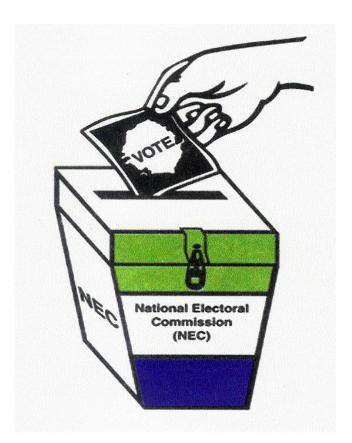
National Electoral Commission (NEC) Sierra Leone



Report On Electoral Constituency Boundary Delimitation (Meets and Bounds)

August 2006

Preface

This part of the report on Electoral Constituency Boundaries Delimitation process is a detailed description of each approved constituency. It comprises the chiefdoms, streets and other prominent features defining constituency boundaries. It is the aspect that deals with the legal framework for the approved constituencies.

Ms. Christiana A. M. Thorpe (Dr.) Chief Electoral Commissioner and Chairperson.

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EASTERN REGION

KAILAHUN DISTRICT (01) DESCRIPTION OF CONSTITUENCIES

Name & Code of Constituency	Description
Kailahun District	This constituency comprises of part of Luawa chiefdom with the
Constituency 1	following sections: Baoma, Gbela, Luawa Foguiya, Mano-Sewallu,
	Mofindo, and Upper Kpombali.
(NEC Const. 001)	
	The constituency boundary starts along the Guinea/Sierra Leone
	international boundary northeast where the chiefdom boundaries of Kissi
	Kama and Luawa meet. It follows the Kissi Kama Luawa chiefdom
	boundary north and generally southeast to the meeting point of Kissi
	Kama, Luawa and Kissi Tongi chiefdoms. It continues along the
	Luawa/Kissi Tongi boundary south, east then south to meet the Guinea
	boundary on the southeastern boundary of Upper Kpombali section in
	Luawa chiefdom. It continues west wards along the international boundary
	to the southern boundary of Upper Kpombali section. It continues along
	the generally southern boundaries of Upper Kpombali, Luawa Foguiya and
	Baoma sections to meet the Kpeje Bongre chiefdom at the eastern
	boundary of Luawa chiefdom. It moves north along the Luawa chiefdom
	boundary to the international boundary where Luawa and Penguia
	chiefdoms meet. It continues along the boundary north and east to the
	starting point.

Kailahun District This constituency comprises of the whole of upper Bambara and part of **Constituency 2** Luawa chiefdom with the following sections; Gao, Giehun, Lower Kpombali and Mende Buima. (NEC Const. 002) The constituency boundary starts in the northwest where the chiefdom boundaries of Kpeje Bongre, Luawa and Upper Bambara meet. It follows the northern section boundary of Mende Buima and Giehun, then southwestern boundary of Upper Kpombali to meet the Guinea boundary. It follows the boundary southwestwards and south to where the Dea and Upper Bambara chiefdom boundaries meet. It continues along the southern boundary of Upper Bambara west to the chiefdom boundaries of Kpeje Bongre and Mandu. It continues along the western boundary of Upper Bambara and the southwestern boundary of Luawa to the meeting point. **Kailahun District** This constituency comprises of the whole of Kissi Kama and Kisi teng **Constituency 3** chiefdoms. (**NEC Const. 003**) The constituency boundary starts in the north where the chiefdom boundary of Kissi Kama and Kissi Teng meet the Guinea boarder. It moves west along the boarder and south along the eastern boundary of Kissi Kama chiefdom to where the Kissi Tongi and Luawa chiefdom boundaries meet. It continues generally northwest to the starting point. This constituency comprises of the whole of Kissi Tongi chiefdom.

Kailahun District **Constituency 4**

(**NEC Const. 004**)

The constituency boundary starts north where the western boundary of Kissi Tongi meets the Guinea boarder. It moves south along the international boundary and southwest to the southwestern boundary of Kissi Tongi chiefdom boundary. It continues generally north to the starting point.

Kailahun District Constituency 5 (NEC Const. 005)

This constituency comprises of the whole of Mandu, Dea and Malema chiefdoms.

The constituency boundary starts in the northwest at the meeting point of Kpeje Bongre, Luawa and Malema chiefdoms. It follows Mnadu chiefdom boundary to the north and southeast. It continues along the northern boundary of Dea chiefdom to meet the Liberian boarder. It follows the boarder to the south and southwest to the meeting point of Kenema and Kailahun district boundary. Generally northwest, it follows the district boundary to the southwestern boundary of Malema chiefdom. It continues along the western chiefdom boundaries of Malema and Mandu chiefdoms to the starting point.

Kailahun District Constituency 6

This constituency comprises of the whole of Jawie chiefdom.

(**NEC Const. 006**)

The constituency boundary starts where the chiefdom boundaries of Kpeje Bongre, Mandu, Jawie and Njaluahun meet. It moves southeast and south along the eastern boundary of Jawie chiefdom to meet the Kailahun and Kenema district boundary. Generally east, it continues along the boundary to where the southwestern boundary touches the Kenema/Kailahun district boundary. The boundary continues along the western boundary of Jawie chiefdom to the starting point.

Kailahun District Constituency 7 (NEC Const. 007)

This constituency comprises of the whole of Njaluahun chiefdom.

The boundary starts in the northwest where the chiefdoms of Njaluahun, Kpeje Bongre and Jawie meet. It follows the Njaluahun boundary southwestwards to meet the district boundary between Kenema and Kailahun. It continues along the district boundary north to the northwestern boundary of Njaluahun chiefdom. It continues along the northern boundary of Njaluahun southeastwards to the starting point.

Kailahun District Constituency 8

This constituency comprises of Kpeje Bongre, Kpeje West, Penguia and Yawei chiefdoms.

(**NEC Const. 008**)

The constituency boundary starts in the northeast where the district boundaries of Kono and Kailahun meet. It follows the district and international boundary south to meet the southeastern boundary of Penguia chiefdom. Genarally south, it continues along the western boundary of Penguia and Kpeje Bongre to the northern boundary of Mandu chiefdom. It moves along the Kpeje Bongre chiefdom boundary southwest and northwest to meet the Kenema/Kailahun district boundary. It moves along the boundary generally north to where the Kenema, Kailahun and Kono district boundaries meet. It follows the boundary east to the starting point.

KENEMA DISTRICT (02) DESCRIPTION OF CONSTITUENCIES

Name & Code of Constituency	Description
Kenema District	This constituency is made up of RTI, Gombu, Kondebotihun, Burma,
Constituency 1	Airfield, Lumbebu, Lekpetieh, Technical/Gbongbotoh, Kpayama and
	part of Reservation Sections in Kenema Town.
(NEC Const. 009)	
	The boundary begins at the junction of Combema Road on Old Railway
	line. It follows old railway North East Wards onto the edge of the Police
	Barracks. It moves by the edge of the Police Barracks West wards onto
	Duawoh Street. It then moves along Duawoh Street North East wards
	onto Kanneh Street. From here it moves and joins Airfield Road. It
	continues along Air Field Road onto Hingha Norman Street. Continues
	along Hingha Norman Street onto Lucia Street, Moves by Lucia Street
	and then crosses Hangha Road. After crossing Hanga Road it continues
	along the boundary between Lekpetieh and Reservation at the back of
	Banya Lane in a northwestward direction. It continues in this same
	direction passing between the provincial secretary's Residence and the
	Diamond Engineers quarters before connecting the bushes at the edge of
	town and heading northwards. It continues northwards by the bushes at
	the edge of town passing at the back of Lekpetieh, Kondebotihun, Gombu
	and finally RTI before turning sharply southwards but still running by the
	bushes at the edge of town at the back of the Airfield, Burma, Lumbebu,
	Techincal/Gbongbotoh and Kapayama sections. It then moves
	northwestwards along the Kpayei Stream in the swamp and then joins
	Kamanda Street. It moves northwards along Kamanda Street onto
	Minkailu Street and then from Minkailu Street to Combema Road. It then
	joins and moves along Combema Road west ward onto its intersection of
	Old Railway Line where it started.

This constituency consists of Lambayama, Fonikoh, Nyandeyama, Ndigbuama and parts of Shimbeck and Reservation in Kenema Town.

(NEC Const. 010)

The constituenty boundary begins at the intersection of Coker Jah Street and Dama Road. It runs along Dama Road South East wards onto Bockarie Gbay Street. Follows Bockarie Gbay Strreet South West Wards onto Faux Lane. It then deviates from Bockarie Gbay Street and follow Faux Lane west wards onto Blama Road where it bends southwestwards along Blama Road until it reaches Dauda Sandi Street junction. It bends South East Wards along Dauda Sandi Street onto the bridge on Kuyateh Street before joining the Kakajei Stream. It follows the Kakajei stream South wards and then South East words following the course of the same stream (Kakajei) onto the edge of town and then turns sharply westward by the bushes at the edge of town. It continues west wards by the edge of town by Dauda town layout and turns north ward by the swamp and crosses the Wahman Abu Road and moves straight north by the end of town (back of Fonikoh, Nyandeyama and reservation) from where it turns East ward still moving by the edge of town and bends south west again passing between the provincial secretary's residence and the Diamond Engineers quarters and then moves south east wards along the boundary between Lekpetieh and Reservation slightly back of Banya Lane and crosses Hanga Road and moves slightly onto Lucia street junction. It then follows Lucia Street Southwards onto Hingha Norman Street junction. It then takes Hingha Norman Street onto Airfield Road. Moves along Airfield Road in the direction of Memuna Street onto Kanneh street junction. It then joins Kanneh Street onto Duawoh Street. It follows Duawoh Street South westwards onto the edge of the police barracks. It moves by the edge of the barracks Eastwards onto Old Rail way Line. Moves south west wards with old Rail way line and joins Coker Jah Street. It moves along Coker Jah Street onto the intersection of Dama Road where it started.

This constituency comprises of Njaguema, Kissy Town and part of Shimbeck Sections in Kenema Town.

(**NEC Const. 011**)

The boundary starts at the intersection of Dama Road and Coker Jah Street. It follows Coker Jah Street North Eastwards onto Combema Road. It follows Combema Road East wards onto Minkailu Street Junction where it deviates from Combema Road and bends Southwards moving along Minkailu Street. From Minkailu Street it joins and moves southeastwards with Kamanda Street. From Kamanda Street it continues along the Kpayei Stream in the swamp at the edge of the town. From the stream it bends south and moves along the edge of town onto Kakajei Stream, it turns and follow the stream northwestward and then northwards, crosses Dama Road following the same stream, then bends northwards along the same Kakajei stream until it crosses the Wahman Abu Highway; then crosses the bridge on Kuyateh Street and joins Dauda Sandi Street onto Blama Road. It continues along Blama Road North East Wards onto Faux Lane junction. It deviates from Blama Road and follows Faux Lane East ward onto Bockarie Gbay Street. It follows Bockarie Gbay Street North East Wards onto Dama Road. It then follows Dama road Northwest wards onto Coker Jah Street where it originally started.

Kenema District Constituency 4

This constituency comprise only of Nongowa chiefdom, outside the Kenema township.

(NEC Const. 012)

The constituency starts in the northeast where the chiefdoms of Njaluahun, Kpeje Bongre in Kailahun district and Nongowa in kenema district meet. It follows the Kailahun/Kenema district boundary south to meet the Nongowa chiefdom boundary in the southeast on the Moa river. To the west and southwest it follows the Nongowa chiefdom boundary along the Moa river to the meetting point of Nongowa, Dama and Koya chiefdoms. It continues west, northeast and northwest along the Nongowa chiefdom boundary to the meeting point of Small Bo, Kandu Leppiama and Nongowa chiefdoms. To the east and north, it follows the Dodo and Nongowa chiefdom boundary to the northwestern boundary of Gboro section, Nongowa chiefdom. Generally west, it continues to the starting point.

This constituency comprises of Malegohun and part of Lower Bambara chiefdom with the following sections: Fallay; Gboro; Korjei Buima; korjei Ngeiya and Sei.

(NEC Const. 013)

The constituency boundary starts in the north where the western boundary of Malegohun meets the district boundary of Kenema and Kono districts. To the east it follows the boundary to meet the Kailahun district boundary then south along the Kailahun district boundary to the southweseastern boundary of Kumantandu section in Penguia chiefdom. To the east and southwest along the Kenema/ Kailahun district boundary, it meets the southeastern boundary of Malegohun chiefdom. Generally west, it moves along the southern boundary of Lower Bambara chiefdom. To the north it continues along the Lower Bambara chiefdom onto the northwestern boundary of Fallay section in Lower Bambara chiefdom. To the northeast, it follows the northwestern boundaries of Falay and Sei sections onto the western boundary of Malegohun chiefdom .It follows the Malegohun chiefdom boundary in the north and east along the Kenema/Kailahun district boundary to the starting point.

This constituency comprises of two sections in Lower Bambara chiefdom, namely Bonya and Nyawa.

(NEC Const. 014)

The constituency boundary starts in the northwest where the western boundary of Lower Bambara meets the district boundary of Kenema and Kono districts. It continues along the boundary generally east to where the northeastern boundary of Lower Bambara chiefdom meets the Kono/Kenema district boundary. It moves southwest along the Malegohun chiefdom boundary to the northern boundary of Sei section, Lower Bambara chiefdom. It continues southwest along the eastern boundaries of Bonya and Nyawa sections to meet the Lower Bambara chiefdom boundary in the southwest. Generally north, it follows the Dodo/Lower Bambara chiefdom boundary and then meet the Kono/Kenema district boundary. Along the district boundary to the east, it continues to the starting point.

This constituency comprises of the whole of Gorama Mende and wandor chiefdoms.

(NEC Const. 015)

The constituency boundary starts in the northeast where the Kono, Kenema and Tonkolili district boundaries meet. It moves along the Kono/Kenema district boundary southeast and south to the western boundary of Dodo chiefdom. It continues along the Dodo chiefdom boundary southwest to meet the sewa river. It follows the Dodo chiefdom boundary and sewa river south to the southwestern boundary of Funde section, Simbaru chiefdom and turns off the river west to meet the Kenema/Bo district boundary at the southern boundary of Boyongor section, Wandor chiefdom. It continues along the district boundary generally northwest to where the Bo, Tonkolili and kenema district boundaries meet. To the north and east along the Bo/Tonkolili district boundary, it continues to the starting point.

This constituency comprises of the whole of Dodo , Simbaru and Kandu Leppiama chiefdoms.

(**NEC Const. 016**)

The constituency starts north where the Wando and Dodo chiefdom boundaries meet the district boundary of Kono and Kenema. It follows the boundary northeast to meet the Dodo chiefdom boundary. To the south, it follows the Dodo/ Lower Bambara chiefdom boundary to meet the southwestern boundary of Nongowa chiefdom. It continues southwest along the western boundary of Nongowa chiefdom to the meeting point of Kandu Leppiama, Small Bo, and Nongowa chiefdom boundaries. It continues west along the southern chiefdom boundary of Kandu Leppiama to meet the Kenema district boundary. Northwestwards and westwards, it continues along the Kandu Leppiama chiefdom boundary. Further north, it continues along the Sewa river and the district boundary to the south of Fallay section, Simbaru chiefdom. It turns off the river west and north along the district boundary to the meeting point of Komboya chiefdom (Bo district), Simbaru and Wando chiefdoms (Kenema district). It continues east along the southwestern boudary of Wando chiefdom and north along the Wando/Simbaru chiefdom boundary and Sewa river. It turns east from the southwestern boundary of Niawa section (Wando chiefdom) to the meeting point of Wando, Dodo and Simbaru chiefdom boundaries. It continues along the Wando /Dodo chiefdom boundary to the starting point.

This constituency comprises of Small Bo, Niawa and Langrama chiefdoms.

(**NEC Const. 017**)

The constituency boundary starts where the chiefdoms of Small Bo, Kandu Leppiama and Nongowa meet. It continues southwest and southeast along the Small Bo/Nongowa chiefdom boundary to the southwestern boundary of the Kenema township. Generally southwestwards, it follows the western boundaries of Small Bo, then Niawa chiefdom to meet the Pujehun district boundary. Further southwest and west, it follows the district boundary to the meeting point of Niawa chiefdom (Kenema district), Barri and Kpejeh chiefdoms (Pujehun district). To the north, it continues along the Kenema /Pujehun district boundary onto the western boundary of Niawa chiefdom. It continues generally north along the Bo/Kenema district boundary to the meeting point of Baoma chiefdom (Bo district), Small Bo and Kandu Leppiama chiefdoms (Kenema district). To the east and northeast along the northern boundary of Small Bo chiefdom, it continues to the starting point.

Kenema District Constituency 10

This constituency comprises of the whole of Dama and Koya chiefdoms.

