



Report to Parliament by the Electoral Commission

The Number of Parliamentary Constituencies

and the Boundaries of each Constituency

**BLANTYRE
5TH FEBRUARY, 1994**

REPORT TO PARLIAMENT BY THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION

THE NUMBER OF PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCIES

AND THE BOUNDARIES OF EACH CONSTITUENCY.

BLANTYRE

5TH FEBRUARY, 1994

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

ROUNDTABLE FORUM ON DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION

1. Following the outcome of the National Referendum held on 14 June 1993 which determined that Malawi should not continue to be governed in a one-party political system, the United Nations facilitated a Roundtable Forum on Democratic Transition on 21-23 July, 1993 at the Capital Hotel, Lilongwe.

2. A working group of the Forum on the practical aspects of electoral reform reported, through their spokesperson Justice Mrs A.S. Msosa, that the best way to ensure that the spirit of co-operation which existed during the referendum be maintained was to choose an electoral system that would ensure a smooth election process.

3. Some principles were commonly accepted. These included that elected representatives should be collectively and individually responsible to voters and that the equal value of an individual's vote should not be distorted by factors of geography, education, class etc. They observed that an independent Electoral Commission, which should be properly constituted, would need to recommend a re division of constituencies within Districts, that an opportunity for public representations should be given and that published proposals be open for inspection and objection. They recognised, however, that such a complex task could not be completed in time for an early general election.

4. They considered that an Electoral Commission could be set up under the existing law and that changes to the Constitution could be "done along the way".

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION

5. In fact constitutional change came quickly. The Constitution was amended to make provision for an Electoral Commission to be appointed. The appointments were made on 16th December 1993. Those appointed were:

Justice Mrs. A.S.E. Msosa	Chairperson
Mr. C.S. Chilingulo	
Mr. J.M. E. Chipeta	
Mr. C. S. Joyah	
Prof. C.F. Kamlongera	
Mr. R.J. Mhone	
Mr. M. D. Mwambetania	

Subsequently on 11th January, 1994 Mr. I.W. Menyere was appointed to the Commission but was sworn in on 3rd February, 1994.

6. The Amended Constitution makes provisions directly relevant to the prescriptions in this Report:

- (i) subsection (1) of Section 31 places no limit on the number of constituencies which may be prescribed,
- (ii) subsection (2) of Section 31 provides that "so far as appears to the Electoral Commission practicable and subject to subsection (3) every constituency shall contain the number equal to the electoral quota in respect of the voters roll",
- (iii) subsection (3) of Section 31 provides that "the Electoral Commission may depart from the principles specified in subsection (2) to such extent as it considers expedient in order to take account of:-
 - (a) the density of population;
 - (b) the means of communication;
 - (c) geographical features; and
 - (d) the boundaries of existing administrative areas".

INTERNATIONAL CONCERNS ABOUT THE SYSTEM OF ELECTIONS

7. Concerns have been expressed by the international community that serious threats to government stability could be posed by the adoption of a "first past the post" system of elections. The Commission takes these threats seriously. The concerns appear to have been based on:

- (a) the involvement of the President in wielding executive power,
- (b) the complexity of the ballot,
- (c) the range of choice given to electors,

These concerns have already been, or are being, addressed and do not directly affect the number of parliamentary constituencies or their boundaries.

- (d) the exacerbation of conflict by failure to facilitate an environment of compromise and reconciliation,

The evidence of the Commission's visits to the 24 Districts is that a good start has been made by all the political parties in seeking consensus for the number and boundaries of parliamentary constituencies by co-operation and compromise (see page 5).

- (e) the geographical considerations linking electors to a Member of Parliament,
- (f) the possibility of distortion of the value of the individual vote by race, language, religion or class,

These considerations have been taken into consideration by the Commission in coming to the prescriptions in this Report.

- (g) the proportionality of Parliament,

The Amended Constitution provides for the general election to be held on a "first past the post" system. The Commission is aware, however, of this potential threat but the question of proportionality must await longer term consideration.

- (h) the possibility of "gerrymandering" the boundaries of parliamentary constituencies for party political advantage.

An independent Commission has been appointed for fair play to be done and be seen to be done.

8. The Commission is aware that the importance of decisions about the number and boundaries of parliamentary constituencies cannot be overstated. These crucial decisions create the foundations on which the success or failure of the General Election depend. It is vitally important, therefore, that Parliament respects the independence and impartiality of the Electoral Commission and does not make unnecessary amendments to the number or boundaries of parliamentary constituencies prescribed in this Report.

CHAPTER TWO: VISITS TO DISTRICTS

9. The Electoral Commission undertook a tour of all 24 Districts in the three Regions of Malawi commencing on 4 January and concluding on 16 January 1994.

10. Meetings were arranged through District Commissioners. Those who attended included Chiefs and Sub Chiefs, representatives of the registered political parties, Councillors, Government officials and others.

11. The Commission was able to explain to local delegates the criteria it would follow in making its prescriptions. Regard would be had to:-

- (a) the number of persons registered as voters in any District;
- (b) the area the District comprises;
- (c) the communication network within the area;
- (d) the feelings of the people in the area;
- (e) the fact that each constituency would return a single member to the National Assembly;
- (f) the fact that each constituency should comprise a single area of the country but that it may include adjacent island or islands;
- (g) the fact that constituencies should be delineated in such a way as to conform to, and not transgress the boundaries of administrative districts, unless there are special reasons to the contrary;
- (h) the need to describe the constituencies by listing the Chiefs and Sub Chiefs of each constituency; and
- (i) the discretion which would be needed, after careful examination, to accept or reject the proposals given by the people.

12. In addition it was explained that the number of constituencies would not be reduced in any District in this review but that the total number of constituencies could possibly be increased. It would be difficult to recommend changes to existing boundaries but easier to divide existing constituencies if necessary.

13. These meetings, which were generally well attended, were notable for the excellent spirit of co-operation which was achieved almost invariably between the many different parties and their viewpoints. The Commission appreciated the serious, thorough and well presented manner in which evidence was given and it was obvious that convictions were strongly held. Nevertheless, on several occasions it was possible for compromise solutions to boundary problems and to the number of seats to be agreed between the various delegates in order to give a united recommendation. In some areas there was a consensus of views. The Commissioners wish to thank all those who helped make the meetings a success. The views expressed helped the Commission to make the decisions contained in this Report.

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CHAPTER THREE: THE COMMISSION'S PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES

14. The Commission is aware that, with the Parliamentary Election to be held on 17 May 1994, it is not possible to conduct a comprehensive review of parliamentary constituency boundaries and to make prescriptions early enough to allow the election to be conducted properly. The Commission have adopted as many of the human rights principles for a "first past the post" election as are practicable in the time available but wish to put on record additional principles which should guide future reviews of parliamentary constituency boundaries. For convenience, these and some specific concerns which the Commission was unable to address during this review are listed in the Appendix to this Report.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CONSTITUENCIES

15. There are two principal factors which affect the size of a Member of Parliament's workload: the number of constituents that the Member represents in Parliament and the effectiveness of the Member in dealing with constituents' concerns. The more influence that Members exercise in the separated powers of government between President, Members of Parliament and Local Administration, the more work they will have. The more success they achieve, the more their constituents will seek their assistance. The number of constituents that each Member should represent in the new situation in Malawi is uncertain because the separation of powers have not yet been finally settled.

16. The absence in many areas of the country of effective local government means that Members of Parliament are seen now and will increasingly be seen as the only hope for the resolution of constituents' problems. When local government is reformed it will be necessary to re-appraise the number of Members of Parliament that are needed but in the absence of totally effective local government we prescribe, as provided by Section 31 (1) of the Constitution, an increase in seats now.

17. When African representation was first introduced by the Nyasaland Legislative Council Elections in 1961 there were only 20 lower franchise constituencies. This number has progressively increased so that by the time of the general election for Parliament in 1992 there were 141 seats. The Amended Constitution does not make provision for a specific number of seats. This is left to be prescribed by the Electoral Commission.

18. The Commission began to consider this question by looking at the estimates for each District of the population aged 18 and over in May 1994 as calculated from the 1987 Census. From these estimates it then calculated the theoretical entitlement (T.E.) to constituencies which each area within those Districts would have in a Parliament of 141 seats. These T.E.s are shown in Table 1 towards the end of this Report. The Commission then compared those T.E.s with the T.E. of Districts using the number of voters who registered for the Referendum of June 1993. The results are shown in Table 2.

19. As a result, the Commission decided that the number of constituencies would need to be increased throughout the country but not in every District. An analysis of the Commission's decisions is shown in Table 3. With 177, seats the average number of electors in each seat, based on the 1987 Census estimates, is 26,828..

THE NUMBER OF CONSTITUENTS PER CONSTITUENCY

20. It is an accepted principle that, other things being equal, each Member of Parliament should represent equal number of electors to maintain the value of each individual's vote. Other things rarely are equal. The topography of an area may make it difficult for a member to regularly visit constituents or may make a visit very time consuming. Some areas of sparsely populated countryside will need to be very large indeed if they are to have equal numbers of electors as in urban areas. We decided that allowances be made for these geographical considerations in allocating the number of constituencies to a District. These allowances will be made in extreme cases only in order that the equal value of an individual's vote will not be distorted.

21. Although it is registered electors who decide who should represent a parliamentary constituency, the Member once elected must expect to deal with the problems and concerns of all who live and work there. The number of people who will register for the forthcoming General Elections can only be a subject of informed speculation at present and we decided that the estimated population for May 1994 as calculated from the 1987 Population and Housing Census be considered in addition to the existing electoral registration figures.

22. There was no time before this review of parliamentary constituency boundaries commenced to compile a replacement voters roll. Shortcomings are apparent in the use of the present number of voters registered. Apart from the fact that the registration for the Referendum was a two stage process, many voters were unaware that, having registered for previous General Elections, they were not required to re-register for the

Referendum. An unknown number of double registrations exist and these may have resulted in double voting since the indelible ink used to prevent this did not always prove to be indelible. It is also believed that many of the refugees from Mozambique who were in the country in 1992 and 1993 registered to vote. Voting in the referendum was restricted to those aged 21 and over whereas the forthcoming Elections extend voting to those aged 18 and over.

23. The 1987 Population and Housing Census on the other hand is widely accepted as having been both comprehensively and accurately conducted. In the absence of compulsory registration of births it is difficult to identify individuals for voter registration. We therefore recommend the introduction of compulsory registration of births.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

24. The experience of other African countries introducing elections was described in 1960 by T.E. Smith, Secretary of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies in London, as follows:-

" At the introduction of an electoral system in an African territory, it is understandable and probably advisable that the boundaries of constituencies should follow those of existing administrative divisions, because the registration of electors and the conduct of elections depend entirely in the initial stages upon local administrative personnel, who may find difficulty in enforcing instructions outside the area of their normal administrative competence. But, as elections become more familiar, the factor of administrative convenience should diminish in importance and there would seem to be justification for suggesting that other African territories of the British Commonwealth should gradually follow Ghana's example and gravitate as the result of successive revisions of constituency boundaries in the direction of nearer numerical equality in the size of the electorates of the constituencies". 2

25. Whilst the Electoral Commission accepts that the forthcoming Elections are not the first in Malawi, we consider that more freedom to allow parliamentary constituencies of unequal electorate is necessary in the current state of democracy and that administrative division and traditional areas of Chiefs and Sub-chiefs should be used wherever possible.

MINIMUM CHANGE

26. The shortness of time before the Elections also means that more existing parliamentary constituency boundaries will need to be maintained unaltered than would ideally be the case.

27. This is also an area where future reviews by Electoral Commissioners can, with more time at their disposal, seek to improve the equality of representation.

MAPS

28. The Commission used maps when debating the options for delimitation of constituencies within Districts. An outline map for each District is reproduced towards the end of this Report to illustrate the effect of the prescriptions in Chapter Five. The maps, which are for information only, are hand-drawn and not to scale and different maps use different scales.

DENSITY OF POPULATION

29. Figures used for the density of population in each Traditional Area are from Volume 2 (Population Characteristics) of the 1987 Census. These have been carefully considered as factors in areas of extremely high or low density as they affect the ability of Members of Parliament to satisfactorily represent their constituents.

1. The Commission has in mind the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which includes, in particular, that:

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. (From Article 1).

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. (From Article 2).

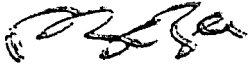
Everyone has the right to take part in the government of the country directly or through freely chosen representatives. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of the government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures. (From Article 21).

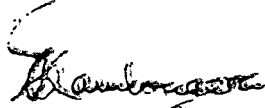
2. T.B. Smith OBE " Elections in Developing Countries" Macmillan 1960


CHAPTER FOUR: CONCLUSION


30. The Commission commend the prescriptions in this Report. The Commission is confident that the impartiality which it has shown in reaching its conclusions has resulted in the prescribed parliamentary constituencies which will be accepted as fair, in all the circumstances recorded in this Report, by the people of Malawi. A foundation stone has been laid for future reviews which, without the pressure of an imminent General Election, should be able to improve even further the equality of representation in this Report.

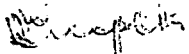
31. The Commission would like to thank the Secretariat for its invaluable assistance. Thanks are also due to Mr. R. McLeod, Secretary to the Boundary Commissions for England and Wales, for his endeavours on behalf of this Commission.

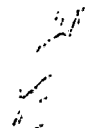

Justice Mrs A.S.L. Msosa
CHAIRPERSON

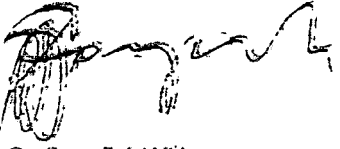

Prof. C.B. Kamlongera
MEMBER



M.L. Mwambetania
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C.S. Chilingale
MEMBER


J.M.E. Chapeta
MEMBER


R.S. Mhone
MEMBER


C.S. Jovan
MEMBER


R.S.C. Kondowe
CHIEF ELECTIONS OFFICER
SECRETARY

5th February, 1994

CHAPTER FIVE: THE COMMISSION'S PRESCRIPTIONS

CHITIPA

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS - 52,397

1. The Commission visited Chitipa District on 4th January, 1994. There are currently 4 constituencies in the District. At the meeting with local delegates an extra 3 constituencies were requested. The Commission has decided to allocate one extra seat. It was the priority of the local delegates that the extra seat should be allocated to the South because of geographical considerations. The division should be between the Mwenewenya and Nthaliire traditional areas. The delegates requested the division of Chitipa East and though the Commission sympathised with the difficult geographical terrain in the area, in terms of population it was found unjustifiable to do so.

The Commission prescribes that the constituencies in Chitipa District should be delimited as shown on the map as follows:-

(a) Chitipa East

The eastern part of Chitipa District comprising the whole area of Chief Mwenemisuku.

(b) Chitipa South

The southern part of Chitipa District comprising the area of Chief Nthaliire.

(c) Chitipa Central

The central part of Chitipa District comprising the whole area of Chief Mwaulambya but excluding the North Council Ward.

(d) Chitipa North

The northern part of Chitipa District comprising the whole area of Chief Kameme and the North Council Ward of Chief Mwaulambya.

(e) Chitipa Wenya

This constituency comprises the whole area of Chief Mwenewenya.

KARONGA

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS - 85,938

27 The Commission visited Karonga District on 5th January, 1994. There are currently 4 constituencies in the District. At the meeting with local delegates, an extra 2 constituencies were requested. The Commission has decided to allocate one extra constituency. Karonga is a fast growing area. It is the district with the second highest voting population in the Northern Region and the Commission is entirely satisfied that the allocation of an extra seat is justified. The local delegates recommended two extra seats in the North and South. The Commission has allocated an extra seat in the south because it is faster growing than the north and further a division of the north would result in one seat, or both seats, having a very small number of electorates.

The Commission prescribes that the constituencies in Karonga District should be delimited as follows:-

(a) Karonga South

The southern part of Karonga District comprising the areas lying between Vinthukutu School drawing a straight line due west through Vinthukutu Forest to the edge of Nyika National Park and Chitimba River in Chief Wasambo's area including Vinthukutu School.

(b) Karonga Nyungwe

This constituency comprises the areas lying between Vinthukutu School and Gumi Stream in Sub Chief Mwirang'ombe.

(c) Karonga Central

The central part of Karonga District comprising the area of Chief Kyungu from Gumi Stream to Masapa Stream drawing a line to Lwasyo taking the following villages:- Chegama, Kazguli and Mwangwambila into the Central Constituency.

