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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT S

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

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

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

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

Thanks are due to our support staff for their cheerfulness and ready willingness to offer their services at odd hours. We are immeasurably thankful to the President's Office for supplying both the administrative and logistical supports the absence of which would have affected our review efforts in a big way.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Under Section 61 (1) and (2) of the Constitution we were appointed as members of the Constituency Boundaries Commission with effect from 5th November 1992 with the following terms of reference:-

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

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

THE COMMISSION'S PROCEDURE

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

- (a) the Secretary to the Commission to, always look to the President's Office for the provision of both the administrative and logistical support.
- (b) the Secretary to liaise with President's Office for the provision of an office space to be used as Secretariat by us.
- (c) after the provision of an office space a Notice in the form of public announcements to be issued over the air, inviting members of the public to make suggestions in connection with the review of the boundaries of the Constituencies.
- (d) circular to be issued to political parties inviting them also, to participate in the review by making suggestions for our consumption.
- (e) on our behalf, the Secretary to interview those members of the public who do not wish to write but prefer to make their appearance at the Secretariat in order to pass on whatever suggestion/ imformation which they consider pertinent to the review.

- (f) in addition to the Radio Announcements, we are to tour the provinces periodically with the sole purpose of consulting with political personalities, Sefolou, Alkalolou, Area Councillors and Community Leaders in connection with the proposed review.
- (g) the Secretary to obtain the following documents for reference:-
 - (i) the Electoral Map of The Gambia produced by the last Constituency Boundaries Commission in 1986.
 - (ii) enlarged Maps of The Gambia of different scales
- (iii) all files on the past Constituency Boundaries

 Commissions from the President's Office and
 the Ministry for Local Government and Lands.
 - (iv) head registers
 - (v) the 1993 population Census Report
- (h) periodic meetings to be convened to study those documents and also to discuss the suggestions/recommendations after receipt by the Secretariat.

THE REVIEW OF THE BOUNDARIES OF THE CONSTITUENCIES

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

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

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

Having acquired the following documents:-

- (a) the Constituency Map of The Gambia produced by the
 last Constituency Boundaries Commission in 1986.
 This was a copy made out of the original one signed by
 the members and retained by the Department of Surveys.
- (b) enlarged Map of The Gambia of different scales
- (c) ministry for Local Government and Lands file on the former Constituency Boundaries Commission.
- (d) the interim 1993 population Census Report,

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

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

The 1993 Provisional Census figures of 10,596 for Banjul South and 11,195 for Banjul Central showed that these Constituencies merit little change in their present set—up. The figures of 20,616 for Banjul North Constituency because of the establishment of the New Campama Estate shows a marked preponderance of people in terms of its voter population.

Thus the justification for the adjustment of the Boundaries to bring about some form of parity between the three Constituencies was deemed NECESSARY. This adjustment of the boundaries of the Banjul Constituencies represents our first alteration as spelt out in our proposed Order.

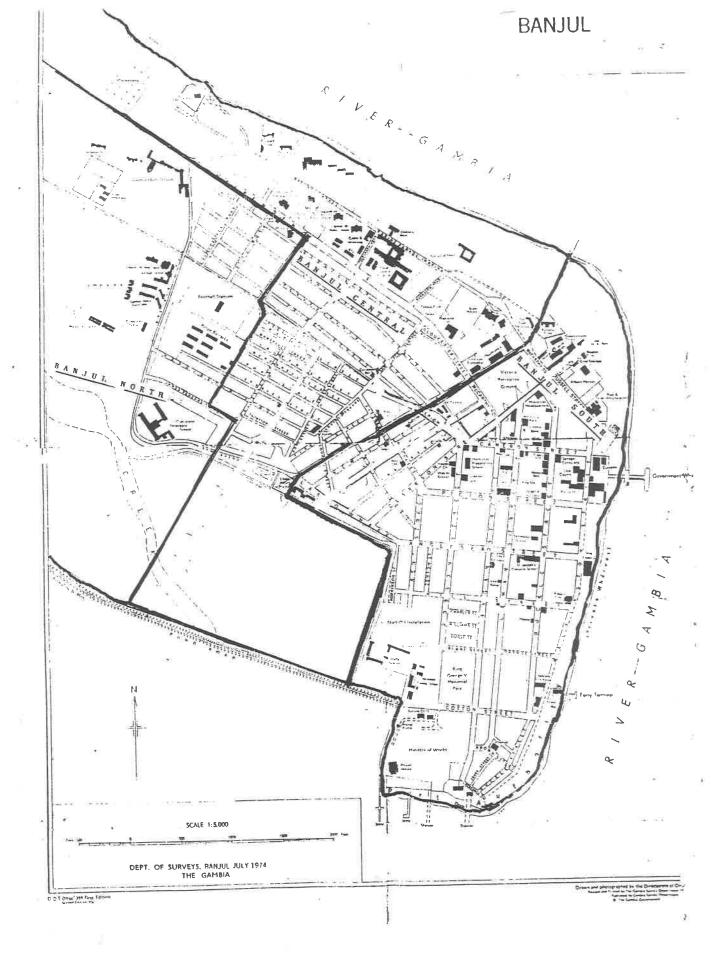
The next area to be dealt with was the Kombo St. Mary Division. Here both the provisional census figures of 228,945 and the up - to - date registration figures of 31,714 clearly indicated that the Division was rapidly growing in terms of development and therefore deserved adequate representation. The Bakau Constituency did not merit change because of its figures of 34,230 while the figuresof 194,715 for Serre Kunda East and Serre Kunda West Constituencies strongly suggested CONSIDERATION.