(NEC Const. 018)

The constituency starts where Nongowa and Dama chiefdoms in Kenema district, and Jawie and Njaluahun chiefdoms in Kailahun district meet. It follows the Kenema/ Kailahun District boundary geeneraly southeast to where the Dama/ Gaura chiefdom boundaries meet. Generally south, it continues along the Dama/ Gaura chiefdom boundary up to where Tunkia, Dama and Gaura chiefdom boundaries meet. It follows the Dama chiefdom boundary to the west, and generally south to meet the Kenema/Pujehun district boundary at the southern boundary of Koya Gbundorhun section in Koya chiefdom. It continues north and northwest to the meeting point of Niawa and Koya chiefdoms. It follows the Koya/Niawa, then Koya/Small Bo chiefdom boundaries north to where the Nongowa, Small Bo and Koya chiefdom boundaries meet. It continues east, northeast and east to the starting point.

This constituency comprises of Gaura, Nomo and Tunkia chiefdoms.

(NEC Const. 019)

The constituency boundary starts where the Dama and Gaura chiefdom boundaries meet the Kenema/Kailahun district boundary. In a southeasterly direction it moves to the Liberian boarder at the northeastern boundary of Ngiewoma Njeigor section in Nomo chiefdom. In a southwesterly direction along the Liberian boarder, the boundary continues to the Tunkia chiefdom boundary. To the west it follows the Kenema /Pujehun District boundary to meet the Koya/Tunkia chiefdom boundary. In a generally northeasterly direction, it continues along the Tunkia/Koya chiefdom boundary to where Dama, Tunkia and Koya chiefdoms meet. It continues further northeast along the Gaura /Dama chiefdom boundary to the starting point.

KONO DISTRICT (03) DESCRIPTION OF CONSTITUENCIES

Name & Code of Constituency	Description
Kono District	This constituency Comprises of part of Koidu town with the following
Constituency 1	sections: Gbense-Moindefeh, Gbenseh-Moindekoh, Part of Tankoro-
	New Sembehun, and Gbense-Sina town.
(NEC Const. 020)	
	The boundary of this constituency starts at the junction of Fillie Faboe
	Street on New Sembehun Road. It moves west along Fillie Foboe Street
	onto the swamp, and then the stream, which is also the ward boundary. It
	follows the stream North wards crossing Masingbi Road by the bridge
	and then joins the chiefdom boundary between Gbense and Tankoro. It
	follows this chiefdom boundary northwards onto the edge of town. From
	here the boundary then turns eastwards crossing Yardu road by the edge
	of town. It continues along the edge of town in an Easterly direction
	crossing the Dumper Line. Continues still East wards until after it crosses
	the road leading to Boroma before it turns southwards. It moves
	southwards along the edge of town and crosses the Road to Sufidu then
	turns south westwards by the swamps along the ward boundary onto
	Kania Road area. It joins Kania Road by Kissi Bona Street junction,
	moves along Aiah Fillie Street, and joins Gbese Ngombu Street. From
	Gbese Ngombu Street it moves straight to New Sembehun Road. From
	New Sembehun Road it moves slightly southwards onto Fillie Faboe
	Street Junction where it originally started.

This constituency is made up of Kinsey, Lebanon, Kwaquima and part of New Sembehun Section

(**NEC Const. 021**)

The constituency boundary begins at the junction of Gbese Ngombu Street on New Sembehun road. It follows Gbese Ngombu Street East ward onto Aiah Fillie Street Junction. It then deviates from Gbese Ngombu Street and Joins Aiah Fillie Street Moving southeastward along it and then joins Kania Road. It follows Kania Road passing Kissi Bona Street junction and connects the ward boundary, which is at the edge of the town.

The boundary then turn southwestward and continue along the ward boundary (the edge of the town), crosses the New Sembehun Road close to Sokogbe Village and then continue in a westerly direction along the ward boundary onto the Meya Stream. It continues southward along the Meya Stream onto the edge of the town and then bends westwards moving by the edge of town onto the bridge over the stream on the Masingbi Road just after the Kono Model Academy. From here it moves north along the stream, which is also the ward boundary passing at the back of the Islamic Call Society Primary School.

Continues along the ward boundary/edge of town crossing the Sahr Abu Kendeka Street and continues northwards onto the Meya Stream. It follows the Meya stream northwards onto the pond by old Dumper Line. It then bends eastward moving along the town edge onto the chiefdom boundary between Gbense and Tankoro. It follows this boundary southwards onto the stream and then crosses the bridge and follows the stream/ward boundary right opposite Fillie Faboe Street. It then moves eastward and joins Fillie Faboe Street onto New Sembehun Road. Move northwards slightly along New Sembehun Road onto Gbese Ngombu Street junction where it terminates.

This constituency comprises of the whole of Kamara and Gbense chiefdoms.

(NEC Const. 022)

The constituency boundary starts in the northeast where Lei, Fiama and Gbense chiefdoms meet. In a southwesterly direction it follows the Fiama/Gbense chiefdom boundary to where the chiefdoms of Tankoro, Fiama and Gbense meet. It continues west to the western boundary of Gbense Moindefe section. To the north and west, it moves along the Koidu township boundary. To the south, it continues along the Meyer stream to the meeting point of Koidu township boundary, Gbense and Nimikoro chiefdoms. It continues in a northwesterly direction along the Kamara/Nimikoro chiefdom boundary upto the Bafi river where Nimikoro and Kamara chiefdoms meet. It follows the river in a generally northeasterly direction to the northern boundary of Bafineh section (close to Kasikoa),Gbense chiefdom.Southwestwards,it continues along the Gbense/Sando and Gbense/Lei chiefdom boundaries to the starting point.

Kono District Constituency 4

This constituency comprises of the whole of Sando chiefdom.

(NEC Const. 023)

The constituency boundary starts where Nieni and Neya in Koinadugu district and Sando in Kono district meet. To the north and southeast, it follows the Koinadugu/Kono district boundary to meet the Lei chiefdom boundary. It turns south along the Lei/ Sando boundary to the meeting point of Lei, Fiama and Gbense chiefdoms. Generally southwest, it continues along the Sando/Gbense, then, Sando/kamara/, then Sando/Nimikoro, then Sando/Nimiyama chiefdom boundaries to the meeting point of Kono, Tonkolili and Koinadugu district boundaries. To the north and northeast it continues along the Kono/Koinadugu district boundary to the starting point.

This constituency comprises of the whole of Nimikoro chiefdom.

(NEC Const. 024)

The constituency starts where Sando, Kamara and Nimikoro chiefdom boundaries meet. The boundary follows the Kamara/Nimikoro chiefdom boundary on to the western boundary of Koidu township. It follows the boundary south along the Tankoro/Nimikoro chiefdom boundary to the meeting point of Tankoro, Nimikoro and Gorama Kono chiefdoms. To the southwest, north and west, it follows the Nimikoro/Gorama kono chiefdom boundary to the meeting point of Nimikoro, Gorama Mende and Nimiyama chiefdoms. To the north, it continues along the Nimiyama/Nimikoro chiefdom boundary to the meeting point of Nimikoro, Nimiyama and Sando chiefdoms. To the northeast, it continues to the starting point.

Kono District Constituency 6

This constituency comprises of the whole of Gorama Kono and Nimiyama chiefdoms.

(**NEC Const. 025**)

The constituency boundary starts northeast where Sando, Nimikoro and Nimiyama chiefdom boundaries meet. It moves south along the Nimikoro/Nimiyama chiefdom boundary to where the chiefdom boundaries of Gorama Kono, Nimikoro and Nimiyama meet. It continues west along the southern boundary of Nimiyama chiefdom to meet the district boundary between Kono and Kenema district. It continues along the boundary north and northwest to where the district boundaries of Kono, Kenema and Tonkolili meet. It moves further north along the Tonkolili/Kono district boundary to where the district boundaries of Tonkolili, Kono and Koinadugu meet. It continues along the Nimiyama/Sando chiefdom boundary to the Northeast and Southeast to the starting point.

This constituency boundary comprises of the chiefdoms of Gbane, Soa and Tankoro chiefdoms.

(NEC Const. 026)

The constituency boundary starts in the north where Lei, Fiama and Soa chiefdom boundaries meet. It follows the Lei and Soa chiefdom boundaries east to meet the Gbane Kando chiefdom boundary. It continues along the Soa/Gbane Kando boundary south to meet the international boundary on the southeastern boundary of Tensendakor section, Soa chiefdom. It follows the international boundary generally south to where the Kailahun and Kono district boundaries meet. It moves along the chiefdom boundary west to meet the southwestern boundary of Gbane Kando. To the north and west it follows the Gbane Kando chiefdom boundary to the southwestern boundary of Tankoro chiefdom. It continues along the Nimikoro/Tankoro chiefdom boundary onto the southern boundary of Koidu township; then northeast along the boundary, and east to the western boundary of Fiama. To the south and west along the Fiama chiefdom boundary, it proceeds to the meeting point of Faima, Soa and Gbane chiefdom boundaries. To the north along the Soa/Fiama chiefdom boundary and east along the Lei/Soa chiefdom boundaries, it continues to the starting point.

Kono District Constituency 8

This constituency comprises of the whole of Fiama, Gbane Kandoh, Lei, Mafindor and Toli chiefdoms.

(**NEC Const. 027**)

The constituency boundary starts in the northeast where the Kono/Koinadugu district boundaries meet the Guinea boarder with Sierra Leone. It follows the boundary generally south to the western boundary of Mafindo chiefdom. It follows the boundary to the southwestern boundary of Gbane kando chiefdom, then north along that boundary to where the chiefdom boundaries of Gbane Kando, Lei and Soa meet. To the west, it follows the Lei and Soa chiefdom boundary, then south along the Soa/Fiama chiefdom boundary, then east to the meeting point of Gbane, Fiama and Tankoro chiefdom boundaries. Generally north, it follows the western chiefdom boundaries of Fiama and Lei chiefdoms to meet the district boundary between Kono and Koinadugu. To the east and northeast, it continues to the starting point.

NORTHERN REGION

BOMBALI DISTRICT (04) DESCRIPTION OF CONSTITUENCIES

Name & Code of Constituency	Description
Bombali District	This constituency is made up of market, Masuba, Rogbane, Wusum
Constituency 1	wards and part of Teko ward, Makeni Town.
(NEC Const. 028)	The boundary begins at the PZ round about or the independence square;
	then follows Mabanta Road North westward onto Lunsar Road; follows
	Lunsar Road North westward onto the road leading to Mabanta Village (the
	chiefdom boundary between Bombali Sebora & Makari Gbanti); then
	continues along the Mabanta Village Road, passes Samuel Lane and turns
	north eastward following the ward boundary at the edge of town; then
	continues in the same direction along the town edge passing the foot of the
	Wusum Hills; then bends south eastward after Yeli Sanda Road and
	continues along the edge of town until it crosses the kabala main road and
	then bends south to a point; then east ward at the back of Masuba
	ward/village; then passes by the edge of this Masuba village and then
	westerly along the bushes at the edge of town; then continues southward
	along the edge of town and then moves South East ward onto the edge of
	the Arabic College Road; then turns west, passing close by Mr. Lamin H.
	Kamara's house and then joins the footpath that leads to Wusu Street; then
	continues along Wusu Street onto Father Street and turns South westward
	onto Sanda Street; then the boundary turns northwest along Sanda Street to
	Campbell Street to Station Road; then northward to the Independence
	Squire (PZ Round about) (Independence Square) where it terminates.

This Constituency consists of Mina Gbanti, Mayanka I, Mayanka II, Maslasie, Banana Wards, Kagbaran Dokom A section and part of Teko ward.

(NEC Const. 029)

The boundary of this constituency begins at the Independence Square (PZ Round about); then Southward along Station Road onto Campbell Street; then North Eastward along Campbell Street to join Sanda Street; follows Sanda Street South ward to Father Street, follows Father Street north eastward to Wusu Street; follows Wusu Street east ward to join the footpath; then along the footpath, passes close by Mr. Lamin H. Kamara's house at the edge of the town and then onto the ward boundary; joining the ward boundary it continues southward along the ward boundary (also the town limit) and then Westward by the same boundary at the back of Makama; then turns sharply northward at the edge of town at the back of Mayanka ward II and Mina Gbanti ward by the Mena hills; then turns south eastward close to Mabanta Village following the ward boundary and then joins the road leading to mabanta village and then South eastward along Lunsar Road onto Mabanta Road; then Eastward along Mabanta Road onto the Independence Square (PZ round about) where the boundary stops.

Bombali District Constituency 3

This constituency consists of the whole of Paki Masabong chiefdom and part of Bombali Sebora chiefdom.

(**NEC Const. 030**)

The sections in Bombali Sebora chiefdom that constitute the constituency include: Kafala, Kagbaran Dokom B, Konta and Matotoka.

Starting at the joint between the Kagbaran Dokom B section boundary in Bombali Sebora chiefdom and Paki Masabong chiefdom, the constituency follows north eastward along the Rosanda, Kathanthan and Kathegeya section boundaries in Paki Masabong chiefdom to meet the Rokel river; then south westward along the Rokel river to meet the Matotoka section boundary in Bombali Sebora chiefdom; then north westward along the Matotoka section boundary and north eastward along the Maiyanka and Mapung rivers to meet the Kagbaran Dokom B section boundary; then continues along the northern boundary of Kagbaran Dokom B section to the point of commencement.

This constituency consists of part of Makari Gbanti chiefdom.

(**NEC Const. 031**)

The sections that constitute the constituency include:Gborbana, Mabanta, Magbenteh, Mangay, Mankene, Masongbo A, Masongbo B, Punthun, Rosint, Tonkoba and Yainkassa.

Starting at the joint between Tonkoba section boundary and river Mabole north eastward, the constituency follows along the Mabole river to meet the Gborbana section boundary; then south eastward along the Gborbana section boundary and further south along the Rosint section boundary; then north westward along the Rosint, Gborbana, Mabanta, Magbenteh and Masongbo A section boundaries to meet the Mankene section boundary; then south westward along the Mapung and Maiyanka rivers to meet the Yainkassa section boundary; along the Yainkassa section boundary westward, it follows the Rokel river and northward along the Yainkassa and Masongbo B section boundaries to meet the Tonkoba section boundary; then further north along the Tonkoba section boundary to meet the starting point.

Bombali District Constituency 5

This constituency consists of the whole of Gbendembu Ngowahun, Libeisaygahun and Magbaimba Ndorhahun chiefdoms.

(**NEC Const. 032**)

Starting at the join between Yana and Kawungulu section boundaries in Magbaimba Ndorhahun chiefdom generally south westward, the constituency follows along the Malampan and Matinki streams to meet the Gbendembu Ngowahun Chiefdom boundary; following the Gbendembu Ngowahun Chiefdom boundary then south westward along the river Mabole to meet the Libeisaygahun chiefdom boundary; then westward along the Magbaingba, Manyakoi and Makaiba section boundaries in Libeisaygahun chiefdom to meet the Rotha-Tha section boundary; further stretches north westward along the Robaka, Simbaya and Mafonda section boundaries to meet the Mabole river; then north eastward along the Mabole river to meet the Batkanu section boundary and further north eastward along the Gbendembu Ngowahun and Magbaimba Ndorhahun chiefdom boundaries to meet the starting point in Magbaimba Ndorhahun chiefdom.

This constituency consists of the whole of Gbanti Kamaranka chiefdom, the whole of Sanda Tendaran chiefdom and parts of Sanda Loko chiefdom.

(**NEC Const. 033**)

The sections in Sanda Loko chiefdom that constitute the constituency include: Kania, Makapa and Timbo.

Starting at the join between Little Scarcies river and Makapa section eastwards, the constituency follows along the Makapa, Timbo and Kania section boundaries in Sanda Loko chiefdom to meet the Gbanti Kamaranka chiefdom boundary; then south westward along the Gbanti Kamaranka and Sanda Tendaran chiefdom boundaries and then northward to meet the Little Scarcies river; then further north along the Little Scarcies river to meet the point of commencement.

Bombali District Constituency 7

This constituency consists of the whole of Biriwa and Safroko Limba chiefdoms.

(NEC Const. 034)

Starting at the join between Kagbankuna and Karassa section boundaries in Biriwa chiefdom, the constituency follows generally southward along the Biriwa and Safroko Limba chiefdom boundaries to meet the Rokel river; then follows the Rokel river and then northward along the Safroko Limba chiefdom boundary to meet the Mabole river; then continues further north along the Mabole river to meet the Karina section boundary in Biriwa chiefdom; then follows the Karina and Kagbankuna section boundaries northward to meet the starting point.

This constituency consists of part of Sella Limba chiefdom and parts of Sanda Loko chiefdom.

(**NEC Const. 035**)

The sections and their localities in Sella Limba chiefdom that constitute the constituency include: Kamakwie section (Kamakwie II and Kamakwie III localities); Kamankoh section (Katambi, Tumparay and Kasigirie localities) and whole sections such as Kayimbor, Magbonkoni I Magbonkoni II, and Manonkoh I.