(d) Karonga North-West

The north-western part of Karonga District comprising the remaining areas of Chief Kyungu and Sub-Chief Karonga from Masapa stream to Lufira River in Chief Kilupula, the boundary between the North-West and North Constituencies is Lufira River including Ngerenge West Ward in Chief Kilupula.

(e) Karonga North

The Northern part of Karonga District comprising the remaining areas of Chief Kilupula and Sub-Chief Mwakaboko.

RUMPHI

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS - 59,662

3. The Commission visited Rumphu District on 6th January, 1994. There are currently 4 constituencies in the District. At the meeting with local delegates, an extra 3 constituencies were requested. The Commission has decided not to allocate any extra seats.

About 52% of the District is made up of the Nyika National Park and Vwaza Marsh Game Reserve. The voting population of about 340 is sparsely spread in these areas but is reasonably densely populated in the rest of the District. In these densely populated areas communications are not poor. The population does not justify an extra seat.

The delegates requested that the North and East seats should not be altered and there is no obvious improvement that can be recommended for the Central and West seats.

The Commission prescribes that the constituencies in Rumphu District should remain as at present as follows:-

(a) Rumphu East

The eastern part of Rumphu District comprising the whole area of Chief Mwamlowe, Sub-Chief Chapinduka and the lakeshore area of Sub-Chief Mwalweni including Jalawe in the hilly areas.

(b) Rumphu Central

The central part of Rumphu District comprising part of Sub-Chief Mwahenga from Mhuju area in Sub-Chief Mwankhunikira and part of Chief Chikulamayembe which is in the Henga Valley including the Boma area up to Lunyina River.

(c) Rumphu West

The western part of Rumphu District comprising the remaining area of Chief Chikulamayembe's from Lunyina River and the whole area of Chief Katumbi.

(d) Rumphu North

The northern part of Rumphu District comprising the areas of Sub-Chief Kachulu and part of Sub-Chief Mwalweni in Phoka area and part of Sub-Chief Mwahenga up to Mhuju including Livingstonia Mission Station.

NKHATA BAY

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS - 82,578

4. The Commission visited Nkhata Bay District on 6th January, 1994. There are currently 5 constituencies in the District. At the meeting with local delegates an extra 5 constituencies were requested one for the islands and four for the mainland. The Commission has decided to allocate another seat to the islands and one extra seat to the mainland.

It has long been the wish of the people of the Likoma and Chizumulu Islands to have representation in Parliament separate from the mainland despite the small number of electors. The distance from the Islands to the remainder of the current constituency is about 40 kilometers and that remoteness is felt by the islanders to inhibit proper representation by a mainland Member of Parliament. The delegates requested so many changes on the mainland that it is impossible to prescribe a meaningful allocation which caters for just one extra seat.

The Commission has decided to allocate two extra seats to Nkhata Bay for geographical reasons and poor communications. The Commission prescribes that the constituencies in Nkhata Bay District should be delimited as follows:-

(a) Nkhata Bay North

The northern part of Nkhata Bay District comprising the areas of Sub-Chief Mkondowe, Chief Boghoyo, Chief Musisya and Sub-Chief Nyaluwanga.

(b) Nkhata Bay East

The eastern part of Nkhata Bay District comprising Chizumulu and Likoma Islands in Chief Mkumpha's area.

(c) Nkhata Bay Central

The central part of Nkhata Bay District comprising the whole area of Sub Chief Mkumbira and that part of Chief Timbiri lying between Kandoli mountains and the Lake. From Limphasa bridge on the Mzuzu-Nkhata Bay road draw a straight line due North East to the top of Kandoli mountains range and follow these to the boundary with Sub Chief Nyaluwanga and take Thoto river to the Lake.

(d) Nkhata Bay West

The western part of Nkhata Bay District comprising areas lying between Kajilirwe River in Chief Kabunduli to the boundary

with Sub-Chief Zilakoma in the south.

(e) Nkhata Bay North West

The north western part of Nkhata Bay District comprising the northern part of Chief Kabunduli's area from Kajilirwe River to Kaning'ina Forest, including the remaining areas of Chief Timbiri.

(f) Nkhata Bay South East

The south Eastern part of Nkhata Bay District comprising whole areas of Chief Mankhambira Sub-Chief Fukamalaza and Sub-Chief Malanda in Chief Malengamzoma.

(g) Nkhata Bay South

The southern part of Nkhata Bay District comprising the areas of Chief Malengamzoma, Chief Fukamapiri and Sub-Chief Zilakoma.

MZIMBA

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS - 257,543

5. The Commission visited Mzimba District on 7th January, 1994. There are currently 11 constituencies in the District. At the meeting with local delegates, an extra 12 seats were requested. The Commission has decided to allocate one extra constituency. The Commission agreed that the extra constituency should be in the South East. The population of Mzimba had grown highly between 1977 and 1987 censuses and about half of that increase was limited to the area of Mzuzu City and neighbouring parts of Mtwalo. On the other hand, the South East is very inaccessible as it does not have the network of roads existing in the City. Therefore an extra seat is allocated to the South East for geographical and communication reasons.

The other areas in the District had much less of a case for extra constituencies with little development over the last 15 years. The delegates indicated that if it became necessary to compromise on their request for 12 seats, the priority was in the villages rather than the City.

The Commission prescribes that the constituencies in Mzimba District should be delimited as follows:-

(a) Mzuzu City

The whole area of Mzuzu City.

(b) Mzimba North

The northern part of Mzimba District comprising the area of Sub-Chief Jaravikuba and the central part of

Inkosi Mtwalo.

(c) Mzimba North-East

The north-eastern part of Mzimba District comprising Lúhomero, Njuyu, Chimbongondo, Kafulufulu, Ekwendeni, Enyezini including Ekwendeni Mission Station, Nkhórongo Choma Malivenji and Doroba in Chief Mtwalo's area.

(d) Mzimba East

The eastern part of Mzimba District comprising the area of Sub-Chief Kampingo-Sibande in Inkosi Mtwalo which includes Chigude, Mbwiliwiza, Mtúza, Chikangawa and Nthungwa areas.

(e) Mzimba West

The western part of Mzimba District comprising the areas of Inkosi Mtwalo's area which includes Kafukule.

(f) Mzimba Central

The central part of Mzimba District comprising Euthini North Council Ward, Euthini Central Ward and Euthini West Ward in Chief Chindi's area.

(g) Mzimba South

The southern part of Mzimba District including the areas of Inkosi Mzukuzuku and Inkosi Mzikubola excluding Mzikubola North East Ward and Kapopo Mhlanga Ward in Inkosi Ya Makosi M'Mbelwa.

(h) Mzimba South-West

The south-western part of Mzimba District comprising the area of Inkosi Ya Makosi M'Mbelwa including Kapopo Mhlanga Ward in Inkosi Ya Makosi M'Mbelwa but excluding M'Mbelwa East Ward, M'Mbelwa South Ward and M'Mbelwa Central Ward.

(i) Mzimba South-East

The south-eastern part of Mzimba District comprising the whole area of Sub-Chief Khosolo Jere.

(j) Mzimba Luwelezi

The whole area of Chief Mabulabó.

(k) Mzimba Hora

That part of Mzimba District comprising Euthini East Council Ward, Euthini South Council Ward in Chief Chindi's area and South Council Ward in Inkosi Ya Makosi M'Mbelwa including Jandalala in Inkosi Mtwalo.

(l) Mzimba Solora

That part of Mzimba District comprising Mzikubola North East Ward M'Mbelwa East Ward and M'Mbelwa Central Ward in including Mzimba Boma.

KASUNGU

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS - 200,791

6. The Commission visited Kasungu District on 7th January, 1994. There are currently 9 constituencies in the District. At the meeting with local delegates, an extra one constituency was requested. The Commission has decided not to allocate any extra seats. Kasungu District is probably the flattest in Malawi, and has good road network making most areas accessible.

However, some of the suggestions made by the delegates did not appear to justify divisions nor the rearrangement of existing boundaries. Therefore no change is made.

The Commission prescribes that the constituencies in Kasungu District should remain as at present as follows:-

(a) Kasungu North

The northern part of Kasungu District comprising the areas of Sub-Chief Chisikwa and Chief Kaluluma.

(b) Kasungu North North East

The north north eastern part of Kasungu District comprising the whole areas of Sub-Chiefs Simulemba and Nyanja.

(c) Kasungu North-West

The north-western part of Kasungu District comprising the area of Chief Chulu.

(d) Kasungu Central

The central part of Kasungu District comprising Kasungu Township and the areas starting from Lisasadzi Bridge following Chibwe Stream to Kalinde

down westwards to Dwangwa River, then following Chitete River, joining Nthema Stream going south-east to Lisasadzi River. These incorporate the following Councils Wards: Chilanga Council Ward, Kasungu-Chipala Council Ward in Chief Kaomba's area and Chibophe Council Ward in Sub-Chief Chilowamatambe's area.

(e) Kasungu East

The eastern part of Kasungu District comprising the whole area of Chief Wimbe.

(f) Kasungu North-East

The north eastern part of Kasungu District comprising the area of Chief Kapelula.

(g) Kasungu South

The southern part of Kasungu District comprising the area of Chief Santhe.

(h) Kasungu South-East

The south-eastern part of Kasungu District comprising the remaining area of Sub-Chief Chilowamatambe and the area of Sub-Chief Njombwa.

(i) Kasungu West

The western part of Kasungu District comprising the whole areas of Sub-Chief Lukwa and Sub-Chief Kawamba.

NKHOTAKOTA

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS - 95,967

7. The Commission visited Nkhotakota District on 8th January, 1994. There are currently 4 constituencies in the District. At the meeting with local delegates an extra 2 constituencies were requested. The Commission has decided to allocate one extra seat.

The northern part of the District is attracting more people and is developing fast. The North seat is large in area and very long and an extra seat is justified. The local delegates requested that the North seat should be divided at the narrow strip of land where the River Dwangwa joins the Lakeshore road at the bridge and thereafter follow the old Dwangwa River bed to the Lake. This area is the most populous in Nkhotakota and preference was given to the North.

The Commission prescribes that the constituencies in Nkhotakota District should be delimited as follows:

(a) Nkhotakota North

The northern part of Nkhotakota District comprising the area lying between Dwambadzi River and Dwangwa River in Chief Kanyenda. From the Lakeshore Road bridge take the old Dwangwa River bed to the Lake.

(b) Nkhotakota North East

The north eastern part of Nkhotakota District lying between Dwangwa River and Bua River in Chief Kanyenda's area.

(c) Nkhotakota Central

The central part of Nkhotakota District comprising the northern area of Chief Malengachanzi and the whole area of Sub-Chief Mphonde but excluding Linga Council Ward in Chief Malengachanzi stretching from Bua River to Nkhotakota/Ntchisi Road to the Lake.

(d) Nkhotakota South

The southern part of Nkhotakota District comprising the remaining part of Chief Malengachanzi from Linga Council Ward to Lifuliza River.

(e) Nkhotakota South-East

The south eastern part of Nkhotakota District comprising whole areas of Sub-Chief Mwansambo and Chief Mwaadzama.

NTCHISI

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS - 69,642

8. The Commission visited Ntchisi District on 8th January, 1994. There are currently 4 constituencies in the District. At the meeting with local delegates an extra 2 constituencies were requested. The Commission has decided not to allocate any extra seats.

The present constituency boundaries do not cross any of the traditional authority boundaries and they respect the topography of the district. There is no justification for any extra seats.

A future review may need to recommend that Ntchisi East be split on grounds of geography if there is a noticeable increase in population. However, the Commission makes no change to existing boundaries.

The Commission prescribes that the constituencies in Ntchisi District should remain as at present as follows:-

(a) Ntchisi North

The northern part of Ntchisi District comprising the whole area of Sub-Chief Chilooko in Chief Kalumo's area.

(b) Ntchisi South

The southern part of Ntchisi District comprising the whole area of Chief Kalumo.

(c) Ntchisi North East

The north eastern part of Ntchisi District comprising the whole area of Sub-Chief Nthondo.

(d) Ntchisi East

The eastern part of Ntchisi District comprising whole areas of Chiefs Kasakula and Chikho.

DOWA

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS - 189,099

9. The Commission visited Dowa District on 9th January, 1994. There are currently 6 constituencies in the District. At the meeting with local delegates an extra two constituencies were requested. The Commission has decided to allocate one extra seat.

It is difficult to choose between splitting Dowa North or Dowa West. The delegates recommended that the North seat could be split into two equal areas using the Kasangadzi River. For the West seat the delegates opted for splitting Kayembe from Dzoole using the traditional area boundary.

The West seat has a good road network whilst the North seat is very large and not well served with roads.

The Commission prescribes that the constituencies in Dowa District should be delimited as follows:-

(a) Dowa North

The northern part of Dowa District comprising the whole area lying east of Kasangadzi River from source to its confluence with Bua River in Sub-Chief Chakhaza.

(b) Dowa Ngala

The area lying west of Kasangadzi River which includes Group Village Headmen Kachiza, Chaungunda and Group Village Headmen Kabanga in Chief Dzoole and the remaining areas of Sub-chief Chakhaza.

(c) Dowa West

The western part of Dowa District comprising the remaining area of Chief Dzoole including the whole area of Sub-Chief Kayembe but excluding the villages in Group Village Headman Kabanga and Dzoole East Council Ward.

(d) Dowa Central

The central part of Dowa District comprising the area of Chief Msakambewa.

(e) Dowa South East

The south eastern part of Dowa District comprising the whole area of Sub-Chief Mkukula.

(f) Dowa East

The eastern part of Dowa District comprising the whole area of Chief Chiwere.

(g) Dowa North West

The north western part of Dowa District comprising the whole area of Sub-Chief Mponela including Dzoole East Council Ward.

SALIMA

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS - 115,420

10. The Commission visited Salima District on 9th January, 1994. There are currently 4 constituencies in the District. At the meeting with local delegates an extra 2 constituencies were requested. The Commission has decided to allocate one extra seat.

Despite the Central seat having by far the largest electorate of the four seats, having a natural division into lakeshore and upland, having a booming tourism industry and a fast growing population, the Commission favoured splitting the South seat because it is a vast

area not catered well for roads with greater inaccessibility than the Central seat.

The delegates suggested splitting the South seat north of Chief Ndindi's area. The delegates suggested splitting the Central seat to the east of Chief Kalonga's area.

The Commission prescribes that the constituencies in Salima District should be delimited as follows:-

(a) Salima North

The whole area of Sub-Chief Mwanza, the northern part of Chief Khombedza comprising Chikwawa and Chimphanga areas and Kasache Village of Sub-Chief Msosa.

(b) Salima Central

The central part of Salima District comprising the areas of Chief Kalonga, Chief Maganga and Chief Bibi Kuluunda.

(c) Salima South

The southern part of Salima District comprising the areas of Chief Ndindi and Sub-Chief Kambalame the boundary being Lifizi River to the Lake.

(d) Salima South East

Comprises the whole areas of Chief Pemba and Sub-Chief Kambwiri lying between Lifizi and Linthipe Rivers.

(e) Salima North West

The remaining part of Chief Khombedza and the remaining part of Sub-Chief Msosa.

MCHINJI

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS - 147,990

11. The Commission visited Mchinji District on 10th January, 1994. There are currently 6 constituencies in the District. At the meeting with local delegates an extra 4 constituencies were requested. The Commission has decided not to allocate any extra seats.

The population of Mchinji does not warrant an extra seat. The Chiefs and Sub-Chiefs areas all have separate representation. There is a good road structure with the expectation of another tarmac road soon.

A future review could look to balance the number of voters between South and South West and the North seat may become too big to remain as one whole seat by then.

The Commission prescribes that the constituencies in Mchinji District should remain as at present as follows:-

(a) Mchinji North

The northern part of Mchinji District comprising the whole area of Chief Mkanda.

(b) Mchinji North East

The north eastern part of Mchinji District, comprising the whole area of Sub-Chief Dambe.

(c) Mchinji West

The western part of Mchinji District comprising the area of Chief Zulu.

(d) Mchinji East

The eastern part of Mchinji District comprising the whole area of Sub-Chief Mduwa.

(e) Mchinji South

The southern part of Mchinji District comprising the whole area of Sub-Chief Mavwere.

(f) Mchinji South West

The south western part of Mchinji District comprising the whole area of Chief Mlonyeni.

LILONGWE

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS - 577,240

12. The Commission visited Lilongwe District on 10th January 1994. There are currently 12 constituencies in the district. At meeting with the local delegates an extra 6 seats were requested. There are some very large electorates in some seats in the District and the Commission has selected South, East, South East, South West and City South to be divided into two seats each. The East and South East seats divided into two seats each with traditional area boundaries. The Commission has decided to allocate 5 extra seats.

