardim, L. (2024). *Inclusive electoral design in fragile states*. Global Electoral Journal.
36. Özden, M. (2024). *Thematic coding in electoral analysis: A qualitative synthesis*. Qualitative Studies Journal.
37. Resimić, M., & Bergin, R. (2024). Electoral accountability in post-conflict societies. *Electoral Studies*, 41(1), 91–102.
38. Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). (2001–2023). *Electoral observation reports and protocols on democracy and good governance*.
39. African Union. (2002). *African Union guidelines for election observation and monitoring missions*.
40. Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation. (2005). *Adopted by over 50 organizations including The Carter Center and the EU*. New York: United Nations.
41. European Union Election Observation Mission. (2007, 2012, 2018, 2023). *Final reports on Sierra Leone general elections*. Brussels: EU EOM.
42. United Nations Development Programme. (2009, 2023). *Electoral assistance and conflict mitigation reports*. New York: UNDP.
43. Carter Center. (2010–2023). *Election observation mission reports: Sierra Leone*. Atlanta, GA.
44. International IDEA. (2013, 2019). *Electoral justice and inclusive participation reports*. Stockholm.
45. National Election Watch. (2018, 2023). *Final election observation reports: General elections in Sierra Leone*. Freetown.
46. UNDP & OHCHR. (2019). *Electoral peacebuilding strategy: Sierra Leone*. Geneva.
47. Government of Sierra Leone. (2022). *Public Elections Act, 2022*. Freetown: Government Printer.
48. National Democratic Institute. (2023). *Domestic observer support strategy: Sierra Leone*. Washington, DC.
49. Office of National Security. (2023). *Electoral security review report*. Freetown: Government of Sierra Leone.
50. Peace Direct. (2023). *Digital threats to democracy in West Africa*. London.
51. Electoral Commission for Sierra Leone (ECSL). (Various years). *Electoral updates and legal documentation*.