The whole sections in Sanda Loko chiefdom that constitute the constituency include: Banka, Benia, Kaindema, Kamalu, Kindia, Laminaya, Madina, Maharibo, Makwie Loko, Manathi, Maparay and Rothatha.

Starting at the join between the Kayimbor section in Sella Limba chiefdom and the river Mongo generally south eastward, the constituency follows southward along the Sanda Loko chiefdom boundary to meet the Maparay section boundary; then westward along the Kaindema section boundary to meet the Magbonkoni II section boundary in Sella Limba chiefdom; then northward along the Little Scarcies river and then eastward, passing through the Kamankoh section, bounding Katambi, Tumparay and Kasigirie localities; then further stretches eastward along the Magbonkoni II section boundary and passes through the Kamakwie section bounding Kamakwie II and Kamakwie III localities, to meet the Kayimbor section boundary; then further north eastward to meet the point of commencement.

This constituency consists of the whole of Tambakha chiefdom and parts of Sella Limba chiefdom.

(**NEC Const. 036**)

The sections and their localities in Sella Limba chiefdom that constitute the constituency include: Kamakwie section (Kamakwie town, Makubana, Matanta, Kamawie IV, Kamakwie III, Kadigidial and Kaway localities); Kamankoh section (Kakanti, Kangathora, Kadadah, Kasama, Kamateboi, Kayasi, Kaponki, Kamafufay, Kakonso, Kamabunyele, Kagboray, Kadarie, Kamateh, Kamasogo, Kateneh, Kamagbewu, Katei Kademaba, Katumpeh, Kasima, Kamasoko-Mapote, Kagberay, Kamakoto and Kamawon localities); and the whole of Samia section.

Starting at the join between Duguta section boundary in Tambakha chiefdom and the Little Scarcies river, southward, the constituency follows the Little Scarcies river and south westward along the Mongo river to meet the Sella Limba chiefdom boundary; along the Sella Limba chiefdom boundary, it follows westward along the Samia section boundary and passes through an imaginary boundary in the Kamakwie section bounding Kamakwie town, Makubana, Matanta, Kamawie IV, Kamakwie III, Kadigidial and Kaway localities; then passes through an imaginary boundary in the Kamankoh section bounding Kakanti, Kangathora, Kadadah, Kasama, Kamateboi, Kayasi, Kaponki, Kamafufay, Kakonso, Kamabunyele, Kagboray, Kadarie, Kamateh, Kamasogo, Kateneh, Kamagbewu, Katei Kademaba, Katumpeh, Kasima, Kamasoko-Mapote, Kagberay, Kamakoto and Kamawon localities to meet the Simibue section boundary; then north westward along the Simibue section to meet the international boundary with Guinea; then generally northward along the international boundary to meet the starting point.

KAMBIA DISTRICT (05) DESCRIPTION OF CONSTITUENCIES

Name & Code of Constituency	Description
Kambia District Constituency 1	This constituency consists of part of Magbema chiefdom. The sections and their localities that constitute the constituency include:
(NEC Const. 037)	Kambia Section (Kambia Town, Masama, Malkiya, Romecca, Mayafa and Rofas localities); Bombe Section (Rokon Bana, Bombe, Katakera I, Katakera II, Gbainkfay and Mamanki localities); Kargbulor Section (Kontho, Mayanha, Gbombailor, Rolal, Rokontha, Mankara, Kaineh, Gbonkomaria and Rothemne localities); Rokupr Section (Rokupr Town, Shimbeck, Fonkoya, Rochain, Konta Kupr, Lungi and Rotuk localities); Robat Section (Whole section). Commencing at the Great Scarcies river, generally southward, the constituency passes through an imaginary boundary in the Kambia section bounding Kambia Town, Masama, Malkiya, Romecca, Mayafa and Rofas localities; follows the eastern boundary of Robat and Rokupr sections to a point; then through an imaginary boundary in the Rokupr section bounding Rokupr Town, Shimbeck, Fonkoya, Rochain, Konta Kupr, Lungi and Rotuk localities; south westward through Bombe section bounding Rokon Bana, Bombe, Katakera I, Katakera II, Gbainkfay and Mamanki localities; further south westerly through Kargbulor section bounding Kontho, Mayanha, Gbombailor, Rolal, Rokontha, Mankara, Kaineh, Gbonkomaria and Rothemne localities, and then north westerly to meet the Great Scarcies river; then generally north eastward along the Great Scarcies river to the point of commencement.

Kambia District Constituency 2

This constituency consists of the whole of Masungbala chiefdom and parts of Magbema chiefdom.

(**NEC Const. 038**)

The sections and their localities in Magbema chiefdom that constitute the constituency include: Bombe section (Gberrka, Makonte I, Makonte II, Maron, Fodeya, Mafortima, Mile 18 and Rolal Timbo localities); Kamba section (Barmoi Lumour, Masorie, Samu, Manonpu, Gonkormaseseh, Barmoi - Lol, Roktolon, Kairawany, Magbapsa, Mene Curve and Gbomtreet localities); Kargbulor section (Gbonkomaparay, Masherie, Rowula, Tintafol, Kagbulor, Rochain, Maforay, Kareneh, Royema, Mapaigbo, Mamankie, Royail and Kabaya localities); Rokupr section (Moribaya locality).

Starting at the join of Sumbuya section boundary in Masungbala chiefdom with the Little Scarcies river, south westerly the constituency follows along the Little Scarcies river to a point; then north westerly along the Thalla, Kayenkassa and Benna section boundaries in Masungbala chiefdom; then south westerly along the eastern boundary of Bombe and Kargbulor sections; then north easterly through Kagbulor section bounding Gbonkomaparay, Masherie, Rowula, Tintafol, Kagbulor, Rochain, Maforay, Kareneh, Royema, Mapaigbo, Mamankie, Royail and Kabaya localities; then north easterly through Bombe section bounding Gberrka, Makonte I, Maron, Fodeya, Mafortima, Mile 18 and Rolal Timbo localities; then through Rokupr bounding Moribaya locality; then north westerly along the Rokupr section boundary; then north easterly through the Kamba section bounding Barmoi Lumour, Masorie, Samu, Manonpu, Gonkormaseseh, Barmoi - Lol, Roktolon, Kairawany, Magbapsa, Mene Curve and Gbom-treet localities; then generally northward along the Masungbala chiefdom boundary to the point of commencement.

Kambia District This constituency consists of the whole of Tonko Limba chiefdom. **Constituency 3** Starting at the eastern boundary of Kamassassa section, the constituency (NEC Const. 039) follows the Little Scarcies river south westward to meet the Mamankoh section boundary; then north westward along the Mamankoh and Magbonkoh section boundaries and then north eastward following the Babuya, Kathanthineh and Yebaya section boundaries to meet the Kamassassa section boundary, which is the starting point. Kambia District This constituency consists of the whole of Bramaia chiefdom and parts of **Constituency 4** Magbema chiefdom. (**NEC Const. 040**) The sections and their localities in Magbema chiefdom that constitute the constituency include: Kamba section (Rogbom, Malal, Mathureneh, Magbema, Senthair, Kayockneh, Gbainkfay, Kamba, Sendugu and Romaneh localities); Kambia section (Maselleh, Kayinkly, Koyasint, Kabaya, Bombeh lol, Mayainkain, Maneithon, Maseneh, Gberanonkoh and Debia localities); Tormina section (whole section). Commencing at the Great Scarcies river, the constituency follows south easterly along the Konta and Kufuru section boundaries to a point in Bramaia chiefdom; then follows the eastern boundary of Bramaia chiefdom to meet the Magbema chiefdom; then generally south westerly along the eastern boundary of Tormina and Kambia sections; then through Kamba section bounding Rogbom, Malal, Mathureneh, Magbema, Senthair, Kayockneh, Gbainkfay, Kamba, Sendugu and Romaneh localities; then generally northward through the Kambia section bounding Maselleh, Kayinkly, Koyasint, Kabaya, Bombeh lol, Mayainkain, Maneithon,

Maseneh, Gberanonkoh and Debia localities; then further north along the Great Scarcies river to a point; then north easterly along the course of the

Great Scarcies river to the point of commencement.

Kambia District Constituency 5

This constituency consists of the whole of Gbinle Dixing chiefdom and parts of Samu chiefdom.

(**NEC Const. 041**)

The sections and their localities in Samu chiefdom that constitute the constituency include: Bubuya section (Bubuya locality); Koya section (Kain Filly and Kundaia localities); Kychom section (Bapuya and Sineya A localities); Lusenia section (Lusenia locality); Mafufuneh section (Mafufuneh locality); Makuma section (Makuma locality); Mange section (Mange locality); Mapotolon section (Mapotolon locality); Moribaia section (Moribaia locality); Rokon section (Rokon locality); Rosinor section (Forogoya, Layah, Lutilol, Fodeia and Mataety localities).

Starting at the join of Maton section boundary in Gbinle Dixing chiefdom with the Great Scarcies river, generally southward the constituency follows the course of the Great Scarcies river to meet Rokon section boundary in Samu chiefdom; then westerly through Rosinor section bounding Forogoya, Layah, Lutilol, Fodeia and Mataety localities; then westerly through Koya section bounding Kain Filly and Kundaia localities; then along the southern boundary of Mafufuneh section; then north westerly through the northern Kychom section bounding Bapuya and Sineya A localities; then south westerly along the eastern boundary of Moribaia section to meet the coast; then north westerly along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean to a point; then north easterly along the international boundary with Guinea up to where it joins the Great Scarcies river, which is the point of commencement.

Kambia District Constituency 6

This constituency consists of the whole of Mambolo chiefdom and part of Samu chiefdom.

(NEC Const. 042)

The sections and their localities in Samu chiefdom that constitute the constituency include: Kassiri section (Kassiri locality); Koya section (Rogberay, Sumbuya, Dumbuya, Mokra, Kindoia, Funkudeh, Koya, Tolomolor and Mahay localities); Kychom section (Sineya B, Gbunkuia, Bambali, Kiampudi Junction, Rogbom, Yenasapuya, Kiampudi, Bambaya, Filly, Katik, Tomoya, Kychom, Magbema, Rolal, Balensera, Wharf, Rogbom, Modaia, Rosata, Kipimp, Maraboi, Yeli-Kom, Mawabul, Kortimaw, Bokaria, Wulla, Kama Yean and Mendeia localities); Rosinor section (Rosinor, Lutty and Mafesone localities).

Commencing at the join of the eastern boundary of Mayaki section in Mambolo chiefdom with the Little Scarcies river, the constituency follows generally westerly along the Little Scarcies river to a point; then north eastward along the Kalenkay section boundary; then generally westerly along the southern boundaries of Kassiri and Kychom sections; then generally northward along the Kambia and Sasiyek creeks; then easterly along an imaginary boundary through the Kychom section bounding Sineya B, Gbunkuia, Bambali, Kiampudi Junction, Rogbom, Yenasapuya, Kiampudi, Bambaya, Filly, Katik, Tomoya, Kychom, Magbema, Rolal, Balensera, Wharf, Rogbom, Modaia, Rosata, Kipimp, Maraboi, Yeli-Kom, Mawabul, Kortimaw, Bokaria, Wulla, Kama Yean and Mendeia localities; then eastward along the northern boundary of Kassiri section; then eastward along an imaginary boundary through the Koya section bounding Rogberay, Sumbuya, Dumbuya, Mokra, Kindoia, Funkudeh, Koya, Tolomolor and Mahay localities; then easterly along an imaginary boundary through the Rosinor section bounding Rosinor, Lutty and Mafesone localities; then south easterly along the Rowollon and Mayaki section boundaries to the point of commencement.

KOINADUGU DISTRICT (06) DESCRIPTION OF CONSTITUENCIES

Name & Code of Constituency	Description
Koinadugu District	This constituency consists of the whole of Wara Wara Yagala and Diang
Constituency 1	chiefdoms.
(NEC Const. 043)	Starting at the join between Wara Wara Bafodia and Wara Wara Yagala chiefdoms, the constituency follows easterly along the southern boundary of Folosaba Dembelia chiefdom; then continues in the south west direction along the Bendugu section boundary in Sengbe chiefdom; then follows the Yogomaia section boundary in Sengbe chiefdom (divides the Kabala township between Sengbe and Wara Wara Yagala chiefdoms); then continues along the boundary with Sengbe chiefdom, following the Mameli river and then eastward along the sokurala section boundary in Diang chiefdom; then follows the Darakuru section boundary in the south of Diang chiefdom; then north westward along the Kania section boundary following the Rokel river to meet the Kondembaia section boundary; then north westward along the Kondembaia and Lengekoro section boundaries north of Dian chiefdom; then north westerly along the Kayaka section boundary in the Kasunko chiefdom; then north easterly along Kaponpon and Semamaia section boundaries in Wara Wara Bafodia chiefdom to meet the point of commencement.

Koinadugu District Constituency 2

This constituency consists of the whole of Sengbe and Mongo chiefdoms.

(**NEC Const. 044**)

Starting at the newly constructed bridge along Electricity Road in the Kabala Township, the constituency follows northward along the Yogomaia section boundary (divides the Kabala township between Sengbe and Wara Wara Yagala chiefdoms); then north easterly along the northern boundaries of Bendugu, Heremakono and Upper Kamandugu section in Sengbe chiefdom; then north eastward along the river Seli to meet river Bomina; along river Bomina, it follows Morifindugu and Mongo II section boundaries in Mongo chiefdom to meet the international boundary with Guinea; then South Eastward along the international boundary and then north westward along Deldugu section boundary in the south of Mongo chiefdom; then westerly along Mankalia section boundary to meet the river Bagbe; then follows the Bagbe river and then northward along Yiraia and Upper Kamandugu section boundaries in Sengbe chiefdom to meet river Seli; then south westward along river Seli and then westward along the Lower Kamandugu section boundary, then northward along river Mameli, following the section boundaries of Lower Kamandugu, Bendugu and Bilimaia in Sengbe chiefdom to meet Yogomaia section boundary; then westward along the Yogomaia section boundary to meet the bridge which is the starting point.

Koinadugu District Constituency 3

This constituency consists of the whole of Neya chiefdom.

(**NEC Const. 045**)

Starting at the join between the western boundary of Nyedu section and river Bagbe, the constituency follows eastward along the Bagbe river in the north; then south eastward along Neya I and Saradu section boundaries to meet the international boundary with Guinea; then generally southward along the international boundary, following Kulor section boundary to meet Saradu section boundary again in the south; then north westerly along the southern boundaries of Neya II and Nyedu sections to a point; then generally northward to meet the point of commencement.

Koinadugu District Constituency 4

This constituency consists of the whole of Nieni chiefdom.

(NEC Const. 046)

Commencing at the join between the western boundary of Wollay section and the Bagbe river easterly, the constituency follows the Bagbe river to a point; then south westward along Wollay and Yiffin section boundaries to meet Sumbaria section boundary in the south; then generally northward along the western boundaries of Sumbaria and Kalian sections; then north westward along the western boundary of Barawa section to meet the river Seli; then north eastward along the river Seli to a point; then generally south eastward along the Barawa section boundary to meet the point of commencement.

Koinadugu District Constituency 5

This constituency consists of the whole of Wara Wara Bafodia and Kasunko chiefdoms.

(**NEC Const. 047**)

Starting at the join between the eastern boundary of Taelia section in the north of Wara Wara Bafodia chiefdom and the international boundary with Guinea, the constituency follows southward along Kambalia, Bafodia, Kakoya, Samamaia and Kaponpon section boundaries in Wara Wara Bafodia chiefdom; then stretches further south along Kayaka, Kasunko and Kakallain section boundaries in Kasunko chiefdom and westwards following Gbonkobor, Tamiso II and Tamiso I section boundaries to meet the river Mongo; then north easterly along river Mongo and then northwards along Pampakoh and Kambia section boundaries in Wara Wara Bafodia chiefdom to meet the Little Scarcies river; then follows further north along the Little Scarcies river to meet the international boundary with Guinea; then easterly along the international boundary to meet the starting point.

Koinadugu District Constituency 6

This constituency consists of the whole of Folosaba Dembelia, Dembelia-Sinkunia and Sulima chiefdoms.

(NEC Const. 048)

Starting at the join between the western boundary of Fissaya II section in Folosaba Dembella chiefdom and the international boundary with Guinea, the constituency follows eastward along the international boundary; then south easterly along the international boundary with Guinea; then generally westerly along the Sulima and Folosaba Dembella chiefdom boundaries to a point; then generally northward along Kalia and Fissaya II section boundaries in Folosaba Dembelia chiefdom to meet the international boundary with Guinea.