The Commission prescribes that the constituencies in Lilongwe District should be delimited as follows:-

(a) Lilongwe North East

The north eastern part of Lilongwe District comprising the whole area of Chief Chimutu.

(b) Lilongwe City Centre

The northern part of Lilongwe City comprising Maliya Council Ward, Mbvunguti Council Ward, Alimaunde Council Ward, Nyama Council Ward and City Centre Ward in Chief Chitukula.

(c) Lilongwe City North

The northern part of Lilongwe District comprising the remaining area of Chief Chitukula and Sub-Chief Mtema.

(d) Lilongwe City South

The southern part of Lilongwe City comprising Kawale, Chilinde, Area 23, Mchesi and Kaliyeka extending as far south as the City's boundary.

(e) Lilongwe City West

The western part of the City comprising Chipasula, Area 22, Phwetekere, Falls Estate and Chinsapo to the City's boundary.

(f) Lilongwe West

The western part of the district comprising the whole area of Chief Kalolo.

(g) Lilongwe South West

The south western part of Lilongwe District comprising the area of Chief Malili lying south of Chankhandwe Stream.

(h) Lilongwe Kumachenga

The whole area of Sub-Chief Njewa lying north of Chankhandwe River.

(i) Lilongwe North West

The north western part of Lilongwe District comprising the areas of Chief Khongoni.

(j) Lilongwe South East

The south eastern part of Lilongwe District comprising the area of Chief Kalumbu but excluding the area under Sub-Chief Tsabango in Chief Kalumbu's area.

(k) Lilongwe Msozi

The whole area of Chief Chadza.

(l) Lilongwe East

The eastern part of Lilongwe District

comprising the whole area of Sub-Chief Chitekwere.

(m) Lilongwe Mpena

The whole area of Chief Nazengera.

(n) Lilongwe Central

The Central part of Lilongwe District comprising the areas of Sub-Chief Tsabango in Chief Kalumbu's area and the whole area of Chief Kalumba.

(o) Lilongwe South

The southern part of Lilongwe District comprising the area of Chief Chiseka lying south of Lilongwe River.

(p) Lilongwe Msinja

The area of Chief Chiseka lying north of Lilongwe River.

(q) Lilongwe North

The north western part of Lilongwe District comprising the whole area of Chief Kabudula.

- DEDZA -

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS - 236,869

13. The Commission visited Dedza District on 11th January, 1994. There are currently 8 constituencies in the District. At the meeting with local delegates an extra 5 constituencies were requested. The Commission has decided not to allocate any extra seats as the population does not justify any.

The Commission prescribes that the constituencies in Dedza District should remain as at present as follows:-

(a) Dedza North

The northern part of Dedza District comprising the remaining area of Chief Chauma.

(b) Dedza East

The eastern part of Dedza District comprising the whole area of Chief Kachindamoto.

(c) Dedza Central

The central part of Dedza District comprising

the remaining area of Chief Kaphuka.

(d) Dedza West

The western part of Dedza District comprising the whole area of Chief Pemba excluding Talaona, Mphunzi, Mcheneka and Chisiri but including Chinkhanambo in Sub-Chief Chilikumwendo.

(e) Dedza Central East

The central eastern part of Dedza District comprising Mayani Council Ward, Mayani North West Council Ward in Chief Chauma, Chongoni North Council Ward, Linthipe Council Ward and Chongoni East Council Ward in Chief Kaphuka.

(f) Dedza North West

The north western part of Dedza District comprising the remaining area of Sub-Chief Chilikumwendo including Talaona in Chief Pemba but excluding Chinkhanambo.

(g) Dedza South West

The south western part of Dedza District comprising the area of Chief Pemba, but excluding Lifidzi West Council Ward and also the area of Village Headman Kapesi in Chief Pemba.

(h) Dedza South

The southern part of Dedza District comprising the whole area of Chief Kasumbu and the area of Sub-Chief Kamenya-Gwaza including the area of Village Headman Kapesi in Chief Pemba's area.

NICHEU

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS - 201,218

14. The Commission visited Ntcheu District on 11th January, 1994. There are currently 6 constituencies in the District. At the meeting with local delegates an extra 2 constituencies were requested. The Commission has decided to allocate one extra seat.

The local delegates were content with the present boundaries of the North and West constituencies but requested that the extra seat be created by dividing the East seat. According to the census figures SubChief Makwangwala's area is entitled to 1.04 seats and Sub-Chief Goodson Ganya to 1.16 seats. The Commission has decided to grant an extra seat to the East because it is vast and the population is large.

The Commission prescribes that the constituencies in Ntcheu District should be delimited as follows:-

(a) Ntcheu North

The northern part of Ntcheu District comprising the areas of Chief Masasa and Chakhumbira in the hilly areas and Chakhatha South Council Ward in Chief Njolomole.

(b) Ntcheu Bwanje North

The eastern part of Ntcheu District comprising the area lying north of Matundu River to its confluence with Bwanje River including the whole of Sub-Chief Ganya and the area of Group Village Headman Yesaya in Chief Masasa.

(c) Ntcheu Bwanje South

The eastern part of Ntcheu District comprising the area south of Matundu River to its confluence with Bwanje River in Sub-Chief Makwangwala but excluding Kwataine Bawi South Council Ward and Kwataine Bawi North Council Ward in Sub-Chief Makwangwala.

(d) Ntcheu Central

The central part of Ntcheu District comprising part of Chief Kwataine including Kwataine Bawi South Council Ward in Sub-Chief Makwangwala and the remaining area of Kwataine Bawi Council Ward and Madzanje South Council Ward in Sub-Chief Champiti but excluding the area surrounding the Boma which forms part of the western constituency.

(e) Ntcheu West

The western part of Ntcheu District comprising the whole area of Chief Mpando, including the Boma area and the neighbouring villages which form District Council Ward 4 in Chief Kwataine and the area under Village Headman Chabwera in Chief Phambala's area.

(f) Ntcheu South

The southern part of Ntcheu District comprising the area of Chief Phambala but excluding Kwataine Madzanje South Council Ward in Sub-Chief Champiti and Chief Kwataine but excluding the area under Village Headman Chabwera in Chief Phambala's area.

(g) Ntcheu North East

The north eastern part of Ntcheu District comprising the remaining areas of Chief Masasa not in the Ntcheu North and Bwanje North Constituencies, the areas of Chief Chakhumbira and Chief Njolomole in the following Council Wards: Chikapa East Ward in Chief Njolomole, Chakhumbira Rivulezi North Ward, Chakhumbira Rivulezi South Ward, Chakhumbira East Ward in Chief Chakhumbira.

MANGOCHI

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS 306,828.

15. The Commission visited Mangochi District on 12th January, 1994. There are currently 7 constituencies in the District. At the meeting with local delegates an extra 4 constituencies were requested. The Commission has decided to allocate 3 extra seats.

The Commission has decided to allocate the extra seats by dividing the South, West and North seats on geographical as well as demographic grounds. The North seat is very long but is the least densely populated in the District. The South and West seats are densely populated and very vast. The North East seat is also densely populated but it has reasonably good communications. A future review may need to prescribe the division of this seat on grounds of population.

The Commission prescribes that the constituencies in Mangochi District should be delimited as follows:-

(a) Mangochi North

The Northern part of Mangochi District comprising the area of Chief Makanjira from Unga River northwards to the Mozambique border.

(b) Mangochi Lutende

The area of Sub-Chief Namabvi stretching from Unga River south to Lungwena River.

(c) Mangochi North East

The north eastern part of Mangochi District comprising the area of Sub-Chief Chowe including KuBala Village in Chief Mponda.

(d) Mangochi South West

The south western part of Mangochi District comprising part of Chief Chimwala including Chilipa Council Ward and Katema Council Ward in Chief Mponda but excluding KuBala Village in Chief Mponda.

(e) Mangochi West

The western part of Mangochi District comprising the area of Chief Nankumba lying west of Lisangadzi River.

(f) Mangochi Monkey Bay

The area of Chief Nankumba lying east of Lisangadzi River.

(g) Mangochi East

The eastern part of Mangochi District comprising the whole area of Chief Katuli and the following villages in Chief Jalasi: Kumponda, Ifa, Kwilembe, Idurusi, Mchenga, Nkata and Ngombo.

(h) Mangochi South

The southern part of Mangochi District comprising the whole area of Sub-Chief M'bwana Nyambi extending from Mandimba River to the district boundary with Machinga.

(i) Mangochi Central

The central part of Mangochi District comprising the remaining area of Chief Chimwala including Mkungulu Council Ward, Khaya Council Ward and Chikopa Council Ward in Chief Mponda.

(j) Mangochi Masongola

The remaining areas of Chief Jalasi lying north of Mandimba River.

MACHINGA

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS - 306,837

16. The Commission visited Machinga District on 12th January, 1994. There are currently 7 constituencies in the District. At the meeting with local delegates an extra 4 constituencies were requested. The Commission has decided to allocate 3 extra seats.

The Commission decided to divide the South, Central and West seats but recognised that the North seat with a large population has some grounds for division. The delegates suggested that two separate seats be created in the North. The Commission wishes to leave this to the next review.

In the Central seat the division is between the two traditional areas of Chief Liwonde and Chief Mlomba with the latter taking a portion of the East seat. Chief Sitola is to be split from Chief Chamba and Chief Mposa.

The Commission prescribes that the constituencies in Machinga District should be delimited as follows:-

(a) Machinga North

The northern part of Machinga District comprising the whole area of Chief Kalembo and that part of Chief Msamala's area lying north of the Zomba/Lilongwe Road, including Balaka Township.

(b) Machinga North East

The north eastern part of Machinga District comprising the whole areas of Chief Nyambi and Sub-Chief Chiwalo.

(c) Machinga West

The western part of Machinga District comprising that area of Chief Msamala lying west of the railway line and then the gravel road to Balaka but excluding that part north of Zomba/Lilongwe Road which forms part of Machinga North constituency.

(d) Machinga Riviridzi

That part of Chief Msamala lying east of the railway line and the gravel road to Balaka to the Shire River.

(e) Machinga Central

The whole area of Chief Liwonde.

(f) Machinga Central East

The whole area of Sub-Chief Mlomba and part of Chief Kawinga which follows the Liwonde-Nayuchi railway line and the mikoko Railway line then joining Mikoko River to Lake Chilwa.

(g) Machinga East

The whole area of Chief Kawinga excluding the area forming part of Central East constituency.

(h) Machinga South

The southern part of Machinga District comprising the areas of Sub-Chief Sitola, in Chief Liwonde's area including Liwonde Township to the Likwenu River then following a straight line to Chikala Hills.

(i) Machinga Likwenu

The whole area of Sub-Chief Mposa and Sub-Chief Chamba extending from Likwenu Stream to Chikala Hills then to the Lake Chilwa.

(j) Machinga South East

The south eastern part of Machinga District comprising the areas of Sub-Chiefs Ngokwe and Chikwewo in Chief Kawinga.

ZOMBA

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS - 270,138

17. The Commission visited Zomba District on 13th January, 1994. There are currently 5 constituencies in the District. At the meeting with local delegates an extra 5 constituencies were requested. The Commission has decided to allocate 3 extra seats.

The Commission decided that the extra seats should be created in the South, North and West seats on grounds of population.

The Commission prescribes that the constituencies in Zomba District should be delimited as follows:-

(a) Zomba North

The northern part of Zomba District comprising the whole area of Chief Malemia.

(b) Zomba North East

The north eastern part of Zomba District

comprising the whole area of Chief Kuntumanji.

(c) Zomba East

The eastern part of Zomba District comprising the area of Chief Mwambo and Sub-Chief Mkumbira.

(d) Zomba Central

The whole area of Central Zomba comprising the Municipality of Zomba.

(e) Zomba South West

The south western part of Zomba District in Chief Chikowi from the Municipality boundaries to the boundary with Zomba South constituency.

(f) Zomba North West

The north western part of Zomba District comprising the north western part of Chief Mlumbe lying north of Namitembo Stream to the boundary with Machinga District.

(g) Zomba West

The western part of Zomba District comprising the remaining area of Chief Mlumbe lying south of Namitembo Stream, Lisanjala Stream then to Shire River.

(h) Zomba South

The southern part of Zomba District comprising the area of Sub-Chief Mbiza and the remaining area of Chief Chikowi lying south of the road from Dzaone to Mayaka then following Muruma Stream to the Dip tank then to Khuruvi Hills including Village Headman Steven to Sunuzi Stream to its confluence with Phalombe River.

CHIRADZULU

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS - 126,243

18. The Commission visited Chiradzulu District on 13th January, 1994. There are currently 4 constituencies in the District. At the meeting with local delegates an

extra 3 constituencies were requested. The Commission has decided to allocate one extra seat on the ground that the district is densely populated.

The Commission prescribes that the constituencies in Chiradzulu District should be delimited as follows:-

(a) Chiradzulu South

The southern part of Chiradzulu District comprising Gonawambo Council Ward, Sakata Council Ward, Midima Council Ward, Makoko Council Ward in Chief Nkalo and Mitumbila Council Ward, Nsoni Council Ward, Mambala Council Ward and Chikungulu Council Ward in Chief Kadewere.

(b) Chiradzulu Central

The central part of Chiradzulu District comprising Sendekwe Council Ward, Chilimankhwanje Council Ward, Malabvi Council Ward, Mbombwe Council Ward in Chief Likoswe, Lisawo Council Ward, Namachete Council Ward, Chingola Council Ward and Tsanganano Council Ward in Chief Mpama.

(c) Chiradzulu North

The northern part of Chiradzulu District comprising the area lying east of the Blantyre/Zomba Road in Chief Chitera Namiseche Council Ward in Chief Nchemba and the remaining part of Chief Mpama not in the Chiradzulu Central constituency.

(d) Chiradzulu East

The eastern part of Chiradzulu District comprising Mwanje Council Ward, Thumbwe Council Ward, Namatunu Council Ward, Namikoko Council Ward, Nangulukutiche Council Ward in Chief Kadewere and Nasulu Council Ward in Chief Nchemba.

(e) Chiradzulu West

That part of Chief Chitera lying west of the Blantyre/Zomba Road.

BLANTYRE

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS - 364,407

The Commission visited Blantyre District on 14th January, 1994. There are currently 7 constituencies in the District. At the meeting with local delegates an extra 7 constituencies were requested. The Commission has decided to allocate 3 extra seats.

The Commission decided that the City East and City Central seats be divided and that the North East seat also be divided. The delegates requested 3 seats in City East but the Commission has allocated 2 seats.

The unchanged Blantyre South West seat remains very large. A future review may wish to consider dividing the seat. The 1992 map of constituencies refers to the southern most constituency as West and the western most constituency as South West. The delegates clearly proposed changes to the western most constituency but calling it Blantyre West!

The delegates recommended a division between Chiefs Kuntaja and Kunthembwe. The part of Chief Somba in this seat would be re-united with the rest of Chief Somba as otherwise there would be detached parts of a constituency.

The Commission prescribes that the constituencies in Blantyre District should be delimited as follows:-

(a) Blantyre North

The northern part of Blantyre District comprising the whole areas of Chief Chigaru and Lundu.

(b) Blantyre North East

The north eastern part of Blantyre rural comprising the whole area of Chief Kapeni

(c) Blantyre Rural East

The eastern part of Blantyre Rural comprising the whole area of Chief Makata and Machinjili.

(d) Blantyre West

The western part of Blantyre District comprising of whole areas of Chief Kuntaja which is outside the City boundaries, Chief Kunthembwe and Chief Somba East Council Ward and Chief Somba West Council Ward.

(e) Blantyre South West

The south western part of Blantyre District comprising the remaining areas of Chief Somba and Chief Kapeni.

(f) Blantyre City West

The western part of the City of Blantyre comprising Chilomoni Council Ward, Nancholi Council Ward, Likhubula Council Ward, Michiru Council Ward, South Lunzu Council Ward, Blantyre West Council Ward and Nyambadwe Council Ward.

(g) Blantyre City Central

The central part of the City of Blantyre within the City boundary comprising Ndirande North Ward, Ndirande West Ward and Blantyre Central Ward up to Mudi River.

(h) Blantyre City South

The southern part of the City of Blantyre comprising Blantyre East Ward, Soche West Ward and Soche East Ward.

(i) Blantyre City East

The eastern side of the City of Blantyre comprising Mzedi Council Ward, Bangwe Council Ward, Nkolokoti Council Ward, Mapanga Council Ward and parts of Limbe Central East and West Council Wards lying north of Kenyatta Drive, Churchill Road and Midima Road to the City Boundary.

