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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In writing this Report we have incurred numerous debts of gratitude, and would like to express sincere thanks to Divisional Commissioners for providing accommodation and for arranging meetings during our provincial tours; and to the Sefolu, Area Councillors, Politicians, Community Leaders and some members of the public who immensely contributed to our work by way of suggestions or submissions.

Data and/or information, particularly figures connected with the 1993 Census and up-to-date registration cannot be unconnected with the review of the Constituency Boundaries if accurate and balanced recommendations are anything to go by. We therefore particularly want to acknowledge the help and ready cooperation of the Department of Central Statistics and Electoral Office in supplying those figures.

We gratefully acknowledge the invaluable and pleasant cooperation of the Department of Lands and Surveys in the production of maps of The Gambia in different scales which proved useful in our survey of the Boundaries.

We are especially indebted to the Department of Information and Broadcasting for announcements made over the air on our behalf, inviting members of the public to either make suggestions or meet us for discussion.

Thanks are due to our support staff for their cheerfulness and ready willingness to offer their services at odd hours. We are immeasurably thankful to the President's Office for supplying both the administrative and logistical supports the absence of which would have affected our review efforts in a big way.
Under Section 61 (1) and (2) of the Constitution we were appointed as members of the Constituency Boundaries Commission with effect from 5th November 1992 with the following terms of reference:

"To carry out a review of the Boundaries of the Constituencies into which The Gambia is divided, and if necessary, by Order, alter the Boundaries in accordance with the provisions set out in Section 62 of the Constitution of the Republic to such an extent as the Commission considers desirable."

We entered upon our duties of office after we had subscribed the Oath of Allegiance and the Oath for the due execution of our office that is set out in the second schedule to the constitution on the second day of December 1992. Although we actually commenced work with an inaugural meeting in the Ministry for Local Government and Lands' after the swearing - in - ceremony, we did not have transport and also a Secretariat until four months later. It was at our inaugural meeting that we drew up a plan of procedure.
THE COMMISSION'S PROCEDURE

During the Inaugural meeting several plans of programmes were studied, but the consensus centred around the following:

(a) the Secretary to the Commission to, always look to the President's Office for the provision of both the administrative and logistical support.

(b) the Secretary to liaise with President's Office for the provision of an office space to be used as Secretariat by us.

(c) after the provision of an office space a Notice in the form of public announcements to be issued over the air, inviting members of the public to make suggestions in connection with the review of the boundaries of the Constituencies.

(d) circular to be issued to political parties inviting them also, to participate in the review by making suggestions for our consumption.

(e) on our behalf, the Secretary to interview those members of the public who do not wish to write but prefer to make their appearance at the Secretariat in order to pass on whatever suggestion/information which they consider pertinent to the review.
(f) in addition to the Radio Announcements, we are to tour the provinces periodically with the sole purpose of consulting with political personalities, Safolou, Alkalilou, Area Councillors and Community Leaders in connection with the proposed review.

(g) the Secretary to obtain the following documents for reference:-

(i) the Electoral Map of The Gambia produced by the last Constituency Boundaries Commission in 1986.

(ii) enlarged Maps of The Gambia of different scales

(iii) all files on the past Constituency Boundaries Commissions from the President's Office and the Ministry for Local Government and Lands.

(iv) head registers

(v) the 1993 population Census Report

(h) periodic meetings to be convened to study those documents and also to discuss the suggestions/recommendations after receipt by the Secretariat.
THE REVIEW OF THE BOUNDARIES
OF THE CONSTITUENCIES

With the President's Office providing both the administrative and logistical support, and the Secretariat conveniently located at the Old office of the Gambia River Transport, 61 Wellington Street, we set to work in earnest.

Following our plan of procedure, we first of all formally invited members of the public, through announcements over the air, to make their SUBMISSIONS or to make their presence at the Secretariat for interview by the beginning of April 1993. This was followed by the issue of a circular to the political parties requesting for their SUGGESTIONS. Unfortunately both the periodic announcements and the circular did not provoke appreciable reaction from the parties and the members of the public. Eventually, however, as a result of our tour of the Provinces and continual announcements more SUBMISSIONS were received. These SUGGESTIONS together with those from the provinces would be supplied as appendices to the Report.

Between July and October 1993 we made three tours of the provinces including the Urban Areas with the sole purpose of consulting with the people, notably: Political Personalities, Sefolou, Alkalolou, Area Councillors and Community Leaders, on the momentous assignment of reviewing the Boundaries of the Constituencies in the whole country. The Divisional Commissioners appreciably collaborated by arranging meetings between us and a cross-section of their Divisional Communities. These consultative meetings were very successful as they resulted in the receipt of numerous letters of SUGGESTIONS from people, especially in the Saloum areas. These letters with others will also be annexed to this report.
Having acquired the following documents:

(a) the Constituency Map of The Gambia produced by the last Constituency Boundaries Commission in 1986. This was a copy made out of the original one signed by the members and retained by the Department of Surveys.

(b) enlarged Map of The Gambia of different scales

(c) ministry for Local Government and Lands file on the former Constituency Boundaries Commission.

(d) the interim 1993 population Census Report.

It was CONSIDERED desirable to obtain up-to-date registration and final Census figures constituency by constituency to facilitate the review of the Boundaries.

The receipt of submissions, pertinent documents and up-to-date Provisional Census and registration figures Constituency by Constituency had resulted in series of meetings convened to study them critically before any RECOMMENDATION was made by us. To ease the commencement of the review work, we improvised an Electoral Map Scales 125,000 based on the RECOMMENDATIONS of the last Constituency Boundaries Commission. Having felt satisfied that we had been sufficiently equipped to start the review Constituency by Constituency, we therefore started with the Banjul Constituencies.

The 1993 Provisional Census figures of 10,596 for Banjul South and 11,195 for Banjul Central showed that these Constituencies merit little change in their present set-up. The figures of 20,616 for Banjul North Constituency because of the establishment of the New Campasa Estate shows a marked preponderance of people in terms of its voter population.
Thus the justification for the adjustment of the Boundaries to bring about some form of parity between the three Constituencies was deemed NECESSARY. This adjustment of the boundaries of the Banjul Constituencies represents our first alteration as spelt out in our proposed Order.

The next area to be dealt with was the Kombo St. Mary Division. Here both the provisional census figures of 226,945 and the up-to-date registration figures of 31,714 clearly indicated that the Division was rapidly growing in terms of development and therefore deserved adequate representation. The Bakau Constituency did not merit change because of its figures of 34,230 while the figures of 194,715 for Serre Kunda East and Serre Kunda West Constituencies strongly suggested CONSIDERATION.