We therefore entertained the view that the Boundaries of these Constituencies should be altered to show an increase of one Constituency—a view which had already been corroborated by a submission from one of the local members of Parliament.

Our RECOMMENDATION as depicted in the order, would show as follows:—

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

These have been clearly spelt out in the Order and the member of Parliament's submission would form one of the attachments to the Report.



Moving on to the Constituencies in Western Division, the 1993 provisional census figures as listed here under:-

- (a) 55,964 for Central Kombo
- (b) 20,629 for Eastern Kombo
- (c) 39,624 for Southern Kombo
- (d) 17,689 for Eastern Foni
- (e) 19,891 for Western Foni

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

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

This forms the third alteration as shown in our Order. The letter from the Kombo North District Community together with others would be attachments to the Report.

The next area to engage our surveying efforts was connected with the constituencies in Lower River Division. This area Constitutes four Constituencies, namely Western Kiang with 13,165 people, Eastern Kiang with 13,829 people, Western Jarra with 24,015 people and Eastern Jarra with 13,678 people. Both in terms of population and land area, the Constituencies did not require our CONSIDERATION for a review, although the Sefo of Jarra Central District at our consultative meeting at Mansa Konko in September 1993 indicated his preference for his District becoming a Constituency of its own. This was of course at variance with our view.

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

- (a) Upper Fulladu West
- (b) Lower Fulladu West

The Constituencies that really deserved our CONSIDERATION for a survey were the Niaminas and the Saloums.

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

- (a) Eastern Niamina
- (b) Western Niamina

This represents the fourth alteration as indicated in the Order. The five submissions accompany this Report as attachments.

Turning our attention to Upper River Division, we were CONVINCED that none of the following Constituencies, in both population and registeration terms, and buttressed by the land sizes, had made a case for a change:-

- (a) Jimara with 25,400 people and 10,073 voters
- (b) Basse with 20,506 people and 8,735 voters
- (c) Tumana with 33,689 people and 7,889 voters
- (d) Kantora with 25,269 people and 6,924 voters
- (e) Eastern Wuli with 14,061 people and 4,939 voters
- (f) Western Wuli with 13,926 people and 4,809 voters
- (g) Sandu with 14,662 people and 6,664 voters

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

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

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

- (a) Lower Saloum
- (b) Upper Saloum

It would be observed that this serves as our fifth RECOM-MENDATION for alteration as had been so indicated in the Order. The SUGGESTIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS accompany this Report as attachments for reference.

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

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

Sabach Sanjai with 16,803 people

Illiassa with 38,708 people

Central Baddibu with 14,820 people

Lower Baddibu with 14,319 people

Jokadu with 14,943 people
Upper Niumi with 21,559 people
Lower Niumi with 33,193 people

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

In concluding our efforts to review the existing Constituency Boundaries of the whole country, we had agreed that the following descriptions of the boundaries emerging out of the fore-going survey should constitute the RECOMMENDATIONS made in the form of an ORDER:-

DESCRIPTION OF CONSTITUENCY BOUNDARIES IN THE GAMBIA

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

1. BANJUL NORTH

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

2. BANJUL CENTRAL

Comprising that part of the City of Banjul lying on the seaward side of a line running along the centreline of the road from Oyster Creek Bridge to the roundabout at the North Western end of Independence Drive and thence in a South Easterly direction along the centreline of Independence Drive to its junction with Mosque Road and thence in a South Westerly direction along the centreline of Mosque Road up to the junction of Jones Street and Thomas Street, and thence in a South Westerly direction along the centreline of Thomas Street to the junction with James Senegal Street and thence along the centreline of James Senegal Street in a South Easterly direction to the junction with Welesley Street and along the centreline of Welesley Street in a South Westerly

direction across Imam Omar Sowe Avenue in a straight line to the Bund Road and thence along the centreline of the Bund Road in a South Easterly direction to the junction of the Bund Road and the Lasso Wharf Canal and thence in a North Easterly direction along the Lasso Wharf Canal up to the Canal bend at the junction of Hopkinson Street and Lasso Wharf and thence in a North Westerly direction to a point on the Canal opposite the junction of Lasso Wharf with Allen Street and thence along the centreline of Allen Street in a North Easterly direction and across the junction of Allen Street, Independence Drive and MacCarthy Square and continues along the centreline of MacCarthy Square in a North Westerly direction to the sea running between the Six-Gun Batteries and the Battery Flats.

3. BANJUL SOUTH

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

4. BAKAU

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

5. SERHE KUNDA WEST

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

6. SERRE KUNDA CENTRAL

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

7. SERRE KUNDA EAST

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

8. WESTERN KOMBO NORTH

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

9. EASTERN KOMBO NORTH

Comprising that part of Kombo North District which lies to the East of a line from a point on the Kombo St.

Mary Division Boundary line near Wellingara and running in a South Easterly direction up to the Boundary line dividing the Southern Kombo and the former Northern Kombo Constituencies so as to include Old Yundum, New Yundum and Busumbala.

