EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Electoral Commission is still committed to enhance the credibility of the electoral process, through the establishment of a level playing field and the conduct of credible, transparent elections and international best practice.

Following the postponement of the national population and housing census from December 2014 to December 2015 as a result of the outbreak of ebola in May 2014 and the public state of emergency imposed on the country, NEC has decided to release this “Discussion Paper on Challenges to the Electoral Cycle (2015-2019); and Proposal for the Way Forward”. The Paper highlights the challenges the postponement of the census has caused to the statutory timeline of critical electoral processes like the delimitation of constituency and ward boundaries, the update of the voters register, the conduct of the referendum and the Local Government Elections, most of which are scheduled to take place in 2016.¹ The delay in conducting the census means that Boundary delimitation will have to be delayed and conducted in 2016 using provisional census figures. This makes it practically impossible to meet the timeline for the conduct of the Local Government Elections in December 2016. The timeline for the completion of the civil registration process by the National Registration Secretariat is also not feasible for the conduct of the Local Government elections in December. It is also important to mention that the timeline for the referendum is based on the timeline of the constitutional review process, the update of the voters’ register and boundary delimitation.

In order to conduct credible elections that meet international best practices, constituency and ward boundaries should first be delimited, registration of voters conducted and finally elections conducted.

The way forward proposed in this paper is to postpone the Local Government Elections and allow the delimitation of boundaries to be done from April to December 2016 using provisional census figures. Once the delimitation and update of the register have been conducted, the Local Government Elections can now be held together with the Presidential and Parliamentary Elections between December 2017 and February 2018.

It is hoped that this discussion paper will serve as a wakeup call for key stakeholders in Sierra Leone’s electoral process: Statistics Sierra

¹ See Annex A for the Challenges and Way forward pages 15 to 18.
Leone, the National Registration Secretariat, the Executive, Legislative and Judicial arms of government and international partners, for proactive and robust measures to be put in place to support the NEC’s Electoral Cycle, 2015-2019.

It is the Commission’s wish that 2015-2019 Electoral Cycle with its plethora of activities will be transparent and credible. Together, let us continue to work for the promotion of good governance and democracy in Sierra Leone.

1.0 Introduction

The National Electoral Commission (NEC) is an independent body set up by an Act of Parliament with the constitutional mandate to conduct all public elections and referenda. In keeping with this mandate enshrined in the 1991 Constitution (Section 33) and the Public Elections Act of 2012 (Section 7), the Commission has developed a strategic plan for the period 2015-2019 which contains an electoral calendar with the objective of promoting transparency and public awareness on the electoral cycle. The electoral calendar covers the period 2015-2019.

The development and circulation of an electoral calendar is part of the best practices of Election Management Bodies (EMBs). It helps the EMB to plan and meet statutory and administrative deadlines. The calendar informs election stakeholders, including political parties, candidates, the media, the security sector and voters, about key dates or periods, thus enhancing transparency of the electoral process.

In the last cycle (2010-2014), election stakeholders including Domestic and International Election Observers had raised issues on the absence of an electoral calendar in Sierra Leone’s electoral processes. The European Union Election Observation Report of 2012 noted that “Adoption and publication of a consolidated electoral calendar with clearly set deadlines for completion of particular activities well ahead of any electoral event would enhance transparency and stakeholders’ confidence in the electoral process”.

The 2015-2019 electoral cycle will be very challenging as a plethora of electoral activities, including the delimitation of constituency and ward boundaries, the update of the register of voters, the conduct of Presidential, Parliamentary & Local Government Elections, the conduct of Paramount Chieftaincy and Village Head Elections as well
as a possible referendum feature prominently. It is therefore prudent for the Commission to share with the Government of Sierra Leone and its development partners and election stakeholders a calendar of activities that will guide this process.

It is interesting to note however, that the electoral calendar of the 2015-2019 cycle faces numerous challenges. The postponement of the national census twice due to the ebola epidemic from April 2014 to April 2015 and now to December 2015, and its implications on the timeline for the delimitation of constituencies and wards for the next elections, the completion of the civil registration process and the ongoing constitutional review have equally posed serious threats to the electoral process. This discussion paper seeks to highlight some of these challenges and proffer recommendations to address them, with a view to conduct credible elections using international best practice.

2.0 The Legal Framework for Elections in Sierra Leone

The legal framework for public elections in Sierra Leone includes the following:

- The 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone (Act No.6 of 1991)
- The Public Elections Act of 2012 (Act No.4 of 2012)
- The Local Government Act 2004 (Act No.1 of 2004)

This paper will look at the legal framework for each electoral activity within the 2015-2019 cycle.