We therefore entertained the view that the Boundaries of these Constituencies should be altered to show an increase of one Constituency—a view which had already been corroborated by a submission from one of the local members of Parliament. Our RECOMMENDATION as depicted in the order, would show as follows:-

(a) Serre Kunda West
(b) Serre Kunda Central
(c) Serre Kunda East

These have been clearly spelt out in the Order and the member of Parliament's submission would form one of the attachments to the Report.
Moving on to the Constituencies in Western Division, the 1955 provisional census figures as listed here under:

(a) 55,964 for Central Kombo
(b) 20,629 for Eastern Kombo
(c) 39,624 for Southern Kombo
(d) 17,698 for Eastern Poni
(e) 13,891 for Western Poni

did not merit CONSIDERATIONS for a review, although there were strong indications that the Central Kombo and Southern Kombo Constituencies' growing population might dictate qualification for a review in ten years time. The Northern Kombo Constituency represents a different picture as indicated in the Kombo North District Community's letter and corroborated by both the provisional census and registration figures, i.e. 79,266 and 16,347 respectively. Thus, both the Kombo North District Community and we contended that the Constituency deserved to be altered in order to carve out a new Constituency in view of the population density and the fact that the number of registered voters was definitely on the increase at a much faster rate because of new settlements. Our RECOMMENDATION would be as follows:

(a) Eastern Kombo North
(b) Western Kombo North

This forms the third alteration as shown in our Order. The letter from the Kombo North District Community together with others would be attachments to the Report.
The next area to engage our surveying efforts was connected with the constituencies in Lower River Division. This area constitutes four constituencies, namely Western Kiang with 13,165 people, Eastern Kiang with 13,823 people, Western Jarra with 24,015 people and Eastern Jarra with 13,678 people. Both in terms of population and land area, the constituencies did not require our consideration for a review, although the Sefo of Jarra Central District at our consultative meeting at Ramaa Komko in September 1995 indicated his preference for his District becoming a constituency of its own. This was of course at variance with our view.

The next agenda item to be discussed was the MacCarthy Island Division Constituencies. From the point of view of low population figures and as well as land sizes, we considered the following constituencies as not qualified for a change:

(a) Upper Pulladu West
(b) Lower Pulladu West

The constituencies that really deserved our consideration for a survey were the Niaminas and the Saloums.

The receipt of five submissions from the Niaminas was considered a factor that really contributed to our consideration to alter the constituency. This was because all the five submissions shared the view that the three Niaminas put together as an area was too large (96 villages) in terms of representation. After much consideration we therefore recommended for the following alterations to be made:

(a) Eastern Niamina
(b) Western Niamina

This represents the fourth alteration as indicated in the order. The five submissions accompany this report as attachments.
Turning our attention to Upper River Division, we were
CONVINCED that none of the following Constituencies, in
both population and registration terms, and buttressed
by the land sizes, had made a case for a change:

(a) Jimara with 25,400 people and 10,073 voters
(b) Banfor with 20,506 people and 8,725 voters
(c) Tumana with 33,689 people and 7,689 voters
(d) Kantora with 25,289 people and 6,924 voters
(e) Eastern Wuli with 14,061 people and 4,939 voters
(f) Western Wuli with 13,926 people and 4,899 voters
(g) Sandu with 14,652 people and 6,664 voters

However we held the view that the Jimara, Tumana and Kantora
Constituencies might qualify for a survey if the trend in the
population growth continued.

The numerous SUGGESTIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS received from
the two Saloum Districts put the areas in the same category
as the Niaminas. They also contended that the two Saloums
as an area was very big with One Hundred and Thirty villages
for one member of Parliament to effectively represent.

The submissions further observed that as a result of the area
being large by Contemporary Constituency standards, the location
of pooling stations had not helped in effectively covering all
the villages so as to facilitate easy travel from villages to
pooling stations and back. We SHARED their views especially
the one connected with size of the area, and therefore, as in
the case of the Niaminas, accepted and hereby RECOMMEND that
a boundary should be delineated between the two Districts to
form two Constituencies, thus:

(a) Lower Saloum
(b) Upper Saloum
It would be observed that this serves as our fifth RECOMMENDATION for alteration as had been so indicated in the Order. The SUGGESTIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS accompany this Report as attachments for reference.

The rest of the Constituencies in the MacGarty Island Division (i.e Sami with 18,769 people and Mami with 25,377 people) had not, both in terms of population and land area, measured up to our review REQUIREMENTS, and therefore LEFT as they are.

The last constituencies to be CONSIDERED are in the North Bank Division. None of the Seven Constituencies:

Sabach Samjai with 16,803 people
Illiassa with 38,708 people
Central Baddibu with 14,920 people
Lower Baddibu with 14,319 people
Jokadu with 14,943 people
Upper Miumi with 21,559 people
Lower Miumi with 33,193 people

had called for a CHANGE, although Lower Miumi and Illiassa Constituencies might qualify for alteration in ten years time. In fact we received a submission from Lower Miumi requesting for the partitioning of the Constituency, but we contended that an overwhelming case would be made for a review in ten years time if the population growth continued in the same fashion as of now. The submission is also attached to this Report.

In concluding our efforts to review the existing Constituency Boundaries of the whole country, we had agreed that the following descriptions of the boundaries emerging out of the foregoing survey should constitute the RECOMMENDATIONS made in the form of an ORDER:-
DESCRIPTION OF CONSTITUENCY
BOUNDARIES IN THE GAMBIA

In view of the changes proposed in the review of the Boundaries as depicted in the earlier section, the new overall picture of the Constituency Boundaries in The Gambia is now painted as follows:

1. **BANJUL NORTH**

Comprising that part of the City of Banjul lying substantially to the South and West of a line running along the centreline of the road from Oyster Creek Bridge to the roundabout at the North Western end of Independence Drive and thence in a South Easterly direction along the centreline of Independence Drive to its junction with Mosque Road and thence in a South Westerly direction along the centreline of Mosque Road up to the junction of Jones Street and Thomas Street and thence in a South Westerly direction along the centreline of Thomas Street to the junction with James Senegal Street and thence along the centreline of James Senegal Street in a South Easterly direction to the junction with Welesley Street and along the centreline of Welesley Street in a South Westerly direction across Imam Omar Sowe Avenue in a straight line to the Bund Road.

2. **BANJUL CENTRAL**

Comprising that part of the City of Banjul lying on the seaward side of a line running along the centreline of the road from Oyster Creek Bridge to the roundabout at the North Western end of Independence Drive and thence in a South Easterly direction along the centreline of Independence Drive to its junction with Mosque Road and thence in a South Westerly direction along the centreline of Mosque Road up to the junction of Jones Street and Thomas Street, and thence in a South Westerly direction along the centreline of Thomas Street to the junction with James Senegal Street and thence along the centreline of James Senegal Street in a South Easterly direction to the junction with Welesley Street and along the centreline of Welesley Street in a South Westerly
direction across Imam Omar Sowe Avenue in a straight line to the Bund Road and thence along the central line of the Bund Road in a South Easterly direction to the junction of the Bund Road and the Lasso Wharf Canal and thence in a North Easterly direction along the Lasso Wharf Canal up to the Canal bend at the junction of Hopepinson Street and Lasso Wharf and thence in a North Westerly direction to a point on the Canal opposite the junction of Lasso Wharf with Allen Street and thence along the central line of Allen Street in a North Easterly direction and across the junction of Allen Street, Independence Drive and MacCarthy Square and continues along the central line of MacCarthy Square in a North Westerly direction to the sea running between the Six-Gun Batteries and the Battery Flats.

