

Date Printed: 11/03/2008

---

JTS Box Number: IFES\_4

Tab Number: 44

Document Title: Guyana Final Report, Civil and Voter  
Registration and Identification System

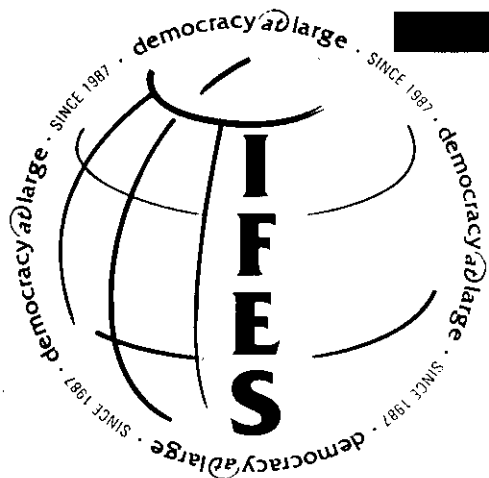
Document Date: 1995

Document Country: Guyana

IFES ID: R01635



\* 1 1 8 0 E 4 A 5 - 1 6 D 2 - 4 6 D 7 - 8 C D A - 6 9 8 1 7 F 4 B 3 7 6 C \*



# **GUYANA**

## **FINAL REPORT**

### **CIVIL VOTER REGISTRATION AND IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM**

#### **PROPOSED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

**AUGUST 1995**

**Written By:**

David Carroll, Associate Director of LACP, The Carter Center  
John Graham, IFES Senior Advisor  
Juan Manuel Herrero, IFES Consultant  
Ely Lee, IFES Consultant  
Harry Neufeld, IFES Technical Team Leader  
Elisa Roller, IFES Program Officer  
Dennis Smith, Carter Center Consultant

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary .....	1
<b>PART I. BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>3</b>
A. Project Description .....	3
B. Institutional Background .....	4
C. In-Country Experience .....	6
D. Previous Assessments .....	8
<b>PART II. NEEDS ASSESSMENT .....</b>	<b>13</b>
A. Current Registration Process .....	13
B. Desired Registration Process .....	14
C. Phases of Implementation .....	19
<b>PART III. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN .....</b>	<b>21</b>
A. Project Assumptions .....	21
B. Institute Legislative Framework (Component #1) .....	22
1. Modify Constitution to Establish Commission .....	22
2. Create Legislation to Merge the National Registration Centre and Elections Commission Registration Functions .....	23
3. Amend electoral laws to provide for new registration and identification card procedures .....	25
4. Design of Forms .....	28
5. Design & Implement Public Awareness Campaign .....	28
C. Create Elections/Registration Management Framework (Component #2) .....	31
1. Establish Central Management Structure .....	31
2. Establish Role of Field Staff .....	33
3. Measurements for Success .....	35
D. Establish Geographic Framework (Component #3) .....	38
1. Create Administrative Arrangements for Cartography .....	38
2. Undertake Cartographic Update .....	38
3. Define and Encode Each Geographic Unit .....	39
E. Build Household Framework (Component #4) .....	40
1. Establish Procedures for Survey .....	40
2. Design Survey Materials .....	40
3. Recruit, Train and Appoint Personnel .....	40
4. Assign Specific Areas to Personnel .....	40
5. Undertake Survey .....	41
6. Collect and Analyze Survey Information .....	41
7. Place Household Counts on Maps .....	41
8. Create Database of Households .....	41
F. Undertake Door-to-Door Enumeration (Component #5) .....	43
1. Establish Procedures for Enumeration .....	43
2. Design Enumeration Materials .....	43
3. Recruit, Train and Appoint Personnel .....	43
4. Distribute Enumeration Materials .....	44
5. Assign Specific Areas to Personnel .....	44
6. Design & Implement Public Awareness Campaign .....	44
7. Undertake Enumeration .....	44
8. Collect and Control Enumeration Forms .....	45
9. Forward Enumeration Forms .....	45
10. Implement Receipts of Enumeration (Optional) .....	45
G. Issue ID Cards (Old Style) to New Registrants (Component #6) .....	47
1. Procure Commodities for ID Card Campaign .....	47

	2.	Establish Logistics Schedule . . . . .	47
	3.	Assign Specific Areas to Personnel . . . . .	47
	4.	Distribute Materials . . . . .	47
	5.	Design & Implement Public Awareness Campaign . . . . .	47
	6.	Set Up Stationary Units for Identification Cards . . . . .	48
	7.	Set Up Mobile Units for Identification Cards . . . . .	48
	8.	Issue Identification Cards to New Registrants . . . . .	48
H.		Construct Data Processing System (Component #7) . . . . .	49
	1.	Evaluate Hardware & Software Requirements . . . . .	49
	2.	Procure Hardware & Packaged Software . . . . .	50
	3.	Set Up and Test Hardware . . . . .	50
	4.	Recruit & Train Technical Staff . . . . .	50
	5.	Design Computer System . . . . .	52
	6.	Program & Test System . . . . .	53
	7.	Obtain User Acceptance . . . . .	53
I.		Create Preliminary Voters' List (Component #8) . . . . .	54
	1.	Recruit Data Entry Clerks . . . . .	54
	2.	Train Data Entry Clerks . . . . .	54
	3.	Control Batches of Source Documents . . . . .	54
	4.	Perform Data Entry of Enumeration Forms . . . . .	54
	5.	Validate Data & Correct as Necessary . . . . .	54
	6.	Eliminate Duplicate Records . . . . .	54
	7.	File & Store Source Documents . . . . .	55
	8.	Create & Validate New Identification Card Numbers . . . . .	55
	9.	Print Preliminary Voters' List . . . . .	55
J.		Process Claims & Objections (Component #9) . . . . .	56
	1.	Establish Procedures for Claims & Objections . . . . .	56
	2.	Design Claims and Objections Materials . . . . .	56
	3.	Recruit, Train and Appoint Personnel . . . . .	56
	4.	Distribute Claims & Objections Materials . . . . .	57
	5.	Design & Implement Public Awareness Campaign . . . . .	57
	6.	Assign Specific Areas to Personnel . . . . .	57
	7.	Undertake Claims & Objections . . . . .	58
	8.	Collect and Control Claims & Objections Forms . . . . .	58
	9.	Forward Claims & Objection Forms . . . . .	58
K.		Create Final Voters' List (Component #10) . . . . .	58
	1.	Control Batches of Source Documents . . . . .	59
	2.	Perform Data Entry of Claims & Objections Forms . . . . .	59
	3.	Validate Data and Correct as Necessary . . . . .	59
	4.	Eliminate Duplicates . . . . .	59
	5.	Inter-file and Store Source Documents . . . . .	59
	6.	Create & Validate New Identification Card Numbers . . . . .	59
	7.	Print Final Voters' List . . . . .	60
L.		Design, Produce and Control New Identification Cards (Component #11) . . . . .	61
	1.	Establish Security Measures to be Incorporated . . . . .	61
	2.	Decide on Data Elements for Incorporation . . . . .	61
	3.	Determine Material and Format of Card . . . . .	62
	4.	Determine Source/Production of Card Materials . . . . .	63
	5.	Design Production Control Procedures . . . . .	63
	6.	Acquire Laminators, Cutters, Cameras & Film . . . . .	64
	7.	Acquire Special Commodities . . . . .	64
	8.	Introduce Control Procedures . . . . .	64
M.		Add Computer System Capabilities (Component #12) . . . . .	65
	1.	Evaluate New Hardware & Software Requirements . . . . .	65
	2.	Procure Hardware & Packaged Software . . . . .	67
	3.	Set Up & Test Hardware . . . . .	67
	4.	Recruit and Train Additional Technical Staff . . . . .	67