(j) Blantyre City South East

The south eastern part of the City comprising Namiyango Council Ward, Chigumula Council Ward, Misesa

Council Ward, Limbe Central Council Ward, Limbe West Council Ward and Limbe East Council Ward lying south of Kenyatta Drive, Churchill Road and Midima Road to the City limits with Thyolo.

MWANZA

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS - 68,787

20. The Commission visited Mwanza District on 14th January, 1994. There are currently 4 constituencies in the District. At the meeting with local delegates an extra 3 constituencies were requested. The Commission has decided not to allocate any extra seats.

The existing constituencies are very equal in electorate and the total population does not justify any additional seats. The population grew between the 1977 and 1987 censuses but from a very low base.

The Commission prescribes that the constituencies in Mwanza District should remain as at present as follows:-

(a) Mwanza East

The eastern part of Mwanza District comprising the whole areas of Chief Symon Likongwe and Chief Mlauli.

(b) Mwanza North

The northern part of Mwanza District comprising the areas of Chief Dambe and Chief Ngozi.

(c) Mwanza West

The western part of Mwanza District comprising the whole area of Chief Nthache.

(d) Mwanza Central

The central part of Mwanza District comprising the whole area of Chief Kanduku.

THYOLO

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS - 253,491

21. The Commission visited Thyolo District on 15th January, 1994. There are currently 5 constituencies in the District. At the meeting with local delegates an extra 2 constituencies were requested. The Commission has decided to allocate 2 extra seats.

The delegates decided that the 2 seats be allocated by dividing the North and South seats but thought that the South West might have to be rearranged to accommodate the change. The Central seat may be the subject of a future review basing on the electoral quota which may equate numbers while respecting all but two of the traditional authority boundaries. The North and South seats are divided as requested.

The commission prescribes that the constituencies in Thyolo District should be delimited as follows:-

(a) Thyolo North

The Northern part of Thyolo District comprising the whole area of Chief Bvumbwe and Chimvu Council Ward in Chief Chimaliro.

(b) Thyolo East

The eastern part of Thyolo District comprising the remaining areas of Chief Chimaliro including Muonekera Council Ward.

(c) Thyolo South

The southern part of Thyolo District comprising Lifuluni Ward, Lisule Ward, Mphande Ward and Mapanga Ward in Chief Nsabwe and Sub-Chief Thukuta and Sub-Chief Mbawela.

(d) Thyolo Thava

That part of Thyolo District comprising Nankhungu Ward, Mphembere Ward and Molele Ward in Chief Changata's area.

(e) Thyolo Central

The central part of Thyolo District

comprising the whole areas of Chiefs Kapichi and Nchilamwela.

(f) Thyolo West

The western part of Thyolo District comprising the area of Chief Thomas and Sub-Chief Mphuka in Chief Changata's area but excluding Dzimbiri Ward.

(g) Thyolo South West

The South western part of Thyolo District comprising the remaining area of Chief Changata and the area of Sub-Chief Khwethemule from the district boundary with Blantyre to Nkhate River comprising Nkhula, Dzimbiri, Zibi and Livuzi Ward.

MULANJE

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS - 371,869

22. The Commission visited Mulanje District on 15th January, 1994. There are currently 7 constituencies in the District. At the meeting with local delegates an extra 6 constituencies were requested. The Commission has decided to allocate 4 extra seats.

The Commission decided that the East, North South and South West seats should be divided. The traditional area of Chief Laston Njema could form a constituency on its own in the South. The part of Chief Nazombe in the East seat would rejoin the rest of Chief Nazombe in the North seat which would then be divided in two at the Migowi to Chiringa Road, then to the North of Chiringa across to the border with Mozambique (or the nearest ward boundary to that line). In the South seat, Chief Mabuka could be reunited and then divided by the course of the Likhubula and Lichenya Rivers as suggested by the delegates.

Although the delegates say that the current North West seat is not a problem with a small population this is not correct. The voting population of Mkhumba and Nkanda has increased tremendously.

Chief Chikumbu forms a seat on its own. Chief Nthilamanja (including Luchenza Town B) is joined with part of Chief Nkanda, the border being the Thuchila River. Laston

Juma forms a seat on its own as does the remainder of Nkanda. Chief Mkhumba is split into two seats, the northern one including Phalombe. However, the Commission has decided to split the existing constituencies based on the people's wishes.

The Commission prescribes that the constituencies in Mulanje District should be delimited as follows:-

(a) Mulanje South

The southern part of Mulanje District comprising that area of Chief Mabuka lying between Lichenya River and Likhubula River.

(b) Mulanje South East

The south eastern part of Mulanje District comprising that area of Chief Mabuka lying between Lichenya River and Ruo River.

(c) Mulanje Central

The central part of Mulanje District comprising Mkanda East Council Ward and Mkanda South Council Ward and Chikumbu North Council Ward.

(d) Mulanje West

The western part of Mulanje District comprising Mkanda West Council Ward, Mkanda North West Council Ward and Mkanda South West Council Ward.

(e) Mulanje Limbuli

The part of Mulanje District comprising that area of Sub-Chief Laston Njema lying between Ruo River and Muloza Drift.

(f) Mulanje East

The eastern part of Mulanje District comprising the remaining areas of Sub-Chief Laston Njema from Ruo to Chiringa including Nazombe South Council Ward and Nazombe Central Council Ward.

(g) Mulanje North

The northern part of Mulanje District

comprising Mkhumba East Council Ward, Mkhumba North Council Ward and Mkanda East Council Ward.

(h) Mulanje North East

The north eastern part of Mulanje District comprising Nazombe North East Council Ward and Nazombe East Council Ward.

(i) Mulanje North West

The north western part of Mulanje District comprising Mkhumba Central Council Ward, Mkhumba South Council Ward, Mkhumba West Council Ward and Mkanda North East Council Ward.

(j) Mulanje South West

The south western part of Mulanje District comprising the whole area of Chief Mthiramanja.

(k) Mulanje Bale

The remaining areas of Chief Chikumbu of the South Council Ward and Mabuka West Council Ward..

CHIKWAWA

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS - 184,778

23. The Commission visited Chikwawa District on 16th January, 1994. There are currently 4 constituencies in the District. At the meeting with local delegates an extra 3 constituencies were requested. The Commission has decided to allocate two extra seats.

The Commission decided that one of the two extra seats be allocated to the South seat and the other to the East seat.

The East seat is divided so as to make Makhuwila a whole seat. The whole of Ngabu is divided into two seats and the boundary is the Nyakamba River. Division of the South seat is preferred as it has more electors than the West seat but the large number of valleys rising to the Mozambique border make communications difficult. Ideally both options could be taken but the Commission has decided on the former leaving the latter to be the subject of a future review.

The Commission prescribes that the constituencies in

Chikwawa District Should be delimited as follows:-

(a) Chikwawa East

The eastern part of Chikwawa District comprising the areas of Chief Makhuwira from Maperera River to Milore River.

(b) Chikwawa North

The northern part of Chikwawa District comprising the whole area of Chief Kasisi and the eastern bank areas of Shire River of Chiefs Maseya and Katunga.

(c) Chikwawa Central

The central part of Chikwawa District comprising the west bank areas of Shire River of Chief Maseya and Chief Katunga, the area of Chief Ngabu containing Nchalo and Mbewe Council Wards including Chapananga South Council Ward from Chikwawa West.

(d) Chikwawa West

The western part of Chikwawa District comprising the remaining area of Chief Chapananga.

(e) Chikwawa Nkombezi

The remaining part of Chief Ngabu lying between Nkombezi wa Fodya and Nyakamba Rivers.

(f) Chikwawa South

The southern part of Chikwawa District comprising the remaining part of Chief Ngabu lying between Nyakamba River and Lalanje River on the boundary with Nsanje.

NSANJE

PROJECTED NUMBER OF REGISTERED VOTERS - 119,906

24. The Commission visited Nsanje District on 16th January, 1994. There are currently 4 constituencies in the

District. At the meeting with local delegates an extra 2 constituencies were requested. The Commission has decided to allocate one extra seat.

The Commission decided that the Central seat be divided along the traditional area boundary as suggested by delegates. The South seat has three and a half times the electorate of the Central seat. The delegates said that the South seat was manageable. The population of Ndamera grew rapidly between 1977 and 1987, the largest growth by far in the District between those years but this may be attributed to Mocambican refugees who settled in the area.

The Commission prescribes that the constituencies in Nsanje District should be delimited as follows:-

(a) Nsanje North

The northern part of Nsanje District comprising the whole area of Chief Mlolo.

(b) Nsanje Central

The central part of Nsanje District comprising the whole area of Chief Tengani to Nyamphembere River.

(c) Nsanje Lalanje

The whole area of Sub-Chief Mbenje lying between Nyamphembere River and Lalanje River.

(d) Nsanje South

The southern part of Nsanje District comprising the areas of Chiefs Chimombo, Ndamera and Nyachikadza.

(e) Nsanje South West

The south western part of Nsanje District comprising the whole areas of Chiefs Ngabu, Malemia and Sub-Chief Makoko.

Table 1

Theoretical Entitlement to Seats

Based on projected May 94 population aged 18 years and over i.e. 33,678 per seat (141 seats).

NORTHERN REGION**14.66 Seats**

<u>District</u>	<u>T.E.</u>	<u>Traditional Area</u>	<u>T.E.</u>
Chitipa	1.56	Mwenewenya	0.16
		Mwenemisuku	0.30
		Nthalire	0.23
		Mwaulambiya	0.60
		Kameme	0.18
		Boma	0.18
Karonga	2.55	Kilipula	0.55
		Mwakaboko	0.20
		Kyungu	0.70
		Wasambo	0.53
		Mwirango'mbe	0.23
		Boma	0.34
Nkhata Bay	2.55	Kabunduli	0.47
		Fukamapili	0.13
		Malengamzoma	0.11
		Malanda	0.11
		Zilakoma	0.14
		Mankhambira	0.25
		Fukamalaza	0.11
		Mkumbira	0.11
		Msisya	0.18
		Nyaluwanga	0.07
		Mkondowe	0.03
		Timbiri	0.37
		Mkumpha	0.15
		Boghoyo	0.02
		Boma	0.12
Rumphi	1.77	Chikulamayembe	0.69
		Mwamlowe	0.09
		Mwahenga	0.14
		Mwalweni	0.22
		Kachulu	0.11
		Chapinduka	0.03
		Mwamkhumbira	0.17
		Katumbi	0.13
		Zolokere	0.04
		Nyika N. Park	0.01
		Vwaza G. Reserve	0.00
		Boma	0.13

Mzimba

7.65

M'mbelwa	1.14
Mtwalo	1.40
Kampingo Sibande	0.59
J. Munthali	0.13
Chindi	1.27
Mzikubola	0.65
Mabulabo	0.58
Khosolo G. Jere	0.27
Mpherembe	0.40
Mzukuzulu	0.33
Vwaza G. Reserve	0.00
Boma	0.14
Mzuzu	0.78

CENTRAL REGION		54.58 SEATS	
DISTRICT	T.E.	TRADITIONAL AREA	T.E.
Kasungu	5.96	Kaluluma	0.40
		Simulemba	0.29
		Nyanja	0.31
		Chisikwa	0.06
		Kaomba	0.37
		Lukwa	0.58
		Kawamba	0.47
		Njombwa	0.23
		Chilomwamatambe	0.37
		Chulu	0.52
		Santhe	0.90
		Wimbe	0.97
		Kapelula	0.26
		Kasungu N. Park	0.01
		Kasungu Town	0.21
Nkhota kota	2.85	Kanyenda	0.86
		Kafuzila	0.15
		Malengachanzi	0.57
		Mphonde	0.23
		Mwadzama	0.57
		Mwansambo	0.24
		Game Reserve	0.00
		Boma	0.22
Ntchisi	2.07	Kasakula	0.13
		Chikho	0.22
		Kalumo	0.88
		Nthondo	0.19
		Chilooko	0.60
		Boma	0.05
Dowa	5.61	Dzoole	0.77
		Chakhaza	1.29
		Kayembe	0.92
		Chiwere	0.84
		Mkukula	0.72
		Msakambewa	0.60
		Mponela	0.34
		Boma	0.05
		Mponela Urban	0.10
Salima	3.43	Maganga	0.46
		Kalanga	0.64
		Pemba	0.21
		Kambwiri	0.31
		Ndindi	0.38
		Kambalame	0.16
		Khombedza	0.64

Lilongwe	17.14	Mwanza	0.21
		Kuluunda	0.11
		Msosa	0.04
		Lake Malawi N. Park	0.00
		Boma	0.19
		Chipoka Urban	0.07
		Chadza	1.15
		Kalolo	1.42
		Chiseka	2.43
		Mazengera	1.04
		Chitekwere	0.40
		Khongoni	1.09
		Chimutu	0.87
		Chitukula	0.31
		Mtema	0.50
Mchinji	4.39	Kalumbu	0.63
		Tsabango	0.22
		Kalumba	0.25
		Njewa	0.48
		Malili	1.25
		Kabudula City	1.19
			3.92
		Mlonyeni	0.35
		Mavwere	0.96
		Zulu	0.75
Dedza	7.03	Mduwa	0.75
		Mkanda	0.96
		Dambe	0.54
		Boma	0.09
		Pemba	1.76
		Chilikumwendo	0.66
		Kaphuka	1.39
		Tambala	0.74
		Chauma	0.22
		Kasumbu	0.72
Ntcheu	6.09	Kachindamoto	0.87
		Kamenya Gwaza	0.38
		Boma	0.29
		Phambala	0.59
		Mpando	0.71
		Kwataine	0.52
		Champiti	0.19
		Njolomole	0.98
		Makwangwala	1.04
		Chakhumbira	0.49
		Goodson Ganya	1.16
		Masasa	0.32
		Boma	0.10

SOUTHERN REGION

70.44 SEATS

District	T.E.	Traditional Area	T.E.
Mangochi	9.10	Mponda	1.19
		Chimwala	1.34
		Namkumba	1.07
		Mbwana Nyambi	0.93
		Chowe	1.23
		Katuli	0.86
		Makanjira	0.65
		Namabvi	0.32
		Liwonde N. Park	0.00
		Lake Malawi N. Park	0.02
		Boma	0.27
		Monkey Bay	0.10
		Jalasi	1.12
Machinga	9.11	Liwonde	0.93
		Sitola	0.53
		Kawinga	1.38
		Chamba	0.22
		Mposa	0.23
		Mlomba	0.50
		Chikweo	0.50
		Ngokwe	0.28
		Chiwalo	0.15
		Msamala	2.22
		Kalembo	1.40
		Nyambi	0.43
		Liwonde N. Park	0.02
		Boma	0.02
		Balaka Town	0.16
		Liwonde Town	0.15
Zomba	8.02	Kumtumanji	0.88
		Mwambo	1.46
		Mkumbira	0.09
		Chikowi	0.75
		Mbiza	1.55
		Mlumbe	1.81
		Malemia	0.71
		Municipality	0.79
Chiradzulu	3.75	Mpama	0.76
		Likoswe	0.75
		Kadewere	0.98
		Nkalo	0.59
		Chitera	0.24
		Mchema	0.40
		Boma	0.03

Blantyre	10.82	Kapeni	1.03
		Lundu	0.31
		Chigaru	0.49
		Kunthembwe	0.40
		Makata	0.22
		Kuntaja	0.97
		Machinjiri	0.41
		Somba	0.87
		Blantyre City	6.11
Mwanza	2.04	Dambe	0.31
		Mlauli	0.21
		Kanduku	0.38
		Nthache	0.55
		Symon	0.34
		Ngozi	0.18
		Boma	0.08
Thyolo	7.53	Nsabwe	0.48
		Thukuta	0.24
		Mbawela	0.51
		Changata	0.45
		Mphuka	0.57
		Khwethemule	0.64
		Kapichi	0.66
		Nchilamwera	0.89
		Chimaliro	1.42
		Bvumbwe	1.13
		Thomasi	0.37
		Boma	0.08
		Lucheza A	0.08
Mulanje	11.04	Mabuka	2.28
		Laston Njema	1.03
		Chikumbu	1.04
		Nthiramanja	0.59
		Nkanda	1.24
		Laston Juma	0.93
		Mkumba	2.35
		Nazombe	1.38
		Mulanje F. Reserve	0.0
		Boma	0.12
		Luchenza Town B	0.02
		Phalombe	0.04
Chikwawa	5.49	Ngabu	1.70
		Lundu	0.58
		Chapananga	1.24
		Maseya	0.30
		Katunga	0.25
		Kasisi	0.35
		Makhuwila	0.90
		Lengwe N. Park	0.00
		Majete G. Reserve	0.00
		Boma	0.08
		Ngabu Urban	0.10