3. **BANJUL SOUTH**

Comprising that part of the City of Banjul lying substantially to the South and South East of the Southernmost Boundary of the Banjul Central Constituency.

4. **BARKAU**

Comprising that part of Kanifo St. Mary Division lying substantially to the North of a straight line from a point on the left bank of the Oyster Creek running along a North Westerly direction crossing the Banjul/Bakoteh Road at the Kanifing Industrial Estate and adjacent to the ACE Company premises and continuing to a point at which it crosses the prolongation North Eastwards of the Coastal Highway and thence along the central line of the Coastal Highway in a South Westerly direction at which point it crosses the Kotu Stream to the Coast thence along the coast to Cape St. Mary and continuing along the coast to Oyster Creek Bridge and thence along the left bank of the Oyster Creek Bridge to the beginning of the aforementioned straight line.
5. **Serre Kunda West**

Comprising that part of Kombo St. Mary Division lying on the South of the Bakau Constituency Boundary running from the mouth of the Kotu Stream thence along the Kotu Stream to a point at which it crosses the Coastal Highway and thence at a North Easterly direction crossing the Kairaba Avenue and thence running in a South Easterly direction crossing the Banjul/Serre Kunda Highway at Kanifing Industrial Estate adjacent to the premises of ACE Company and thence running along the Centreline of the Banjul/Serre Kunda Highway in a Westerly direction to Bakoteh Bridge and thence along Kotu Stream in a Southerly direction to the Kombo St. Mary Divisional Boundary and thence along the Kombo St. Mary Divisional Boundary in a North Westerly direction to the Atlantic Coast and thence along the coast to the mouth of the Kotu Stream.

6. **Serre Kunda Central**

Comprising that part of Kombo St. Mary Division lying substantially between Serre Kunda East and Serre Kunda West Constituencies starting from a point on the Eastern Boundary of Serre Kunda West Constituency and running along the centreline of Serre Kunda/Bakoteh Highway (Sayerr Jobe Avenue) up to Kotu Stream at Bakoteh Bridge; and thence along the centreline of Kotu Stream in a Southerly direction up to a point where it crosses the Boundary of Kombo North District and thence in a South Easterly direction to a point where it intersects the Southern Boundary of the Buffer Zone dividing Bandunka Kunda/Talinding and Latzi Kunda Sabiij; and thence along the Southern Boundary of the Buffer Zone in a North Easterly direction to a point where it crosses the Banjul/Brikama Highway; and thence along the centreline of the Banjul/Brikama Highway in a Northerly direction up to the Eastern Boundary of Serre Kunda West Constituency.
7. **SERRE KUNDA EAST**

Comprising that part of Kombo St. Mary Division stretching from a point on the left Bank of the Oyster Creek, thence along the Oyster Creek in a South Easterly direction up to a point where the Lamin Bolong and Abuko Creek converge, and thence along the Abuko Creek crossing the Banjul/Brikama Highway where it intersects the Kombo North District Boundary and thence along the Kombo North District Boundary in a North Westerly direction up to a point where it crosses the Southern Boundary of the Buffer Zone dividing Bundunka Kunda/Talinding and Latric Kunda Sabiji; and thence along the Southern Boundary of the Buffer Zone in a North Easterly direction to a point where it intersects the Banjul/Brikama Highway; and thence along the centreline of Banjul/Brikama Highway in a Northerly direction up to the Eastern Boundary of Serre Kunda West Constituency.

8. **WESTERN KUNDA NORTH**

Comprising that part of Kombo North District which lies to the West of a line drawn from a point on the Kombo St. Mary Division Boundary line near Wellingara and running in a South Easterly direction up to the Boundary line dividing the Southern Kombo and the former Northern Kombo Constituencies so as to exclude Old Yundum, New Yundum and Busumbala.

9. **EASTERN KUNDA NORTH**

Comprising that part of Kombo North District which lies to the East of a line from a point on the Kombo St. Mary Division Boundary line near Wellingara and running in a South Easterly direction up to the Boundary line dividing the Southern Kombo and the former Northern Kombo Constituencies so as to include Old Yundum, New Yundum and Busumbala.
10. **SOUTHERN KOMBO**
   Comprising the District of Kombo South

11. **CENTRAL KOMBO**
    Comprising the District of Kombo Central

12. **EASTERN KOMBO**
    Comprising the District of Kombo East

13. **EASTERN PONI**
    Comprising the following Districts:
    (a) Poni Kansala
    (b) Poni Bondali
    (c) Poni Jarrol

14. **WESTERN PONI**
    Comprising the following Districts:
    (a) Poni Berebet
    (b) Poni Bintang Karanai

15. **WESTERN KLANG**
    Comprising the District of Klang West

16. **EASTERN KLANG**
    Comprising the following Districts:
    (a) Klang Central
    (b) Klang East

17. **WESTERN JARRA**
    Comprising the District of Jarrer West and that part
    of the District of Jarrer Central which lies to the
    West of a line drawn from Bai Tenda to Jappineh and
    thence South wards to the border of The Gambia and
    Senegal so as to include the villages of Bai Tenda,
    Jappineh, Sasita, Medina and Digante.
18. **BAJTON JARRA**

Comprising the District of Jarra East and that part of the District of Jarra Central which lies to the East of line drawn from Bai Tenda to Jappineh and thence Southwards to the border of The Gambia and Senegal so as to exclude the villages of Bai Tenda, Jappineh, Sansi, Medina and Digante.

19. **SARACH SAMJAI**

Comprising that part of Upper Baddibu District which lies to the East of the Trans-Gambia Road, but excluding the village of Farafenni.

20. **ILLIASSA**

Comprising that part of Upper Baddibu District which lies to the West of the Trans-Gambia Road and including the whole of the village of Farafenni.

21. **CENTRAL BADDIBU**

Comprising the District of Central Baddibu

22. **LOWER BADDIBU**

Comprising the District of Lower Baddibu.

23. **JOKADU**

Comprising the District of Jokadu

24. **LOWER NIUMI**

Comprising the District of Lower Niumi

25. **UPPER NIUMI**

Comprising the District of Upper Niumi

26. **WESTERN NIAMINA**

Comprising the following Districts:

(a) Niamina Dankunku

(b) Niamina West

27. **EASTERN NIAMINA**

Comprising the District of Niamina East
28. LOWER FULLABU WEST
Comprising that part of Pulladu West District which lies to the West of the road Sankuli Kunda, Yoro Beri Kunda and Manda including the village of Sankuli Kunda but excluding the villages of Yoro Beri Kunda and Manda.

29. UPPER FULLABU WEST
Comprising that part of Pulladu West District which lies to the East of the Road Sankuli Kunda, Yoro Beri Kunda and Manda including the villages of Yoro Beri Kunda and Manda but excluding the village of Sankuli Kunda.