2.1 Boundary Delimitation

In addition to its core functions of registering eligible voters and conducting elections, NEC has the mandate to delimit electoral boundaries for constituencies and wards as per Section 38 (1) of the 1991 Constitution.

Section 38(4) of the 1991 Constitution states:

“The Electoral Commission shall review the division of Sierra Leone into constituencies at intervals of not less than five and not more than seven years, and may alter the constituencies in accordance with the provisions of this section to such extent as it may consider desirable in the light of the review: .................”
Section 38(7) of the 1991 Constitution further states that:

“For the purposes of this section, the number of inhabitants of Sierra Leone shall be ascertained by reference to the latest census of the population of Sierra Leone held in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or if no census has been so held, by reference to any available information, which in the opinion of the Electoral Commission best indicates the number of those inhabitants”;

While Section 2(6) of the Ward Boundaries Delimitation, 2008 states:

The Electoral Commission shall review the division of Sierra Leone into wards at intervals of not less than five and not more than seven years, and may alter the wards in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph to such extent as it may consider desirable in the light of the review”

Section 14 (1) of the Public Elections Act of 2012 states that:

“For the purpose of registering voters for the election of the President of Sierra Leone, Members of Parliament and Members of a Local Council, the Electoral Commission may, by statutory instrument, divide Sierra Leone into wards”.

Section 14(2) of the Public Elections Act further notes that:

“The Electoral Commission may, from time to time divide a ward into registration areas (hereafter referred to as sub-wards) as it thinks necessary for the proper execution of its duties”.

The last delineation of constituencies was done in 2006 (9 years ago). This clearly means that the current constituency
boundaries are obsolete. With the pending census slated for December 2015, it is a good time to review the constituencies.

Similarly, wards were delineated in 2007 (8 years ago). A good time to review the wards is after the census.

As per law constituency and ward boundaries were supposed to have been reviewed by NEC in 2013. Because the census was initially scheduled to take place in 2014, the Commission decided to postpone the review until after the census, during which time it will get the latest census of the population of Sierra Leone.

**But why do we need census population data for the delimitation of boundaries?**

- Census figures are needed for the delimitation of constituencies in order to determine the population quota. The population quota is the total population of the country divided by the number of constituencies (112 at present). This is to ensure that the number of inhabitants in every constituency is as nearly equal to the population quota as is reasonably practicable (Section 38(3) of the 1991 Constitution).
- Census figures are also required to determine the number of seats allocated to each district. It is also a good practice for wards to be nested within constituencies.

### 2.2 Update of the Voters Register

The functions of the Electoral Commission are stated in Section 33 of the Constitution.

> “Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Electoral Commission shall be responsible for the conduct and supervision of the registration of voters for, and of, all public elections and referenda; and for that purpose shall have power to make regulations by statutory instrument for the registration of voters, the conduct of Presidential, Parliamentary or Local Government
elections and referenda, and other matters connected therewith, including regulations for voting by proxy”.

The 1991 Constitution in Section 31 states:

“Every citizen of Sierra Leone being eighteen years of age and above and of sound mind shall have the right to vote, and accordingly shall be entitled to be registered as a voter for the purposes of public elections and referenda”.

The 1991 Constitution also notes in Section 38(8) that:

“The registration of voters and the conduct of elections in every constituency shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the Electoral Commission, and it shall cause the register of voters to be revised and reviewed at least once in every three years”

The Public Elections Act of 2012 in Section 17 states:

“The registration of voters, updating and revision of the Voters Register shall be conducted not later than six months before an election or referendum, as the case may be”.

The last registration of voters was conducted in 2012 (3 years ago). It is imperative on the Commission to update that register in 2015/2016 for the conduct of any public election.

2.3 Local Government Elections

Local Government Elections are to be held every four years. This is stated in Section 5 of the Local Government Act of 2004.

“Elections to a local council shall be conducted every four years”.

Section 7 also states that:

“Subject to this Act, a Councillor shall hold office for four years”.
It is worth noting that the last Local Government elections were conducted in November 2012 and Councillors, Mayors and Chairpersons were sworn-in in December 2012. The next Local Government elections are therefore due to take place in December 2016. In declaring the date for this election, Section 103 of the Public Elections Act states that:

“The time for local council elections shall be appointed by Government Notice by the President after consultation with the Electoral Commission”.