Nsanje	3.56	Ndamera	0.96
		Chimombo	0.16
		Nyachikadza	0.09
		Mlolo	0.81
		Tengani	0.34
		Mbenje	0.50
		Malemia	0.24
		Ngabu	0.15
		Makoko	0.10
		Mwabvi G.Reserve	0.06
		Boma	0.19

Table 2

NUMBER OF VOTERS AND THEORETICAL ENTITLEMENT TO SEATS
BY DISTRICT : CENSUS * AND REFERENDUM +

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>CENSUS</u>	<u>T.E.</u>	<u>REFERENDUM</u>	<u>T.E.</u>
<u>NORTHERN REGION</u>				
CHITIPA	52,397	1.56	57,866	1.81
KARONGA	85,938	2.55	110,913	3.47
NKHATA BAY	82,578	2.45	128,776	4.03
RUMPHI	59,662	1.77	59,740	1.87
MZIMBA	257,543	7.65	236,443	7.40
<u>CENTRAL REGION</u>				
KASUNGU	200,791	5.96	232,134	7.27
NKHOTA-KOTA	95,967	2.85	134,704	4.22
NTCHISI	69,642	2.07	64,201	2.01
DOWA	189,099	5.61	192,861	6.04
SALIMA	115,420	3.43	94,859	2.97
LILONGWE	577,240	17.14	590,461	5.99
MCHINJI	147,990	4.39	191,411	5.99
DEDZA	236,869	7.03	182,214	5.74
NTCHEU	205,218	6.09	145,297	4.55
<u>SOUTHERN REGION</u>				
MANGOCHI	306,358	9.10	352,614	11.04
MACHINGA	306,837	9.11	353,065	11.04
ZOMBA	270,138	8.02	260,163	8.15
CHIRADZULU	126,243	3.75	89,176	2.79
BLANTYRE	364,407	10.82	273,220	8.56
MWANZA	69,787	2.04	75,122	2.35
THYOLO	253,491	7.53	186,262	5.83
MULANJE	371,869	11.04	189,138	5.92
CHIKWAWA	184,778	5.49	194,863	6.10
NSANJE	119,906	3.56	106,279	3.33
<u>REGIONAL TOTAL</u>				
NORTHERN	538,118	14.66	593,738	18.59
CENTRAL	1,838,236	54.58	1,829,142	57.28
SOUTHERN	2,372,814	70.44	2,079,902	65.13

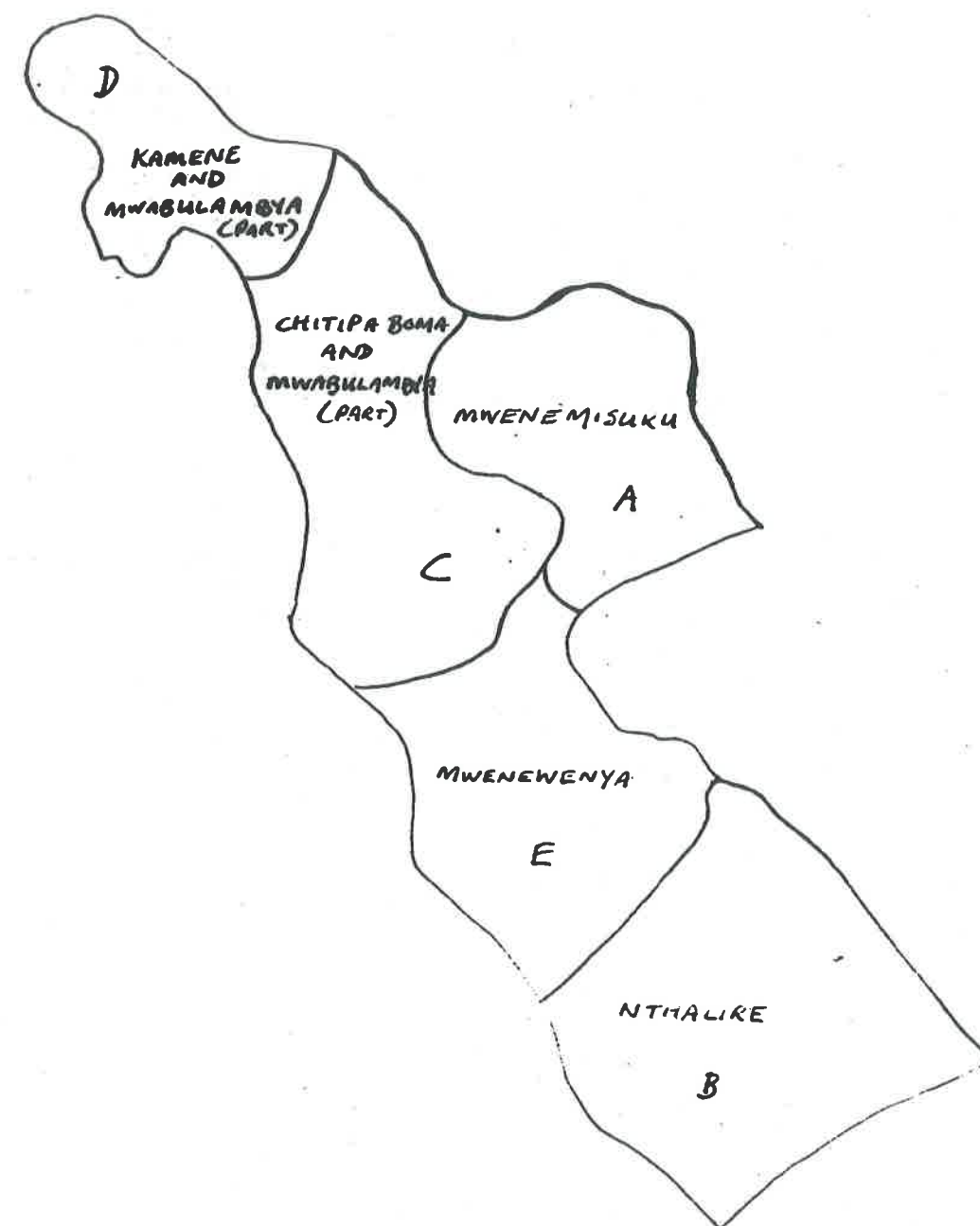
* Estimated population of 18 years and above in May, 1994

+ Number of registered voters of 21 years and above 1993

Table 3.

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>NUMBER OF</u> <u>CONSTITUENCIES</u> <u>DURING GENERAL</u> <u>ELECTIONS IN 1992</u>	<u>NUMBER OF EXTRA</u> <u>CONSTITUENCIES</u> <u>PRESCRIBED</u> <u>IN 1994</u>	<u>NUMBER OF</u> <u>CONSTITUENCIES</u> <u>IN 1994</u>
Chitipa	4	1	5
Karonga	4	1	5
Rumphi	4	-	4
Mzimba	11	1	12
Nkhata Bay	5	2	7
Kasungu	9	-	9
Nkhota Kota	4	1	5
Ntchisi	4	-	4
Dowa	6	1	7
Salima	4	1	5
Mchinji	6	-	6
Lilongwe	12	5	17
Dedza	8	-	8
Ntcheu	6	1	7
Mangochi	7	3	10
Machinga	7	3	10
Norba	5	3	8
Chiradzulu	4	1	5
Blantyre	7	3	10
Mwanza	4	-	4
Thyolo	5	2	7
Mulanje	7	4	11
Chikwawa	4	2	6
Nsanje	4	1	5
	141	36	177