5.	Design New Computer System	67
6.	Program and Test System	68
7.	Perform Data Conversion	68
8.	Obtain User Acceptance	69
9.	Reallocate Old Hardware	69
N.	Distribute New Identification Cards (Component #13)	70
1.	Design Logistics Plan for Distribution	70
2.	Establish Stationary & Mobile Distribution Modules	70
3.	Design & Implement Public Awareness Campaign	71
4.	Distribute Materials	71
5.	Recruit, Train and Appoint Personnel	71
6.	Assign Specific Areas to Personnel	71
7.	Photographing of Citizens, Issuance of Identification Cards and Processing of Master Cards	71
8.	Deliver Master Cards to Computer Centre	72
9.	Read Bar Codes on Master Cards	72
10.	Scan Master Cards	72
O.	Organize Maintenance of Registration System (Component #14)	73
1.	Define Size & Timing of Registration Campaigns	73
2.	Transfer Skills & Technology	73
P.	Complete Registration of Population (Component #15)	75
1.	Register Those 14 Years and Under	75
Q.	Establish Data Linkage to Registrar General Functions (Component #16)	77
1.	Create Registration Process at Birth	77
2.	Establish Record Linkage to Births, Deaths and Marriages	77
3.	Provide Vital Statistics	78
R.	Provide Statistics for Planning Activity (Component #17)	79
1.	Make Data Available to Any/All Government Departments	79
S.	Institutionalize ID card by Commercial Sector (Component #18)	80
T.	Create Geographic Information System (Component #19)	81
1.	Standardize Addressees	81
2.	Provide Cartographic Production Capabilities	81
U.	Plan Data Linkages to Other Government Functions (Component #20)	82
1.	Link to National Insurance Scheme	82
2.	Link to Statistical Services	82
3.	Link to Health Services	82
4.	Link to Passport Office	82
5.	Link to Taxation Offices	82
6.	Link to Police	83
IV.	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	84
A.	Role of International Agencies	84
B.	Potential Role of IFES	84
C.	Evaluation of Phases	94
1.	Project Schedule	94
2.	Summary of Estimated Project Costs	94
3.	Civil Registration System Maintenance Costs	96

## APPENDICES

- A. List of Persons Interviewed
- B. Summary - Answers to Standard Interview Questions
- C. List of Documents Reviewed
- D. Electoral Legislation .
- E. Sample Final Voters' List (1994 Local and Municipal Elections)
- F. Sample Registration Application - Form 1
- G. Sample Registration Master Card - Form 3
- H. Sample National Identity Cards (Guyana)
- I. Sample Birth Registration Form
- J. Sample Marriage Registration Form
- K. Sample Death Registration Form
- L. Listing of Registrar General Registration Centres
- M. Sample of Electoral Cartography
- N. Samples of Various National Identity Cards
- O. Draft Release of Agreement made by the Inter-Party Committee for Electoral Reform
- P. Proposed Electoral Management Structure
- Q. Ten Functions of an Electoral System
- R. Newspaper Articles
- S. Cost Assessment
- T. GANTT chart
- U. Proposed Agenda for Registrar Training Seminar
- V. Team Profile
- W. Authority Spiral

## Executive Summary

Despite considerable advances and the success of the 1992 general elections and the 1994 local and municipal elections, the Guyana electoral system requires extensive rehabilitation to achieve adequate standards of fairness, efficiency, and sustainability. A persistent electoral problem in Guyana has been the condition of the voter registry and the system of national identification card issuance and tracking. This problem was reflected in the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) 1990 Guyana pre-election technical assessment, again during technical assistance for the 1994 local and municipal elections and also in the Carter Center's 1991-1992 assessment of the electoral process.

In a number of projects in Guyana since 1990, IFES has been working with other organizations toward the goal of helping establish an efficient and transparent electoral process. In the period July through December 1994, a series of useful and well-accepted proposals were developed by Dennis Smith and Mersada Elcock, of the Barbados Elections Commission, who worked in close consultation with members of the Guyana Elections Commission. This work, assisted by funding from the Carter Center and through support provided by the Government of Denmark, was fully documented and then submitted by the Elections Commission to the Government of Guyana as formal recommendations. After an analysis of these reports, IFES came to the conclusion that the next logical step forward in the improvement of the electoral system in Guyana would be to focus and elaborate on this work in order to develop a comprehensive implementation plan that would be acceptable to Guyanese policy makers considering electoral reform.

The team of experts was arranged to examine the various components required to implement the "Barbados Model" in Guyana. In consultation with members of the Inter-Party Committee for Electoral Reform, the team acquired information about the project requirements necessary to establish a feasible and cost-effective plan for the implementation of a new registration and identification system. Partly because of significant associated costs (\$4.7 to \$6.5 M US), and partly because of the amount of development time (4 to 5 years) required to deliver the project plan in such a way that the new system can be fully sustained by the Guyanese once each component is built, the team decided that a "Three Phase" implementation approach would be the most appropriate. The project could be stopped or delayed following any phase, should this become necessary.

The first phase, broadly speaking, includes conducting a door-to-door enumeration process and registering all Guyanese citizens over the age of fourteen. Persons would be required to show their current identification cards; those who do not have one would be told how, where and when to obtain a new "old style" identity card. The second phase will be initiated after the 1997 elections, and involves issuing new high security photo-identification cards to all persons registered during the enumeration process conducted prior to the 1997 election, as well as all those voters who registered during pre-election period. The third phase includes enumerating the remaining persons of the Guyanese population and then linking the computer system supporting the civil register with the system used to record information about births, deaths, and marriages. Based on future agreements on financing and feasibility, these phases can be incorporated into a long-term institutional capacity building project with significant spill-over effects into other areas of the public sector which will help develop and maintain integrity in the civil registration system.

The team developed a series of assumptions on which to base the plan as a result of interviews and discussions with Guyanese professionals and members of the Inter-Party Committee for Electoral Reform.

Through these consultations, the team was able to derive and confirm the general consensus that exists among the political parties represented in Parliament regarding electoral reform in the areas of voter registration and the issuance of identity cards.

At the time of the writing of this report, a clear consensus existed about the urgent need for reform in the registration process and the requirement for a door-to-door enumeration process that must be held prior to the 1997 elections. As well, an ambitious vision exists among leaders of several of the political parties regarding the development of a high integrity civil register with multi-purpose use of a new type of identification card for the people of Guyana. The project implementation phases are built upon the assumption that the current political consensus will continue to exist. However, in order to successfully implement the third phase in this project, more agreement will be necessary within the Guyanese political and public context and input from management staff of the Elections Commission will be required. The implementation of each of the project phases are designed not only to provide technical support to the electoral process, but also ensure that a solid management structure for the electoral system becomes institutionalized.