PORT LOKO DISTRICT (07) DESCRIPTION OF CONSTITUENCIES

Name & Code of Constituency	Description
Port Loko District	This constituency consists of parts of Maforki chiefdom.
Constituency 1	
(NEC Const. 049)	The sections and their localities that constitute the constituency include: Parts of Batpolon section (Petifu, Mampa, Masoria, Maminessie, Batpolon and Magbema localities); and whole sections such as: Falaba, Fenka,
	Gberray Bana, Gberray Thunkara, Gbonko Mayira, Kondato, Maboni, Maforay, Magbengbeh, Makorobolai, Mapolie, Marunia, Massebay, Mathera, Moria, Old Port Loko, Romaka, Rosarr, Sanda and Sendugu.
	Starting at the eastern boundary of Sendugu section in the Port Loko township, the constituency follows eastward along the Romaka section boundary to meet the river Sogbone; then southward along the river Sogbone and further south along the Batpolon section boundary; then westward along the boundary between Batpolon village and Rogberay Junction to meet the Moria section boundary; then stretches south eastward along the Mathera and Mapolie section boundaries to meet the Rokel river; then follows the Rokel river and further south along the Rokel Creek; then north eastward along the Port Loko Creek to meet the point of commencement.

This constituency consists of the whole of Marampa chiefdom and parts of Maforki chiefdom.

(NEC Const. 050)

The sections and their localities in Maforki chiefdom that constitute the constituency include: Parts of Batpolon section (Rogberay Junction, Konta, Yenkissa and Mamboi localities); and whole sections such as: Komrabai-Waterloo, Magbankitha, Mamanso and Maronko.

The constituency starts at the western boundary of Mamanso section eastward along the Bankasoka river and then southward along the Maronko section boundary in Maforki chiefdom to meet the Rogballan section boundary in Marampa chiefdom; then north eastward along the Lunsar-Madigbo, Marampa and Mange section boundaries to meet the Rokel river; then south westward along the Rokel river to meet the Petifu Madina section boundary in Marampa chiefdom; then north eastward along the river Yama to meet the Batpolon section boundary; then northward along the Batpolon section boundary to the imaginary boundary between Batpolon village and Rogberay Junction to meet the Mamanso section boundary in Maforki chiefdom.

This constituency consists of the whole of Buya Romende chiefdom and parts of Tinkatupa Makama Safroko (TMS) chiefdom.

(NEC Const. 051)

The sections in TMS chiefdom that constitute the constituency include: Kambia, Kanu, Kargbo, Konkorie, Magbapsa and Malakuray.

Starting north eastward at the eastern boundary of Kamasundu section in Buya Romende chiefdom, the constituency follows along the Mabureh, Manungbu and Worreh Maputeh section boundaries to meet the Belia river; then continues along the Belia river and southward along the Kote river to meet the river Kakula; then westward along the Robis, Foredugu and Petifu Bana section boundaries to meet the Rokel section boundary in Buya Romende chiefdom; following the Rokel section boundary, it continues along the river Bankasoka to meet the river Sogbone; then north eastward along the river Sogbone to meet the Kanu section boundary in TMS chiefdom; then southward along the Kanu section boundary to meet the point of commencement.

This constituency consists of the whole of Sanda Magbolontor chiefdom, the whole of Dibia chiefdom and parts of Tinkatupa Makama Safroko (TMS) chiefdom.

(NEC Const. 052)

The sections in TMS chiefdom that constitute the constituency include: Gbaray Bana, Mafonikay, Magbafth, Maron and Robombeh.

Starting at the intersection of the Mabole and Little Scarcies rivers, the constituency follows north eastward along the western boundary of Masien section in Sanda Magbolontor chiefdom, following the Little Scarcies river to meet the Kantia section boundary; then southward along the Kantia and Robis section boundaries to meet the Mabole river; then south westward along the Mabole river to meet the Mafonda section boundary in Dibia chiefdom; following the Mafonda section boundary, it stretches further south along the Gbaray Bana, Maron and Robombeh section boundaries to meet the river Masagbaine; following the river Masagbaine, it continues westward along the Magbafth section boundary in TMS chiefdom, follows the river Sogbone to meet the Makump section boundary in Dibia chiefdom; then north eastward along the Makump, Makabari, Kayembor and Mafonda section boundaries to meet the Mabole river; then westward along the river Mabole to meet the starting point.

This constituency consists of the whole of Bureh Kasseh Makonteh (BKM) chiefdom and parts of Maforki chiefdom.

(**NEC Const. 053**)

The sections in Maforki chiefdom that constitute the constituency include: Gberray Morie, Kabata, Magbeni, Malal and Tauya.

Starting at the join between the Little Scarcies and the Mabole rivers, the constituency follows eastward along the Mabole river to meet the Barmoi section boundary in BKM chiefdom; then south westward along the Barmoi, Kagbanthama and Romeni section boundaries to meet the Malal section boundary in Maforki chiefdom; then continues along the Kabata and Magbeni section boundaries to meet the Port Loko Creek; then south westward along the Port Loko Creek and north westward along the Magbamba Creek to meet the Little Scarcies river; then northward along the Kalangba and Mange Morie section boundaries to meet the Minthormore section boundary; then south eastward along the Minthormore and Mabombo section boundaries and then northward along the Little Scarcies river to meet the starting point.

This constituency consists of parts of Lokomasama chiefdom and parts of Kaffu Bullom chiefdom.

(**NEC Const. 054**)

The section in Lokomasama chiefdom that constitutes the constituency includes the whole of Mapiterr section. The sections and their localities in Kaffu Bullom chiefdom that constitute the constituency include:

Foronkoya section (Krima, Petifu, Gbane Lol, Kambia, Mabotaytay, Tulun, Airport Junction, Perimeter, Sawkta, Kingsway, Kamasundu I, Tintafor, Benke, Yatiya, Banda and Wharf localities); and whole sections such as Kasongha, Mahera, Mamanki, Rosint and Yongro.

Starting at the western boundary of Mapiterr section in Lokomasama chiefdom generally south westward, the constituency follows the Kambia Creek to meet the Mamanki section boundary along the coast in Kaffu Bullom chiefdom; then further south along the coast and stretches northward along the coast to meet the Foronkoya section boundary; then follows through an imaginary boundary in the Foronkoya section, bounding Krima, Petifu, Gbane Lol, Kambia, Mabotaytay, Tulun, Airport Junction, Perimeter, Sawkta, Kingsway, Kamasundu I, Tintafor, Benke, Yatiya, Banda and Wharf localities; to meet the western boundary of Mapiterr section onto the starting point.

This constituency consists of parts of Lokomasama chiefdom and parts of Kaffu Bullom chiefdom.

(**NEC Const. 055**)

The sections and their localities in Lokomasama chiefdom that constitute the constituency include: Matheng section (Matheng, Mahun, Kigbal and Rogbane-Lol localities); and whole sections such as Komrabai and Yurika.

The sections and their localities in Kaffu Bullom chiefdom that constitute the constituency include: Foronkoya section (Rogbane-Bana, Aku Town, Kerife, Ponka, Romanea, Kurankoya, Makasa Sawkta and Kamasundu II localities); and whole sections such as Lungi and Mayaya.

Starting at the intersection of the coast and the eastern boundary of Yurika section in Lokomasama chiefdom southward along the Kayinti Creek, the constituency follows the Lungi section boundary and passes through an imaginary boundary in the Matheng section, bounding Matheng, Mahun, Kigbal and Rogbane-Lol localities, to meet the Komrabai section boundary; then southward along the Komrabai section boundary to meet the Foronkoya section boundary; then passes through an imaginary boundary in the Foronkoya section, bounding Rogbane-Bana, Aku Town, Kerife, Ponka, Romanea, Kurankoya, Makasa Sawkta and Kamasundu II localities to meet the coast; then northward along the coast to meet the Yurika section boundary onto the point of commencement.

This constituency consists of parts of Lokomasama chiefdom.

(NEC Const. 056)

The sections and their localities in Lokomasama chiefdom that constitute the constituency include: Matheng section (Yalefodia, Laminaya, Molonti, Roloko, Bakinia, Santigiya-Neneh, Forikolon Karrma I, Karrma II, Gbom Karma Rogbathan, Rogberay Amaraya, Wusia, Yemia, Gbonkowili and Gore localities); and whole sections such as Benkia, Gbainty, Kamasundo, Kantaya, Katonga, Konta, Magbokorr, Mannah, Petifu and Royema.

Starting at the join between the Little Scarcies river and the eastern boundary of Katonga section, the constituency follows southward along the Katonga and Magbokorr section boundaries to meet the Port Loko Creek; then further south along the Creek and westward following the Kamasondo section boundary to meet the Mapiterr section boundary; then northward along the Kambia Creek, following the Petifu and Royema section boundaries to meet the Matheng section boundary; then passes through an imaginary boundary in the Matheng section bounding Yalefodia, Laminaya, Molonti, Roloko, Bakinia, Santigiya-Neneh, Forikolon Karrma I, Karrma II, Gbom Karma Rogbathan, Rogberay Amaraya, Wusia, Yemia, Gbonkowili and Gore localities to meet the Gbainty section boundary; then northward along the Gbainty section boundary, following the Kayinti Creek to meet the Little Scarcies river; then eastward along the Little Scarcies river to meet the starting point.

This constituency consists of parts of Koya chiefdom.

(**NEC Const. 057**)

The sections that constitute the constituency include: Benkia, Fondu, Foredugu, Futa, Gbabai, Kagbala A, Kagbala B, Magbandoma, Magbeni, Mahera, Marefa, Mathirie, Robia, Roponka, Rosarr, Sanda and Tumba.

Starting at the intersection of the Rokel river and the eastern boundary of Rosarr section southward, the constituency follows the Rosarr, Mahera and Fondu section boundaries to meet the river Ribi; then follows along the river Ribi south westward to meet the river Kagala; then northward following river Kagala to meet the Mathirie section boundary; then westward along the Mathirie, Sanda and Kagbala B section boundaries to meet the Madonke Creek; then follows the Creek along the coast, bounded by the Sierra Loene river to meet the river Rokel; then continues eastward along the river Rokel to meet the Rosarr section boundary onto the starting point.

Port Loko District Constituency 10

This constituency consists of the whole of Masimera chiefdom and parts of Koya Chiefdom.

(NEC Const. 058)

The sections in Koya chiefdom that constitute the constituency include: Matene, Mawoma and Rokel.

Starting at the join between the Rokel river and the eastern boundary of Mayola-Thatha section, the constituency follows south eastward along the Mayola-Thatha section boundary in Masimera chiefdom; then south westward along the Masimera chiefdom boundary to meet the Matene section boundary in Koya chiefdom; then stretches further south along the Matene section boundary to meet the Mawoma section boundary; then northward along the Mawoma and Rokel section boundaries to meet the Rokel river; then north eastward along the Rokel river onto the point of commencement.

TONKOLILI DISTRICT (08) DESCRIPTION OF CONSTITUENCIES

Name & Code of Constituency	Description
Tonkolili District	This constituency consists of parts of Kholifa Rowala chiefdom.
Constituency 1	
	The sections include: Bo Road, Lal-Lenken, Makump, Mayatha and Old
(NEC Const. 059)	Magburaka.
	Starting at the intersection of the Rokel river and the northern boundary of Lal-Lenken section, the constituency follows eastward along the northern boundary of Lal-Lenken section to meet the Pampana river; then south westward along the Pampana river to meet the Mayatha section boundary; then northerly along Mayatha section boundary to meet the Rokel river; then north eastward along the Rokel river to meet the starting point.
Tonkolili District Constituency 2	This constituency consists of Malal Mara chiefdom, Kholifa Mabang chiefdom and parts of Kholifa Rowala chiefdom.
(NEC Const. 060)	The sections in Kholifa Rowala chiefdom include: Mamuntha and Mayossoh.
	Starting at the intersection of the Rokel river and the eastern boundary of Mamuntha section in Kholifa Rowala chiefdom, the constituency follows south westward along the Pampana river to meet the Kumrabai section boundary; then generally north westerly along the Kumrabai, Mabang, Marunia Sakie and Marunia Koray section boundaries in Kholifa Mabang chiefdom to meet Makoba section boundary in Malal Mara chiefdom; then north westerly along the Makoba and Matanka section boundaries of Malal Mara chiefdom to meet the Rokel river; then along the Rokel river north eastward to meet Mabilafu section boundary in Malal Mara chiefdom; then south easterly along Mabilafu and Manewa section boundaries of Malal Mara chiefdom and continues north eastward along the Rokel river to meet the point of commencement.

Tonkolili District This constituency consists of parts of Yoni chiefdom. **Constituency 3** The sections include: Macrogba, Makeni Rokefula, Malanchor, Mamaka, (**NEC Const. 061**) Mayira, Petifu Upper, Petifu-Lower and Ronietta. Starting at the join between the eastern boundary of Petifu Upper section and Batkump stream, the constituency follows south westward along the Macrogba, Mayira, Petifu Lower and Ronietta section boundaries; then northward along the Malanchor and Makeni Rokefula section boundaries to meet the Ronietta section boundary again; Following the Ronietta section boundary north easterly, it then stretches generally southward along the Mamaka and Macrogba section boundaries to meet the Petifu Upper section boundary; then generally south easterly to meet the starting point. **Tonkolili District** This constituency consists of parts of Yoni chiefdom. The sections **Constituency 4** include: Foindu, Gaindema, Malompor, Masengbe and Yoni. (NEC Const. 062) Starting at the eastern boundary of Yoni section eastward, the constituency follows the Gaindema section boundary to meet the Pampana river; then south eastward along the Pampana river to meet the river Taia; then along the river Taia further south; then north westward along the Masengbe and Gaindema section boundaries to meet the starting point. **Tonkolili District** This constituency consists of the whole of Gbonkolenken chiefdom. **Constituency 5** Starting at the intersection of the Pampana river and the river Nasi, the (NEC Const. 063) constituency follows north easterly along the Lower Polie, Upper Polie, and Petifu Mayeppoh section boundaries to meet Mayeppoh section boundary; then along the Mayeppoh section boundary it follows the Nasi river southward to meet the river Mayemberi; then along the river Mayemberi further south to meet the river Teye; then crossing the river Teye, it follows westerly along the Petifu Mayawa B, Yele Manowo and Yiben section boundaries to meet the river Pampana; then follows the river Pampana

north eastward to meet the point of commencement.

Tonkolili District Constituency 6

This constituency consists of the whole of Kunike Barina chiefdom, the whole of Tane chiefdom and parts of Kafe Simiria chiefdom.

(NEC Const. 064)

The sections in Kefe Simiria chiefdom include: Kabaia, Kamarugu and Makelfa.

Starting at the join between the western boundary of Makelfa section in Kafe Simiria chiefdom and the river Tonkolili, the constituency follows generally south easterly along the Kafe Simiria chiefdom to meet the Pampana river; then southerly and then north westerly along the Pampana river to meet the Tane chiefdom boundary; then southerly along the Tane chiefdom boundary to meet the Kunike Barina chiefdom; then generally easterly along the northern boundary of Kunike Barina chiefdom to meet the river Kabankafera; then south westerly along the river Kabankafera; then westerly along the southern boundary of Kunike Barina chiefdom to meet the river Nasi; then further stretches generally westerly along the river Nasi to meet the Pampana river; then follows the Pampana river north eastward along the Tane chiefdom boundary to meet the Makelfa section boundary; then generally northward to meet the starting point.

Tonkolili District Constituency 7

This constituency consists of the whole of Kunike chiefdom.

(**NEC Const. 065**)

Starting at the join between the northern boundary of Wana section boundary and the river Pampana, the constituency follows easterly and then south easterly along Falima river; westerly along the southern boundaries of Thamah and Sanda sections to meet the river Kabankafera; then northward along the river Kabankafera to meet the Rolal section boundary; then westerly along the Rolal and Samorkanie section boundaries and then northward along the river Piti to meet the river Pampana; then generally north easterly along the course of the river Pampana to meet the starting point.

Tonkolili District Constituency 8

This constituency consists of the whole of Kalansogoia chiefdom, the whole of Sambaya chiefdom and parts of Kafe Simiria chiefdom.

(NEC Const. 066)

The sections in Kafe Simiria chiefdom include: Mabonto, Makontande, Mayaso and Simiria.

Starting at the join between the northern boundary of Fuladugu section in Kalansogoia chiefdom and the river Seli, the constituency follows southward along the river Seli to meet Upper Section section boundary in Kalansogoia chiefdom; then south eastward along the Upper Section section boundary in Kalansogoia chiefdom and north eastward along the Sambaya chiefdom boundary following rivers Waka and Makaiankaia to meet the river Sende/Pampana; then south westward along the river Sende/Pampana to meet the Buyan section boundary in the south of Sambaya chiefdom; then continues along the Buyan and Dayie section boundaries in Sambaya chiefdom and then follows south westward the river Tonkolili to meet the Makontande section boundary in Kafe Simiria chiefdom; then southward along the Makontande section boundary and then westward along the Mabonto and Simiria section boundaries to meet the Rokel river, then generally northward along the Rokel river and then north westward along the western boundaries of Kamakathie, Kamakilla and Kakallain sections, to meet the point of commemcement.