30. SAMU
Comprising the following Districts:
(a) Sasi
(b) MacCarthy Island

31. NIANI
Comprising the following Districts:
(a) Niani
(b) Niani

32. LOWER SALOUM
Comprising the District of Lower Saloum

33. UPPER SALOUM
Comprising the District of Upper Saloum

34. JEHARA
Comprising that part of Pulladu East District lying to the West of a line from a point on the South Bank of the River Gambia due North of Samba Jawla and running in a South Easterly direction so as to leave Daba Kunda to the East and Samba Jawla to the West to a point on the Northern West limits of Talita Lanteng thence due East to a point on the Senegalese border so as to have Bantang Kiling to the West.
35. **KAMURA**
   Comprising that part of Pallawa East District bounded to the West by the Eastern Boundary of the Jimura Constituency and to the East by the Prufu Bolong.

36. **TUMANA**
   Comprising that part of Pallawa East District which lies to the East of the Prufu Bolong.

37. **KANTORA**
   Comprising the District of Kantora

38. **DANG**
   Comprising the District of Sandu

39. **EASTERN WULI**
   Comprising that part of Wuli District by a line drawn from a point on the Senegalese border East of Suru-oayo in a straight direction Southwards until it touches the River Bum at a point West of Fatta Tenda at the Dobungo Bolong including Bantundu all of which said line are shown on a map of The Gambia Scale 1:250,000 signed by the members of the Boundaries Commission and deposited in the office of His Excellency The President of The Republic.

40. **WESTERN WULI**
   Comprising that part of the Wuli District that has been excluded from the Eastern part of the Wuli District all of which said lines are shown on a map of The Gambia scale 1:250,000 signed by the members of the Constituency Boundaries Commission and deposited in the office of His Excellency The President of The Republic.

Report produced by the Members of the Constituency Boundaries Commission:

........................................
CHAIRMAN - ALH. O. E. JAMLOW

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MEMBER - ALH. YABA JOOP

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MEMBER - SEFO LAMIN DAMOH

........................................
SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION
8th July 1994
GAMBIA PEOPLES PARTY
G. P. P.

MOTTO: DISCIPLINE—ACTION—SERVICE

TEL 27685  SECRETARY GENERAL & PARTY LEADER
TELEX GV. 2212 BOOST OPP  MR. ABDUL MUSA CAMARA
CARLE G.P.P.

Si, NEW PERSEVERANCE ST.
P. O. BOX 723
BANJUL
THE GAMBIA

Date: 2/8/93

Our Ref: . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
Your Ref: . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
The Chairman,
Constituency Boundary Commission,
Banjul.

Sir,

REVIEW OF CONSTITUENCY BOUNDARIES

We are in receipt of your letter inviting us to submit our views on the above subject matter. In view of this, the 'Gambia Peoples' Party (G.P.P.) is happy to make the following submission through you to the Commission for its consideration.

The object of this exercise in our belief is to examine ways and means of improving the effective and balance representation of membership of the Gambian House of Representatives. It is the view of our Party that this cannot be achieved without examining the entire membership of the House, with a view to making it more Democratically representative.

Having said that we wish to take this liberty to call your attention to the composition of the present House which is as follows:

- 36 directly elected members
- 4 Chiefs - elected only by 35 Chiefs
- 8 Nominated members - Nominated by P.P.P. (THE PRESIDENT)
- 1 Nominated ATTORNEY GENERAL by P.P.P. (THE PRESIDENT)
- 1 SPEAKER - ELECTED BY THE HOUSE

Mr. Chairman, from the above, you can clearly see that a large number of our Parliamentary representatives is not universally elected. This does not go down well for our democracy that we preach.

In the light of the above, we are convinced that the exercise before you now, gives your commission and the Government the constitutional right to rectify this undemocratic and unbalanced set up as contained in the present membership of the House. Please note that this constitutional right comes once in 8 years.
The other factor we want to be examined is that the size of a constituency should not be determined by the size of its population only. It is a known fact that the rural constituencies even though smaller in population but are far bigger in terms of land size. In the absence of essential infrastructure e.g. telephone, roads, transportation etc. in the rural constituencies the problem of mass contact for consultation with the electorates apart from being labourious is also expensive and hazardous. On the other hand, the advent of modern roads and telecommunications facilities and the availability of public transport in the urban areas is an added advantage which makes it easier for urban representatives to contact their constituents. This advantage cannot be said to be true of rural constituencies where the roads are poor and also no public transport. The other problem is that members of Parliament are so badly paid that they cannot afford to meet the heavy expenditure caused by regular contact with their constituents. This as a result deprives the electorates from effective representation.

In view of the above, our submission to the Commission is therefore as follows:

1. There should be no nominated numbers except the Attorney General
2. Chiefs Representation to be reduced to one (1)
3. Rural Constituencies to be reduced in land size

The effect of our recommendation will bring the entire membership of the House to 50. This will include - one Chief, Attorney General and the Speaker.

In conclusion, we wish to make the point that even though our recommendation has altered the membership of the House, it has not increased the overall total membership of 50. The financial implications will therefore be minimal, because of the savings that will accrue from the disappearance of 8 nominated members and 3 Chiefs from the present House.

If this our humble submission is accepted, we would have gone a long way towards improving the effectiveness of our Parliamentary Representation which reflects the Democratic image of our Political System.

Finally, we are wishing you every success in this your important task. May the People of our dear Nation be the real beneficiaries of your deliberations.

Yours truly,

Secretary General
The Chairman
Constituency Boundary Commission
Ministry of Local government
Banjul

Dear Sir,

CONSTITUENCY BOUNDARY DIVISIONS

With the establishment of the Constituency Boundary Commission I would like to seize this opportunity to forward the below proposal to the Commission.

The Serrekunda area is the most dynamic cosmopolitan area in The Gambia and has the highest and fastest population growth which is due to the Rural Urban drift and the Urban/urban drift and the influx of others from our neighbouring countries.

In terms of registered voters, Serrekunda East and West Constituencies have a registered population of about 30,000 voters and this will always be on the increase as new settlements are mushrooming in all the villages daily. It is now very difficult to properly coordinate any development activity in the area particularly the human activities. In order to be able to effectively coordinate and implement any meaningful development, an additional constituency should be created out of the two Serrekunda Constituencies.

In terms of population density and village growth, we have six main villages in the two constituencies which are the nucleus of the Serrekunda area as a whole. These villages are:-

1. Latrikunda
2. Dippakunda
3. Serrekunda
4. Bundung
5. New Jeshwang
6. Tallinding
- 2 -

Added to these big villages you have several smaller villages all of which are growing very fast which are:- Abuko, Faji-kunda, and Latrikunda Mamato in the Serrekunda East and Manjai, Kololi, Bakoteh, Kanifing and Eboe Town in the Serrekunda West Constituency.

With my experience of the area I propose the three Constituencies as follows:-

1. Serrekunda West This Constituency to be boarded by the Main Banjul Road (from Banjul towards Sukuta) stretching from the end of the fence of the Red Cross compound to the end of the Bakoteh village and on the west by the New B. B. Hotel road. This constituency will compose of the whole of Dippa-kunda village, the whole of Latrikunda village, Ampaye village, Bakoteh, Manjai, Kololi and part of Kanifing. This will give this constituency about 8-9 thousand voters.