CHITIPA



A = CHITIPA EAST

B = CHITIPA SOUTH

C = CHITIPA CENTRAL

D = CHITIPA NORTH

E = CHITIPA SOUTH WEST

KARONGA



A = KARONGA SOUTH

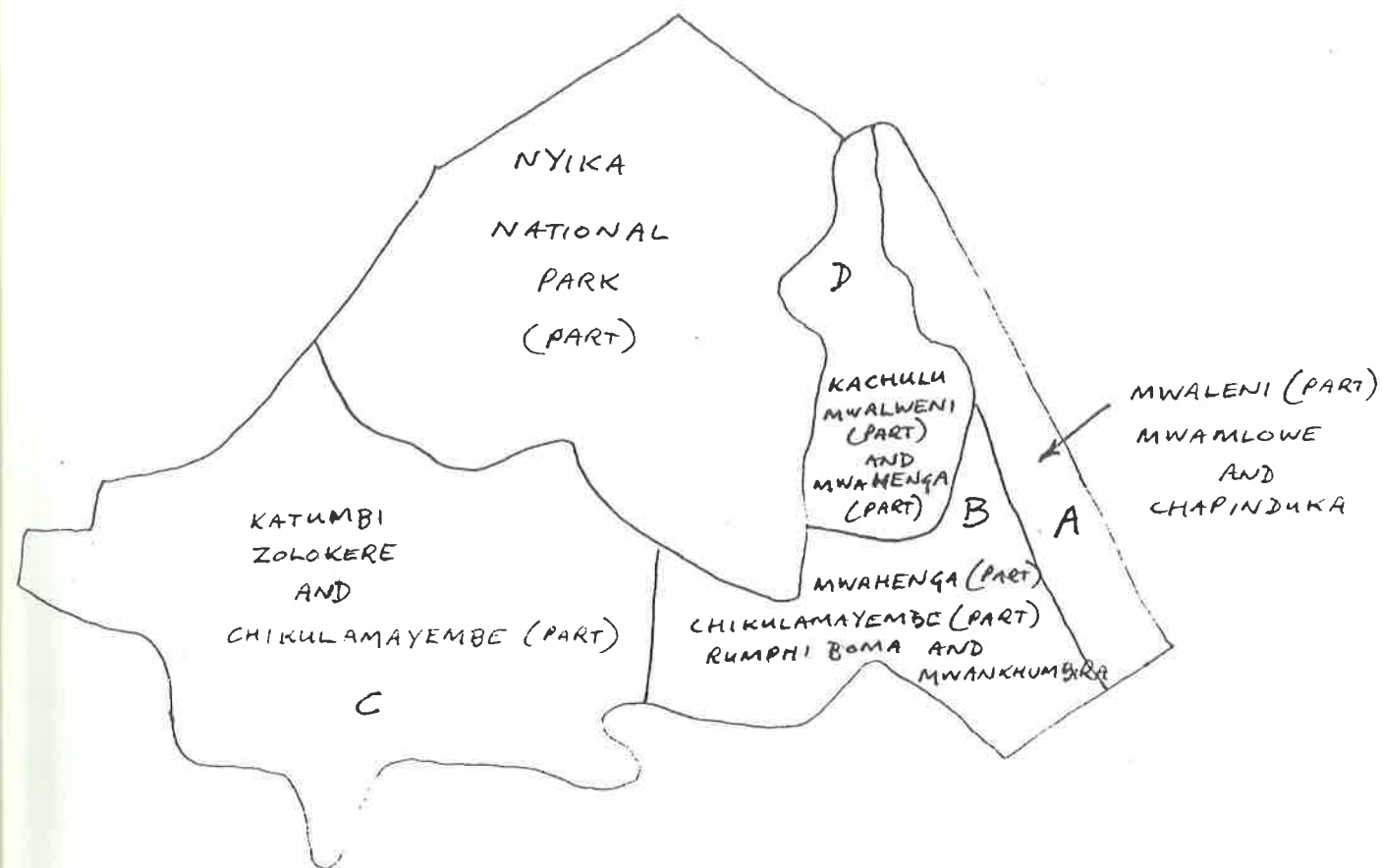
B = KARONGA NYUNGWE

C = KARONGA CENTRAL

D = KARONGA NORTH WEST

E = KARONGA NORTH

RUMPHI



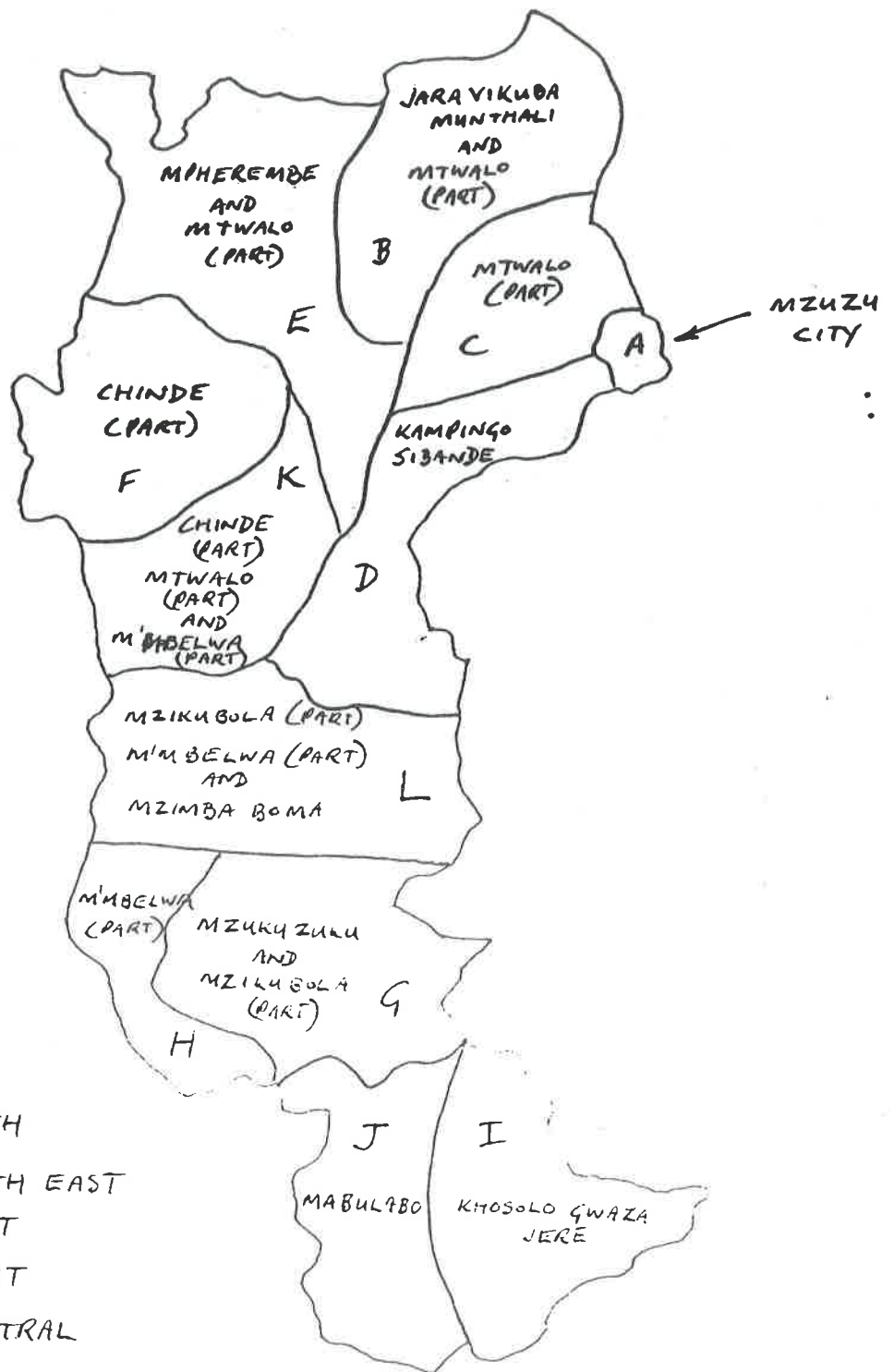
A = RUMPHI EAST

B = RUMPHI CENTRAL

C = RUMPHI WEST

D = RUMPHI NORTH

MZIMBA



A = MZUZU CITY

B = MZIMBA NORTH

C = MZIMBA NORTH EAST

D = MZIMBA EAST

E = MZIMBA WEST

F = MZIMBA CENTRAL

G = MZIMBA SOUTH

H = MZIMBA SOUTH WEST

I = MZIMBA SOUTH EAST

J = MZIMBA LUWELEZI

K = MZIMBA HORA

L = MZIMBA SOLORA

NKHATA BAY



A = NKHATA BAY NORTH

B = NKHATA BAY EAST

C = NKHATA BAY CENTRAL

D = NKHATA BAY WEST

E = NKHATA BAY NORTH WEST

F = NKHATA BAY SOUTH EAST

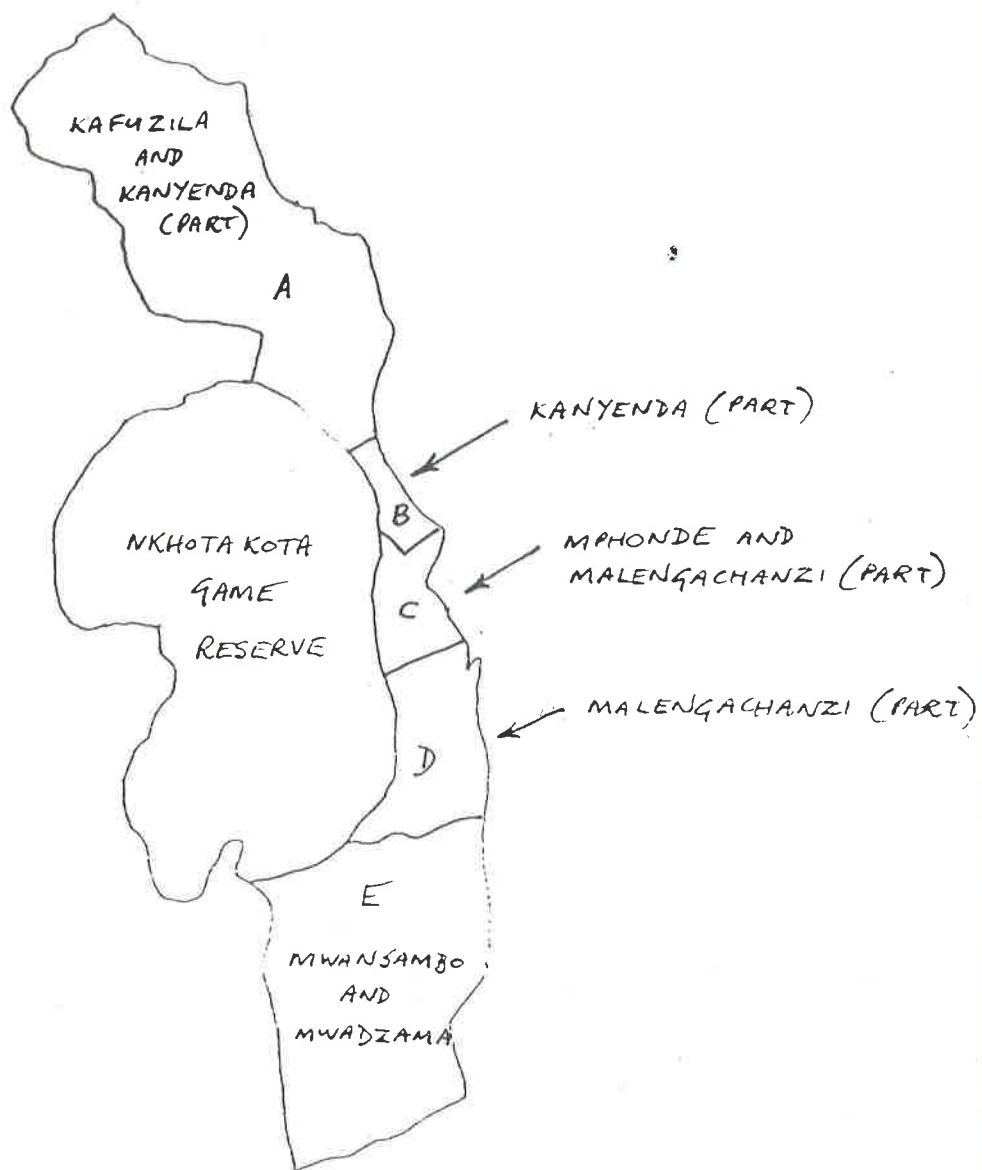
G = NKHATA BAY SOUTH

KASUNGU



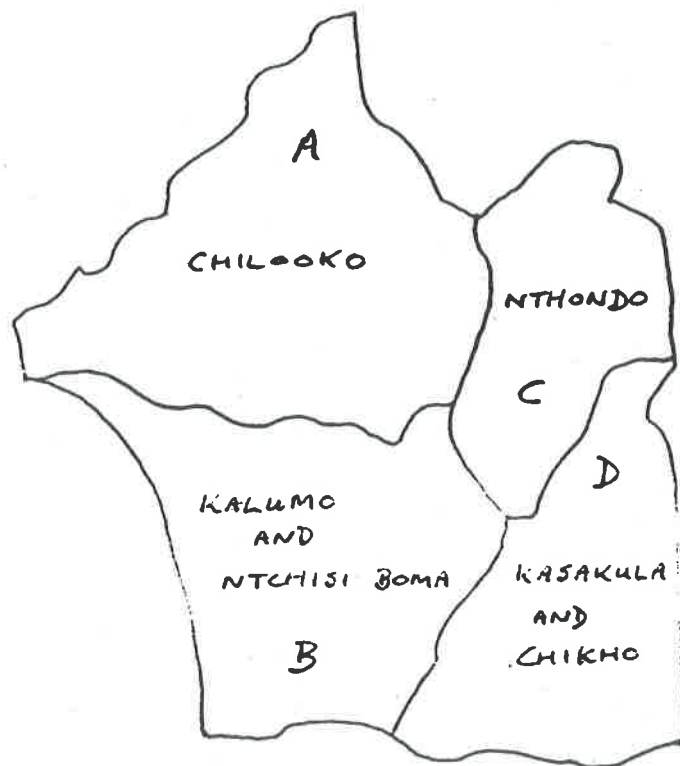
- A = KASUNGU NORTH
- B = KASUNGU NORTH NORTH EAST
- C = KASUNGU NORTH WEST
- D = KASUNGU CENTRAL
- E = KASUNGU EAST
- F = KASUNGU NORTH EAST
- G = KASUNGU SOUTH
- H = KASUNGU SOUTH EAST
- I = KASUNGU WEST

NKHOTAKOTA



- A = NKHOTAKOTA NORTH
- B = NKHOTAKOTA NORTH EAST
- C = NKHOTAKOTA CENTRAL
- D = NKHOTAKOTA SOUTH
- E = NKHOTAKOTA SOUTH EAST

NTCHISI



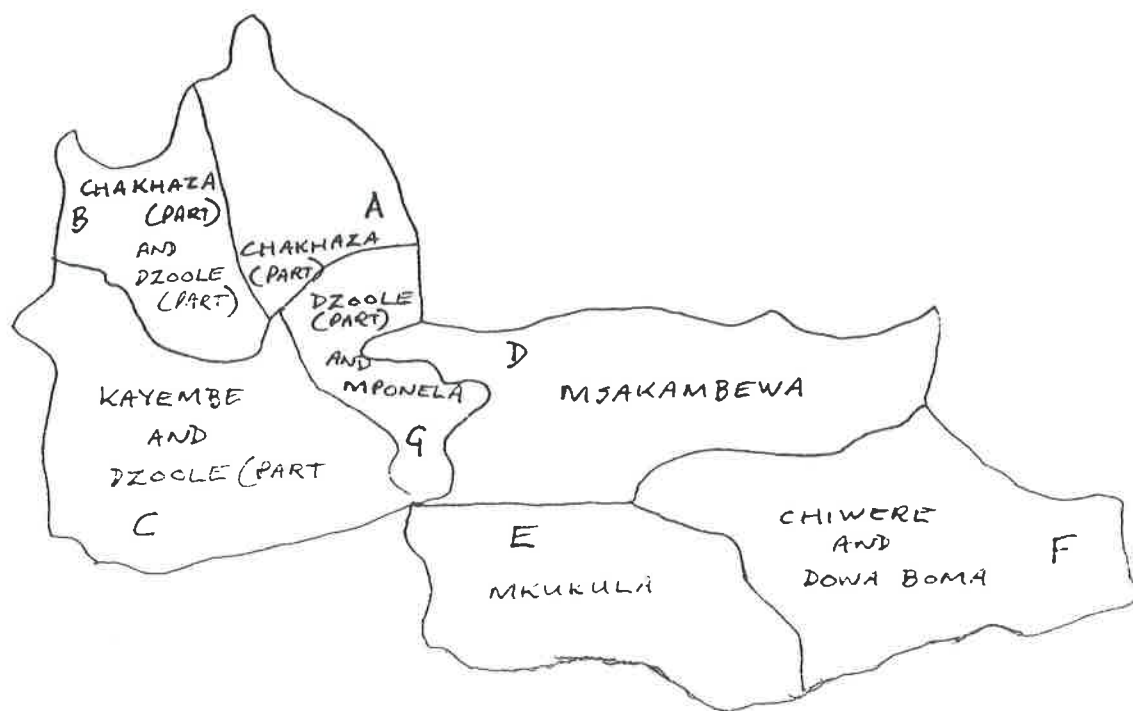
A = NTCHISI NORTH

B = NTCHISI SOUTH

C = NTCHISI NORTH EAST

D = NTCHISI EAST

DOWA



A = DOWA NORTH

B = DOWA NGALA

C = DOWA WEST

D = DOWA CENTRAL

E = DOWA SOUTH EAST

F = DOWA EAST

G = DOWA NORTH WEST

SALIMA



A = SALIMA NORTH

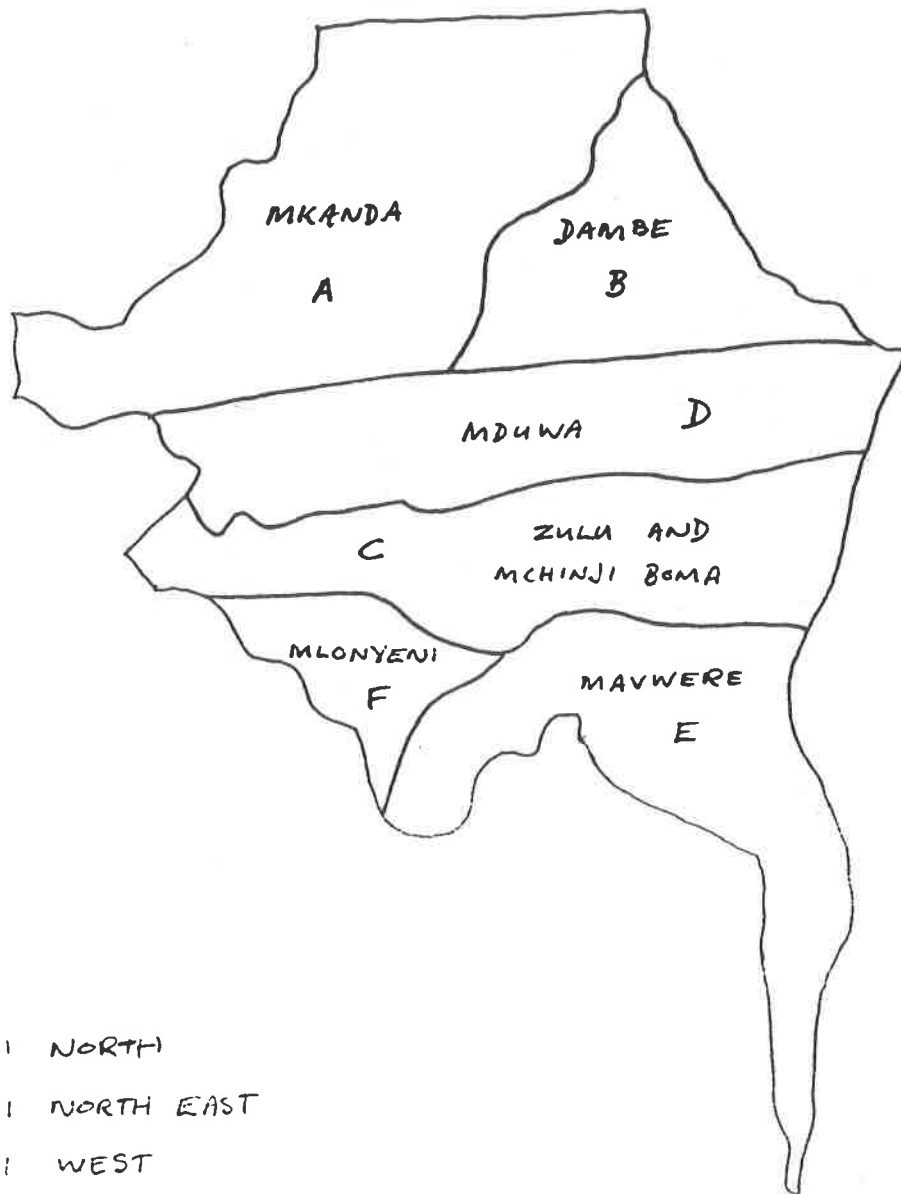
B = SALIMA CENTRAL

C = SALIMA SOUTH

D = SALIMA SOUTH EAST

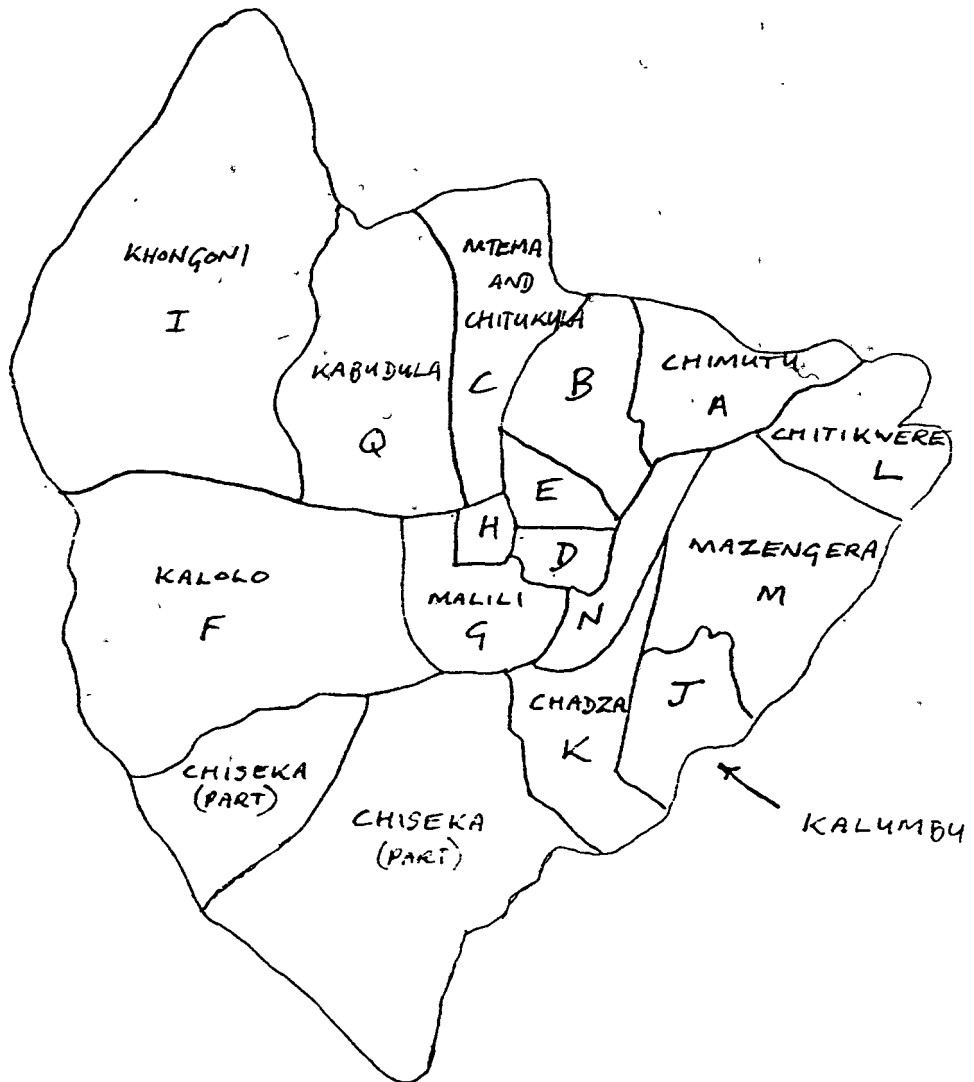
E = SALIMA NORTH WEST

MCHINJI



- A = MCHINJI NORTH
- B = MCHINJI NORTH EAST
- C = MCHINJI WEST
- D = MCHINJI EAST
- E = MCHINJI SOUTH
- F = MCHINJI SOUTH WEST