SOUTHERN REGION

BO DISTRICT (09) DESCRIPTION OF CONSTITUENCIES

Name & Code of Constituency	Description
Bo District	This constituency is made of Nikibu – Bo School, Njagboima and Moriba
Constituency 1	Town sections in Bo Town.
(NEC Const. 067)	The boundary of this constituency starts from the junction of Baima Road
	on the Bo - Taiama High way and moves along Baima Road eastwards
	onto the round about by the Bo Police Station. The boundary then joins
	Bojon Street and runs in a southeasterly direction along Bojon Street onto
	the round about at Fenton Road. It follows Fenton Road westwards on to
	the intersection of Dambara Road. It then deviates from Fenton Road and
	follows Dambara Road southwards on to the Clock Tower to join Prince
	Williams Street. It continues along Prince Williams Street in a southeasterly
	direction onto the roundabout joining Sewa Road. The boundary then takes
	a turning and runs southward along Sewa Road on to the Bo - Kenema
	High way. The boundary finally turns west and continues to run along the
	Bo – Kenema High way in a northwestern direction on to the junction of
	Baima Road at the Bo – Taiama High way to the starting point.

(NEC Const. 068)

The constituency comprises of Kissy Town - Samamie, Bo Number 2. Lower Samamie / Dubar Ground, Moriba Town - New Site and Part of Kissy Town Kortugbuma Sections in Bo Town.

The constituency boundary starts at the round about by the Bo Police Station, it moves northwards along Dambara Road onto Mac Robert Street junction. From here it turns east to join Mahei Boima Road. Moves northwards along Mahei Boima Road to Car Wash. From Car Wash it follows the Gegbayei Stream eastwards for a while and then northwards onto the 'Bo North ward' Boundary with Nduvuibu. It follows the Bo North ward Boundary onto the end of town. It then turn southeastwards passing through the swamp and joins the stream from the swamp passing by Gegbayama II Village and joins the main Gegbayei Stream before bending eastwards. It moves eastwards by the edge of the town and joins Ngalu Road towards Batiema Layout. From there it follows Ngalu Road westwards onto the Gegbayei Stream. It follows the stream southeastwards onto the confluence of the Kobonko Stream. It then follows the Kobonko Stream westwards onto Mahei Boima Road. Follows Mahei Boima Road southwards to the junction of Prince Williams Street. Then take Prince Williams Street westwards onto Dambara Road. From Dambara Road it heads north onto Fenton Road. Takes Fenton Road and moves east to Bojon Street and follows Bojon Street northwestwards onto the round about by the Police Station where it terminates.

(**NEC Const. 069**)

This constituency is made of Kande Town – Korwama, Lewabu – Manjama, Manjama – Shell Mingo, Gbondo Town, Messima I, Messima II, and Kindia Town - Yimoh Town, Batiema – Layout and Bumpe wo – Torkpoi Town.

The boundary begins at the junction of Sewa Road by the Bo – Kenema High way (Shell Mingo). It follows Sewa Road northwards onto the road intersection of Mahei Boima Road. It joins Mahei Boima Road and follows it northwards onto the Kobonko Stream. It then follows the Kobonko Stream northeastwards onto the confluence of Gegbayei Stream. It joins and follows the Gegbayei Stream northwards to Ngalu Road. follows Ngalu Road eastwards at the edge of town to where Batirma Layout ends on Ngalu Road. It then bends eastward and then southwards by the bushes behind Batiema layout onto the bridge over Tiboi Stream on the Gondama Road. It crosses the bridge and follows the Tiboi Stream then deviates from it and follows the town edge onto the Gegbayei just back of Torkpoi Town. It runs by the edge of Torkpoi Town southwards onto the Bo – Kenema high way. Crosses the Bo – Kenema high way and moves at the edge of town on the swamps back of Gbondo town, Shell Mingo at the end of Augustine Street in Lewabu – Manjama. Follows the town edge again westwards by Kande Town and moves along the town edge onto Tikonko Road. Follows Tikonko Road northward onto Bo – Taiama High way. It follows Bo – Taiama / Kenema High way onto the junction of Sewa Road at Shell Mingo where it terminates

This constituency is made up of both Bo Urban and the entire Kakua Rural.

(NEC Const. 070)

It comprises of Samamie (Rural and Urban) Ngabu (Rural and Urban) Reservation I & Reservation II, and part of Kissy Town Kortugbuma Sections, and the entire Kakua Rural Sections

The constituency boundary starts from the junction of Tikonko Road and the Bo-Tiama Highway and runs along Tikonko road South-wards on to the chiefdom boundary between Kakua and Tikonko Chiefdoms. It then turns west to follow this chiefdom boundary onto the Jagboa Stream where it turns north and continue along the chiefdom boundary on to Sumbuya in Nguaba Section. Here it turns east and follows the chiefdom boundary and then north along the chiefdom boundary to engulf Korwama. continues along the chiefdom boundary in an easterly direction on to Jagbwema in Nyawa Section. The constituency boundary then turns and runs southwestwards along the chiefdom boundary between Kakua and Baoma Chiefdoms crossing the Bebeye Stream and then continues southwards along the chiefdom boundary to join the Kendi Stream. It continues along the Kendi Stream and then joins the Bebeyi stream. The boundary continues to run along the Bebeye stream southwards on to the Sewa River to taker a northwesterly direction to join the Tibo stream close to Tibola. It continues to run along the Tibo stream north towards Kpawala where it deviates from the stream to take a westerly direction along the chiefdom boundary on to the edge of Bo Town.

The boundary continues along the edge of Bo Town in a northeasterly direction on to Ngalu Road. It crosses Ngalu Road before turning, take a westerly direction along the edges of the Toron on the Gegbayoma II (part of the constituency) where it turns north along the stream and then to the swamps on to the Bo North ward boundary with Nduvuibu. It turns southwestwards along this boundary (Bo North & Nduvuibu) onto the Gbeyei stream. It continues along the Gbeyei stream south and then west on to the car wash by the Mahei Boima Road.

The boundary deviates from the stream to run along the Mahei Boima Road southwards to Mac Robert Street Junction. It deviates from Mahei Boima Road and follow Mac Robert Street on to Dambara Road. It then takes Dambara Road and runs west on to the Round about by the Police Station. Here it takes a turning and follow Baima Road westwards on to the Bo-Tiama Highway. The boundary then finally deviates from Baima Road to follow the Bo- Taiama Highway southeastwards on to the junction of Tikonko Road to the starting point. **Bo District** This constituency comprises of the whole of Komboya, Bagbwe and **Constituency 5** Badjia chiefdoms. (**NEC Const. 071**) The constituency boundary starts where the northwestern boundary of Mangaru section (Komboya chiefdom) touches the district boundary of Kenema. It follows the district boundary in a southeasterly dierection to where it touches Sewa river. It follows the river southwards to where it meets the southern boundary of Badjia Chiefdom. It moves southwesterly, westerly, and then in a northeasterly direction following: southern, south western and western boundaries of Badjia, Bagbwe and Komboya Chiefdoms, respectively, to the starting point. **Bo District** This constituency comprises of only Baoma chiefdom. **Constituency 6** The constituency boundary starts northwards where the northeastern (NEC Const. 072) boundary of Kimaya section meets the boundary of Badjia chiefdom. It moves northeast to meet Kenema district boundary. It follows the district boundary up to the southeastern boundary of Mawoleh section. It follows Baoma chiefdom boundary southwest, north, then following the Sewa river. It turns off the river and continues to follow Baoma chiefdom boundary in a northeastern direction on to the starting point.

This constituency comprises of the whole of Jaiama Bongor and Wunde chiefdoms.

(**NEC Const. 073**)

The constituency boundary starts where the northern boundary of Nekponde section meets the Sewa river. It moves south and then turns northeast to the Kenema district boundary, which is also the Sewa river. It follows the Kenema district boundary in the southern direction, northeast, south, southwest to join Pujehun district boundary. It follows Pujehun district boundary in a southwestern direction, then north up to the western boundary of Lower Niawa section. It follows the Baoma chiefdom boundary north to the starting point.

Bo District Constituency 8

This Constituency comprises of only Tikonko chiefdom.

(**NEC Const. 074**)

The constituency boundary starts where the northern boundary of Ngolamajie meets the chiefdom boundary of Gbo chiefdom. It follows the Tikonko chiefdom boundary southeast up to where it intersects the Sewa river. Following the chiefdom boundary, it moves southwest, then south to meet Pujehun district boundary. It continues to follow the chiefdom boundary, northwest and the western boundary of sewa section. It continues with the chiefdom boundary to the starting point.

Bo District Constituency 9

This constituency comprises of Bagbo and Lugbu chiefdoms.

(**NEC Const. 075**)

The constituency boundary starts at the meeting point of Lugbu, Tikonko and Bumpeh chiefdom boundaries. It follows the chiefdom boundary in a southwesterly direction to meet the Bonthe/Bo district boundary. In a northwesterly direction it follows the boundary to branch away from the river at the northwestern part of Kargbevu section in Lugbu chiefdom. It follows the Lugbu chiefdom boundary to the starting point.

This constituency comprises of only Bumpeh chiefdom.

(NEC Const. 076)

The constituency boundary starts in the north where the Moyamba and Bo district boundary and the northern boundary of Foya section meet. It follows the Bumpeh Ngao chiefdom boundary south to meet the river and continues along the river and Bumpeh chiefdom boundary. It continues along the Pujehun/Bo district boundary in a westerly direction to meet the Moyamba district boundary. It continues with the Moyamba/Bo district boundary to the starting point.

Bo District Constituency 11

This constituency comprises of the whole of Gbo, Niawa Lenga, Selenga and Valunia chiefdoms.

(**NEC Const. 077**)

The constituency boundary starts in the north where the district boundaries of Bo, Tonkolili and Kenema meet. It moves in a southeasterly direction where the boundary between Mangaru (Komboya chiefdom) and Deilenga (Valunia chiefdom) meets the Bo/kenema district boundary. In a southwesterly direction it follows the Valunia chiefdom boundary, then south, following the Niawa Lenga chiefdom boundary, turns west along the Niawa Lenga chiefdom boundary. It continues along the Selenga/Gbo chiefdom boundary up to the Moyamba/Bo district boundary. It continues with the district boundary north onto the Tonkolili district boundary .The boundary follows the Tonkolili/Bo district boundary northeastward and turns east to the starting point.

BONTHE DISTRICT (10) DESCRIPTION OF CONSTITUENCIES

Description
This constituency comprises Bonthe Town and the chiefdoms of Bendu-
Cha, Dema, Nongoba Bullom and Sittia.
The constituency starts at the meeting point of Imperri, Jong and Bendu-
Cha chiefdoms. It continues Southwest along the Jong and Bendu cha
chiefdom boundary to the meeting point of Jong, Bendu-cha and Nongoba
Bullom chiefdom boundaries. Generally east it follows the Nongoba
Bullom chiefdom boundary, then south, east, then south to the coastline. It
follows the coastline along the southern chiefdom boundary of Nongoba
Bullom to the Sherbro Straight. Across the Sherbro Straight, the boundary
continues west along the Sittia and Dema chiefdom boundary to the western
side of Turtle Island. It turns eastwards to follow the northern boundaries of
Dema and Sittia chiefdom and Bonthe Urban. Through the mouth of the
Jong river it continues along the northern chiefdom boundary of Bendu-Cha
to the starting point.

This constituency comprises the whole of Sogbini, Jong and Imperrichiefdoms.

(NEC Const. 079)

The constituency starts where the western boundary of Jong chiefdom meets the district boundary of Bonthe and Moyamba district. It moves east along the northern chiefdom boundary of Jong to meet the Kpanda Kemoh chiefdom boundary. To the south, it continues along the Jong then Sogbini chiefdom boundaries and touches the sewa river where Kpanda Kemoh, Sogbini and Bum chiefdoms meet. It turns off the river southwestwards along the Sogbini chiefdom boundary to meet the Bum chiefdom boundary and continues with the southern part of Sogbini chiefdom boundary to the meeting point of Sogbini, Yawbeko and Jong chiefdoms. It continues west, southwest, east and south along the Beyei Creek and Jong chiefdom boundary upto the ferry crossing. Southwestwards, then north following the Jong chiefdom boundary to the meeting point of Jong, Bendu-Cha and Imperri chiefdoms. Northwest, it follows Imperri chiefdom boundary along the Jong and Sherbro rivers to meet the district boundary between Bonthe and Moyamba. Eastwards and southeastwards it continues to the starting point.

Bonthe District Constituency 3

This constituency comprises Bum, Kpanda Kemo, Kwamebai Krim and Yawbeko chiefdoms.

(**NEC Const. 080**)

The constituency starts where Bo, Bonthe and Pujehun district boundaries meet. Southwards, it follows the Bonthe and Pujehun district boundary down to the Atlantic ocean. It follows the coastline west up to the western boundary of Kwamebai Krim. It continues northwards following the western boundary of Kwamebai Krim, then generally northwestwards and turns southeast following the same chiefdom boundary upto where Sogbini, Yawbeko and Bum chiefdoms meet. Northwards through Bum and Kpanda Kemo chiefdom boundaries it meets the Bonthe and Bo district boundary. Generally southeast, it follows the district boundary back to the starting point.

MOYAMBA DISTRICT (11) DESCRIPTION OF CONSTITUENCIES

Name & Code of Constituency	Description
Moyamba District	This constituency comprises the whole of Kaiyamba and Fakunya
Constituency 1	chiefdoms.
(NEC Const. 081)	The constituency boundary starts in the north where the western boundary of Maninga section touches the district boundary of Tonkolili and Moyamba districts. The boundary moves onto the the Kasewe hills turning south and west to the north eastern boundary of Ndambalenga section in Fakunya chiefdom. It continues along the Fakunya chiefdom boundary south to meet the Kaiyamba chiefdom boundary at the southern boundary of Njawa section, Fakunya chiefdom. It continues along the Kaiyamba chiefdom boundary to the meeting point of Kaiyamba, Dasse and Bagruwa chiefdoms. Eastwards, it follows the Kaiyamba chiefdom boundary to meet the Kongbora chiefdom boundary at the southwestern boundary of Kpange section, Kaiyamba chiefdom. The boundary follows the Kaiyamba chiefdom boundary north and west then northeast to where the Fakunya, Kongbora and Kaiamba chiefdoms meet. To the north, it meets the Tonkolili/Moyamba district boundary and continues with this boundary westwards to the starting point.

Moyamba District Constituency 2

This chiefdom comprises Kowa, Kamajei and Kori chiefdoms.

(NEC Const. 082)

The constituency boundary starts in the north at the meeting point of Moyamba and Tonkolili district boundary touching the Taia river. It follows the district boundary and Taia river north and northeast to where the Taia river meets the Pampana river. It continues with the district boundary east to meet the Bo and Moyamba district boundaries. It moves along the Moyamba district boundary generally southwards to meet the Bumpeh Ngao chiefdom boundary. It turns west along the district boundary to meet the chiefdom boundary of Dasse. To the north and west, it follows the Dasse chiefdom boundary to meet the district boundary of Moyamba and Tonkolili. Southeastwards, following the district boundary, it continues to the starting point.

Moyamba District Constituency 3

This constituency comprises Dasse, Lower and Upper Banta chiefdoms.

(NEC Const. 083)

The constituency boundary starts at the intersection of the northern boundary of Dasse chiefdom boundary and the Jong river. It follows the chiefdom boundary east and turns southeast then south to meet the district boundary between Moyamba and Bo. It follows the district boundary west, then south to the meeting point of Moyamba, Bo and Bonthe districts. Westwards, it follows the district boundary of Moyamba and Bonthe onto Lower Banta. Generally northeast it follows the Bagruwa chiefdom boundary, then the Kaiyamba chiefdom boundary to meet the Fakunya chiefdom boundary. It continues northwards following the boundary between Fakunya and Kori chiefdoms to the district boundary between Bo and Moyamba. It continues with the district boundary southeastwards to the starting point.

Moyamba District Constituency 4

This constituency comprises the whole of Bagruwa, Kongbora chiefdoms and some sections in Bumpeh chiefdom (i.e.Bumpeh, Greema, Massah, Mokebbie, Saiama, Yengesa sections).

(NEC Const. 084)

The constituency boundary starts in the north where Ribbi, Bumpeh and Kagboro chiefdoms meet. It follows the Kongbora chiefdom boundary eastwards to touch the district boundary between Moyamba and Tonkolili. It continues with the boundary east to the meeting point of Kongbora, Fakunya and Yoni chidefdoms. Generally south following the chiefdom boundary of Kongbora to the meeting point of Kaiyamba, Kongbora and Bagruwa chiefdoms. To the east, it moves along the Bagruwa chiefdom boundary to the meeting point of Dasse, Bagruwa and Lower Banta chiefdoms. Generally southwest following the Bagruwa chiefdom boundary, it meets the district boundary between Bonthe and Moyamba, following the district boundary southwest to meet the Titibul creek. It follows the creek and Bagruwa chiefdom boundary northwards to the meeting point of Kagboro, Bagruwa and Bumpeh. Generally northwest it follows the southwestern boundaries of, Massah, Bumpeh and Mokebbie to meet the southeastern boundary of Ribbi chiefdom. It follows the boundary northeast up to the district boundary between Moyamba and Bo continuing eastward to the starting point.