2. Serrekunda East This Constituency will be boarded by the Main Banjul/Serrekuanda road stretching from the Westfield Clinic through Serrekunda to Bakoteh and then Eastwards to the boundary between Latrikunda Sabaji and Wellingara. Then boarded again on the East by the main Brikama road stretching from the Westfield Clinic to the point which marks the boundary of Wellingara and Latrikunda Sabaji.

This Constituency will compose the follow villages:-

1. The whole of Serrekunda
2. The whole of Bundung village
3. Part of Tallanding (on the south side of the Brikama road)
4. Part of Latrikunda Sabaji (on the south side of the Brikama road)

This Constituency will have about 8-9 thousand voters.
3. Central Sabaji Constituency OR Serrekunda Central Constituency

This Constituency will stretch and comprise of all area on the north side of the Banjul/Brikama road stretching from the Cooperative Union to Abuko Bridge (Lamin Bridge). This will comprise of the following villages:

1. Part of Kanifing
2. The whole of New Jeshwang
3. The whole of Eboe Town
4. The whole of Faji-kunda
5. Part of Tallanding (the northern part of the Brikama road)
6. Part of Latrikunda Sabiji (the northern part of the Banjul/Brikama road)
7. The whole of Abuko

This constituency will have about 8-9 thousand voters.

If this proposal is accepted by the Commission, it will accord the Constituencies very distinct boundaries and this will minimise the possibility of frictions and misunderstandings. Each of these Constituencies will be as big as the others and will have the potential of growing at the same rate as the others.

I would be delighted to make any further clarification on this issue.

Thanks

Yours sincerely

[Signature]

Hon. Sirra A Tallow
M.P.—Serrekunda East

cc. The Perm. Secr., Mins. of Local Govt.
The Sect. General, PPP, PPP Bureau.
Mr. Saibou Camara  
Secretary General  
Electoral Boundary Commission  
Wellington Street  
Banjul

Dear Sir,

RECOMMENDATION FOR REDEFINING AND PARTITIONING THE ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES IN KOMBO NORTH CONSTITUENCY

Following our meeting at Brikama with members of the National Electoral Boundary Commission, the above mentioned District Committee convened another meeting at district level to discuss relevant issues concerning the urgent need to redefine hence partition the existing electoral boundaries in Kombo North.

After an exhaustive discussion, the district committee rightly observed that according to the recent census figures, the current population of Kombo North district stands at 79,266 (seventy-nine thousand, two hundred and sixty-six) persons and has a growth rate of 136.74 per cent between 1983 - 1993. The district therefore emerged the second most densely populated throughout the country. The twenty eight (28) villages most of which are large, are all potential growth centres. This is due to the strategic position of the district and its proximity to urban area.

As of now, the district has 16,000 plus registered voters after the 1993 supplementary registration. This figure is expected to reach the 20,000 mark before the 1997 general elections.

The general population projections, coupled with the rapid increase of registered voters have made the redefining of the existing electoral boundaries in Kombo North eminent.
Infact the local Council electoral boundaries devided Kombo North into two council wards. i.e. the Lamar ward and the Sukuta ward. Again, if the fact that every elected member of parliament should at least represent 5,000 (five thousand) registered voters is anything to go by, then even the local council electoral boundaries are now obsolete.

Furthermore, the resources, time, services and energy of the member of parliament representing the current number of registered voters would be stretched to their limit and as a result render his efforts ineffective.

With the above stated facts in mind coupled with the Commissions own professional findings, considerations are due to redefine the existing electoral boundaries in Kombo North with the view to sub-divide it into acceptable electoral constituencies.

While counting on your fullest cooperation, professional competence and dedication to duty in the exigency of the Service,

I remain to be Sir,

Yours faithfully,

HEAD CHIEF AND CHAIRMAN
KOMBO NORTH DISTRICT AUTHORITY COMMITTEE

DATE: 10th January, 1994
Commissioner's Office
Western Division
Brikama

4 November 1993.

RESPONSE TO THE CONSTITUENCY BOUNDARY COMMISSION
MEETING – COMMISSIONER’S OFFICE BRIKAMA W.D.

As a result of the Constituency Boundary Commission’s meeting on the
14 October 1993 at the Commissioner’s Office Brikama, the following
responses are made at a meeting held at Kalagi on the 24th October 1993
by the Executive Committee members of the Eastern Foni Constituency:

a. They unanimously agreed that Eastern Foni Constituency need
not to be subdivided

b) They have no objective to divide the whole area into three
constituencies provided that Eastern and Western Foni are combed.

We hereby attach copy of their letter for your perusal and record.

Mr Suleyman Keita
For Commissioner W.D., Division

Secretary
Boundary Commission
No.61 Wellington Street
Banjul
Gambia.
Very Unhappy

Dear Sir,

Following the meeting of the Constituency Boundary Committee at the office of the Commission in Britain, a follow-up meeting was convened with the executive Committee members of Eastern Fori in Abaji on 24th day of October 1973. At this meeting it was unanimously agreed that eastern Fori constituency isn't worth divided at the present moment. Most Committee members felt it is not necessary to divide the constituency into two. If it is both Eastern and Western Fori constituencies combined there is no objection to it been divided into three constituencies because through our observation, we have seen that the size of Fori from Bullock to Kamaron is very large and wide for three to work.

We remain to hearing from you about it any convenient time suitable to you.

[Signatures]

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Fori Commission
DISCUSSION WITH HON. WA JAVARA INDEPENDENT MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR NIAMINA CONSTITUENCY HELD ON MONDAY, 19TH JULY, 1993.

1. Niamina Constituency is considered big in view of its Voter population density and also its area:-

(a) Past number of registered Votes is about 12,000.

(b) Present general registration figure - which is being compiled - should be in the range of 14,000 to 15,000. This figure may go up after the supplementary registrations yet to be conducted before the 1997 general elections.

2. Niamina Constituency comprises three Districts:- Niamina East, Niamina West and Niamina Dankunku Districts. Land Area is one of the biggest Rural Constituencies comprising one hundred Villages. The Area spans from the Jahali Hill bordering Fulladu West District, to Yidda Village bordering Niani - District, then going to Jessadi bordering Saloum and then to Sambang bordering Sabach Saujai and to Choya bordering Jarra East District. Niamina Constituency is bigger than the two kams Constituencies put together and also bigger than the two Jarra Constituencies both in terms of Voter population and land areas. Niamina Constituencies put together.

There is almost a natural Boundary, i.e Niamina East District is almost equal to its two smaller Districts of Niamina West and Niamina Dankunku, both in terms of population, Voter registration and the land area. There are 14 polling stations in the Constituency:- Seven in Niamina East District and Seven in Niamina West and Niamina Dankunku Districts.

3. There is almost a natural Boundary, i.e Niamina East District is almost equal to its two smaller Districts of Niamina West and Niamina Dankunku, both in terms of population, Voter registration and the land area. There are 14 polling stations in the Constituency:- Seven in Niamina East District and Seven in Niamina West and Niamina Dankunku Districts.