The team, in examining the current electoral system and the proposed project phases, recommends that preparatory work start as soon as possible to ensure the efficient implementation of the new registration and identification systems. Planning is an integral part of a project of this size and much attention should be paid to "thinking things through" in order to avoid the added expense and stress of last-minute preparations. In addition, several legislative reforms are needed to refine existing electoral laws relating to the management of the registration process. There is a consensus among political leaders in Guyana that the independence and integrity of an Elections Commission are fundamental components in the development of the electoral process. It follows, therefore, that a permanent Elections Commission structure must be established. The proposed civil registry system will only function effectively if there is permanency of operations and the entire management of the process remains under steady control and consistent direction.

This report reflects important aspects of the significant progress that has been made by members of the Inter-Party Committee for Electoral Reform. The project implementation plan provides an analysis of the steps on the path to achieve the goals that the Committee has established on the needs surrounding voter registration and identity cards. A critical early step on this path is the rapid creation of a permanent Elections Commission and a professional management structure to support it.

The proposed implementation plan contained in this report reflects a structured approach to revamping the registration and identity card systems for voters and citizens in Guyana. To the maximum extent possible, it has been written to reflect what Guyanese leaders told the team was the desired course of action for implementing their vision of a new civil registry and identification system.



## PART I. BACKGROUND

### A. Project Description

At the invitation of the Office of the Elections Commission, and under funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) under Cooperative Agreement Number 538-0000-G-00-4239-00, the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) agreed to develop a joint initiative with the Carter Center, funded by the Government of Denmark and USAID. A team of experts was assembled and assigned to prepare the technical assessment and implementation plan contained in this report based on consultations with the Inter-Party Committee for Electoral Reform and Guyanese citizens directly involved in the electoral process. The technical assessment, detailed costings and project component timetables relate specifically to the establishment of a civil and voter registration and identification system, which is a key aspect of electoral reform in Guyana. IFES and the Carter Center intended to build on the previous studies prepared by Mr. Dennis Smith, Ms. Mersada Elcock, and the Elections Commission in order to create a comprehensive plan that addresses the requirements of this fundamental consideration in Guyanese electoral reform.

In order to avoid risk of duplication or conflict with the work of another non-governmental organization in the same area, IFES contacted the Carter Center for specific information on the studies conducted by Mr. Smith and Ms. Elcock and explored whether there was an opportunity to work together. The Carter Center indicated its willingness to become involved with the project and a joint initiative between the two institutions was ultimately agreed upon.

In addition to a team leader, the technical team included a computer systems expert and an identity card and voter registration expert, all with experience in the electoral field. To further strengthen the team, the Carter Center offered to include one of the members of the Barbados team that had, in conjunction with the Elections Commission, written the July and December 1994 reports. The team arrived in Georgetown, Guyana on July 15, 1995 for a two-week mission. The primary objective of this mission was to compile a detailed assessment and implementation plan with recommendations that could be presented in the structure and format appropriate to attract funding for implementation.

This report is intended to set out a viable implementation plan for reform and modifications of certain key aspects of the Guyanese electoral process. The objectives which the assessment and plan address are those which have been identified by the Guyanese. The mission's technical team was guided in the development of this plan by discussions with the Government, the principal political parties, Guyanese professionals engaged in the electoral process, and most particularly, the Inter-Party Committee for Electoral Reform. Without the determination of the members of this Committee and the leadership of the parties they represent to seek and obtain a consensus on a political and constitutional formula that enables the process of change to begin, this report would not have practical value. Seen against the complexity of Guyanese political culture, this is a substantial achievement which has established the environment in which agreed change can be effected.

Because voter registration and identity card issuance was the major concern and central issue expressed by all the Guyanese with whom this team spoke, it is the primary focus of this report. The implementation design is built upon the shared understanding that the registration process must meet the following criteria: integrity, security, durability, and accessibility. The credibility of the voters' list and of the entire political process depend on the successful fusion of these criteria into one system.

It is the belief of the technical team that this detailed plan accomplishes these goals while taking into account particular features of Guyanese geography and demography; the electoral culture; the desirability, expressed by all parties of creating an identity card which is open to multiple use and can provide a convenience to the citizen and to the state; and, of course, a process that is cost effective.

The discussions also emphasized the ancillary but essential components of any comprehensive reconstruction of the existing system. Just as the citizen must understand both the purpose and the modalities of a modified process and have confidence in it, the officials charged with the operation of their process must be sufficiently trained so that their skills reinforce the credibility of the system. A cadre of high quality managers and trainers must be established to assure that the transmission of skills has a multiplier effect and ensures continuity.

Guyanese interlocutors also insisted on the development of effective vehicles for civic/voter education which are appropriate to the culture. Many underlined the need for a continuous process, both of training and civic/voter education, in place of sporadic, rushed campaigns at the onset of an electoral process. Training of electoral administrators, registration officials and poll workers is an integral part of the process described in this paper. Civic/voter education is a central repeating theme in this report and the importance attached to this aspect by Guyanese organizations is noted because of its interdependence with the electoral process as a whole.

In addition, there have been specific proposals about the requirements for electoral hardware and software necessary for registration, identity cards, and civic and electoral database purposes. The team examined all of these requirements and developed a list of priority areas and components that could be phased in over an extended period of time, thereby ensuring cost efficiency and sustainability.

The team did not generate the type of detailed specifications of each proposed project component that will ultimately be necessary, viewing the myriad of implementation decisions as ones to be made by the Guyanese once the proposed project receives approval and is funded. In view of time and cost constraints, this report provides only a broad outline of the technical components of implementation associated with constructing a new civil registry and identity card system in Guyana.

## **B. Institutional Background**

The International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) is a private, nonprofit foundation established in September 1987 with a mandate to monitor, support, and strengthen the democratic process in emerging democracies and to undertake any appropriate education activities which contribute toward free and fair elections and an educated and informed population.

The Foundation fulfills its objectives through programs in voter education; technical election needs assessments; on-site technical assistance; election-administrator and poll-worker training; commodity assistance; election-day activities; and symposia, conferences, internships, and publications which promote the exchange of information between election professionals. IFES also serves as a clearinghouse for election-related information and maintains a pool of expert professional consultants in a variety of areas.

IFES' program activities have expanded dramatically during the worldwide shift toward democratic pluralism. In the last seven years, IFES has sent pre-election survey teams to Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Comoros, Congo, Chile, Georgia, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Madagascar, Macedonia, Mali, Moldova, Nepal, Nigeria,

Panama, Romania, the Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, and Ukraine.

Utilizing a combination of staff and consultants, IFES has provided short and long-term assistance to the election councils/commissions in countries such as Albania, Angola, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Congo, Guinea, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Mali, Malawi, Moldova, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Paraguay, Romania, the Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Togo, Ukraine, and Venezuela. This technical assistance has encompassed areas such as review or assistance in drafting electoral laws; analysis of administrative workflows; logistics planning; communications; data processing; and coordination of observation delegations.

Election related material and equipment — ranging from pens and scissors, to lamps and ballot boxes, to minicomputers and radio systems — has been shipped to countries in Africa, the New Independent States, East-Central Europe, and Latin America.

IFES election observers have produced comprehensive reports on elections on six continents, and since 1987, post-election analysis reports have been completed for countries in Latin America, Asia, Central-East Europe, the New Independent States, Asia, and Africa.