Moyamba District Constituency 5

This constituency comprises the whole of Kagboro and Timdale chiefdoms.

(**NEC Const. 085**)

The constituency boundary starts where at the Ngaboru river meets the northern boundary of Kagboro chiefdom. Generally east it follows the Kagboro chiefdom boundary onto the northwestern boundary of Bagruwa chiefdom. Generally south it follows the western boundary of Bagruwa chiefdom to meet the Moyamba and Bonthe district boundary at the mouth of the Sherbro river. It follows the coastline northwestwards to the western boundary of Tasso section. The boundary continues north along the coastline and the western boundary of Kagboro chiefdom to the starting point.

Moyamba District Constituency 6

This constituency comprises the whole of Ribbi and part of Bumpeh chiefdom with the following sections: Bellentin, Kassipoto, Mamu, Moforay, Motobon, Moyemi and Samu.

(NEC Const. 086)

The constituency boundary starts at the meeting point of Moyamba, Port Loko and Tonkolili districts. It follows the southeastern boundary of Moyamba and Tonkolili to meet the southeastern boundary of Ribbi chiefdom. It follows the Ribbi chiefdom boundary southwest to the meeting point of Yoni (in Ribbi chiefdom), Kassipoto and Mokebbie (in Bumpeh chiefdom) sections. Southeastwards, it continues along the northeastern boundaries of Kassipoto, Mofaray and Moyemi sections in Bumpeh chiefdom to meet the southeastern boundary of Bumpeh chiefdom. Westwards it continues along the southern boundary of Bumpeh chiefdom to meet the coastline along the Atlantic ocean. It moves along the coastline northwest to meet the district boundary between Western Area and Moyamba district. To the northeast and west along the Moyamba district boundary it continues to the starting point.

PUJEHUN DISTRICT (12) DESCRIPTION OF CONSTITUENCIES

Name & Code of Constituency	Description
Pujehun District	This constituency comprises Kpanga Kabonde and Sowa chiefdoms.
Constituency 1	
	The constituency boundary starts in the North where the chiefdoms of
(NEC Const. 087)	Sowa, Malen and Kpanga Kabonde meet. To the southwest, it follows the
	southwestern boundary of Sowa and the western boundary of Kpanga
	Kabonde to meet the Wanje river and the meeting point of Kwamebai
	krim and Bum (Bonthe district) and Kpanga Kabonde (Pujehun district).
	It moves south along the Bonthe/Pujehun district boundary and generally
	northeast along the southern boundary of Kpanga Kabonde chiefdom. It
	continues to meet the Wanje river on the western boundary of Kpanga
	section Kpanga Kabonde chiefdom. It continues south along the river and
	the chiefdom boundary of Kpanda Kabonde and YKK to where the
	chiefdom boundaries of Mano Sakrim, YKK and Kpanga Kabonde meet.
	To the east, it continues to the southwestern boundary of Kpanga
	chiefdom. It moves northwest and then northeast along the Kpanga
	Kabonde/Kpaka chiefdom boundary to where the chiefdom boundaries of
	Kpaka, Kapnga Kabonde and Kpanga krim meet. To the northwest and
	east, it continues along the western and northern boundary of Kpanga
	krim chiefdom respectively to where Galliness Peri chiefdom meets
	Kpanga Krim and Kpanga Kabonde chiefdom boundaries. It continues
	northeast along the Kpanga Kabonde/Galliness Peri chiefdom boundary
	to the meeting point of Futa Kpeje, Galliness Perri and Kpanga Kabonde
	chiefdom. It follows the western boundary of Futa Kpeje to the meeting
	point of Futa Kpeje, Sowa and Galliness Peri chiefdom boundaries.
	Northeast, it follows the northern boundary of Kpaka to the meeting point
	of Sowa, Futa Kpeje (Pujehun district) and Langrama (Kenema district).
	Further north it moves to the meeting point of Bo, Kenema and Pujehun
	district boundaries. It follows the Kenema/Pujehun district boundary
	generally southwest to the starting point.

Pujehun District Constituency 2

(**NEC Const. 088**)

This constituency comprises Malen, Mano Sakrim and Yakemoh Kpukumu Krim (YKK). The chiefdom of Malen is separated from Mano Sakrim and Yakemoh Kpukumu Krim.

The constituency boundary of Mano Sakrim and YKK starts in the southwestern boundary of Mano Sakrim section where the district boundaries of Bonthe and Pujehun meet. It follows the coastline and the southern Pujehun district boundary to the southeastern boundary of Mano Sakrim chiefdom. Generally north, it continues along the chiefdom boundary between YKK and Kpaka to the eastern boundary of Batowa section in YKK chiefdom. To the west along the northern boundary of YKK and the boundary between kpaka and Mano sakrim, it continues to where Kpaka, Mano Sakrim and YKK chiefdom boundaries meet. Northwards along the Wanje river it follows the YKK and Kpanga Kabonde chiefdom boundary to the northwestern boundary of Kpanga Krim in Fassei section. It continues southwest along the western boundary of Kpanga Krim and northwestern boundary of Mano Sakrim to meet the Pujehun/Bonthe district boundary. Generally south along the boundary, it continues to where it started.

The continuation of this constituency boundary is the whole of Malen chiefdom. The constituency boundary starts on the district boundary between Pujehun and Bo where the chiefdoms of Bagbo, Tikonko and Jaima Bongor (Bo district) and Malen chiefdom in (Pujehun district) meet. It moves south and southwest along the district boundary between Bo and Pujehun to the meeting point of Bum, Kpanga Kabonde and Malen chiefdoms. Northeast, it follows the Kpanga Kabonde/Malen chiefdom boundary and the Wanje river to meet the Bo/Pujehun district boundary. To the northwest, it continues to the starting point.

Pujehun District Constituency 3

This constituency comprises Galliness Peri, Kpaka and Panga Krim chiefdoms. The chiefdom of Panga krim is separated from Kpaka and Galliness Peri.

(NEC Const. 089)

The constituency boundary starts in the northeast where the chiefdom boundaries of Kpeje, Barri and Galliness Kpeje meet. It moves northeast and southwest along the Moa river to where the river empties into the Atlantic Ocean. The boundary continues along the coastline and Pujehun district bondary northwestwards to the meeting point of Mano Sakrim and Kpaka chiefdom boundaries. It moves generally north along the western boundary of Galliness Perri chiefdom boundary to the northwestern boundary of Kpanga Krim chiefdom. To the northeast, it continues to the starting point.

Pujehun District Constituency 4

This constituency comprises of Kpeje and Barri chiefdoms.

(NEC Const. 090)

The constituency boundary starts in the north where the chiefdom boundaries of Niawa and Barri (Pujehun district), and Koya in Kenema district meet. It moves generally south along the Pujehun/Kenema district boundary and Moa river to the meeting point of Makpele and Barri chiefdom boundaries. To the southwest, it continues along the Makpele/Barri chiefdom boundary to meet the Moa river and the meeting point of Sorogbema, Galliness Perri and Makpele chiefdoms. It follows the Barri/Galliness Perri chiefdom boundary in the northwest to meet Futa Kpeje chiefdom boundary. To the south and northwest, it follows the Futa Kpeje chiefdom boundary to the meeting point of Kpanga Kabonde and Sowa chiefdom boundaries. It continues along the Sowa / Kpeje chiefdom boundary northeastwards to the southwestern boundary of Kpanga Krim. It continues along the Futa Kpeje boundary southeast to where Niawa (Pujehun) and Langrama (Kenema) chiefdom boundaries meet. To the east and northeast, it continues to the starting point.

Pujehun District Constituency 5

This constituency comprises of Makpele and Sorogbema chiefdoms.

(NEC Const. 091)

The constituency boundary starts on the Moa river where the chiefdoms of Barri, Sorogbema and Makpele meet. It moves northeast along the Barri/Makpele chiefdom boundary to meet the district boundary between Kenema and Pujehun. It continue along the district boundary to the Liberian boarder where the chiefdoms of Tunkia (Kenema) and Makpele (Pujehun) meet. It moves southwest to the mouth of river Moa. Generally north, it continues along the river to the meeting point of Niawa, Barri and Futa Kpeje chiefdom boundaries. To the east, it continues to the starting point.

WESTERN RURAL (13) DESCRIPTION OF CONSTITUENCIES

Constituency 1 Charlotte, Hastings village Area and parts of Waterloo and Benguem village Area Sections. The boundary begins from the bridge over the Bambara stream on Mour Aureol Road/Barhan Road. From the bridge it follows the boundar between F.B.C Land and the Freetown city running by the hills in northerly direction. (i.e. the Freetown city boundary), up to the spu opposite Bombay street (upper). From here it moves southward along the same Freetown city boundary with mountain Rural District along the hill passing by Wellington Bassah, the porcupine ridge and then joins the Orug stream. It follows the Orugu stream in a southeasterly direction onto the Sierra Leone/Bunce River. It follows the bank of the Bunce river sout eastward Via the Waterloo creek, Madonke creek and follows the unl River southward onto the Marshy land back of the Waterloo Air fiel around the oil palm plantation; then bends westward and crosses the Waterloo creek. From the creek it moves northward via the shrubs and join Quay Street in Waterloo. From Quay Street it joins and follows Passonage Street after crossing Evert Street. From Passonage Street it runs along Fre street onto the Freetown-Waterloo high way. Continues with the Freetown Waterloo high way onto the bridge going to Lumpa over the Agbakin Stream. It then follows the stream slightly southward and then continue along the valley back of the Tombo lorry park and then joins the Tombo	Name & Code of Constituency	Description
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along the valley back of the Tombo lorry park and then joins the Tombo		Waterloo high way onto the bridge going to Lumpa over the Agbakina
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follow ABB Line, through York Road onto the Swamp at the edge of the		follow ABB Line, through York Road onto the Swamp at the edge of the
Benguema Training Centre. It runs in a westerly direction passing by the		Benguema Training Centre. It runs in a westerly direction passing by the
edge of Benguema Training Center and turns Southward moving by the		edge of Benguema Training Center and turns Southward moving by the
Jagba hills and turns north westward moving along a small stream betwee		Jagba hills and turns north westward moving along a small stream between
picket and Jagba hills. It continues along this stream to a point and deviate		picket and Jagba hills. It continues along this stream to a point and deviates
from it and continues north westward through the peninsula hills via the		from it and continues north westward through the peninsula hills via the

Sugar Loaf Mountain. From here it joins the Malama/Kamayama (constituency 4217) boundary- that is the forest reserve boundary at the fringe of Hill Station. It continues along this boundary northwestward onto the Freetown city boundary between Regent and Western Area Urban. From here it moves southeastward along the slope serving as boundary between Regent and New England. Then continues northeastward along the same slope between George Brook/Dworzak communities and Leicester. It moves northwest crossing the George Brook stream and moves along the hills between Leicester and George Brook\Dworzak – the summit of the hill. From the summit it moves northeastward down the valley passing by Messer's Sheku Kamara, Unisa Kamara onto Nathaniel Magai's houses (all in constituency 4214). It then crosses Leicester Road to join the valley and hence the Bambara spring and continue down stream onto Mount Aureol Road.

Western Rural Constituency 2

This constituency is comprised of Kent, York, Hamilton, Goderich/Adonkia/Milton Margai, Goderich Funkia and Gbendembu Sections.

(NEC Const. 093)

The constituency boundary begins from the coastline, moves eastward following the stream/river that serves as the boundary between York Rural and Western Area Urban. It follows this stream onto the bridge, then crosses the bridge and runs along the swamp/mangrove between Juba and Gbendembu. It follows along these mangroves and then joins the peninsular hills, at the boundary of Malama/Kamayama (Constituency 4217). It follows through the peninsular hills via the sugar loaf and then flows through the valleys between these ridges in a southeasterly direction and joins a small stream between picket Hill and Jagba Hill. It runs along this stream south eastward for about 2 kilometres and then turns sharply southward along the mountain ridges until it crosses the main peninsula Road at a point between Kissi Town and PWD Compound right onto the coast line. It then follows the coastline southwestward to a point after cape shilling then heads northward until it reaches its starting point.

The following island areas also form part of this constituency: - Mes-Meheux, Rickets, Banana and Doubling Islands.

Western Rural Constituency 3

This constituency is made up of Sittia-Tombo, Campbell Town village Area, and parts of Benguima and Waterloo Village Area Sections.

(NEC Const. 094)

The constituency boundary starts on the Waterloo-Masiaka high way on the bridge over the Agbakina Stream. It follows the Waterloo-Masiaka high way on to Terina Street Junction. It then deviates from the high way and joins Terina Street. It follows Terina Street onto Cole Street. It continues along Cole Street onto the Waterloo-Masiaka high way again by new London Road. Then it follows straight onto the Stream/Swamp bordering Koya Rural and Waterloo Rural. It moves along this stream/swamp southward onto the coastline via the Calmont Creek. It follows the coastline westward onto Kissi Town. It then heads northward crossing the Peninsular Road between P.W.D. Compound and Kissi Town. It then continues along the mountain ridges northward for about some 2 Kilometers east of the picket hill and continues northward close by Jagba Hill until it reaches slightly opposite Benguima Training Centre. It then deviates from the hills and bends east by the plains at the fringes of Benguima Training Center onto the Swamp. Then it heads northward to join York Road; continues along the York Road onto ABB line junction. It then follows the ABB Line onto the main Peninsular Road. It follows the Peninsular Road northward onto the Valley after the market (Tombo Park). It then bends Eastward following the Valley onto the Agbakina Stream. It moves along the stream onto the bridge on the high way, where it terminates.

Western Rural Constituency 4

This constituency is made up of the Fabaina Area, Magbaft, Newton, Songo, Madonkeh, Malambay and part of Waterloo Sections.

(NEC Const. 095)

The boundary begins on the bridge over Agbakina Stream on the Waterloo It continues northwestward along the Freetown Freetown highway. Waterloo high way onto Hartshon Street junction where it bends and continues along it (Hartshon St.). From Hartshon Street it joins and follows Frey Street and then deviates from Frey Street and joins Passonage Street. It continues along Passonage Street until it crosses Evert Street and joins Quay Street. It continues along Quay Street onto the end of town. From here it moves eastward via the shrubs onto the Waterloo creek. It flows along the Marshy Land back of the Waterloo Air field and the oil palm plantation. Then joins the Unlo Stream onto the Madonken Creek. It then continues eastward along the Madonken Creek and back of Madonken Village along the boundary between Koya Rural District and Koya Chiefdom in Port Loko District. It follows this same boundary onto Songo Town following the Songo Colony and Songo Koya boundary. moves slightly eastward into the swamp where it joins and follows southward along the Kagala Stream right down to the Ribbi River. It follows along the Ribbi River westward onto Calmont creek. It follows Calmont Creek northward running along the stream between Campbell Town and Malambay that drain into the Ribbi River via the Calmont Creek. It then runs along this river and joins the Swamp that leads to the main Waterlo/Masiaka high way. It joins the highway by this swamp and continues westward onto Lumpa. In Lumpa it takes Cole Street after leaving the high way. It continues along Cole Street onto Terina Street and then onto the highway, and then moves along the high way towards Freetown onto the bridge over the Agbakina Stream, which is the starting point.

WESTERN URBAN (14) DESCRIPTION OF CONSTITUENCIES

Name & Code of Constituency	Description
Western Urban Constituency 1	This constituency consists of the following sections: Allen Town 1 and 2, Mayenkineh and part of Pamuronko.
(NEC Const. 096)	The boundary starts on the Orugu bridge on the Freetown – Waterloo high way; then westerly along the Orugu River and then North westward on to the valley (in the peninsular), which is the boundary between Mountain rural District (Constituency 4101) and Allen Town; then follows this valley Northward on to the Robis water; then follows the Robis water east and north eastward on to the Main Bai Bureh Road; then follows Bai Bureh Road South eastward on to Raymond Street junction in Pamuronko section; then deviates form Bai Bureh Road and follows Raymond Street on to the Coastline; then runs along the coastline South eastward onto the Orugu River/Stream; then continues along the Orugu river/stream Southward onto the Orugu Bridge from where it commences.

Western Urban Constituency 2

This Constituency is made up of the following sections: - Robis, Industrial Estate, Tasso Island, Old Wharf, and parts of Pamuronko and Bottom Oku.