(a) From the Kumbancy bridge Eastward to Jahali Hill bordering Fulladu West District to Yidda bordering Niani - District, then to Villages bordering cassamance in the south to be preferably named Eastern Niamina Constituency (comprising almost 47 to 55 Villages). The Voter population roughly would be in the neighbourhood of 6300 going by last general election figures.
(b) From the Kumberney Bridge to Westward to Sofa Nyama (Pakaliba) Bridge bordering Jarrh East District and Northward bordering the Saloum Districts and then to Sambang bordering Sabach Sanjal to be named Western Niamina Constituency.

The Voter population of this new proposed Constituency should be round 5900 which will most likely rise to 7000 after the compilation of the new Head registers for the area.

Thus a case has been, as discussed above, established that the Niamina Constituency should be divided into two Constituencies comprising the Niamina East District as Eastern Niamina Constituency and Niamina West and Niamina Dankunku Districts as Western Niamina Constituency. This division is considered both politically and administratively expedient.

RECORDER

SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION

DATE 19/7/12

DISCUSSANT

HON. WA JAWARA
MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
NIAMINA CONSTITUENCY

DATE 17/9/12
Dear Sir,

Subject: REDISTRICTING OF NIAMINA CONSTITUENCY

I have the honour to refer you to the recent Radio announcements regarding the work of the Constituency Boundaries Commission.

I am a resident of Kudang in the Niamina East District of the MacCarthy Island Division and would like to make the following proposals regarding the re-configuration of Niamina Constituency.

1. **JARRENG in the Niamina East District be moved into Niamina West District.** The rationale for this proposal is that the colonial boundary for Niamina East District is at a village called THIRTY-MILE. At that time, Niamina East stretches from Thirty-Mile to Sare Samba in Fulladu West.

   A second rationale for the proposal is that villages such as (i) KER BIRAM; (ii) NANA FULA KUNDA; (iii) NANA LAYBE KUNDA; and (iv) MAALIMA YAA are all peripheral and to the south of Jarreng and all four (4) villages are in Niamina West District. Since all four villages are in Niamina West and are contiguous with Jarreng, it follows reasor that Jarreng should also be geographically located in the Niamina West District.

2. **SARE SAMBA in the Fulladu West District be moved back to Niamina East District.** The rationale for this proposal is that Sare Samba was part and parcel of Niamina East up to the Chieftancy of Mr. Saikuba Sisay of Kudang. Sare Samba was moved into Fulladu West by a Colonial Commissioner in the settlement of a dispute between Chief Saikuba Sisay and the then Alkalai of Sare Samba. This arrangement remains today.

   In view of the two proposals given herein, the re-configured Niamina East District should stretch from THIRTY-MILE in the West to SARE SAMBA in the East. The southern boundaries should be from Thirty-Mile to the Cassamance border and from Sare Samba to the Cassamance border.

   If Jarreng is moved into Niamina West and Sare Samba into Niamina East, Niamina Constituency would geographically be better configured while at the sametime, the spatial distribution of the populations of Niamina East, West and Dankunku would enjoy parity.
Once the Constituency enjoys parity in the spatial distribution of its population, it can then be divided into two Constituencies: Niamina East and Niamina West. Niamina East Constituency would be from Thirty-Mile to Sare Samba; while Niamina West Constituency would stretch from Jarreng to Pakaliba and covering the Dankunku and Sambang districts.

Please accept Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Lare M. Sisay

The Secretary
Constituency Boundaries Commission
61 Wellington Street
Banjul
The Gambia,
To The Secretary,
Constituency Boundary Commission,
Wellington Street,
Bagmati.

Dear Sir,

Regarding the Naiming Constituency,

I hereby write on behalf of the above named development committee. seeking your consideration in dividing the constituency districts. It is the biggest in size and has great problems in our development committee. Each district has its own development committee. Due to the size, the constituency has not been able to function properly, and this on behalf of this district development committee, I appeal to you to kindly consider dividing the constituency if not into three but into two. The district could be Naiming Donkunku could be one constituency while Naiming East could be another constituency. While anticipating your kind consideration.

Yours sincerely,
Hambuya, Sajan Bah.
The Secretary,
Constituency Boundary Commission,
Wellington St.,
Banjul

Dear Sir,

Niamina Constituency

I hereby write seeking your Committee's consideration in dividing the above named constituency. This constituency's division is long overdue and I highly look forward to your consideration of this suggestion. The constituency as you may know is the biggest in the country size wise and gives a big burden to its members of parliament. It comprises of three districts whose size is not small. In fact each of these districts can be a constituency of its own but if this is going to be difficult the constituency can be divided into two - Niamina West Constituency (comprising Niamina West District and Niamina Banjul District) and Niamina East Constituency (composed of that district) This, you would realize can reduce the load on the member of parliament. I wish to state also that the number of voters in that has increased and I am sure if divided each of the constituencies would have the same voter population as those in the Banjul constituencies.

While looking forward to your kind consideration of these facts, I thank you in advance.

Yours Sincerely,

[Signature]
Idrisa M. Fellows
Dear Sir,

Thank you very much about the whole paper. I have some thoughts on the Constitution Boundary Commission.

My comments therefore go to the Niamina Constituency in the Northern Province.

Niamina Constituency should be divided into two constituencies, i.e., Niamina Bankimbe and Niamina West to be one constituency. Two Head Chiefs, one Member of Parliament. Niamina has 93 villages and a total of about 15,000 voters.

Niamina Bankimbe: 26 villages.
Niamina West: 27 villages.
Niamina East: 40 villages.

Both Niamina Bankimbe and Niamina East. Two members of Parliament can represent the people more effectively in Parliament. The people of Niamina Bankimbe and Niamina West are the same common interest, especially in terms of development. This exercise is really fair, good, and I would make a lot of changes both in politics and development. Niamina is really a big area. I thank you for your concern.

Sincerely,
[Signature]
Bakadagi Village
Jimara Constituency
U. R. DIVISION

20th January 1994

√The Chairman
Constituency Boundary Commission
BANJUL

Dear Sir

PARTITION OF JIMARA CONSTITUENCY

In response to a public advertisement, I wish to propose to the Constituency Boundaries Commission to partition the present Jimara Constituency into two Constituencies. Jimara Constituency has 85 villages with a voting population of over 15,000 qualified voters.

The Eastern half of Jimara would extend from the frontier with Basse Constituency and extend to Hella Kunda and then south towards Senegal (Casamance), including the following polling stations:

1. Sare Janabo
2. Sotuma Sere
3. Numuyel
4. Demba Kunda
5. Gambisara

These polling stations have a total of about thirty-five villages with nearly 8,000 voters.

The Western half of Jimara shall commence from the Hella Kunda Hill to Sare Bojo on the M. I. D. frontier and shall include the following polling stations:

1. Bakadagi
2. Tabajang
3. Julangel
4. Sare Mjobo
5. Sare Sandi
6. Sare Bojo

There are about fifty villages in this area with some 7,000 voters eligible for registration.
I believe that such an innovation would greatly maximise our democracy and multi-party parliamentary system. It would enhance a greater participation of the people in all elections, a free and fair democratic process unique to The Gambia and unparalleled in Africa.

Thank you for your kind attention, please.

Yours faithfully

Alh. Janko Drammeh
COMMUNITY LEADER

cc: F. S. - M.L.G.L.