Among IFES' significant contributions have been the programs of training for voter registration workers, poll workers, and other election officials in Bulgaria, Haiti, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Nicaragua, the Russian Federation, Paraguay, and Ukraine.

IFES maintains a network of resource centers for information on civic education, elections, and democracy-building. The IFES Washington office has established the F. Clifton White Resource Center, an international clearinghouse of election related information. This information is collected by IFES staff and is made available to future IFES teams, requesting nations, NGOs, researchers, and other interested individuals and groups.

In addition to books and reports on electoral themes, the IFES collection includes sample materials from countries around the world. The Resource Center Database includes information regarding vendors of election commodities; election system features and administrative arrangements around the world; and the names of electoral, country, and technical experts. Since the inception of IFES in 1987, the database of experts has been expanded to include specialists in fields including management, law, local and rural development, civic and voter education, and NGO financial support.

In addition to the F. Clifton White Resource Center in its Washington offices, IFES maintains a field resource center in Bucharest, Romania and is in the process of developing regional centers in Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Moldova, and the West Bank/Gaza. These centers will function as clearinghouses where host government officials, NGOs, and civic organizations may obtain information, advice, and technical assistance regarding election preparation, administration and management, voter and civic education initiatives, as well as election commodities and equipment.

IFES recognizes the importance of citizen education as a means of ensuring a free and fair political and electoral process and the building of a civil society, which is a prerequisite to the institutionalization of a genuine democracy. Many of the countries that have recently joined the community of democratic nations have few or no democratic traditions, making the work of citizen education groups critical. Groups such as Vía Cívica in Nicaragua, Participa in Chile, ProDemocracy in Romania and Moldova, and the National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections (NAMFREL) in the Philippines have helped stimulate interest and involvement in the fundamentals of democracy including the rights and responsibilities of citizens.

The Carter Center in Atlanta, Georgia, USA is a nonprofit, nonpartisan public policy institute founded in 1982. The Center is dedicated to fighting disease, hunger, poverty, conflict, and oppression through collaborative initiatives in the areas of democratization and development, global health, and urban revitalization. At present, the Center operates 13 core programs and has active initiatives in more than 30 countries, including the United States.

The Latin American and Caribbean Program (LACP) is the Carter Center's focal point for policy outreach and research activities in the Americas, and serves as the institutional base of the Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government, an informal group of 25 current and former leaders from the Western Hemisphere chaired by President Jimmy Carter. The major goals of the LACP and the Council are to promote democracy in the Americas, facilitate multi-lateral efforts to resolve regional conflicts, and to advance hemispheric economic cooperation and development.

Since its inception in 1986, the LACP/Council has played a critical role in reinforcing the emergence of democracy in the region. The most visible manifestations of the LACP/Council's work have been its election-monitoring projects. Since 1989, the LACP/Council has organized or otherwise participated in twelve election-monitoring projects in nine different countries in the Americas (Haiti 1987 and 1990, Panama 1989 and 1994, Dominican Republic 1990, Nicaragua 1989-1990, Guyana 1990-1992, Suriname 1991, the United States 1992, Mexico 1992 and 1994, and Paraguay 1993). While election-day observation has been an important component in all of these projects, President Carter and the LACP/Council have also engaged in a range of less visible, but vitally important activities, including the monitoring and assessment of the electoral process in both pre-election and post-election phases, the mediation of the electoral "rules of the game," and other forms of high-level political mediation.

Over the past several years, the LACP/Council has begun to develop a variety of "second generation" democratization projects which aim to promote the long-term consolidation of democracy and development in the hemisphere. The policy outreach projects in this area encompass a variety of initiatives including political mediation and consensus-building among polarized parties in emerging democracies; advice and technical assistance in implementing electoral reforms; and research and policy recommendations to promote hemispheric economic cooperation and development.

### C. In-Country Experience

The Carter Center's involvement in the Guyanese electoral process dates back to July 1990, when Dr. Cheddi Jagan visited Dr. Robert Pastor, Executive Secretary of the Council, at the Carter Center in Atlanta, Georgia, USA to request that the Council send observers to the scheduled elections. On his return to Guyana, Dr. Jagan persisted in his efforts to persuade the Guyanese government and other major political parties to accept the presence of observers during the scheduled elections. On September 27, 1990, President Desmond Hoyte invited the Council to observe the elections, and the opposition parties sent similar letters of invitation. In October 1990, the Carter Center sent a small delegation to Guyana to assess the electoral conditions of the country. More significantly, the delegation also met with all parties and, in response to the continuing difficulties raised concerning the composition of the Elections Commission, the delegation was able to forge a compromise solution which resulted in the expansion and reconstitution of the Commission. Under the agreement, both the government party and the principal opposition party were to name two additional members to the Commission, and a new chairman was to be selected by President Hoyte from a list proposed by the opposition. A constitutional amendment was passed to effect the change (Article 161).

With the election expected by December 1991, the Council decided to open an office in Georgetown in August 1991 to establish an on-the-ground presence. Since serious doubts were raised about the quality of the preliminary voters' list, the Council sent a delegation to Guyana, led by former Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo and Dr. Robert Pastor, to assess the list and to decide whether conditions would allow for a free and fair election in December. The Council's delegation concluded that while the list was not irreparably flawed, it could not be corrected by the Commission in time for a December election. The Council also urged the Elections Commission to use its offices to re-introduce the Electoral Peace Accord, a document committing the parties to conduct a campaign free from violence, racial incitement, or vandalism to property. On the advice of the Elections Commission, President Hoyte decided to postpone the election in order to ensure that errors on the voters' list could be corrected.

For the October 5, 1992 elections, the Council deployed a 63-person election observation team which included three Council members, representatives of 13 other Council members, a representative of the Organization of American States (OAS), a delegation of Canadians from the International Centre for Human Rights and Democratic Development, and a Member of the British Parliament.

Since the 1992 Guyana elections, the LACP/Council has worked closely with other Carter Center staff to build a cross-program Guyana Task Force to assist Guyana's democratic consolidation and economic development. Working through the Carter Center's Guyana Task Force in 1994 and 1995, the LACP/Council focused its initial efforts on a two-pronged post-election project of electoral reform. The project's principal aims were to (1) develop a set of recommendations for long-term electoral reforms — administrative, legislative, and constitutional — necessary for establishing a permanent independent Elections Commission with complete authority over all future elections in Guyana, and (2) to assist the Elections Commission in preparations for local and municipal elections.

In light of the specific interest that Guyanese political parties and the Elections Commission expressed regarding Barbados' system of national registration and identification (in which all citizens are entered into a national registration system at birth) the LACP organized a team of Caribbean election experts, led by Dennis Smith, the former Chief Electoral Officer of Barbados, to work with the new Guyanese Elections Commission to develop recommendations for instituting a similar system in Guyana.

Also as part of the electoral reform project, the LACP/Council arranged for three Guyanese electoral officials to travel to Barbados for the September 6, 1994 general elections to observe first hand how the electoral registration system in that country operates, and to extract information about the system that might be adapted for use in Guyana's electoral reform. The team of Guyanese officials was led by Guyana's 1993/94 Elections Commission's Chairman Edward Hopkinson, and included staff members of the Commission and of the National Registration Centre. After the visit, the team issued a report of their observations, including some specific recommendations for Guyana.