10. SOUTHERN KOMBO

Comprising the District of Kombo South

11. CENTRAL KOMBO

Comprising the District of Kombo Central

12. EASTERN KOMBO

Comprising the District of Kombo East

13. EASTERN FONI

Comprising the following Districts:-

- (a) Foni Kansala
- (b) Foni Bondali
- (c) Foni Jarrol

14. WESTERN FONI

Comprising the following Districts:-

- (a) Foni Berefet
- (b) Foni Bintang Karanai

15. WESTERN KLANG

Comprising the District of Kiang West

16. EASTERN KLANG

Comprising the following Districts:-

- (a) Kiang Central
- (b) Kiang East

17. WESTERN JARRA

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

18. EASTERN JARRA

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

19. SADACH SANJAL

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

20. ILLIASSA

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

21. CENTRAL BADDIBU

Comprising the District of Central Baddibu

22. LOWER BADDIBU

Comprising the District of Lower Baddibu.

23. JOKADU

Comprising the District of Jokadu

24. LOWER NIUMI

Comprising the District of Lower Niumi

25. UPFER NIUMI

Comprising the District of Upper Niumi

26. WESTERN NIAMINA

Comprising the following Districts:-

- (a) Niamina Dankunku
- (b) Niamina West

27. EASTERN NIAMINA

Comprising the District of Niamina East

28. LOWER FULLADU WEST

Comprising that part of Fulladu West District which lies to the West of the road Sankuli Kunda, Yoro Beri Kunda and Manda including the village of Sankuli Kunda but excluding the villages of Yoro Beri Kunda and Manda

29. UPPER FULLADU WEST

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

30. SAMI

Comprising the following Districts:-

- (a) Sami
- (b) MacCarthy Island

31. NIANI

Comprising the following Districts:-

- (a) Niani
- (b) Nianija

32. LOWER SALOUM

Comprising the District of Lower Saloum

33. UPPER SALOUM

Comprising the District of Upper Saloum

34. JIMARA

Comprising that part of Fulladu East District lying to the West of a line from a point on the South Bank of the River Gambia due North of Samba Jawla and running in a South Easterly direction so as to leave Daba Kunda to the East and Samba Jawla to the West to a point on the Northern West limits of Talita Luntang thence due East to a point on the Senegalese border so as to have Bantang Kiling to the West.

35. BAS E

Comprising that part of Fulladu East District bounded to the West by the Eastern Boundary of the Jimara Constituency and to the East by the Frufu Bolong.

36. TUHANA

Comprising that part of Fulladu East District which lies to the East of the Prufu Bolong.

37. KANTURA

Comprising the District of Kantora

38. SANDU

Comprising the District of Sondu

39. EASTERN WULI

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

40. WESTERN WULI

Comprising that part of the Wuli District that has been excluded from the Eastern part of the Wuli District all of which said lines are shown on a map of The Gambia scale 1:250,000 signed by the members of the Constituency.

Boundaries Commission and deposited in the office of His Excellency The President of The Republic.

SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION

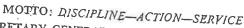
Report produced by the Members of the Constituency Boundaries Commission:-

CHAIRMAN - ALH. O. E. JAMOW

MEMBER - ALH WARA JOOF

MEMBER - SEFO LAMIN BANDER

GAMBIA PEOPLES PARTY



TEL 27685 SECRETARY GENERAL & PARTY LEADER TELEX GV. 2212 BOOTH GPP MR ASSAN MUSA CAMARA P. O. Box 723 CABLE G.P.P.

51, New Perseverance St.

BANJUL

THE GAMBIA

OUR REF.... YOUR REF.....

The Chairman,

Constituency Boundry Commission, Banjul.

Sir,

REVIEW OF CONSTITUENCY BOUNDRIES

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

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

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

36 directly elected members

4 Chiefs -elected only by 35 Chiefs
8 Nominated members - Nominated by P.P.P. (THE PRESIDENT)

1 Nominated ATTORNEY GENERAL by P.P.P. (THE PRESIDENT)

1 SPEAKER - ELECTED BY THE HOUSE

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

In the light of the above, we are convinced that the exercise before you now, gives your commission and the Government the constitutional right to rectify this undemocratic and unbalanced set up as contained in the present membership of the House. Please note that this constitutional right comes once in 8 years.

The other factor we want to be examined is that the size of a constituency should not be determined by the size of its population only. It is a known fast that the rural constituencies even though smaller in population but are far bigger in terms of land size. In the absence of ensential infrasttrueture e.g. telephone, roads, transportation etc. in the rural constituencies the problem of mass contact for consultation with the electorates apart from being labourious is also expensive and hazadous. On the other hand, the advent of modern roads and telecommunications facilities and the availability of puplic transport in the urban areas is an added advantage which makes it easier for urban Representaives to contact their constituencts. This advantage cannot be said to be true of rural constituencies where the roads are poor and also no public transport. The other problem is that members of Parliament are so badly paid that they cannot afford to meet the heavy expenditure caused by regular contact with their constituents. This as a result deprives the electorates from effective representation.