" Commissioner - U.R.D.
SANTANTO KERR LAYE

We the people of the above name, Village in the Upper Saloon District with our 7 Hands of Compound and the entire youths of the Village are very much happy to see to it that the Saloon Constituency is entitled to Two M.P.s. This is our reason just to name your 7 if them.

1) The Upper Saloon District has over 7,000 voters.
2) The last Voting we have about 10 Villages that did not cast the votes because we have only 6 Voting Stations.
3) It is going to be easy for the M.P. to run a Single District than to run both Lower and Upper Saloon.
4) We think that if it is done it will be much easier and stand each other.

This is from the whole Vill at Santanto Kerr Laye Will Upper Saloon M.I.S.I.

Alkabo Samaa Karey
BATTI & JAMAGEN VILLAGE

We the people of Batti Jamagen village in the Upper Salmon district with our 28 heads of compounds and the entire youth of the village are happy to see that the Salmon constituency is divided into two MPs. This is our reason for some few of them.

1) The Upper Salmon district has one... 7,000 voters.
2) The last notice we have about 10 villages that did not cast their votes because we have only 6 voting stations.

3) If it is going to be easy for the MP to run a single district than to run both lower and upper Salmon.
4) We think that if it is divided, it will be more easy to understand.

This is from the whole village of Batti Jamagen village, Upper Salmon.

Ahmed Alhaji Musa Sise
Ketau - Town Village  
Niamina East District  
Maccoy Island Division  
7th August 1973

Office of Boundary  
Commissioner  
61 Wellington Street,  
Banjul.

Boundary Issue of Niamina Constituency

Dear Sir,

With reference to the meeting  
held at Banjul. Concerning the above  
mentioned issue, I have in fact feared that  
Niamina should now be divided into political  
boundaries.

The reasons I have behind the above  
suggestion are many and different but  
unique among which is that Niamina is not  
only thinly populated but also vast in area and Candidates  
for the various parties with their supporters  
find it both tiresome and very expensive  
and to.

Yours truly,

Niamina
Ketema-Tonyu Village
Niamina East District
MacCarthy Island Division
8th August, 1993

Office of Boundary
Commissioner
67 Wellington Street,
Banjul.

BOUNDARY ISSUE OF NIAMINA CONSTITUENCY

Dear Sir,

With reference to the meeting held at George Town, Concerning the above stated issue, I have to put forward that Niamina should now be divided into political boundaries.

The reason I have behind the above suggestion are may and different but the main reason is that Niamina is not only thinly populated but also vast an area and Candidates for the various parties with their Support Find it both tiresome and very expensive.

Yours trully,

[Signature]

Upper Salmon District,
MacCarthy Island Division,

Dear Sir/Madam,

The last meeting about the division of the land of Salmon, We the people of Pancha we have agreed that it Can be divided into two.

In respect to this Condition, the area is over populated Since the Voting Cards is over 3,000 and we bring this number will further increase. With this over populated, It is very difficult during elections. In the past election there were some people who do not even vote. To end with we the people of Pancha, we would be very happy.
LEEMA MALIKA MBEYE
UPPER SALUM DISTRICT
MACCARTHY ISLAND DIVISION

Dear Sir,

We the above named village females are herewith answering your question about the division of the districts. We are 34 women and we have agreed in division of these districts into two because we have realized that it is our development. If the district is divided into two MPs, we can say that, we didn't know what MPs are because we have not seen any development in our area. As a result we would want the district to be divided into two MPs.

By Alikali
BABOU CABA MBEYE
AND VILLAGERS
Dear Sir,

We first of all wish to congratulate you and your Committee for the trust his excellency the president have on you in giving you this noble task. We are citizens of your which we can say that is the capital of the Saloum constituency which consists the lower Saloum district under Seffo B. Baloucar B. Touray and upper Saloum district under Seffo Omar B. Ceesay. The last supplementary registration of voters the total of voters in the constituency was (14643) Lower Saloum district consists of (6952) voters with 60 villages and upper Saloum district consists of (7691) voters with 75 villages. We therefore upon this facts want you and your Committee to consider this and divide Saloum constituency into two making lower Saloum district a constituency and upper Saloum district a constituency this will make Saloum to have two representatives in the house of Reps. We hope that this information and proposal would receive your kind attention. We are praying for you and your Committee to have this work successful. Thank you.

Sgd
Alhaka Sainey Cham
P.T.O
Deer Sir,

I am hardy writing this letter, so telling you my work, that I am to cut the Salmon contents, because I wanted out hand boy or man to stand for us in but upper Salmon Bay. We are very far away in this position, and we didn't see nothing there.

Thank you,

[Signature]

Mr. Best Section
Dear Sir,

With regard to the issue under discussion which is the S cuisation of the Con Secuency, it is said whether the Con Secuency needs to be divided or not,

I the Allaki of Faha Village had unanimously agree with my people on the fact of as to divide the Con Secuency, and this we have common ideology as to divide. We have many tangible reasons which include the division of responsibility as to have another representative for the Con Secuency. I shall be working very well for the interest of the people.

The second area is the Matter on Pulling Station during general elections. This very Community has been chosen as the Pulling Station for the Con Secuency needs and addition of another Pulling Station, if a simple reason that other Communities are far away from Faha and they always need to vote and it causes some of them unable to vote for the election. So to avoid such situations there has to be an increment on the number of Pulling Stations. As it has been said that to be qualify for Con Secuency representation there need to be an amount of voters up to 5000 people and has in Pakata Region there is 7691 people (voters) so think we have qualify for being an independent region from Khair. Thank you Faithfully, 

Ahmed N. Mot Samah, Allaki Faha
The Chairman
The Boundary Commission
Banjul, The Gambia

Dear Sir,

We are sending you our greetings together with ye Committee. We wish to implore the possibility of the noble task which His Excellency the President have given you. We are congratulating you and your Committee for the trust he has on you.

We are Citizens of Lower Saloum District in the M-G Division who forms part of Saloum Constituency in the M-G Division. Saloum Constituency comprises of two districts, lower Saloum district and upper Saloum district under the Chieftancy of Hon. Baboucar B. Touray and Omar S. Ceesay respectively. The Constituency consists of (14,643) registered voters with a total of 136 villages from the last Supplementary Registration of Voters. Lower Saloum District comprises of 66 villages with a total of (1,932) registered voters, and upper Saloum District comprises of 75 villages with a total number of (12,711) registered voters.

We therefore upon this mentioned facts submit to you and your Committee to consider and divide Saloum Constituency into two making lower Saloum Constituency and upper Saloum Constituency for them having more equitable representation in the House of Representatives. We hope that this information and proposal will receive your kind attention. We are wishing the success of your Committee in this work.