In December 1994, after completing the supplementary electoral reform report requested by the Elections Commission, Dr. David Carroll and Mr. Dennis Smith traveled to Guyana to meet with the Elections Commission, political party representatives, and others. The Elections Commission members unanimously supported the LACP's reform proposals, and agreed to submit the LACP's electoral reform report ("Proposals for Electoral Reform in Guyana") as the Commission's own recommendations to the Guyanese Government.

IFES has had working relationships with the Guyana Elections Commission and the National Registration Commission since 1990. In August of that year, IFES dispatched a pre-election technical assessment team to study and evaluate the Guyanese electoral system. A pre-election assessment report was published in October 1990.

The assessment was followed by an 18-month consultancy to the Elections Commission for the 1991-1992 election cycle which involved four election specialists and one IFES staff person providing an array of electoral services including logistical planning, polling station selection, computer programming, voter education, poll worker training, commodity procurement, forms design and production, voting procedure analysis, media relations, and radio communications as support to the October 1992 national election. IFES consultants were invited to join management teams consisting of top Elections Commission administrators. From this privileged position, IFES representatives were able to obtain unique insights into election management problems and potential solutions.

More recently, IFES was engaged in a technical consultation project with the Elections Commission in the delivery of the local and municipal elections held in August 1994.

#### **D. Previous Assessments**

At the end of its 1990-1992 technical assistance project in Guyana, IFES released a report with its analysis and conclusions of the 1992 electoral process. The IFES team found that, despite registration being a mandatory procedure for everyone over the age of 14, many Guyanese were not registered. The extent of non-registration was difficult to measure because of the fact that reliable statistics of the eligible population are not available. There is no penalty for not being registered; this situation adds to the identification card confusion as many voters would lose their cards, forget their identification number, or register more than once.

IFES also found that the National Registration Centre's filing system was antiquated and unorganized. The team found that some identification numbers were inadvertently reused. No fewer than seven filing systems were in existence for verifying a person attempting to register. These completely manual filing systems caused delays in processing and resulted in inefficient use of human resources.

Theoretically, the Guyanese voters' list is extracted from the national registry for all those eligible registrants 18 years of age and older. In preparation for the 1992 elections, after failed initial attempts by the Government of Guyana to produce a satisfactory voters' list, the UNDP was contracted to provide the hardware and software required for the task. After further attempts to "clean-up" the voters' list through the use of a sophisticated database application failed, the national registration list was discarded. In the lead up to the October 1992 elections the UNDP team retrieved original registration documents that had been collected in a 1991 house-to-house enumeration, and created a new voters' list that was used in both the 1992 and 1994 elections.

IFES observed, however, that in both elections many voters checking the voters' list posted outside polling stations became confused and started to doubt the integrity of the list. Each polling place required 15 copies of the voters' list for that particular location. Some lists were so large they had to be 'split' over two or more locations. Special lists had to be printed for the Disciplined Forces as well as supplemental lists that provided details on additions and omissions to the list. The volume of printing requirements had exceeded the UNDP's printing capacity. This had made it necessary to photocopy some lists which added further confusion as which were 'official' lists.

IFES undertook a survey of the identification card process in August 1991 during which time it became evident that an insufficient number of identification card processing locations had been established and more outreach services were required, specifically in the interior regions. Working with the Electoral Commission, IFES contracted minibuses which took teams into rural areas for ID card issuance. Problems arose with variations from the proposed schedule and lack of proper notification to voters

concerning the schedule, despite the fact that IFES had requested a firm schedule for the use of these vehicles from National Registration Centre authorities. In some cases vehicles would be dispatched according to schedule, but unless residents were adequately informed about the location of the vehicles, little or no registration would take place. Sometimes residents were notified about the schedule but the vehicles would fail to arrive or would be dispatched to a different location. As a result, some identification card teams were met by angry crowds and threats of violence. IFES, in an attempt to continue supporting the process, recommended that visits by the identification card issuing teams be publicized and that political parties be notified in advance of these visits. In the end, the National Registration Center hired a manager to ensure that schedules were developed and adhered to and that all efforts were centrally coordinated to maximize results. Inexplicably, he was fired after one month and never replaced.

The team also found that there was a high degree of photographic film spoilage, largely a result of photo retakes being performed either through operator errors or at the request of the registrant. IFES requested that camera operators be retrained and that retakes not be allowed unless caused by operator error. As well, IFES suggested that production data records be kept on how many new issuances, reissues and retakes were performed at which location and when. With regards to identification cards, it soon became obvious that new cards had not been issued on a wide scale for several years. Many voters had either lost their cards or simply decided that they wanted a new one. This resulted in a high level of card reissues, which together with inefficient identification card application processing and card distribution, led to further delays and errors at issuing centers. In addition, in order to verify data for each new application for identity cards, the National Registration Center staff had to consult several banks of files located in several different physical locations. This time-consuming process resulted in gaps and delays in production efforts, further exacerbating the slow pace of card issuance.

The 1990-1992 IFES report included recommendations to change the laws governing the physical format of the voters' list in a way that facilitated the printing of these lists and allowed presiding officers to carry out their tasks in a quick and efficient manner. The format of the current lists was originally designed around a manual system of typewriters and Gestetner-style copy machines. The preliminary list is prepared by division, and then posted in each division for the Claims and Objections period. The final legal list is then supposed to be a copy of the original preliminary list, plus a supplementary list of additions and corrections, and finally a list of deletions. The presiding officer at the polling place is to manually check the three lists for each voter. This has resulted in a difficult process for both the presiding officers and for computer programmers who must cross index the database so each set of lists can be printed simultaneously. It would be much simpler for all concerned to simply use an integrated list at the polls that contained all corrections, additions and deletions up to a specified date.

One of the critical problems encountered during the registration period and subsequent process of generating the voters' list was the reconciliation of the voters' list with divisional boundary changes enacted in 1990. These changes had never been fully documented regarding new division descriptions and no new maps had been produced. Regional registrars had never been fully notified of these changes and the result of this was that in registering voters, registrars would sometimes use the wrong number for their division. Efforts were subsequently made to compile a complete list of new divisions and their boundaries. The division descriptions were required by law to be included with the voters' list for each division, after which a period of block transfers would be entered to correctly place people that had been registered in the wrong division. Since address information was not consistent, the abbreviations used by the data encoder had to be deciphered one by one. In view of the time constraints, it was impossible to go through all of the 370,000 records affected. Only those records in known problem areas were reviewed and reconciled with the new divisional boundaries.

Other problems with the voters' list included the database format where two problems were found. First, although the registration forms contained the data, the database format had no place for birth dates. This caused a great deal of confusion when trying to identify duplicate entries, since birth dates represent a reasonably unique identifier for each voter. Secondly, the database format lacked sufficient space to enter the voter's address. Many addresses were forced to be abbreviated, which minimized consistency of address recording. This also hampered efforts to identify voters who were incorrectly registered in the wrong division as well as efforts to split large divisions into smaller polling areas according to address. An additional problem encountered was that on many application forms the national registration numbers was found to be missing and had replaced by a series of other numbers, including passport numbers and paper form numbers. Ancillary to this problem was that when national registration numbers were provided, the persons filling out the forms for the applicants did not check the numbers for validity. This seriously hampered the integrity of the registration and identification process.