### 2.4 Parliamentary Elections

The tenure for Members of Parliament is 5 years as stated in Section 85 (1) of the 1991 Constitution:

“Parliament shall stand dissolved at the expiration of a period of five years commencing from the date of its first sitting after a general election”.

The Constitution in Section 87 (1) further states that:

“A general election of the Members of Parliament shall be held not earlier than thirty days and not later than ninety days after any dissolution of Parliament: Provided that nominations for such elections shall in no case be closed within fourteen days after dissolution”.

The first sitting of the current Parliament was on 6th December, 2012. In declaring a date for this election, Section 57 of the Public Elections Act of 2012 states that:

“The time for a general election of the ordinary members of Parliament shall be appointed by proclamation made by the President after consultation with the Electoral Commission”.
2.5 Presidential Elections

The Presidential tenure is 5 years as stated in Section 46 (1) of the 1991 Constitution.

“No person shall hold office as President for more than two terms of five years each whether or not the terms are consecutive”

The Constitution further states in Section 43(a) that a Presidential election shall take place;

“where the office of President is to become vacant by effluxion of time and the President continues in office after the beginning of the period of four months ending with the date when his term of office would expire by effluxion of time, during the first three months of that period”;

43(b) states that:

“in any other case, during the period of three months beginning with the date when the office of President becomes vacant”

The last Presidential election was held on the 17th November, 2012. The President was sworn in on 23rd November 2012. In declaring the date for this election, Section 43 (2) of the Public Elections Act of 2012 states:

“The vacancy to be filled by a presidential election shall be declared by the Electoral Commission by proclamation made after consultation with the President”.

2.6 Referendum

The Constitutional Review Committee is to submit its report to the Government by March, 2016. This will be followed by cabinet discussion of report and white paper formulation, and submission of referendum bill to parliament for approval; following which a referendum will be conducted by NEC. Dates for referendum are yet to be determined.
It must be noted that the conduct of the referendum on the reviewed constitution is dependent on, inter-alia, the update of the voters register and the reviewed constituency boundaries.

Section 37(2) of the 1991 Constitution states:

“The conduct of any referendum for the purposes of subsection (1) shall be under the general supervision of the Electoral Commission and the provisions of Section 38 of this Constitution shall apply in relation to the exercise by the Electoral Commission of its functions with respect to a referendum as they apply in relation to the exercise of its functions with respect to elections of Members of Parliament”.

Section 108 (5) states:

“The conduct of any referendum for the purposes of subsection (3) of this section shall be under the general supervision of the Electoral Commission and the provisions of subsections (4), (5) and (6) of section 38 of this Constitution shall apply in relation to the exercise by the Electoral Commission of its functions with respect to a referendum as they apply in relation to the exercise of its functions with respect to elections of Members of Parliament”

3.0 Challenges to the 2015-2019 Electoral Calendar

A major challenge to the 2015-2019 electoral calendar is meeting the statutory timelines for the following key electoral activities:

- Boundary delimitation
- Update of the voters register
- The conduct of the Local Government elections.

Statistics Sierra Leone (SSL) is the institution that has the mandate to conduct the national census. In its latest timeline, SSL has indicated
that the national census will take place in December 2015. Provisional figures will be released in March 2016 and final figures released in December 2016 (the period scheduled for the Local Government elections). See page 19 for 2015 census timeline.

International best practices for the conduct of elections demand a correct sequence of electoral activities. Naturally, it will be prudent to first delimit boundaries, then update the register and finally conduct elections.

The National Electoral Commission by all indications needs at least nine months to delimit constituencies and wards and conduct sensitization on the new boundaries. If the Commission delimits boundaries using provisional census figures, the process will be completed in December 2016 (the scheduled month for the conduct of the Local Government elections). See page 18 for NEC/SSL Action Plan/Timeline for the BD process.

To ensure a smooth update, voters must register in the newly delimited wards. This means that the update should come after the delimitation of boundaries. This process should thus logically take place in the first half of 2017 (January-June 2017).

Noting that a voters’ register must be completed six months before an election, it is now expedient for all the elections to be conducted between December 2017 and February 2018.