(NEC Const. 097)

The constituency boundary begins from the intersection of Campbell Street and Bai Bureh Road and runs along Campbell Street north eastward on to the coastline. It then turns in a southeasterly direction and follows the water mark (coastline) on to Ramond Street in Pamuranko (Calaba Town). The boundary then takes a turn and follows Raymond Street on to the junction of Raymond Street at Bai Bureh Road. On reaching Bai Bureh Road, it takes a northwesterly direction along Bai Bureh Road on to the Bridge over Robis water where it deviates from Bai Bureh Road to follow the Robis water in a southwesterly direction. It continues along the Robis water uphill on to the hills where it takes a turning and follows the boundary with Western Rural constituency No.1 along the ridges on to the valley of the indefinite stream joining the cemetery/Blue water. It then turns and runs along the valley, then the indefinite stream on to cemetery/Blue water; eastwards crosses the main Motor Road (Old Road) on to Bai Bureh Road. It finally deviates from the cemetery Blue water and runs along Bai Bureh Road north westwards on to the intersection of Bai Bureh Road and Campbell Street. This constituency also includes Tasso Island.

This constituency comprises of Congo Water 1 & 2, and parts of Kuntoloh and Bottom Oku sections.

(NEC Const. 098)

The boundary starts at the junction of John Lane on Main Motor Road (Old Road), from this junction it follows the drainage/stream Eastward into the mangroves on the bank of the Sierra Leone River after crossing the bridge on Bai Bureh Road. It then runs south East wards along these mangroves onto the drainage opposite Campbell Street in Wellington. It then joins Campbell Street Via the Mangroves and continues westward along Campbell Street onto Bai Bureh Road. It follows Bai Bureh Road south eastwards right onto the bridge/culvert over cemetery/Blue water. From here it deviates from Bai Bureh Road and follows cemetery/Blue water westward onto the hills/boundary between Western Rural (Constituency 4104) and East III. It then turns northward by the hills and joins the valley leading to Kuntoloh Water. It follows Kuntoloh water northeastward up to the fence at the bank of Life Line Vocational Institute. It follows the fence and crosses Teneba Road and runs along the valley/footpath southward passing by the community primary school and then joins John Lane. Follows John Lane eastward onto Main Motor Road (old Road) where it started.

This constituency consists of Portee, Rokupa and parts of Jalloh Terrace and Kuntoloh/Approved School Section.

(NEC Const. 099)

The boundary starts at Damson Bridge on Main Motor Road (Old Road). It follows the Damson Water northeastward onto the coastline. From here it runs southeastward along the coastline onto the stream/valley in the Mangroves opposite John Lane. It follows this stream/valley via the mangroves westward onto the bridge on Bai Bureh Road. It crosses the bridge still moving along the stream onto Old Road at the junction of John Lane. It follows John Lane westward and then turns sharply northward by the Community Primary School and follows the footpath down the valley onto the fence of Life Line by Tenaba Road. Follows this fence onto Kuntoloh Water and runs along it (Kuntoloh Water) south westward onto Mr. Peter Sesay's house where it joins the valley northwestwards by No. 38 and 39 Upper Jalloh Terrace. It continues along the footpath up the hills after crossing the Main Jalloh Terrace opposite the field northwestward. It continues along this footpath right onto the Mess Mess Water. It then joins the Mess Mess Water and follows it northeastward by the Methodist Boys High School on to the bridge over the Mess Mess Water near the cemetery on Old Road. It follows Old Road south eastward onto the Damson Bridge on the same Old Road where it originally started.

This constituency consists of Low Cost Housing Estate, Kissy Mess Mess, Thunder Hill and parts of Shell and Jalloh Terrace.

(**NEC Const. 100**)

The boundary starts on the bridge over cow water on the main Bai Bureh Road by Richard Allen High School. It follows Bai Bureh Road South Eastward onto the bridge over Mess Mess water, it deviates from Bai Bureh Road to follow the Mess Mess water southward right down to the junction of a foot path running between Numbers 41E and 59 Jalloh Terrace. It then leaves the Mess Mess water to run along this footpath up the hills, passing by the field and crossing the main Jalloh Terrace by No 33D Jalloh Terrace opposite the field. It continues along the valley by No 38, 39 upper Nicole Terrace and continues by Mr. Peter Sesay's House to join the Kuntoloh Water. It follows the Kuntoloh Water southward right down to the valley of the Mess Mess Water. It follows along the boundary between Mountain Rural (constituency 4101) in a northwesterly direction up the peninsular hills onto the valley of the Cow Water stream. It then follows the Cow Water stream northeastward onto the slope at the back of Late Haja Sahid's compound – number 3 First Street. It runs along the slope back of this compound and joins Black Hall Road. It runs along Black Hall Road onto Hopewell Street junction by Black Hall Road. It deviates from Black Hall Road and follows Hope Well Street Eastward onto Winter Street Junction by Hope Well Street. The boundary then continues northward along Winter Street right onto Kissy Bye Pass Road. It follows Kissy Bye Pass Road north westward and crosses the intersection of Passonage Street onto the bridge over Ducks water. It follows Ducks water North eastward onto the confluence of Cow Water where it continues along Cow Water north eastward passing by the back of Richard Allen High School onto the bridge on Main Bai Bureh Road where it commences.

This constituency consists of Grass Field, Kissy Bye Pass II and parts of Kissy Bye Pass I and Shell Sections.

(**NEC Const. 101**)

The boundary starts at the intersection of Dock Yard Road (Ferry Junction) on the main Bai Bureh Road. It follows the Dock Yard Road crossing King George Avenue right onto the intersection of Kelsey Road and Kelsey Lane. It follows Kelsey Lane eastward on to the Coastline (Cline Bay). It follows the coastline in an Easterly direction on to the Wellington creek where it runs in a Southeasterly direction along the same coast onto the Dam Sea water /stream. It follows the Dam Sea water southwestward onto the Dam Sea Bridge on city Road (Old Road). It follows the City Road North westward onto the small bridge over the Mess Mess water after the cemetery. It then deviates from the City Road and follows the Mess Mess Water Northeast wards onto Bai Bureh Road. It runs along Bai Bureh Road North westward onto the bridge over the Cow Water by Richard Allen High School. The boundary then follows the Cow Water southward and Join Ducks Water and runs along it onto the bridge over Ducks Water on Kissy Bye Pass Road. It runs along Kissy Bye Pass Road south eastward crossing the intersection of Passonage Street onto Winter Street Junction. It follows Winter Street southward onto Hopewell Street. It follows Hopewell Street onto Black Hall Road. It then follows Black Hall Road northward onto Africanus Road Junction. It follows Africanus Road crossing Kissy Bye Pass Road onto Bai Bureh Road opposite St Helena Secondary School. It then continues along Bai Bureh Road westward onto the intersection of Dock Yard Road (Ferry Junction), which is the point of commencement.

This constituency consists of Kissy Mental, Mamba Ridge 1, Mamba Ridge II, parts of Kissy Bye Pass I and Kissy Brook Sections.

(**NEC Const. 102**)

The constituency boundary starts from the culvert over the Granville Brook-Bai Bureh Raod (By Bomeh). It follows the Granville Brook north and northeastward onto the coastline (Cline Bay). It then follows the coastline southwards onto Kesley Lane. It joins Kesley Lane, runs along it onto the junction of Kesley Road. It follows Kesley Road onto Dockyard Road after crossing king George Avenue and joins Bai Bureh Road at the intersection of Dockyard Road (Ferry junction). It then runs along Bai Bureh Road Eastward onto the intersection of Africanus Road. It deviates from Bai Bureh Road to follow Africanus Road south wards back of St. Helena Secondary School, moves westwards along the same Africanus Road crossing Kissy Bye Pass Road and joins Black Hall Road. It follows Black Hall Road South Eastward onto Cow Water via the slope back of Late Haja Sahid's compound of No. 3 First Street. It then follows the Cow Water onto the boundary between Mountain Rural (in constituency 4101) and East III. It runs along this boundary onto Granville Brook. It leaves the Granville Brook and runs along the drainage eastwords, used as footpath running in front of Mr. Hamid Bangura, Saidu Turay, Mammy Yaelie and Suma Thonko's houses, which joins the track leading to the Kamanda Farm quarry. It then follows this track northward passing by chief Bundu's house, the Rock Out Crop and the All National Assembly Primary School. From this school it runs along the valley northward, which is also a footpath, joins the Mondeyama Lane, and follows it northwards onto Black Hall Road. It follows black Hall Road slightly westward onto Granville Brook. It runs along the Granville Brook northward onto Bai Bureh Road, the starting point.

This constituency is made up of Cline Town, Kissy Brook, Coconut Farm/Ashobi Corner, Quarry and part of Fourah Bay Road Sections.

(**NEC Const. 103**)

The boundary begins at the intersection of Lower Sayage Square and Fourah Bay Road. It follows Lower Savage Square northward onto the coastline. Moves eastward by the coast at the back of the Port Area right down the Cline Bay where it turns southwestward through the Mangroves to join the Granville Brook. It follows the Granville Brook southward onto Black Hall Road where it deviates and moves along Black Hall Road onto Mondeyama Lane. It then follows Mondeyama Lane soutwards onto the footpath along the valley that leads to the All National Assembly Primary School. It still continues in the same direction passing by the Rock Out Crop and Chief Bundu's house. From here it bends westward by the drainage/foot path passing in front of Mr. Suma Thonko, Mammy Yaeli, Saidu Turay and Mr. Hamid Banfura's houses and again joins the Granville Brook; follows a bit southward along the Granville Brook and heads north westward alongside the hills serving as boundary between Fourah Bay College and Freetown. It further moves along this same boundary in the same direction (northwest) onto the footbridge over the small stream by Wellesley Street. It then follows the footpath northeastward to join Quarry Road. From here it follows Quarry Road to a point and turns in a northerly direction crossing off Manfred Lane between No. 11c and 19c off Manfred Lane and Passes between Road Transport Department and Kissy Road Cemetery and joins Kennedy Street across Kissy Road. Follows Kennedy Street onto Fourah Bay Road. It follows Fourah Bay Road westward onto the intersection of Lower Savage Square the original starting point.

The constituency is made up of Ginger Hall, Kossoh Town and parts of Fourah Bay Road Sections.

(NEC Const. 104)

The boundary starts at the junction of Bombay Street on Kissy Road. It follows Bombay Street northward right onto the coastline around Moa Wharf. It follows the coastline northeastward at the back of PCMH and turns southward at the back of Bishop Johnson School to follow Lower Savage It moves along Lower Savage Square onto Fourah Bay Road. It moves along Fourah Bay Road eastward onto Kennedy Street junction. It then moves along Kennedy Street to Kissy Road. It crosses Kissy Road and passes between the cemetery and Road Transport Department crossing off Manfred Lane onto Quarry Road; moves along Quarry Road onto the footpath that leads to the stream and crosses the stream via the footbridge and joins Wellesley Street. It follows Wellesley Street onto Bethan Lane. Follows Bethan Lane up to upper Easton Street junction where it deviates and follows upper Easton Street onto Edward Lane. It then follows Edward Lane onto Lake Lane and from Lake Lane onto Will Street. Follows Will Street northward to Kissy Road. Then follows Kissy Road westward to Bombay Street junction where it terminates.

This constituency comprises of Mount Aureol Terrace, Bombay, Foulah Town and Magazine Sections.

(NEC Const. 105)

The boundary begins on the bridge/culvert over Nicols Brook on Sani Abacha Street by Eastern Police. It follows Nicols Brook northward onto the coastline. It runs along the coast eastward onto Lower Bombay Street. It then leaves the coast and follows Lower Bombay Street southward onto Kissy Road. It follows Kissy Road south eastward to Will Street junction and then follows Will Street southward onto Lake Street. Follows Lake Street onto Edmond Lane and follows Edmond Lane onto upper Easton Street. Follows upper Easton Street south eastward to Bethan Lane. Moves along Bethan Lane on to Wellesley Street and continues along Wellesley Street onto the footbridge. It then moves along the stream southward onto the boundary between Fourah Bay College and Freetown. It moves along this boundary up the hill northward and turns sharply to follow a southwesterly direction along the same Freetown City boundary. It follows this boundary southwestward onto the bridge over the Bambara spring onto Nicols Brook. It continues along Nicols Brook onto the bridge over Nicols Brook on Sani Abacha Street where it terminates

This constituency is comprised of Tower Hill, Mountain Regent, Albert Academy, Sorie Town and part of Susan's Bay sections.

(**NEC Const. 106**)

The constituency boundary starts from the cotton Tree Round – about and moves along Siaka Stevens Street north –eastward onto the junction of Howe Street. It then deviates from Siaka Stevens Street and runs along Howe Street in an easterly direction onto the cross roads of Circular Road, Rokel street, Howe street and Goderich Street. It then takes a bend to pass behind the house facing Goderich Street and continues behind the King Memorial United Methodist Church onto Regent Road. It then takes a short turn to free Street where it deviates from Regent Road and moves along Free Street to upper East Street and then northward to Sani Abacha Street. It then runs along Sani Abacha Street eastward to Malama Thomas Street. It then deviates from Sani Abacha Street and moves along Malama Thomas Street north westward on to East Brook Street in an easterly direction onto between Nos. 14 and 16 East Brook Street. It then passes northerly between Nos. 14 and 16 East Brook Street to meet Fisher Street. It moves northeastward along Fisher Street onto No.16 Fisher Street where it turns northward, passing between Nos 16 and 18 onto the wharf area. It then continues northward to the coastline (water mark passing by No 1^J Fisher lane). It then continues in a northeasterly direction along the watermark close to Mabella point where the Nicols Brook enters the sea. It then turns and follow Nicols Brook south and hence the Bambara spring. It continues along the Bambara streams and then the valley on to Leicester Road. The boundary then crosses Leicester Road by the property of Mr. and Mrs. Kaba and continues along the valley and thence along the intermittent stream / indefinite stream in a westerly direction joining the Samba Gutter by United Muslim Association Secondary School (UMASS) and onto Pademba Road. It then turns to take a northern direction along Pademba Road onto the Cotton Tree where it terminates.

This constituency comprises of KrooTown, Sanders Brook, Canaught Hospital Area and part of Susan's Bay section.

(**NEC Const. 107**)

The Constituency boundary starts from Kroo Bay at the point where the Alligator River enters the sea and runs eastward along the coast passing King Jimmy Wharf, Government wharf, Falcon Bridge, Susan's Bay onto Big Wharf to No 1¹ Fisher Street. The boundary then turns southward then passes between No, 16 and 18 Fisher Street where it turns and follows Fisher street westward onto No 25 Fisher street; here the constituency boundary turns south towards Brook Street passing between Nos.14 and 16 East Brook Street. It then follows Brook Street onto Malama Thomas Street where it takes a southwestern direction along Malama Thomas Street to Sani Abacha Street. The Constituency boundary continues along Sani Abacha Street in a westerly direction to ECOWAS Street where it turns to follow ECOWAS Street crossing Back Street; Short Street and on to Free Street where it turns along Free Street to Regent Road on to King Memorial United Methodist Church, it runs by the back of the church and back of the houses along Goderich Street on to the point where Circular Road meets with Rokel, Goderich and Howe Streets. The boundary then takes a North easterly direction along Howe Street to Siaka Stevens Street where it deviates to follow Siaka Stevens Street south westward onto the Cotton Tree. The boundary then takes a southerly direction along Pademba Road to its junction with Campbell Street in a North Westerly direction to Saint John Round about. It then turns west to follow Savage Street onto the bridge over the Alligator River. The boundary then turns and follows the Alligator River North onto its mouth at Kroo Bay where the boundary terminates.

This constituency is made up of Kingtom, Ascession Town, Brookfields, Congo Town and part of Tengbeh Town sections.

(**NEC Const. 108**)

The constituency boundary starts from the mouth of Banana water at Congo Town to run in an easterly direction along the coastline (water mark) in Kingtom and then north along the coastline to form an arc over Kingtom to the mouth of the Alligator River at Kroo Bay. The boundary then turns and takes a southerly direction along the Alligator River on the savage street; here the boundary turns east along Savage Street to Saint John. The boundary then turns to follow old Railway line in a southwesterly direction on the Bridge over Congo Valley River. It continues along the same Old Railway Line to join Wilberforce area where it deviates from old Railway Line to follow Wilberforce Road on to No. 29^a. It then turns north towards No. 29^c (part of the constituency) onto Kposowa Memorial Primary School. Here, the boundary turns and follows off street in a westerly direction onto white Tik, where it turns north towards Pa Talib's house to join Nelson Lane. The constituency boundary then turns and follows along Nelson Lane in a north-westerly direction joining the footpath by \underline{No}_{6}^{a} and along the foot path to \underline{No}_{6}^{e} and along the foot path to No 10e It continues along the foot path joining Ben Kanu's Drive opposite Dr Bayoh's house. It then follows Ben Kanu's Drive onto Old Railway Line towards Wilberforce crossing King Street onto Wood Land Estate. It then deviates from Old Railway Line to follow Woodland Estate northward onto New Signal Hill Road where it turns towards Congo Cross Round about. The constituency boundary then turns to follow the main Road towards Murray Town on to Banana Water by the Filling Station. Here the boundary turns north and follow the Banana Water stream on to its mouth where the boundary originally starts.