A field check of the voters' list (called the People's Test) was carried out in the first quarter of 1992 to verify the validity of forms that had been collected during the enumeration process a year earlier. The goal of this exercise was to see if voters on the list existed in the area they had been registered in, but not whether their particular information was correct. Photocopies were made of each sample registration form and a check list of questions was developed for each voter that was found. Areas from all over the country were chosen including interior areas difficult to access. The sample test found that the list was correct in identifying most persons' as being registered in the correct location.

Sincere attempts were made to eradicate duplicate registrations, find national registration numbers for those voters who had none on their original forms, and to place voters in their correct divisions. Since, in some areas, more than one series of house-to-house registrations for the voters' list had taken place, this accounted for some of the duplicate registrations. Furthermore, many voters, specifically directly related family members, lived at the same address and used the same name. It was found, as well, that many voters had registered twice using their home and business address. Since birth dates were not included in the database format the process of eradicating duplicate entries became quite cumbersome and complex.

Eventually it was decided that the identification numbers of persons who had duplicate numbers with another registered person should both be deleted, since valid numbers could not be discerned. This decision in turn increased the list with names of persons with no identification numbers. In the end, the cases of blank identification numbers comprised almost one-sixth of the entire voters' list. Efforts were made in conjunction with the staff at the National Registration Centre to find the original forms of registered voters, but most of these efforts were fruitless due to difficulties in finding source documents.

In most cases the original forms also lacked an identification number due to a temporary registration situations, and the pending production and delivery of the national identification card. In other cases, registration numbers would be found, but could not be reconciled with the existing number on the voters' list. In many cases the number would pertain to a different voter. Due to time constraints, a preliminary list was released in hope that many of the cases of blank identification numbers would be resolved during the Claims and Objections period.

During the Claims and Objections period voters could check the preliminary list to see if their name was there, submit corrections, submit a claim for addition, or submit a claim objecting to voters on the list not properly belonging to the respective division. Delays occurred in the submission of claims and objections forms by the National Registration Centre to the data entry staff which were attributed to delays by local registrars in submitting the forms or incorrectly completing them. The end result was many complaints arising once the final voters' list was released regarding voters whose name had appeared on the preliminary list and had been omitted from the final list.



In determining the location and number of polling stations, as well as the number of ballot boxes needed at each polling place, difficulties were faced due to the delays of producing a final voters' list, which resulted in the preliminary list registration figures having to be used. Later on, the problem became more critical when some divisions were found to be too large for polling station capabilities. Two alternatives were used: splitting divisions either geographically or alphabetically. The geographically separated lists of areas within each division caused a great deal of confusion on election day because the new geographic framework was not well communicated by election officials or understood by voters. The alphabetically separated lists were generated manually, by reviewing the printout, adding up the sequence numbers of the main and addition lists, and deciding at which letters in the alphabet to split the lists.

Geographically separating lists was the most time consuming, since it required the registrar for the area to tag each name on the division list. There were some divisions that were split into as many as five separate areas. The alphabetically separated lists could not be done prior to printing with the existing database (ORACLE) because of the complexity of the programming involved and limited time available. Some of these divisions were in migrant Amerindian areas, where residents tend to move frequently making it almost impossible to assign voters to a specific polling station without mass disenfranchisement. In an effort to solve the problem, the Elections Commission proceeded to allow voters in these areas to be listed at several polling stations. In an attempt to control the multiple voting that could inevitably ensue from this process the Commission limited the number of places where these voters could vote. Although the use of indelible ink discouraged multiple voting, organization was made more difficult since election officials were forced to keep track of numerous separate divisional lists that were duplicated for each polling station assigned to particular divisions.

Problems were also encountered in the disciplined forces' voters' list. Although the actual list was printed out with little difficulty, problems emerged just prior to election day when a supplemental list had to be generated with the names of members of the disciplined forces not permitted to vote with the rest of the population. This meant a total of 410 more lists to distribute to polling stations along with difficulties of producing, assembling and distributing the other three lists required at each site. These difficulties were, of course, exacerbated for areas that divided their lists geographically or alphabetically or had to keep multiple lists available for the different divisions that may be voting at one polling station. On the eve of the election, lists were still being compiled and on the morning of the actual election day, lists were still being distributed to polling stations.

Prior to the 1994 local and municipal elections, it was widely believed that the last-minute corrections, difficulties, and frenzied activity encountered during the 1992 electoral process would dissipate and that lessons had been learned from the previous process. This was not to be the case, however. Due to integral institutional weaknesses in the registration processes, lists were again not generated until the last minute. Many of the personnel trained by the UNDP for the 1992 electoral process had emigrated or had found lucrative positions in the private sector and were thus unavailable to be contracted to assist with the 1994 electoral process. Consequently, the Elections Commission was forced to recruit and train new personnel, further exhausting resources and time.

In June 1994, a three member Carter Center LACP team traveled to Guyana to meet with the Elections Commission to review a set of proposed electoral reforms they had drafted at the Commission's request. The major reforms recommended in the report included the creation of a permanent and independent Elections Commission to administer all future elections, and the establishment of a system of continuous registration modeled on the existing system in Barbados. The system would be administered and managed by a new Elections Commission office, and would merge the functions of a civic and voter registry, which have, in recent years, been duplicated by the Elections Commission and the National Registration Centre.

The LACP team urged that the reforms be enacted well in advance of the next general and local elections scheduled for 1997. The Commission members asked the LACP team to assist in the completion of a supplementary report outlining a strategic plan for implementation, including estimates of the necessary human and financial resources.

Following the LACP team's visit, President Carter met with President Jagan on December 16, 1994, in Atlanta to discuss a number of issues related to electoral reform. Upon his return to Guyana, President Jagan met with former President Desmond Hoyte on January 5, 1995, and announced that a joint commission would be formed by the parties in Parliament to review the issues surrounding electoral reform. This inter-party committee is currently at work debating electoral and other related constitutional reform issues.

Over the past few years, it has become clear that reforms must be implemented in the Guyanese electoral process. Efficiency, maintenance, and sustainability are the key elements in the formula of success to ensure the continuous transparency and strengthened institutionalization of the electoral process. Past experience has indicated the areas of concern where reform is needed — these areas have been identified both by Guyanese electoral officials and other persons involved in the electoral process. Steps have been made to generate initiatives for fundamental change including the formation of the Inter-Party Committee for Electoral Reform which acts as a forum of discussion by prominent members in Guyana's political process. The debate on electoral reform issues is further informed by reports written by non-partisan experts identifying the technical challenges that this new electoral process will encounter.

Further discussion is needed among the Guyanese to decide on the actual changes their electoral process requires on the path to institutionalization of new democratic structures. This report addresses one aspect of the broad sweep of electoral reform and proposes a plan to implement a solid civil registration system as the foundation on which to build other features of the Guyanese electoral system and civil administration.

## **PART II. NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

### **A. Current Registration Process**

Citizens in Guyana must fulfill two main requirements in order to acquire the right to vote: possess an identification card and be listed on the voters' list at the time of an election. Citizens may receive an identification card by filling out a form either in the National Registration Centre offices or during a specially ordered enumeration process. The voters' list is generated from the list compiled by the National Registration Centre. This means that the Elections Commission depends on material sent to them by the National Registration Centre.