Another major challenge is the timeline for the completion of the proposed civil registration process. The Government of Sierra Leone in principle approved the civil registration process that should register everybody living in Sierra Leone. It is expected that NEC will extract from the civil register all eligible voters for the purpose of voting. **This data must be available by January 2016 if it is to be used for the Local Government elections in December 2016.** It is very clear that this cannot be achieved as a result of legal, administrative, financial and operational challenges the project is facing. For NEC to use data from the civil registration process there should be legal reform to accommodate this procedure. As things stand, it is practically impossible to achieve this by January 2016. The timeline for the civil registration process does not align with the electoral calendar.
4.0 Justification for Conducting Boundary Delimitation before Elections

- The current constituency and ward boundaries have become obsolete. They have been drawn more than the statutory time limit of seven years. It is no longer practicable to use these same boundaries for the next round of elections.
- The primary purpose of delimiting electoral boundaries is to ensure fair representation. Parliamentarians and Councillors represent people. Since the 2004 census, there has been an increase in population. There has also been shifts in population that might lead to some districts gaining or losing seats. It is therefore prudent for new boundaries to be drawn taking into account population dynamics.
- Most countries delimit electoral boundaries after a national census. This is because a national census population data remains the only reliable data that can produce constituencies that are relatively equal in population. Equally populous districts allow voters to have an equally weighted vote in the election of representatives.
- The census produces accurate population data for a specific geographic area useful for locating voter registration and ultimately polling centers.

5.0 The Way Forward/Recommendations

The pending census gives the Commission an opportunity to use updated and accurate data for the delimitation of constituency and ward boundaries. The way forward is thus:

- Postpone the Local Government Elections and allow the delimitation of boundaries to be done from April to December 2016 using provisional figures;
- The use of data from the civil register for the voters register may not be feasible during this electoral cycle. NEC should go ahead with one update of the voters’ register in 2017;
- Once the delimitation and update of the register have been conducted, the Local Government Elections can now be held together with the Presidential and Parliamentary Elections between December 2017 and February 2018;
- NEC must have targeted nationwide stakeholder consultations on the above challenges and the way forward;
- NEC must consult with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and the Ministry of Local Government and Rural
Development to discuss the financial implications of the extension of tenure of the present local council representatives (i.e. Mayors, Chairpersons and Councillors);

- NEC must liaise with the legal authorities (i.e. the Law Officers Department, Parliament) on the process of amending the relevant sections of the law; and the passing of a referendum Act, which deals with, inter-alia, the conduct of a referendum.
- The referendum on the reviewed constitution should be conducted in 2017 after the boundary delimitation exercise and update of the voters register;
- The statutory timeline for the Presidential and Parliamentary elections remain as scheduled in 2017/2018

6.0 Conclusion

- The outbreak of the ebola virus in Sierra Leone since May 2014, has had devastating consequences on the socio-politico-economic fabric of the country. Amongst others, it has led to the postponement of the conduct of the census with implications on the conduct of the delimitation of constituency and ward boundaries.
- The delay in conducting the census has resulted to delays in the delimitation of constituency and ward boundaries, and the update of the voters register.
- These delays mean that it is no longer practicable to conduct a credible Local Government election in December 2016. It is therefore expedient to conduct the Local Government elections together with the Parliamentary and Presidential elections in December 2017 or January/February 2018 after the delimitation of constituency and ward boundaries in 2016 and the update of the voters register in 2017.
- This will significantly reduce the cost of elections and may also reduce voter apathy.
Attachments

Annex A

1. Challenges to the electoral calendar 2015-2019 (in table form)
2. Electoral calendar based on current legal framework

Annex B

5. 2015 census timeline.