Inview of the above, our submission to the Commission is therefore as follows:-

- (1) There should be no nominated numbers except the Attorney General
- (2) Chiefs Representation to be reduced to one (1)
- (3) Rural Constituencies to be reduced in land size
 The effect of our recomendation will bring the entire membership of the
 House to 50. This will include one Chief, Attorney General and the
 Speaker.

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

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

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

Yours truly,

Secretary General

4 Kwame Road Serrekunda K.S.M.D.

26th October, 1992

The Chairman
Constituency Boundary Commission
Ministry of Local government
Banjul

Dear Sir,

CONSTITUENCY BOUNDARY DIVISIONS

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

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

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

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

- latrikunda
- 2. Dippakunda
- Serrekunda
- Bundung
- New Jeshwang
- 6. Tallinding

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

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

- 1. Serrekunda West This Constituency to be boarder by the Main Banjul Road (from Banjul towards Sukuta) stretching from the end of the fence of the Red Cross compound to the end of the Bakoteh village and on the west by the New B. B. Hotel road. This constituency will compose of the whole of Dippa-kunda village, the whole of Latrikunda village, Ampaye village, Bakoteh, Manjai, Kololi and part of Kanifing. This will give this constituency about 8-9 thousand voters.
- 2. Serrekunda East This Constituency will be boarded by the Main Banjul/Serrekunda road stretching from the Westfield Clinic through Serrekunda to Bakoteh and then Eastwards to the boundary between Latrikunda Sabaji and Wellingara. Then boarded again on the East by the main Brikama road stretching from the Westfield Clinic to the point which marks the boundary of Wellingara and Latrikunda Sabaji.

This Constituency will compose the follow villages:-

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

This Constituency will have about 8-9 thousand voters.

3. C entral Sabaji Constituency OR Serrekunda Central Constituency

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

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

This constituency will have about 8 -9 thousand voters

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

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

Thanks

Yours sincerely

HON. OMAD A JALLOW

M.P. SERREKUNDA EAST

c.c. The Perm. SEct., Mins. of Local Govt.

The Sect. General, PPP, PPP Bureau.

24/

Lamin District Authority Lamin Village Kombo North Western Division

11th January, 1994

Mr. Saihou Camara Secretary General Electoral Boundary Commission Wellington Street Banjul

Dear Sir,

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

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

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

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

The general population projections, coupled with the rapid increase of registered voters have made the redefining of the existing electoral boundaries in Kombo North eminent.

Infact the local Council electoral boundaries devided Kombo North into two council wards. i.e. the Lamin ward and the Sukuta ward. Again, if the fact that every elected member of parliament should at least represent 5, 000 (five thoudand) registered voters is anything to go by, then even the local council electoral boundaries are now obsolete.

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

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

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

I remain to be Sir,

Yours faithfully,

HEAD CHIEF AND CHAIRMAN

KOMBO NORTH DISTRICT AUTHORITY COMMITTEE

ாயுது வுக்க கத்திய

DATE: 10th January, 1994

Commissioner's Office Western Division Brikama

LG.149/vol.4/(268)

4 November 1993.

RESPONCE TO THE CONSTITUENCY BOUNDRY COMMISSION MEETING - COMMISSIONERS OFFICE BRIKAMA W.D.

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

- a. They unanimously agreed that Eastern Foni Constituency need not to be subdivided
- b) They have no objective to divide the whole area into three constituencies provided that Eastern and Western Foni are combind.

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

Mr Sulayman Keita For:Commissioner W. Division

Secretary
Boundry Commission
No.61 Wellington Street
Banjul
Gambia.

truitere for constitu year unfert hiestenn Division. 24th/10/93. Roundary Commission at the office of the Commission in Boilamor, a following meeting was convened with the excutive Committee members of Eastern for intalogi on 24th day of October 1993. At this meetin it was linanimously agreed that eastern foris Constituency isn't worth directed at the presence moment As most Committee members of not all Sec it it is not necessary to devide the Constituent into Two. If it is both Eastern and hiestern fori Constituencies Combined there is no objection to in been devides into three Constituencies because through our observation, we have seen tingle the whi I fori from bullock to Kan Sambon is very large and wide for two mips work. We remain to howing from you about it may Convenient time suitable to the Great - Great holding Sangary Fungar Signal - Seyto Eson Holles John Bone Alex Eggs 1 - Eggs Babel Singery Foris Kabal

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

- 1. Niamina Constituency is considered big in view of its Voter population density and also its area:-
 - (a) Past number of registered Votes is about 12,000.
 - (b) Present general registration figure which is being compiled should be in the range of 14,000 to 15,000. This figure may go up after the supplementary registrations yet to be conducted before the 1997 general elections.
- Niamina Constituency comprise three Districts:— Niamina East, Niamina West and Niamina DankunkuDistricts. Land Area is one of the biggest Rural Constituencies comprising one hundred Villages. The Area spans from the Jahali Hill boardering Fulladn West District, to Yidda Village boardering Niani "District, then going to Jessadi boardering Saloum and then to Sambang boardering Sabach Saujal and to Choya boardering Jarra East District. Niamina Constituency is bigger than the two kingConstituencies put together and also bigger than the two Jarra Constituencies both in terms of Voter population and land areas. Niamina Constituencies put together.