National civic registration began in 1968 in Guyana, but it wasn't until 1991 that registration went beyond the National Registration Centre offices. In 1991 Guyanese government authorities ordered National Registration officials to undertake a door-to-door-enumeration process in order to compile a new voters' list due to lack of confidence in the previous voters' list. Current National Registration Centre procedures, specifically its record keeping systems, are extremely antiquated and depend on totally manual clerical methods. There are no computers or modern cataloging systems, nor adequate installations of office equipment. In light of the institutional constraints, creating trustworthy voters' lists which are comprehensive, current and contain accurate information is difficult. The probability of generating unreliable lists is very high using existing procedures of Register maintenance.

The main steps followed by the National Registration Centre are the following:

- 1) A registration application form is completed with the person's data filled in. A copy of this form is then given to the citizen with the original form going to the National Registration Centre. (Sample forms are shown in Appendixes F and G)
- 2) Registration forms are verified in the National Registration Centre in order to ensure that each is indeed a new registration and that the citizen has not already previously registered.
- 3) Once the new registration form has been verified, a clerk transcribes the information of the registration application (Form #1) to the Master Registration Card (Form #3) (see Appendixes F and G). The Master Registration Card is a triplicate form, on which the identity number of the person appears, which is assigned as a result of unique consecutive numbers printed on the blank forms.
- 4) Theoretically, once copy of form #3 is sent back to the citizen so that he/she may obtain his photograph and thumb or fingerprint for the generating of the identification card. However, in reality citizens must go to one of three registration sites set up in off-election years to complete the registration process. The difficulties of reaching these sites poses an obstacle to making the process widely accessible.
- 5) There are two photographs taken of each person; one is placed on the identification card which is delivered to the person and the other photograph is attached to the original of Form #3 (Master Registration Card). One copy of Form #3 remains in the Divisional Registrar offices, while the original form and one other copy are sent to the National Registration Centre headquarters and filed. One form is filed in alphabetical order while the other is filed in numerical order.

- 6) When the voters' list is to be created, the National Registration Centre gives the Elections Commission a complete file of Master Registration Cards of those persons over the age of 18 years.
- 7) The Elections Commission then captures this information through computerization and is able to produce a preliminary voters' list.
- 8) The Elections Commission produces a preliminary list and corrects it during the Claims and Objections period.
- 9) Finally, the Elections Commission publishes a final voters' list for the election.

As can be derived, this system is not secure. Duplicates registrations for the same individual can appear because of the limited verification. Persons who are deceased do not necessarily have their Master Cards removed from the Register. Basic activities such as filing and completing the forms manually produces a high probability of errors and omissions. Few or no arrangements are made for those members of the population wishing to get their identification card issued or renewed, particularly those living in the more remote areas of the interior. The Elections Commission receives registrations from the National Registration Centre in a blind way, since there are no procedures for reception or delivery, nor continuous statistics of the number of identification cards issued by month, by region, or even annually. In addition, due to severe budgetary constraints in recent years, the National Registration Centre has been forced to store many of its recently accepted identification card applications and is unable to distribute identity cards to duly registered citizens.

## **B. Desired Registration Process**

Leaders of political parties, community leaders, senior government administrators and members of the former Guyana Elections Commission all agree that there should be a new scheme of registration introduced that combines the functions associated with issuing national identification cards together with those used to register voters.

The administrative model that meets general consensus regarding desirability and applicability is referred to as the "Barbados Model". Voter registration in Barbados is a function of identity card registration. Persons' names automatically appear on the appropriate voters' list for an election provided they have registered for an identity card and kept their address information current. The Barbados identity card and the accompanying number has multiple uses including:

- a) access to health facilities;
- b) use on tax returns;
- c) benefits from the National Insurance Scheme;
- d) a transportation pass for senior citizens; and
- e) identity proof at polling stations during elections.

The computerized system in Barbados was adopted in the late 1970s using a population register methodology that had been developed in Sweden. In studies of approaches to voter registration, Sweden has been shown to have a lower cost of voter registration than any other nation examined. The reasons for the low costs are attributed to multiple uses and shared expenditures available as a result of a single civil registry being used for all aspects of governance in that country.

It is envisioned that the new registration process in Guyana would be initiated with a carefully planned and comprehensive door-to-door enumeration of all citizens over the age of 14 years. Registrants over 18 years of age at the time of the next election will automatically be placed on the voters' list for their local polling station as a result of fully computerized record keeping. Special arrangements will be made for pre-identified members of the disciplined forces to vote in advance of election day. On-going registration facilities will permit those citizens who were not registered in the enumeration process, or those who become newly eligible, to register in the period between elections.

It is further envisioned that all registrants will be issued a new type of identity card that is tamper proof, and bears the registrant's computer printed name, address, and occupation data along with a unique identity number which includes the year, month and date of birth. In addition, the card is envisioned to contain a laminated colour photograph of the registrant in addition to their signature and finger/thumbprint. The special identity number and a sophisticated system of "master card" processing is seen to be required to prevent persons from registering more than once without detection. Penalties will be imposed for attempts to register more than once or fraudulently obtain an identification card. The identity card will initially be used for standard identification purposes (including proof of identity when voting), but eventually can be linked to other government functions where there is a basis for achieving more efficient and cost-effective administration.

## Requirements

There is a widespread consensus among Guyanese political leaders that electoral reform regarding the registration and identity system must be "fast-tracked" to provide adequate time to properly prepare for the presidential, parliamentary, regional and local elections which are scheduled to be held in less than two years.

The sheer magnitude of work associated with registering the entire adult population, and establishing the administrative and technical mechanisms to manage and maintain the overall registration system with a high degree of integrity, dictates that work must begin as soon as possible in order to be ready for an election call by the end of the first quarter of 1997.

In the next part of this report, a detailed discussion is provided on each of the twenty component 'building block' pieces that will need to be constructed if a full version of the envisioned registration scheme is to be put in place. Partly because of the significant costs involved in the entire scope of the project and partly because of the amount of development time that will be necessary to construct the project in such a way that it can be fully sustained by the Guyanese as each component is built, a "Three Phase" implementation approach would be the most appropriate. The phases could have a substantial time delay between them, provided that an appropriate maintenance cycle was introduced after each phase was completed.

In summary, the component pieces of the overall project involve the following:

Component	Description
1. Institute Legislative Framework	Modify Constitution to re-establish an Elections Commission; modify electoral and national registration laws to merge registration functions; develop civic education programs to inform the public of the changes
2. Create Elections/Registration Management Framework	Establish roles and responsibilities of Elections Commission, a Chief Executive Officer, senior managers, support personnel, and field personnel. Recruit, hire and train personnel. Educate the public on role of the Elections Commission and supporting organizations.
2. Establish Geographic Framework	Establish arrangements for electoral cartography; establish boundaries for administrative sub-units within densely populated People's Cooperative Units (PCUs); define and encode each geographic unit to be used in the enumeration process and for polling arrangements.
4. Build Household Framework	Collect and analyze information regarding the number of households in each geographic unit; update maps with household counts; create an inventory of information about each geo-coded area for planning purposes.
5. Undertake Door-to-Door Enumeration Process	Undertake civic education and awareness program to advise public of registration process. Deploy temporary personnel to visit households in assigned areas and collect data on all citizens aged 14 years or older. Control movement of forms and develop progress statistics at the local, regional and national levels.
6. Issue ID cards (old style) to New Registrants	Establish short-term stationary and mobile units to issue identification cards to all registrants who are unable to produce a valid ID card during the enumeration process; schedule distribution via stationary and mobile units and inform local communities of dates and times using civic education and awareness programs.
7. Construct Data Processing System	Upgrade computer system at the Elections Commission to include new functionality and provide sufficient capacity for new data collection. Train technical personnel to provide development, maintenance and production functions.
8. Create Preliminary Voters' Lists	After verified data entry, extract the name, address, and identity number information for persons over the age of 18 in each administrative unit; print a voters list for posting in administrative units around the country.