LILONGWE



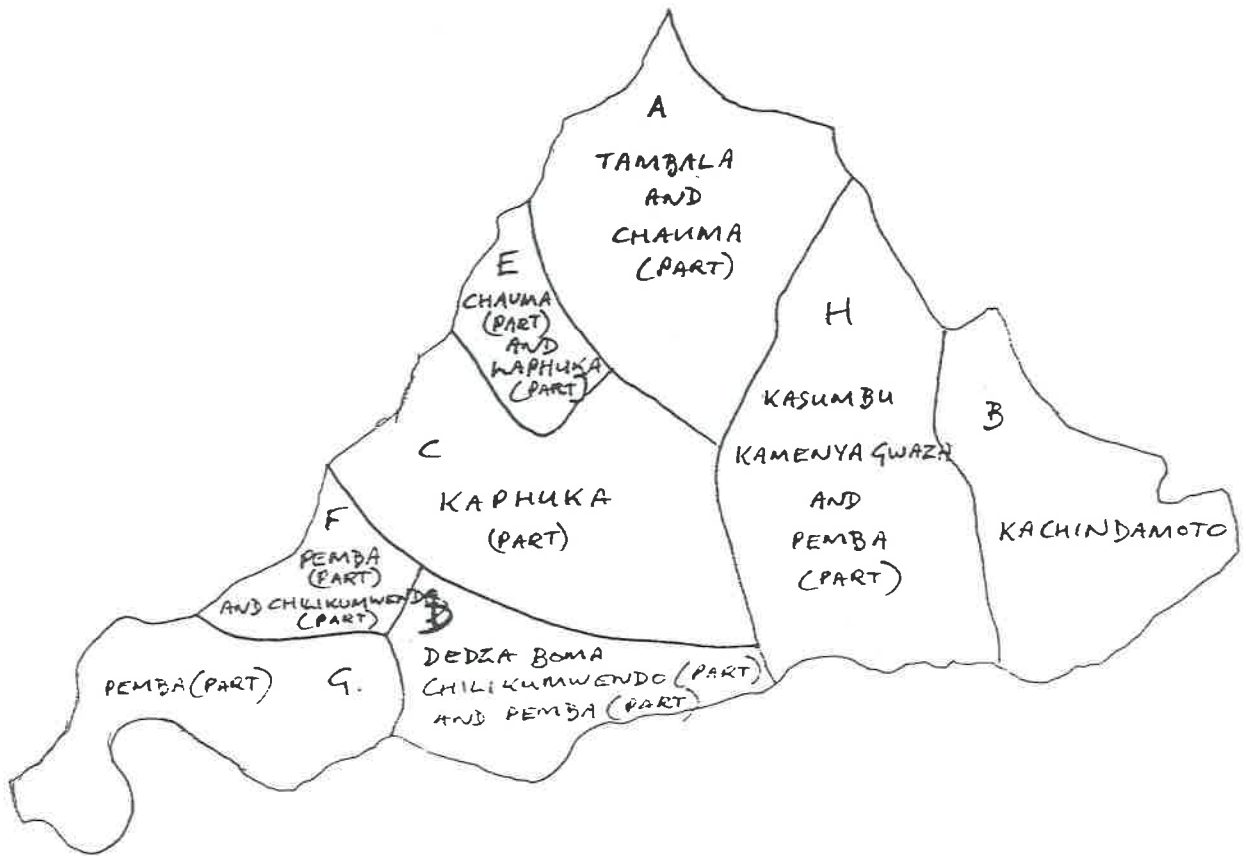
H = NJEWA

N = KALUMBA AND
TSABANGO

A = LILONGWE NORTH EAST
B = LILONGWE CITY CENTRE
C = LILONGWE CITY NORTH
D = LILONGWE CITY SOUTH
E = LILONGWE CITY WEST
F = LILONGWE WEST
G = LILONGWE SOUTH WEST
H = LILONGWE KUMACHENGA
I = LILONGWE NORTH WEST

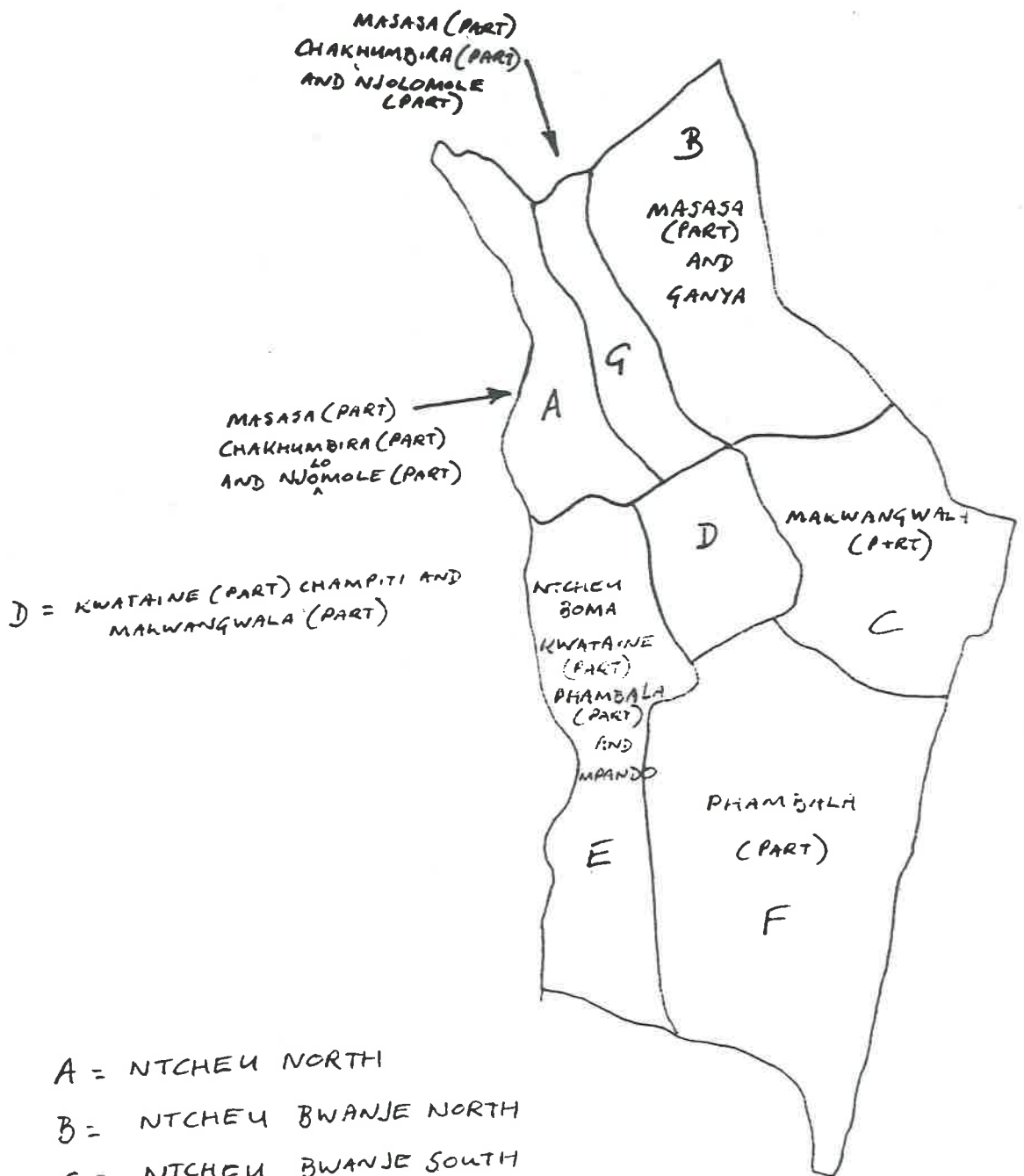
J = LILONGWE SOUTH EAST
K = LILONGWE MSOZI
L = LILONGWE EAST
M = LILONGWE MPENYA
N = LILONGWE CENTRAL
O = LILONGWE SOUTH
P = LILONGWE MSINJA
Q = LILONGWE NORTH

DEDZA



- A = DEDZA NORTH
- B = DEDZA EAST
- C = DEDZA CENTRAL
- D = DEDZA WEST
- E = DEDZA CENTRAL EAST
- F = DEDZA NORTH WEST
- G = DEDZA SOUTH WEST
- H = DEDZA SOUTH

NTCHEU



A = NTCHEU NORTH

B = NTCHEU BWANJE NORTH

C = NTCHEU BWANJE SOUTH

D = NTCHEU CENTRAL

E = NTCHEU WEST

F = NTCHEU SOUTH

G = NTCHEU NORTH EAST

MANGOCHI



A = MANGOCHI NORTH

B = MANGOCHI LUTENDE

C = MANGOCHI NORTH EAST

D = MANGOCHI SOUTH WEST

E = MANGOCHI WEST

F = MANGOCHI MONKEY BAY

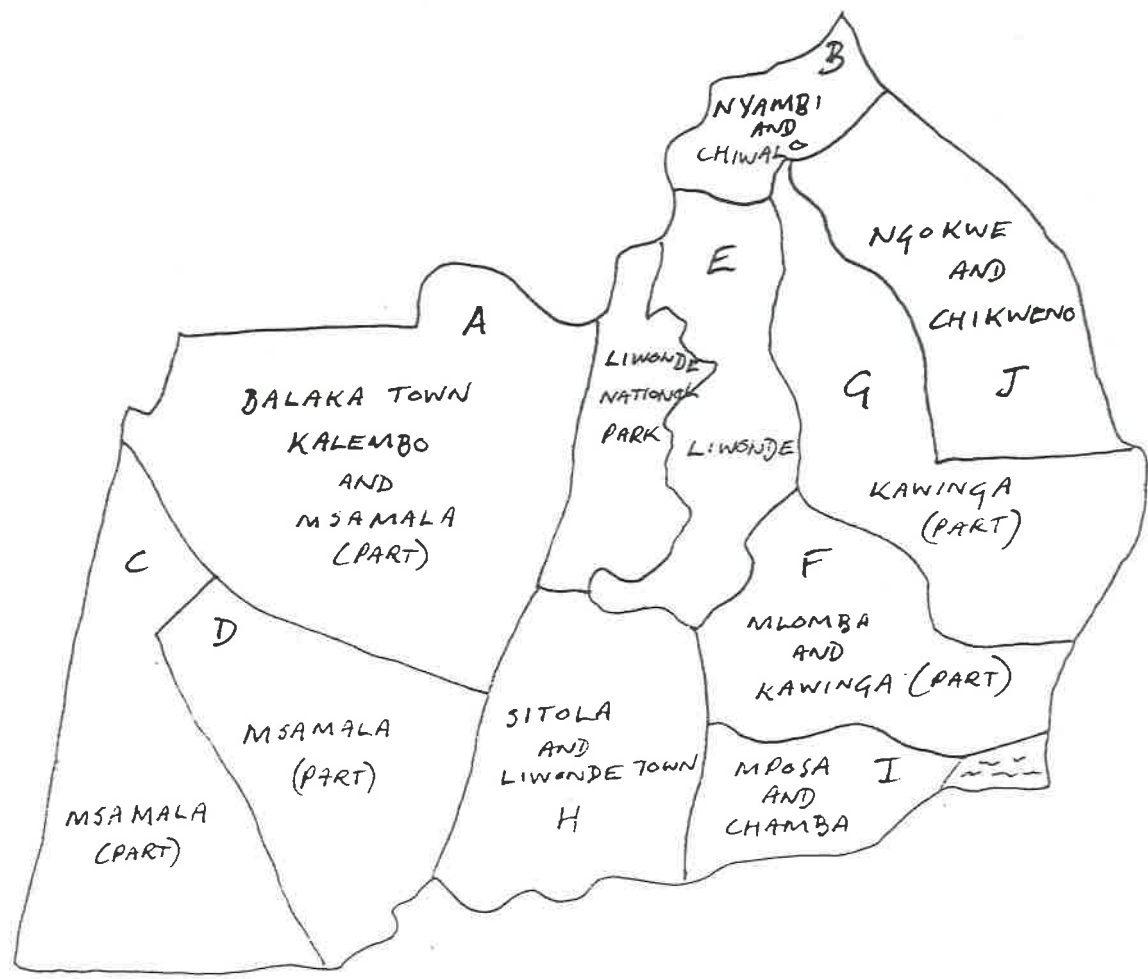
G = MANGOCHI EAST

H = MANGOCHI SOUTH

I = MANGOCHI CENTRAL

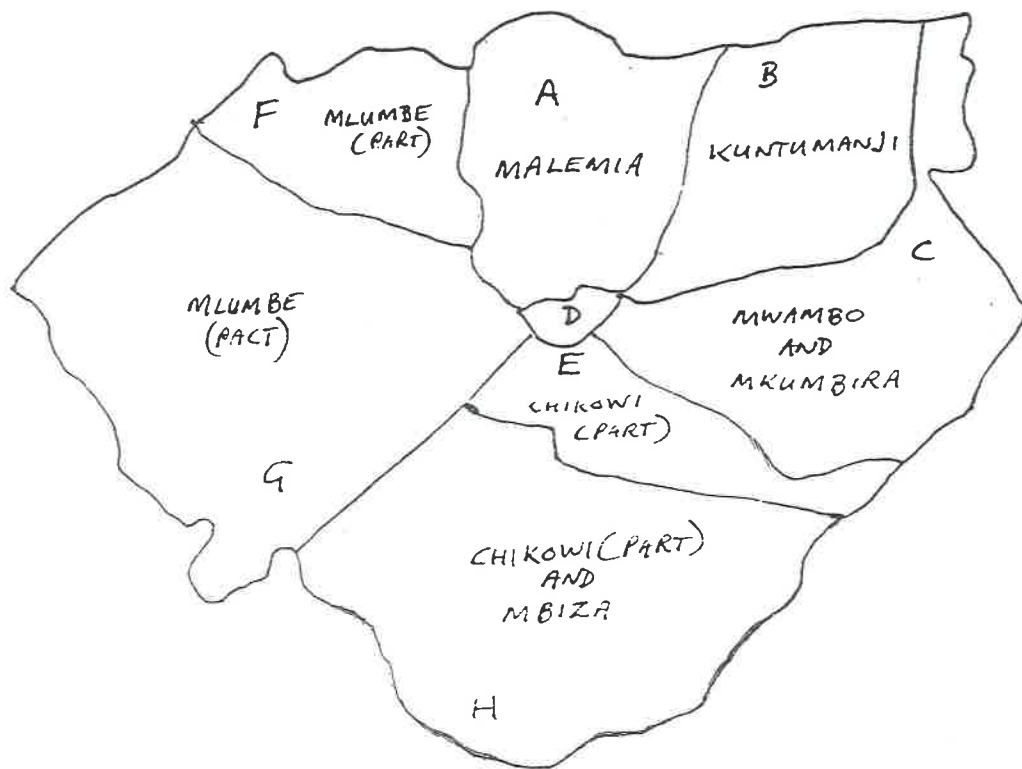
J = MANGOCHI MASONGOLA

MACHINGA



- A = MACHINGA NORTH
- B = MACHINGA NORTH EAST
- C = MACHINGA WEST
- D = MACHINGA RIVIRIDZI
- E = MACHINGA CENTRAL
- F = MACHINGA CENTRAL EAST
- G = MACHINGA EAST
- H = MACHINGA SOUTH
- I = MACHINGA LIKWENYU
- J = MACHINGA SOUTH EAST