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

- There is almost a natural Boundery, i.e Niamina East District is almost equal to its two smaller Districts of Niamina West and Niamina Dankunku, both in terms of population, Voter registration and the land area. There are 14 polling stations in the Constituency:— Seven in Niamina East District and Seven in Niamina West and Niamina Dankunku Districts.
 - (a) From the Kumbaney bridge Eastward to Jahali Hill boardering Fulladn West District to Yidda boardering Niame. District, then to Villages boardering cassamance in the south to be preferably named Eastern Niamina Constituency (comprising almost 47 to 53 Villages). The Voter population roughly would be in the neighbourbood of 6300 going by last general election figures.

From the Kumbaney Bridge to Westward to Sofa Nyama (Pakaliba) (b) Bridge boardering Jarra East District and Northward boardering the Saloum Districts and then to Sambang boardering Sabach Sanjal to be named Western Niamina Constituency.

The Voter population of this new proposed Constituency should be round 5900 $_{\circ}$ which will most likely rice to 7000 after the conpilation of the new Head registers for the area.

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

RECORDER

SECRETARY TO THE

COMMISSION

DISCUSSANT

HON. WA JAWARA MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT NIAMINA CONSTITUENCU

Kudang Village Niamina East District M. I. D. May 5, 1993

Dear Sir,

Subject: REDISTRICTING OF NIAMINA CONSTITUENCY

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

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

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

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

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

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

If Jarreng is moved into Niamina West and Sare Samba into Niamina East, Niamina Constituency would geographically be better configured while at the sametime, the spatial distribution of the populations of Niamina East, West and Dankunku would enjoy parity.

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

Please accept Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Lare M. Sisay

The Secretary Constituency Boundaries Commission 61 Wellington Street Banjul The Gambia. Sambang Namina West Man. 26 -8-83

Constituency boundary Comma Wellington 84-cet. Banjul

Dear sin

Miamino Constituency above named development committee seeking your I hereby with on behalf of the commissions. comsideration in dividing our constituence This constituency is the only one comprising of three districts. It is the beiggest in size and has efforts. Each district has its own development Committee and there was a constituency debelopme Committee. Due to the right of the constituency development Committee has not been able to function properly and this for structured has greatly affected de selopment in the districts of affect to you to kindly consider dividing the district divides dividing the district consider dividing the district constituency if not into three but into two. Each Niamina Dankenky could be one Constituency or Niamina West and Minister Niamina Dankenky could be one Constituency While Niaming East could be another Contilien While anticipating your kind Consideration Ithank you in advance " Yours Sincerely Mamberya John Bala

The Secretary Constituency Boundary Commission Wellington St. Banjal Dear Sir,

28 B Street Bakoteh H/Estate Kombo St. Mary 16/9/93

NIAMINA CONSTITUENCY_

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

Yours Sincerely Idrisa M. Fellow

(96 village)

Constitution Bounday Commission Wellingara Ello
Rangul:

Namina Dan/cm

14E Gambia.

21/1/94 Thank you very much about the interest on the Countribution Boundary Comments on the Countribution Boundary Comments.

My Comments therefore goes to Niamina Constitution in the Minima. Namina Constituency should be divided in the two Constituencies ie Niamina Dankunka and Niamina west In Se One Constituency. 2 Head Chiefs, 1 Menser of Parliament. There are about 7,500 votes. Niamone East to be an other Constituency 1 Head Chief and 1 Newson of Particular. Minima has 98 villages and a total of about 15,000 Notes Namina Dankember 26 village Manina west 27 rollages. Both Having Namia Doulanka as N/ west pulle the some as Nama East. Two numbers of Porliament Can represent the people more effectively in Parliament then one UP. Reaple of Vennia Doutenter and Neonina west shore the son. Common Julenst ospecially in terms of developments.

Wis exercise is really over due and would make a lot changes both in Politics and developments. Namia is really a big area. I Charle you for you Con ceam -The anks your faith Batch S. Jallor



Bakadagi Village Jimara Constituency U. R. DIVISION

20th January 1994

The Chairman Constituency Boundary Commission BANJUL

Dear Sir

PARTITION OF JIMARA CONSTITUENCY

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

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

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

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

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

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

There are about fifty villages in this area with some 7,000 voters eligible for registration.

I believe that such an innovation would greatly maximise our democracy and multi-party parliamentary system. It would enhance a greater participation of the people in all elections, a free and fair democratic process unique to The Gambia and unparalleled in Africa.

Thank you for your kind attention, please.

Yours faithfully

Alh. Janko Drammeh

COMMUNITY LEADER

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

Commissioner - U.R.D.

BANTANTO KERR LAYE

We the people of the above name Villag in the upper solonim District with our 9 Heads of compound and the outine youths Atte pullage one very much happy to see to it that the Salon Contituency is dimeded in to thus M. p.s. This is our reasons just of name few A of them. I The upper Salow District ha Oner 7 500 Votens. 2) The last noting me have about 10 willinger that did not court the outes because me have only 3) It is going to be easy for the M.P. to run a sengle Districe there to run both Lower and upper Salone: I is during 6 hoting Stations. of we think that it it is duni it will be none leasy tound stand each other. This is from the whole will at Bantonto Kerr Laye Wille upper Salon M.S.D. What Sakura cersery

ISATTI OF JAMIA GEN VILLAGE.