This constituency consists of George Brook (Dworzack), Sumaila Town, New England Hanneson, and Brook fields Congo Market Sections.

(NEC Const. 109)

The constituency boundary starts from the Saint John's round about to follow Campbell Street in a southeasterly direction on to its junction at Pademba Road. The boundary crosses Pademba Road to join the Samba Gutter and follows the stream (Gutter) to the United Muslim Association Secondary School (UMASS) where it follows the southern tributary and continues along this stream in the same southeasterly direction up the hill. The boundary continues along the intermittent stream and then along the valley onto the Main Leicester Road, it joins the Main Road by Mr. And Mrs. Kabba's property. Here the boundary turns to follow Leicester Road towards Leicester on to Mr. Nathaniel Margais House. The boundary then deviates from the road and turns to take a southwesterly direction to pass by the Houses of Messer's Unisa Kamara and Sheku Kamara, and on to the valley. It continues up the hill in the same direction on to the summit of the hill where it takes a southeasterly direction down the hill passing by Mr. Abu's house on the George Brook stream. The boundary crosses the stream and takes a southerly direction across the slopes of the hill along the boundary between Leicester and George Brook Communities. The boundary further takes a south western and then a north western direction, crosses the slopes of the hill including the entire George Brook communities onto New England. At New England the boundary turns north just above the source of the spring water (by off Pratt Street) and continues down the hill to join the path and then off Pratt Street. The boundary Continues northward down the hill to Hannesson Street on to the junction of Hanneson Street at Jomo Kenyatta Road. The boundary then turns and runs along Jomo Kenyatta Road eastward on to the western end of special court where it turns north along Willoughby Lane 4 onto Ogoo Lane 1. The boundary then follows Ogoo Lane 1 in a northwesterly and then northerly direction onto Bass Street. It then turns right (east) along Bass Street to Morgan Lane. The boundary further takes a northern direction along Morgan Lane, joins Adesanyah Street and continues along Adesanyah Street to Old Railway Line. The boundary finally takes a turn and moves along old Railway Line towards Saint John Round about where the boundary originally starts.

This constituency is made up of Wilberforce, Brook Fields Red Pump, Hill Station, New England Hill Cut and part of Tengbe Town.

(**NEC Const. 110**)

The boundary of this constituency starts at the junction of Hanneson Street on Jomo Kenyatta Road. It follows Hanneson Street in a southerly direction, form here it joins off Pratt Street and continues along it in the same direction (south) onto the source of the spring water. After the spring water it runs straight up the hills and joins the boundary between Mountain Rural, Regent (Freetown City boundary) in a southwesterly direction. From here it follows the forest reserve boundary at the fringes of Hill Station onto Regent Road. It crosses Regent Road southward and continues along the Forest Reserve boundary, bends westward still moving with the forest reserve boundary until it meets the Guma Valley Water Pipes which serves as the boundary between Malama / Kamayama (Constituency 4217) and Hill Station. It continues westward alongside these Pipe Lines and joins Loop Road (Spur Loop). It moves northward along Spur Loop/ Loop Road onto Bottom Mango (Regent Road). From Bottom Mango it follows Spur Road north westward onto Scan Drive junction. It then turns eastward along Scan Drive and joins Old Railway Line (Wilberforce). It continues northward along Old Railway Line onto the intersection of Railway Line, New Signal Hill Road and Main Motor Road. From here it joins New Signal Hill Road (Main Motor Road) and continues onto Wood Land Estate. It deviates from New Signal Hill Road and follows Wood Land Estate southward onto Old Railway Line. It moves along Old Railway Line southward onto Ben Kanu's Drive. It runs along Ben Kanu's Drive on to Dr Bayoh's house (part of constituency). From Dr Bayoh's house it follows southward along the short footpath leading to Nelson Lane. It joins Nelson Lane, follows it southeastward onto 'White Tik', and bends eastward by off road right onto Kposowa Memorial Primary School. It then moves southward along off road to meet Wilberforce Road. It continues along Wilberforce Road eastward onto Old Railway Line and crosses the bridge over Congo Water following Old Railway Line to join Adesanya Street. It then follows Adesanya Street onto Morgan Lane. It then follows Morgan Lane onto Bass Street. It moves along Bass onto the junction of Ogoo Lane I. It runs along Ogoo Lane I onto Willoughby Lane. It continues along Willoughby Lane southward (at the back of special court) onto Jomo Kenyatta Road. It moves along Jomo Kenyatta Road eastward onto the junction of Hanneson Street where it originally commences.

This constituency comprises of Murray Town, Cockle Bay Collegiate, Pipe Line Wilkinson Road, Aberdeen and Cockle Bay Aberdeen Sections.

(**NEC Const. 111**)

The constituency boundary begins at the Congo Cross Round About; follows the Main Motor Road (New Signal Hill Road) in a westerly direction, turn south onto where Old Signal Hill Road joins Old Railway Line. It then continues with Scan Drive onto Spur Road. Take Spur Road southward onto Freetown Road, Lumley. It then joins the Freetown Road onto the Round About by the filling station. From here the boundary joins and moves along Beach Road onto the Golf course and joins the coast via the Lumley Beach Road. It then follows northward along the beach onto Cape Sierra Hotel area; then in an easterly direction along the coast onto Pirate Bay; then southward along the Aberdeen Creek. It continues northward again along the Mangroves back of Thompson Bay and turns southeastward after Cockle Bay to meet Banana Water (boundary between West 2 and West 3). Then follows the

This constituency comprises of Lumley, Malama/Kamayama and Juba/Kaningo Sections:

(**NEC Const. 112**)

The boundary starts on the beach (Lumley) just back of the Golf course, it follows beach road southeastward onto the Lumley filling station/Round about. It then continues along Freetown Road Northward, crosses Wilkinson Road junction and continues along Spur Road Northward onto the sharp bend around the British High Commissioner's Residence/by the electricity sub station where it then moves Eastward along the same Spur Road until it reaches loop Road (Spur Loop). It follows Spur Loop onto the Guma Valley Water Pipes (between Hill Station and Malama). It follows along these pipes southeastward, and continues with it eastward along the hills in the Peninsular, Serving as the Mountain Rural District (Constituency 4101) boundary. It then deviates from the pipes and follows through the hills southward to meet the boundary between York Rural and West III (the ridge). The boundary then runs along this ridge Westward onto the mangrove Swamp serving as boundary between Gbendembu in the York Rural and Juba. It follows this swamp/Mangrove onto the coastline. It runs along the coastline northward onto the starting point at the back of the Golf course.

Electoral Boundary Delimitation in Sierra Leone

Report of Third Mission: July 2006

Lisa R. Handley, Ph.D.

The Sierra Leone Constitution of 1991 assigns the task of dividing the country into constituencies for the purpose of electing Members of Parliament (MPs) to the National Election Commission (NEC). The NEC officially launched a boundary delimitation exercise (the first one since the mid1980s) in March 2006. This process must be concluded well in advance of the 2007 parliamentary elections – in fact, in order to facilitate the allocation of voters to constituencies, it should be completed well before voter registration commences.

I have been contracted by UNDP to provide assistance to the NEC during this process. This report relates to my third mission to Sierra Leone and should be read as an addendum to my first and second reports.

The National Electoral Commission is well on its way to completing constituency delimitation. Since my last visit, in March 2006, the following steps have been undertaken:

- 1. preliminary public consultation process referred to by NEC as the "consultative process"
- 2. second set of public consultations referred to as the "preliminary boundary delimitation exercise"
- 3. development of a electronic database linking 2004 census data with a digitized map of the entire country by Statistics Sierra Leone

In addition, the actual drawing phase of this process began on 17 July and should be concluded by approximately 28 July.

Consultative Process

The National Electoral Commission embarked on a series of boundary delimitation consultations, commencing on the 15th of May and completed on the 29th of May, 2006. The purpose of these consultations was to educate the public on the boundary delimitation process – the steps in the process, the method by which parliamentary seats were allocated to the districts, the calculation of the population quota and the establishment of a tolerance limit of 25 percent around the population quota for each constituency. In addition, these meetings were

seen as an opportunity for the local stakeholders to articulate their perceptions, concerns and priorities regarding the delimitation process.

The stated objectives of the consultative process included:

- To enable stakeholders to have a thorough understanding of the rationale for the review of electoral boundaries in Sierra Leone
- To facilitate the public's understanding of the constituency delimitation process, including the method and formula for the allocation of seats to districts based on the population quota
- To enhance stakeholders' participation in the boundary delimitation exercise
- To identify problems that may be arise during the delimitation exercise, particularly with regard to the need to combine some chiefdoms to create constituencies

Methodology

A schedule of meetings covering all of the chiefdoms in the 14 districts was established, handbills advertising the consultations were produced and distributed to all the district officers for further dissemination, and the district officers were trained to facilitate the delimitation consultations.

The groups targeted for the consultation included the Paramount Chiefs, Members of Parliament, local councillors, civil society groups, youth and women's groups, civic and human rights organizations, political parties, teachers and students, and religious organizations.

After training, NEC Officers toured the districts and chiefdoms according to the schedule. The meetings opened with NEC officers explaining the delimitation process and then the floor was opened for comment. Following each of the meetings, NEC officers noted the questions, concerns and recommendations of the participants.

Findings

The scheduled meetings, as well as interviews with stakeholders and radio discussions, produced the following findings and issues, according to NEC:

- The public widely supports a constituency-based electoral system.
- There is reluctance on the part of some chiefdoms to integrate with other chiefdoms into a single constituency because of ongoing disputes or fear of dominance by the other chiefdoms.

- If chiefdoms are to be combined into a single constituency, this merger must take into account social, cultural, economic and political factors.
- The emphasis on equality of population, and the establishment of a population quota, as the major criterion in boundary delimitation poses a concern to many of the stakeholders.
- There was dissatisfaction expressed over the results of the 2004 national census. The two main reasons for this were that many people had refused to register and therefore were not counted during the census exercise and there continues to be a great deal of migration of internally displaced persons. Allegations of problems with the conduct of the enumerators during the census were also put forward.

The consultative process was viewed as a success by NEC principally because it increased stakeholders' awareness and knowledge about electoral boundary delimitation.

Preliminary Boundary Delimitation Exercise

Following the preliminary consultations, the NEC undertook another set of public consultations referred to by NEC officers as a preliminary boundary delimitation exercise. NEC commissioners and staff (the Chair, three Commissioners and a Senior Technical staff member) carried out the exercise in each of the 12 provincial district headquarter towns and in the Western Area (Urban and Rural) from 17 June to 3 July, 2006.

Invited participants to the exercise included:

- 2 Councillors
- 2 MPs
- 2 members from civil society organizations dealing with governance and democracy
- 1 representative from each political party (6)
- 1 press representative
- 1 representative from the Sierra Leone Police
- 1 female and 1 male youth from the community

NEC reported a total of 559 participants in the exercises nationwide, including Paramount Chiefs, MPs and local councillors.

Methodology

After explaining the purpose of the exercise (to create electoral boundaries by assigning chiefdoms to constituencies), the participants were divided into several groups and asked to propose preliminary constituency boundaries using paper maps of the district indicating the boundaries and populations of the chiefdoms.

Participants were told the proposed constituencies could not deviate by more than 25% from the population quota of 44,436 (the constituency populations had to fall within 33,327 and 55,545) and were to take into account ethnicity, language and other communities of interest, geography (including contiguity) and the means of communication. Their assignment was essentially to identify which chiefdoms to grant a single, unshared constituency seat, which chiefdoms to combine to create constituencies and which chiefdoms would have to be split across several constituencies.

The suggestions of participants were recorded on flip charts and each of the proposed constituency maps was discussed. Much of the subsequent discussion focused on why it was possible or impossible to combine specific chiefdoms to form constituencies.

After discussing each of the proposed scenarios, the participants were asked to select the best proposed plan. In some districts (e.g., Moyamba, Koinadugu, Kenema and Bo), the participants unanimously agreed on a single proposal. In other districts (e.g., Bonthe, Pujehun), the final decision required a vote. In one district – Kambia – no agreement at all could be reached as to which chiefdoms to combine. (Kambia has 7 chiefdoms but was allocated 6 parliamentary seats.)

Findings

The main objectives of this exercise were to provide an opportunity for the electorate to actively contribute to the electoral process and, if possible, to arrive at a consensus within each district as to what the constituency boundaries should be. The NEC was not only successful at generating stakeholder participation, they were often successful in achieving consensus as well: in many of the districts the participants did ultimately agree on the composition of the constituencies. In only one district (Kambia) was no consensus at all possible.

The maps produced in these exercises have been used as the starting part for the Commissioners in delimiting constituencies. In fact, thus far, the Commissioners have not deviated from the proposed maps — although they have been required to make decisions as to how to divide chiefdoms. (The proposed constituencies can be found in the Final Report to be issued by the NEC when the constituency plan is finalized.)

Drawing Phase

On July 17, 2006 Statistics Sierra Leone delivered a major portion of the requested digitized database for NEC to use in delimiting electoral boundaries. Statistics Sierra Leone also supplied the GIS software (ESRI ArcView) and the necessary technical assistance.

Commissioners agreed to meet every working day in the conference room for several hours a day to produce constituency maps for each of the districts. The digitized database and GIS software, as well as the proposed maps produced during the preliminary delimitation exercise, has meant that the delimitation process has progressed quite efficiently. By the end of the week (July 21), constituencies for 9 of the 14 districts (including Western Area Urban and Rural Districts – the most difficult areas to draw) had been completed.

It is quite likely that the entire drawing phase of the process will be finished by July 28, assuming Statistics Sierra Leone is able to deliver the remaining district-level databases in a timely manner (and there is no reason to believe they will not be able to do this).

Remaining Tasks

Once the drawing phase is finished and constituency boundaries have been created for all 14 districts, the tasks remaining include:

Write the Final Report

2. Submit a Bill describing the constituency boundaries to Parliament and await passage of this Bill

3. Begin planning the ward delimitation process (which will most probably not begin until after the 2007 elections)

It should be noted that no final consultancy is planned once the constituency boundaries have been drawn by NEC. Although a public consultancy is usually recommended once electoral boundaries have been drawn, this step is probably not necessary in this case. The reason is that, at least to date, the constituency boundaries have followed the boundaries proposed during the second portion of the public consultancy phase (the preliminary boundary delimitation exercise).

Final Report A large portion of the Final Report, discussing the background of the boundary delimitation exercise and the two public consultancies, has already been drafted and reviewed by this consultant. Once the constituency boundaries for the remaining 5 districts have been finalized, the remaining sections of the Report can be done. These two sections should include:

- A list of constituencies and their component parts (i.e., Chiefdoms, Sections and, when Sections have been divided, Enumeration Areas; also a list of Localities to be found in each constituency by district)
- Deviation reports by district (indicating each constituency's deviation from the district and the national quota)
- A meets and bounds description of each constituency boundary (a listing of the streets or other prominent features defining the boundaries of each constituency)

• Sets of GIS maps of for the constituencies (one set of 14 district maps showing the constituency boundaries; one set of 112 constituency maps showing Chiefdoms, Sections and Localities within each constituency)

Much of this material can be produced by the GIS software and Statistics Sierra Leone has indicated its willingness to assist NEC by providing this information.

Submission of the Bill to Parliament Once the final constituency boundaries have been agreed to, the Final Report must be submitted to Parliament for approval.¹ There is no time period specified by law in which Parliament must act on this Bill. However, the election schedule that the NEC is currently operating under suggests that passage must occur by approximately mid-October if voter registration is to proceed in a timely manner.

Future Issues: Delimitation of Wards for 2008 Local Elections

The Local Government Act of 2004 assigns the task of drawing ward boundaries for local elections to the NEC. However, the current boundary delimitation exercise has not included ward boundaries for a number of reasons, the primary ones being the lack of time and direction for this process. Before the process can begin for delimiting wards, at least the following issues must be resolved:

- There is little in the way of a legal framework to guide NEC in demarcating ward boundaries. If no electoral laws are foreseen for this process, it must be understood that the NEC will have a great deal of discretion in drawing wards.
- Decisions must be reached as to how many wards to create, whether the wards should be nested within constituency boundaries, and what principles should guide the process (e.g., equality of population, geographic factors, communities of interest, etc.).

In two important respects the ward delimiting process will be substantially easier than the constituency delimitation process: NEC capacity for undertaking the project is much greater and an electronic database will already be in place. However, there are far more wards than constituencies, so delimiting wards will be a very time-consuming process. Attention should be directed towards ward delimitation as soon after the 2007 parliamentary elections as possible.

¹ Constitution of Sierra Leone, Section 38 (5): Where the boundaries of any constituency are altered in accordance with the provisions of this section, that alteration shall come into effect upon the next dissolution of Parliament after the alteration has been approved by Parliament.