Thank you.
Sgd:

Alhagie Katim Touray

Alhagie Essa Touray

Alhagie Bakary Touray

Tamsir Imam Usman Touray

Birah Saine

Alhagie Sara Touray

Ali Paal

Mary Hinch Touray

Seling Faye

Barou Sall

Barou Saïdou Touray
Sgd: Alih Matoor Jeng

Ngíuda Joof

Aelouil Nyang

Omar Baye

Ali Amadou Sow

Yatéhn Baye Sow

Papi Channah Khon

Lamin Channah

PAH Tamsin Mbye

Këbhna Salla Sen

Jëbbel Milie

Babou Sow PAH Sow

Amie Jeng
The Chairman
The Boundary Commission
Banjul The Gambia

Dear Sir,

We first of all wish for congratulation you and your Committee for the first and excellence the President have on you in giving you this notable task. We are Citizens of Lower Saloum District in the N.I.D. Which form part of Saloum Constituency in the N.I.D. Saloum Constituency comprises of two districts which are Lower Saloum District and upper Saloum District under the Chief Faneh of Hon. Babucarr S. Toure and Omar S. Ceesay.

The Constituency consist of (14643) register voters with a total of 133 villages from the last Supplementary Registration & voters. Lower Saloum District comprises of 6 villages with a total of (9527) Register voters and upper Saloum District comprises of 75 villages with a total of Number of (7671) Registers Voters.
The village Kerr Sulay is alleged that to do it has no deputy. Because last year, the elections do not generate a problem in the village. Because the one man and one woman are 200, who affiliated because the ward which is in Pakalo can attract the people. In Salum, Car do we have deputy, 200 have asserted in the village.

Your faithfully,
Kerr Sulay

Sir,
I, Hammed Jallow Alkalo of the above named village is here by giving a clear information that my village had applied for the upper Salum District to have its own member of parliament (MP). We are in fear that your consideration is highly solicited.

Your faithfully,
Hammed Jallow Alkalo.
Jackle Village,
Upper Saloum District,
M. I. Division
23/3/93.

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the villagers of the above named village, I hereby write to strongly recommend for Saloum constituency to be divided into two constituencies.

My reasons to support this idea is Saloum constituency is composed of fourteen thousand people (14,000) and as such, in the supplementary registration, the figure would rise to about sixteen thousand people (16,000) upper Saloum alone is about even thousand and nine hundred people. It also we have polling stations that is not sufficient. This is because at the time of elections, time does not allow all voters to vote and they finally end up without voting. No citizen likes this.

People in Saloum constituency keep on voting at results from other constituencies are released. Finally, it having two MP, for the constituency would be split into two. Thank you.

Yours faithfully,
Ahmed Sattar J. S. M.
Alliebi, Chairman.
Dear Sir,

On behalf of the district authority of Upper Salum district, I hereby recommend for Salum Constituency to be divided into two. Upper Salum district alone has over seven thousand voters. It has only six polling stations which are very much far from each other and are not sufficient for the voters. Because as this over twelve villages in the district failed to vote during the last general election Upper Salum alone has eighty-seven villages and this can be a constituency all by itself. Eighty-seven villages as a constituency can be co-ordinated easily rather than joining two large districts together which is making the job more difficult in the constituency especially during the time of elections.

Yours faithfully,
Head Chief Seyfo on Bahra Ceesay.
The Boundary Commission.

To Commissioner's Office
M. L. Division.

28-08-72

Acceptance for the Boundary Separation

I, Akkai, of the above address had called on a general meeting with my village members concerning the boundary separation of the two districts, and we had discussed on the lot.

This is so, because the district is vast, and it could be easily developed when they face separation into two constituencies.

Quoting from the last general elections that voting from the best general elections there were about twelve villages who were unaccredited to vote. Simplicity because of the vastness of the two districts and this could be a fairness to the two districts, and this could be according to the lot. It is from the two constituencies and also each district is consisting of over seven thousand voters.

The above is my reasons for the boundary separation of the two districts.

Akkai.

Gujjahana.
Dear Sir,

I am writing in the name of my village, Befung, congratulating you and your Committee wishing you all the success. We want to explain that Saloum Constituency comprises two districts, Lower Saloum district and upper Saloum district under the Chiefdom of Hon. Baboucar B. Touray and Hon. B. Coory. The Constituency have a total of 14,643 voters in the last Supplementary Registration of Voters. Lower Saloum district with 60 villages have a total number of 6,952 registered voters and upper Saloum with 75 villages have a total of 7,691 registered voters. This is why we want Saloum Constituency to be divided into two making Lower Saloum Constituency and upper Saloum Constituency. This will make it with true representation in the House of Representatives. We wish you and your Committee all the Best. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
The chairman, Abi Ceesay, M.A., Ceezay and
ASSAY MEBAYE,
The Constituency Boundary Commission

Dear Sir,

We find of all wish to congratulate you and your Committee for the trust his Excellency the President have in giving this task. We are citizens of Lower Salum District which forms part of Salum constituency in the Mii Division.

Salum constituency comprises of two districts, Lower Salum District under the constituency of Hon. Boucoucar Touray and Upper Salum District under the constituency of Hon. Omo B. Ceesay. The constituency consist of (14,643) registered voters with a total of 135 villages from the last supplementary registration.

Lower Salum District consist of 60 villages with a total of (6,952) registered voters and Upper Salum District consist of 75 villages with a total of (7,691) registered voters. We therefore upon this mentioned facts submit to you and your Committee to consider and divide Salum constituency into two leading each district to its own constituency for them having more equitable representation in the House of Representatives. We believe this information and proposal would receive your kind attention.

We pray for the success of your Committee in their work.

Thank you

[Signature] Abi Ceesay
Sir,

We, the above named village are greatly concerned about the division of our constituency. We want a separate constituency. These are some of our reasons:

1) Upper Saloon has more than 7000 seven thousand voters.
2) The last listing we had gave 10 (ten) villages which did not cast their votes. Because the polling stations were not enough. We only had six (6) stations.
3) If it is divided it will make the MPs' work easier.
4) The Lower Saloon District has over 6000 six thousand voters.
5) This division will bring more understanding between the people.

There are nine (9) compounds that is the village and the influence of all of them plus the youths and the men of the village.

Alkabo Saydy Njai
The Chairman
The Constituency Boundaries Commission
51 Wellington Street
Banjul, The Gambia

Dear Sir,

REVIEW OF ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES

With reference to your announcements over Radio Gambia sometime ago, I wish to make available to you my thinking on the review of the Lower Niumi Constituency.

It will be observed that the Lower Niumi Constituency has a voting population of 12,799 as reflected in the last general elections. This figure, comparatively, is much higher than several constituencies in The Gambia, notably Banjul Constituencies, Bakau, Western Kiang, Eastern Jarma, Easter Wuli, Western Wuli, Lower Baddibu and Jokadu Constituencies. At the rate the registerable population is increasing in Lower Niumi, it is an acceptable fact that the present number of voters will most likely be around 15,000 in 1997. I consider this figure as high and when associated with the District's size, it ought to prove a political nightmare for any Member of Parliament for the area.

Thus within the context of easy and balanced representation, there is a strong need for the present Constituency to be divided into two to be called:-

(1) Eastern Lower Niumi and
(2) Western Lower Niumi Constituencies

In view of the facts supplied above, I kindly invite the Commission to consider and approve the submission that the Lower Niumi Constituency to be divided into two; each Constituency with a voting population of about 6,399.

Yours faithfully,

[Signature]

RABI SONKO