We the people of Bathi Jamagen Village in the hope Salam District with our 28 Heads of Campounds and the entire happy to see to it that the Salam Mos mineral in to ture M.Ps. This is our nesons just to manne few of them

1) The upper- Salon District -hors One. 7000 notes.

2) The last noting wie have about 10 hillages that did not cast their notes because me have only 6 hating stations.

3) It is going to be easy for the MP hum a sengle district than to Y) We think that if it is divided. Stand-early other. easy tounder.

This is the whole willage A Batti Jamagen Willage upper Salan M. J. Den Willage upper Alkab Alhagi Musa Sise

Maccarky Island Division Namen Eart Oittich Kerewan-Towary Village 8/h Awart 1993

61 Welligton Steel, Office of Boundary Ommitsen!

BOUNDARY ISSUE OF MIMMIN'T CONSTITUENCY

Manneira Though now be districted link position hald at George four Concerne to above Stated 11543 & have in put forward that Dear Sir, Mith Reference to the meeting Doudaries.

The reasons I have belief the above suggestion are may and different but unique and them is that Miameia is not buly thrickly populated but also Vas their area and Candidates for the Various parties with their Supporters Find is both tiresome and very expensive

Mer Saloun Jeshul Maca My Island Gursian

36 april 1993.

The last meting about the obusion Sear Sis/Madam,

of the land of Saloum, We the people of Tamba we have agreed that to it to have agreed those to it in respect to this consol him, the ands is over 7,000 and we ming this number will forther moreose, this mis area is over populated since the voting

over papulated it is very defecult during election! In our own besoulasion of I who do not even vote.

To and with we the people of

Maccarty Island Division Mamme East District Kerewan-Towary Village 81/4 Awant 1993

Office of Boundary Committee !

Barjil. G1 Welligton Stead,

BOUNDARY ISSUE OF MANNING CONSTITUENCY

hald at Aeore burn Concernig the above Stated 15 sue I here in part forward that Mameia should how be distribed the postitive Dear Sir, Mith Reference to the meeting Doudans.

are may and different but unique among them is that Niamena is not duly theirly populated but also vost in area and Candidates The reasons I have believe the above suggestion for the Various parties with their Supporters Fid. it both tiresome and Very expensive

Uffer Saloun Ashut,

Macca My Island Luision 36 Cypist, 1993.

Sear Sis/Madon,

The last meeting about the obusion

of the land of Saloum, We the Beogle of Tamba we have agreed that the it

In huspect to this consol him, me

Over papulated it is very defrecult during ands is over 7,000 and we thing this number will faither morease, tilith this election! In our own beschlasion of I the past election there were some seepel area is over populated since the voting

who do not even whe.

To and with we the people of Tumba we would be very happy

of Saloum was to be directed into

Milh Charima Tamberdon.

the Constituency before the fixed breadth of
the Constituency before the fixed date for
elections. My second readon is that the
people of both Niaman Darkunkus District and
Niaman Sambay see the people of Niamana
East as political rivals and they never was then
then parliamenty send to 7 in ite way from
their end to Niamana East. This is all to more
reason why the vast majority of them decided
to vote for a cindependent Canolidate
at the past presidential and parliament
election. If the Constituency is divided
who two, that tivally between Niaman on hus.
Niaman Saban of Niaman East will come to
and end law with the Stroy be his t that
P. P. Candidates will occupy the two
Seals in parliament.
Nears is parliament.

N. B. If my monto will be.

p. D. into consideration of large is our parties about

I have is our parties about

I have in outside a discourse of di

or permain
Your faithfully
Sherkou Touras

UPPER SALCUM DISTRICT
MACCARIHYISLAND DIVISION
HAUGUST, 1993.

Dear sir, We the above name village females are her to answering your question about the division of the districts. We are \$45 women and we have agreed in division of these districts into two pecause we have realised that it is our development; the district is divided into two mps. We can say that, we did to know what are mps are because we have not seen any development in our area. As a result we would want the district to ded into two mps.

BY AlkAli BABOUCAPA MAYE AND VILLAGERS



Rocard 15/9/93 Lower Saloum Dis:
M.1. Division
4/August 1993

The Chairman
The Boundary Commission
Boundary the Gambia

Dear Sir

We first of all whis to Congratulate you and you committe for the trust his excellance the pesident have on you in giving you this noble task. We are citizens of Kour which we can Say that is the Capital of the Salown Consitutency which consists the lower Saloum district Under Selfe Baboucar B. Townay and upper Saloum district under Sepho Oman B. Ceesay: The Past Supplementary registration of voters the total of voters in the Consitutency was (14643) lower Salorum district Consi. ob (6952) voters with 60 Villages and upper Salorum distric Consists of (7691) Voters with 75 Villages. We therefore this and divide Saloum Consitutency into two making lower Saloum district a Consitutency and upper Saloum district a consitutency this will make Saloum to have two Representati in the House of Repr. We hope that this information and proposal would receive your Kind attention. We wre praying for you and your Committe to have This work Successful thank you. Sgd: Alkala Sainey Cham S. Chann

PANCHANG MADI + ANA

- of family.
- @ ASSAN Ceesay, he is agree with his family
- @ Babou Sallah, he is agree with his family.
- @ mamut maye, he is agree with his family.
- @ Duga faal, he is agree with his family.
- @ Samba faal, he is agree with his family.
- (Kebba Sallah, he is agree with his family
- (Kabbou mannel, he is agree with his family
- (1) Kebba mbye, he is not agree with his family

The The alkalo apagage. Nyang upper Saloum m. i. Divison 5. 8. 93

This latter, so telling you my work. That if
This latter, so telling you my work. That if
whi to cut Thi Saloum consideration. because
I santed out bond boy or man to stand
for us, in out upper Salours Desiwho are very tayaa in this polotes
and, we didnot see noting there.