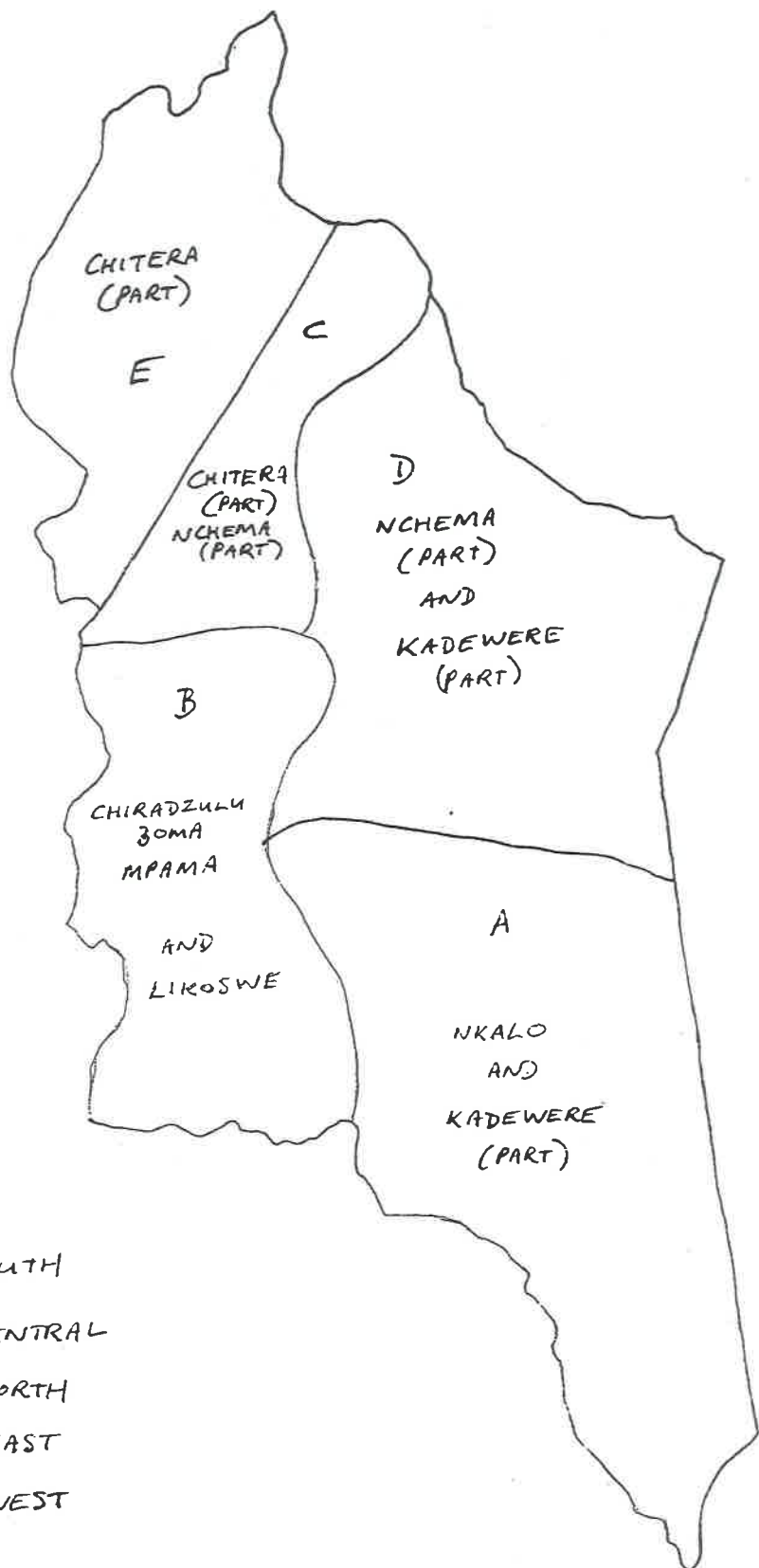
ZOMBA



D = ZOMBA
MUNICIPALITY

- A = ZOMBA NORTH
- B = ZOMBA NORTH EAST
- C = ZOMBA EAST
- D = ZOMBA CENTRAL
- E = ZOMBA SOUTH WEST
- F = ZOMBA NORTH WEST
- G = ZOMBA WEST
- H = ZOMBA SOUTH

CHIRADZULU



A = CHIRADZULU SOUTH

B = CHIRADZULU CENTRAL

C = CHIRADZULU NORTH

D = CHIRADZULU EAST

E = CHIRADZULU WEST

BLANTYRE



A = BLANTYRE NORTH

B = BLANTYRE NORTH EAST

C = BLANTYRE RURAL EAST

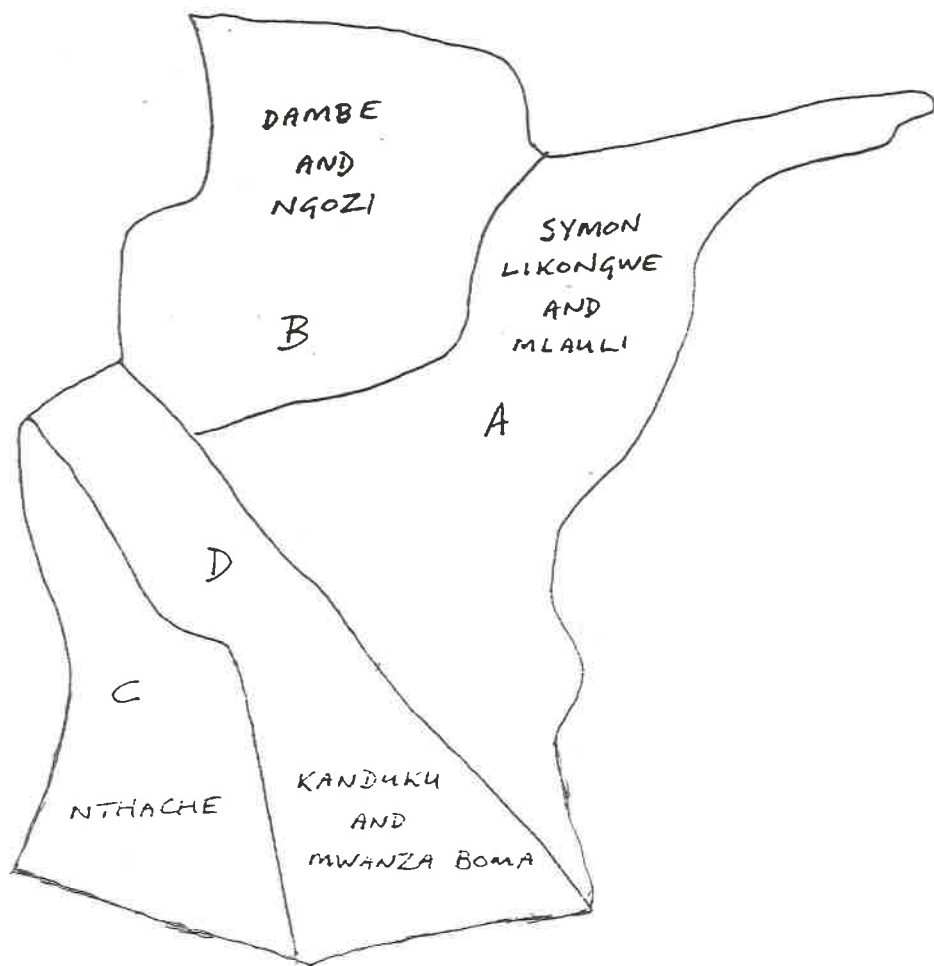
D = BLANTYRE WEST

E = BLANTYRE SOUTH WEST

BLANTYRE CITY



MWANZA



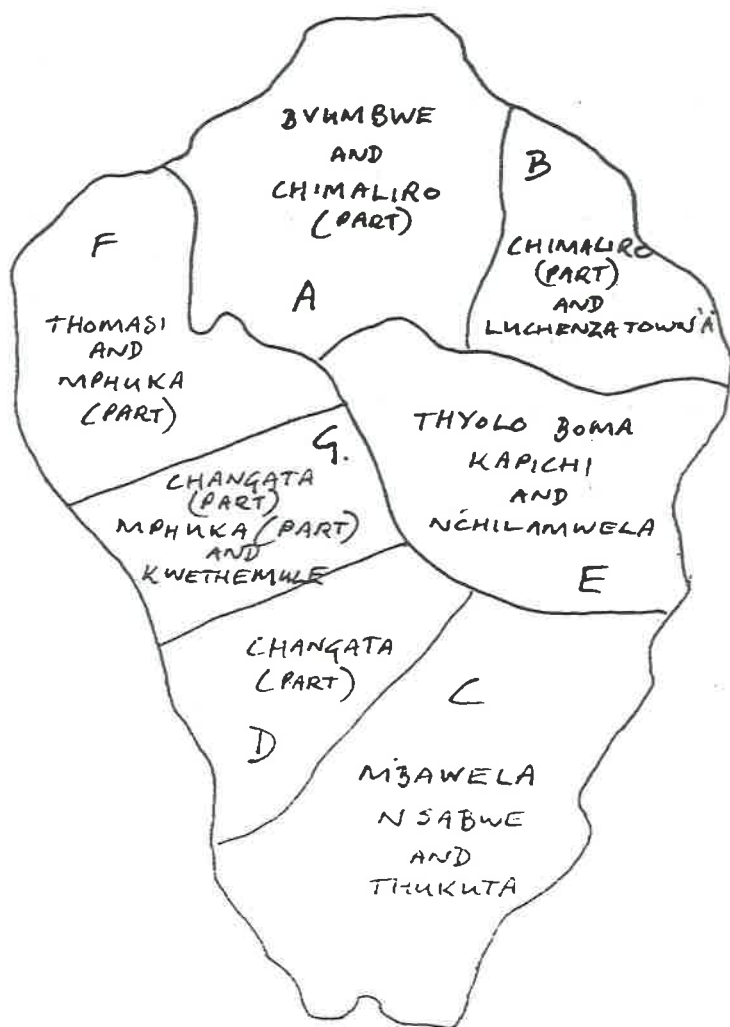
A = MWANZA EAST

B = MWANZA NORTH

C = MWANZA WEST

D = MWANZA CENTRAL

THYOLO



A = THYOLO NORTH

B = THYOLO EAST

C = THYOLO SOUTH

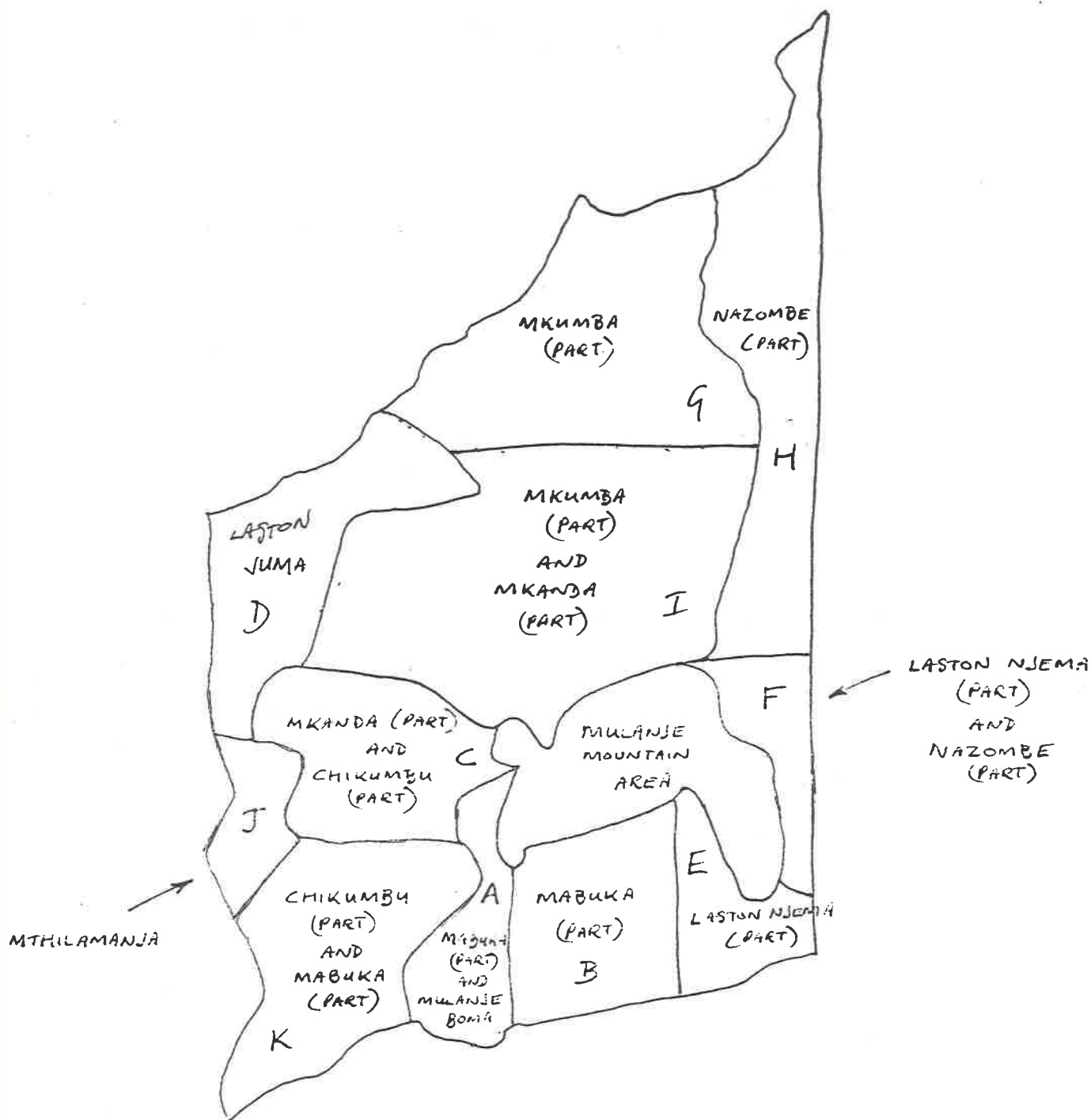
D = THYOLO THAVA

E = THYOLO CENTRAL

F = THYOLO WEST

G = THYOLO SOUTH WEST

MULANJE



- A = MULANJE SOUTH
- B = MULANJE SOUTH EAST
- C = MULANJE CENTRAL
- D = MULANJE WEST
- E = MULANJE LIMBURI
- F = MULANJE EAST

- G = MULANJE NORTH
- H = MULANJE NORTH EAST
- I = MULANJE NORTH WEST
- J = MULANJE SOUTH WEST
- K = MULANJE BALE

CHIKWAWA



A = CHIKWAWA EAST

B = CHIKWAWA NORTH

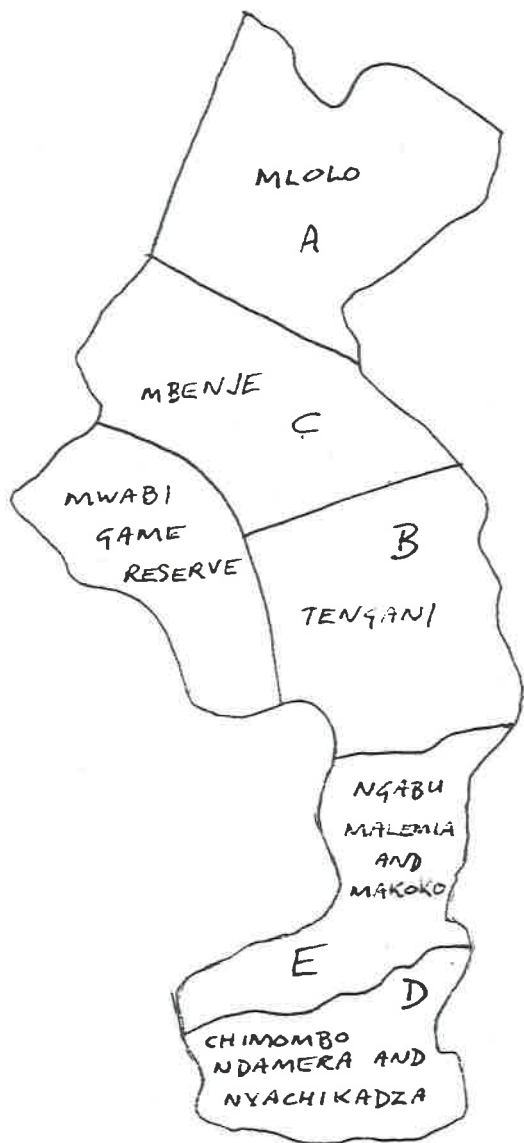
C = CHIKWAWA CENTRAL

D = CHIKWAWA WEST

E = CHIKWAWA NKOMBEZI

F = CHIKWAWA SOUTH

NSANJE



A = NSANJE NORTH

B = NSANJE CENTRAL

C = NSANJE LALANJE

D = NSANJE SOUTH

E = NSANJE SOUTH WEST

APPENDIX

The Commission has been forced by the pressures of time and the lack of an accurate register of electors to make compromises on the principles and procedures in this review. It will be helpful to future Electoral Commissions to be aware of these in order that more effective delimitations be achieved.

1. The Commission should have the freedom to prescribe a reduction in the number of seats allocated to a District as well as to increase them.
2. A redistribution of seats should be able to create totally new constituencies and not be restricted to the division of existing constituencies. A number of cases have become apparent during this review where a total re-division would have enabled a more equal representation to have been prescribed e.g.

Dowa
Ntchisi
Salima
Mchinji
Ntcheu
Mangochi
Thyolo
Mulanje
Chikwawa
Nsanje

3. A review of boundaries should follow rather than precede the compilation of the Electoral Register.
4. When Local Government administration has been modernised the boundaries of local council wards should be legally defined and mapped. The Register of Electors should be compiled on a ward basis. The wards (and the number of electors per ward) would become the building blocks for the creation of new constituencies.
5. When the workload of Members of Parliament becomes apparent under the Amended Constitution and after the modernisation of local government, thoughts should be given to the total number of constituencies required. The number of constituencies prescribed in this Report may not be appropriate in future and the number may be altered in future as deemed necessary.