THE END

SEPTEMBER, 2015
## ANNEX A

### Challenges to the Electoral Calendar (2015-2019)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Implication</th>
<th>Status Update</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1   | Postponement of the conduct of census to December 2015 has implications on the delimitation of constituency and ward boundaries. | • Boundary Delimitation (BD) will have to be delayed and conducted in 2016 using provisional census figures.  
• Update of the voter register will have to be delayed.  
• Possibility of meeting the timeline for the conduct of Local Government elections. | • Timeline for provisional census figures is March 2016  
• Timeline for final census figures is December 2016 |
| 2   | Update of the Voters Register (VR)                                   | • Timeline for the completion of the civil registration process by NRS is not feasible.  
• Civil register data from NRS must be available to NEC by January 2016; if is to be used to prepare the voters register for the Local Government elections in December, 2016.  
• Register must be completed 6 months before the election (Section 17 of the Public Elections Act)  
• NEC may consider conducting its own voter registration update if the timeline for the completion of the civil registration process is not aligned to the electoral timeline. | • Legal reform for civil registration process is still pending.  
• NEC needs the civil registration data by January 2016 |
| 3   | Timeline for the completion of the constitutional review process.     | The conduct of the referendum is based on, inter alia, on the timeline of the constitutional review process, the update of the VR and the BD. | • Timeline for completion of constitutional review process by CRC is March 2016. |
## Electoral Calendar based on existing Legal Framework: 2015-2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>Comment</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>January</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>February</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>The last Presidential Election was held on 17 November 2012. The President was sworn in on 23 November 2012. The election will be conducted between Nov. 2017 and Feb. 2018. (Section 43 of the 1991 Constitution)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>March</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Parliament shall stand dissolved at the expiration of a period of five years commencing from the date of its first sitting after a general election. (Section 85 (1). A general election of the Members of Parliament shall be held not earlier than thirty days and not later than ninety days after any dissolution of Parliament [Section 87 (1)].</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>April</td>
<td></td>
<td>Voter Registration Update</td>
<td>Voter Registration Update</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>May</td>
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<td><strong>Register must be completed 6 months before the election (Section 17 of the Public Elections Act). The current voters register was prepared in 2012</strong></td>
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<td>June</td>
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<td>August</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>September</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>Boundary Delimitation</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>The registration of voters and the conduct of elections in every constituency shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the Electoral Commission, and it shall cause the register of voters to be revised and reviewed at least once in every three years. Section 38 (8) of the 1991 constitution.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>November</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Section 38(4) of the 1991 Constitution and Section 2(6) of the Ward Boundaries Regulations require NEC to review constituencies and ward boundaries between 5 and 7 years.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>Local Government elections</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>The last constituency and ward boundaries were delimited in 2006 and 2008 respectively.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>January</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Postponement of Local Government elections</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>February</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>March</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Receive provisional census figures from SSL in March 2016 and final figures in December, 2016.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>April</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>July</td>
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<td>The conduct of the referendum is linked to the completion of the boundary delimitation and the voter registration update.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>August</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>September</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boundary Delimitation</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>October</td>
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<td>November</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>December</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Refendum</td>
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</table>
## ANNEX B


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE PERSONS/AUTHORITY</th>
<th>TIMELINE</th>
<th>COMMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. GIS Mapping/Profiling of Voter Registration Centres (VRCs)</td>
<td>NEC District Staff</td>
<td>Jun-15 to Oct. 2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Signing of MoU between NEC &amp; Statistics Sierra Leone</td>
<td>NEC &amp; SSL</td>
<td>Jul-15 to Aug. 2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Training of NEC IT &amp; Operations Staff in Boundary Delimitation Procedures</td>
<td>SSL/NEC</td>
<td>Sept. 2015 to Oct. 2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Writing the Meets and Bounds (Description of Boundaries)</td>
<td>SSL</td>
<td>Apr. 2016 to Dec. 2016</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Section 74 (1b) of the 1991 Constitution of Sierra Leone states: “Members of Parliament shall comprise the following…such number of Members as Parliament may prescribe who, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, shall be elected in such manner as may be prescribed by or under any law”.  

** - Timeline for provisional Census figures is March 2016.  

*** - “Population quota” means the number obtained by dividing the number of inhabitants of Sierra Leone by the number of Constituencies into which Sierra Leone is divided under this section. Section 38 (6) of the 1991 Constitution Act No. 6.
### Sierra Leone 2015 Population and Housing Census

#### UPDATED TIMELINE

#### 24 March 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Update Timeline</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The Census Order issued</td>
<td>July 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Establishment of Census Secretariat, Census Advisory Committee and Census</td>
<td>May-Dec 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Technical Committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Recruitment of Census CTA, GIS/Cartography and data processing experts</td>
<td>Jan-April 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Launching of the Census project</td>
<td>11 Feb 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Recruitment of District Census Officers (DCO)</td>
<td>March 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cartographic field work</td>
<td>May 2013 - July 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Scanning, digitization and final map preparation</td>
<td>31 March 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Census data users' conference</td>
<td>26 March 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Pilot census data collection</td>
<td>22 April - 5 May 2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Finalization of census instruments</td>
<td>Feb. 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Training of field staff for main Census</td>
<td>Oct. - Nov. 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Enumeration (main Census)</td>
<td>5-18 December 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Post Enumeration Survey data collection (PES)</td>
<td>6-19 Feb. 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Release of Census Provisional results</td>
<td>March 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Data processing and tabulation</td>
<td>Jan.-Nov. 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Publication of final results</td>
<td>Dec. 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Data analysis</td>
<td>Jan-June 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Dissemination of census analytical reports</td>
<td>11 July 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Project Closing (final report, audits…)</td>
<td>August -Sept 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>End of project</td>
<td>30 Sept. 2017</td>
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