ML H. Soit Secker



upper Saloum district

Dear Sir,

agende is the Suitnation of the Con Sequency: At Said Weither the Con Sequency weeds to be divided or not;

I the affect of fact village had unaumously ag with my people on the fact of as to divide the - Con lequency. and this we have Common ideology as to divide. We have many tangette reasons, which in clude the division of hespo-sibility as to have another representative for the Consequency to Phell be working the as the other for the unterest of people. heapte. The Seams area is the Matter or pulling Station during general elections. This very Community for Consequences and addition of another pulling Station. I heads and addition of another pulling Station. I simple reason that Other Communities are for any from form and they always need to sete and it from forest of them Unable to sole for the deciding places like Hosnams of the Courses Some of them Unable to sole for the deciding the section. So to avoid Such Situations there has been for the number of pulling Stations. As it has been faid that to be quadify Stations. As it has been said that to be qualify for Consequency representation lieve need to be an amount of voters up to 5000 people and her in Pakala Region there is 7691 people (voters), so think we have qualify for being an independent region from Valor region from Katur. Thanks Your's faithfully Allah Face

Ballanghar Village Received 1.79/93 Maccaithy Ishuddivision 10/ August 1993.

The Chairman The Boundary Commission Sangul the Gardia

Dear Sir, We are Sending you our greetings together with yo Committee. We wish to implure the possibility of the noble task which this excellency the president have given you. We are Congratulating you and your Committee for the trust he have on you. We are Citizens of Lower Saloum district in the M. 9. Airiston Whice forms part of Saloum Constituency in the M. 9. Airiston. Saloum Constituency Comprises of two districts, lower Saloum district and upper Salou district under the Chieftonay of Hon. Baboucar B. Touray and Omar B. ceesay respectively. The Constituency Consists of (14643) registered voters with a total of 135 villages from the last Supplementar Registration of Voters. Lower Saloum District Comprises of 60 Villages with a total of (6952) Registered voters, and upper Saloum Comprises of 75

Villages with a total number of (7691) Registered Voters. We therefore upon this mentioned facts Submit to you and your Committee to Consider and divide Salowin Considerancy Inti Two haking lower Saloum Considitucing and upper Saloum Considition for then having more equalable Representation in the House of Lepresentatives, we hope that this information and proposal work recieve your kind attention. We are wishing the success of your

Committee in this work

... Thank you

ALHAGIE HE TIOUI	SAY
Althouse	
ALHACIE BAKARY TO	
BIRAN SAINE	ZURAY
ALHAGIE BARA TOURA	-
ALI FAX L	Σ .
MARRY HINCHA TOURS	17
SERING FAYE BABOU SARR	
EAROU SAIOU TOUR	

Sgd: All Motor Jenes Lamin Chareh Ngjuda Joep APH Tamsin Mbye aelwil Nyang Kebba Salla Seil Jebbel. Mie J. Dies Omor Goye A Amodou Some 13 Babon Some BAH Sout y atch page tatut Amie Jeng Aji Channel Khom

The Chairman The Gambia

The Boundary Commission

Banjul The Crambia

Dear SIT,

He first of an wish for

Congrajuate you and your committee for the first and excellancy the president have on you in giving upon this notable fask. He are citizens of lower soloum District in the M.I.D. Which form Part of Saloum Constituency in the M.I.D. Saloum Constituency are Lower Saloum District and upper saloum District under the chief fancy of Hon. Babucarr B. Touroy and omar B. Ceesay.

The Constituency Consist of (14643)
register voters with a total of 135 villege from
the last Supplementary Registration of voters.
Lower Saloum District Comprises of 6 villege
with a total of (6952) Register voters and upper
Saloum District Comprises of 75 villeges with
a total of Mumber of (7671) Registers voters.

KERR SULAY VILLAGE
UIDDER SALGUM DIST
MACCATTY ISLAND DIG
25Th AUGUST 1993.

The village kerr sulay is abserted that to do it two concenturey two deputy, Because last year the electron do a problem in the village Because the are manande woman are 200 who absented Because the word which is in pakalo cannot eputy the people in Saloum Ca do two deputy. 200 have absented in the village.

your footfully Korr Sulay

> LEBA HAMED_VIllag upper Salaum M. I. D. 15th Aug. 1993

Alhaho

James Jallow alkalo of the about manued village is here by giving a clear importation that my village had agreed for the upper solaum district to have its even member of porliment (MP). We are in for that.

Your Consideration is high Colicited HAMMED JALLOW

Jackel Village,
upper Saloum District,
M. I. Division
23/8/93.

) ear SIT

on behalf of the villagers of the above smed village, I hereby write to strongly recommend so saloum constituency to be durded into two constituencies.

my reasons to support this idea is Saloun istimency is composed to Forteen thousand people, it place, the figure would rise to about sixteen about sixteen about even thousand and Nine hundred people. It also we Sixt @ polling station that is not subdicient. It allow all voters to vote and they trially end up it allow all voting woo citizen when this is the proper saloune and they think they there we also we should not subdicient.

people in Salue constituency keep on voting of the constituence one released. It having two m.p. For the construency would be alch then one. Thanks.

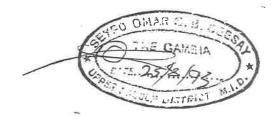
Hhagie Sarrie Bjent b!
Allcali / chairman.

m I. D.,
23/8/93.

Dear sir

Saloun diotrict, 8 hereby recommend for saloun constinue to be divided into two upper saloun diotrict alone has over seven of thousand voters. It has only since polling stations which are year much far two each other and are not subscribed to return the voters. Decause are this over twelve 12 villages in diotrict tailed to vote during the last general electric upper saloun close has Eighty seven (3) villages are this can be a construency of itself. Eighty seven (3) villages are this can be a construency of itself. Eighty seven (3) villages are this can be a construency of district together which is making the Job more district in the construency especially during the time of cleations.

Your's Faithbully, Head chieb Seyfo om Bataro ceeson.



Guijahan Ka, U.S. Systact, M.I. Divisio. 28-08-93 The Boundary Commission. do Commissiones's Office M. j. Divisions ACCEPTANCE FOR THE BORINDARY SEPERATION Alkalo 8 the above address has Call on a general meeting with my Village members (concerning the knindary Seperation of the local members (concerning the knindary Seperation of the local formally on the local the first distincts, and use had generally on the local the first distincts are hard force concerning the first seems the distinct of the local meter they local it. Confe be easily derepted on him they local seperated into that conservencies. Queting from the last general efections there were cobout there veles, Simply because I be tageness of the to Cast there to get forests and this conferences largeness & the town of as form in two consistences. and also each districts is Consisting & over Seven from thousant roles. The above is my reasons for the knureary Seperatoria of the time districts. Alkalo, Conjahanka

Alkalo,

Received 15/9/92

Alkati Sainey Njie Ballanghar Village Medina Njayen M. I. Pivision

the Chairmon the Boundary Commission Banful the Gambia

Dear Sir

Joss of all Congratulating up the name of my Village all the Success. We want to explane that Saloum Consitutency Comprises of two districts lower Saloum district under the Chief tancy of Hon Baboucar B. Touray and omar B. Coesay. He Consitutency Registration of Voters lower Saloum districts with 60 Village have a total number of (6952) tregistered Voters and upper Voters this is why we want Saloum Consitutency to be upper Saloum Consitutency to be upper Saloum Consitutency this will make it much two Monace Saloum Consitutency to the upper Saloum Consitutency this will make it much two Monace of Representation in the House of Reposeentatives. We wish much.

Sig. Slow

of of arms (is

noternes 15/9/95



Gimbala Ali Ancha Lower Sedoum District MacCarthy Island Livisi 24th September, 1993

The chairman, ALI COESAY MAI COESAY AND ASSAN MBAYE, the constituency Boundary Commission Bonjul The Gambia.

Dear Sir, We first of all wish to congrectulate you and you this task. We are citizens of Lower Salaum Arstrict which forms part of saloum constituency in the Mei. Division.

Saloum Enstituency comprises of two districts, Towney and upper Saloum District under the chapterey of Hon Berboucarr
Towney and upper Saloum District under the chapterey of Hon One B. ce-soay. The constituency consist of (14,643) registered voters will a total of 135 villages from the last supplementary registeration. I voters. Lower saloum bistrict consist of Go villages with a total of (6,952) registered voters and upper saloum bistrict consist of (14,643) registered voters and upper saloum bistrict consist of (14,643) registered voters and upper saloum bistrict consist of (14,643) registered voters and upper saloum bistrict consist of (14,643) registered voters with a total of (14,643) registered voters with a 75) villages with a total of C7,691) registered notions. We therefor Considere and divide Saloum constituency into two leading t each district to its own comstituency for then having more that this imformation and proposal would recieve your Kind_ lile pray for the success of your committee in the work

Thanks you

Sign Ale Coorder

12/

LEBA SAIDY MJAI Upper SALOUM M.S.D 27/9/93

greatly consend about the diminor of our consended about the diminor of our consequences. Here want a seperate consequence of Jour regions Down upper Salon has more than 7000 Seven thousand notes 2) The last listing me had dur - (10) ten willages Turks did not - Cart their notes. Because the Pulling Stations were not enough We had only six (6) Stations. I It it is Swieded it will make the Mps work easinger I The lower Salow distint has are 6000 Six thousand witers. I This dursion will bring more under standing between the people Three one nine (9) compound Head in the willage and this is, were of all of them plus the youths and the women of the willage. Alkaho Saidy Mai



Essau Village Lower Niumi, NBD

24th September 1993

The Chairman
The Constituency
Boundaries Commission
61 Wellington Street
Banjul, The Gambia

Dear Sir,

REVIEW OF ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES

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

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

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

- (1) EasternLower Niumi and
- (2) Western Lower Niumi Constituencies

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

Yours faithfully,

MADI SONKO