9. Process Claims & Objections	Perform localized awareness and information programs regarding claims and objections process and timing; post the Preliminary Voters List in each administrative unit; advise public to visit assigned locations to establish that their name is on the list; provide ability for persons to register if their name does not appear or to make corrections as required; provide process for persons to make "objections" to remove the names of persons who are not eligible but whose names appear on the list.
10. Create Final Voters List	Update the civil register with corrections, additions, deletions; eliminate any duplicate registrations detected by computer system and verified through source document comparisons; interfile all source documents from Claims and Objections process with those collected during enumeration; produce final voters' list for distribution to polling places.
11. Design, Produce and Control "New" Identification Cards	Determine what the format and contents of the identity card will be; determine security measures; establish procedures for production; acquire commodities required.
12. Add Computer System Capabilities	Upgrade the computer system to accommodate document imaging capabilities and increased storage requirements; enhance technical support team's capabilities; design, program and test new system; train operators.
13. Distribute Identification Cards	Establish stationary and mobile distribution units; perform public awareness campaign and advise public of access schedule on local community basis; recruit, train and appoint personnel; assign personnel to specific areas; photograph registrants; obtain registrant's signatures and finger/thumbprints; process "master cards" from field to computer system; issue new identity cards.
14. Organize Maintenance of Registration System	Establish locations for on-going registration access; determine timing and scope of annual registration campaigns; educate public about process using information campaign; transfer managerial and technical skills from project personnel to on-going managers and staff.
15. Complete Registration of Population	Perform public education program about new registration process; undertake a door-to-door enumeration; register all persons less than 14 years of age and those unregistered; record birth certificate numbers (shown to enumerator) of each registrant; add information records to civil registry.
16. Establish Linkage to Registrar's General Functions	Using computing algorithms, create record matches between civil registry, master card images and the records and corresponding document images maintained regarding births, deaths and marriages.
17. Provide Statistics for Planning Activity	Provide standard datasets and statistical samples nationally, by region and by community for planning purposes on the part of public agencies in Guyana.

18. Institutionalize ID Card Use by Commercial Sector	Undertake efforts to establish the ID card as standard identification for financial transactions and other commercial activity; undertake joint strategy for publicizing agreements about extended uses of the identity card in private and public spheres.
19. Create Geographic Information System	Using digitized base data created by the Lands & Surveys Commission, link record data to geographic locations; digitize administrative boundaries and produce customized cartography and geographic data analysis for registration and election administration.
20. Plan Data Linkages to Other Government Functions	Undertake a formalized analysis, develop policy options and establish a business case for extending access to civil registry system for other government departments. Measure public reaction to policy proposals.



## C. Phases of Implementation

Three phases have been identified with regard to an overall approach to implementing this project. While the implementation plan suggested should not be regarded as prescriptive or the single "best" or "only" way to achieve the type of registration system articulated by societal leaders in Guyana, it does consist of a logical sequence of steps to the desired goal. Many alternatives and policy options will need to be considered at each phase, and indeed, further articulation, detailed planning and specification must accompany each component of the overall project as it is undertaken.

It is anticipated that the full project will take until the end of the decade to complete if it is made a public policy priority. It is recognized that it is possible that only the first phase of the overall project can be committed to in the short term, given the wider context of constitutional and electoral reforms underway. Nevertheless, building the registration infrastructure in a way that creates a solid foundation and allows expanding the scope of activities of the civil register and identity card over time is a sound strategy for achieving long term benefits.

**PHASE 1** would be to prepare for a full door-to-door enumeration, undertake it, create a computerized register of all citizens over the age of 14 years, establish maintenance mechanisms to keep both the civil registry and issuance of the current type of identity cards up-to-date on a continuous basis, and then extract the records of those over the age of 18 whenever a "preliminary" voters' list for an election is required. This entire exercise (project components 1 through 8) could be completed by April 30, 1997 assuming legislative and administrative arrangements are substantially in place by end of December 1995.

**PHASE 2** would start with an update of the civil registry as a result of pre-election registration activity in 1997. Following the elections, new photo identification cards would be produced and issued to all persons who registered in the enumeration process or registration exercise during the pre-electoral period. Identity card distribution would be completed over a five month period. Following this, field offices would be established for on-going registration and an annual update mechanism would be designed to make registration widely accessible to the general population. This phase of the project (involving components 9 through 14) could be completed by the mid-year 1999 if it were initiated shortly after the general and local elections in 1997.

**PHASE 3** would continue with additional tasks and extend the project as well as the functions of the civil register. During this phase the remaining unregistered population (that is, those less than 14 years of age) would be enumerated and a computerized linkage would be established to the office of the Registrar General. The Registrar General would continue to maintain computerized records of all births, deaths and marriages, but a link to the information contained in the civil registry would be made to provide integrity checks and history files on identity registration. The Registrar General's system would be modified so that a birth certificate would double as a civil registration, and the civil register maintenance program would be modified to ensure that all new registrants were identified and automatically registered by the process of obtaining birth certificates. Based on the assumption that this kind of integrated data on each individual citizen could be put to use by other government departments, investigations would be made about the technical possibilities and policy issues associated with creating links to offices such as passport control, taxation, driver's licensing, the national insurance scheme, the police, the statistics bureau, etc. Phase 3 project components \_\_\_\_15 through 20 \_\_\_\_would be completed in approximately two years following initiation.

The technical team responsible for preparing this report is of the opinion that Phase 1 (Components 1 - 8 above) and Phase 2 (Components 9 - 14 above) of the proposed project have achieved sufficient consensus among Guyanese leaders to proceed with the implementation plans articulated in this report. Phase 3 (Components 15 - 20 above), however, has not yet received the sort of public debate that is necessary to confidently proceed to implementation. Consequently, components of Phase 3 of the plan are presented as one possible avenue to extending the use and application of the civil register and making multiple uses of the new identity card a reality. Because of the vague nature of some of these steps, and because of the necessity to make many assumptions about how implementation would have proceeded in earlier stages, the team reached the opinion that providing a detailed cost analysis for Phase 3 components was impossible.

As is summarized in Part III, at the end of Section IV of this report, and detailed in Appendix 'S', the projected costs of Phase 1 of this project are in the range of U.S.\$2.9 million to U.S.\$3.8 million. Phase 2 expenditures are projected to be in the range of U.S.\$1.9 million to U.S.\$2.7 million. This means that before the advantages and potential public sector saving arising from multiple identity card usage can be implemented as Phase 3 of the project, and investment of as much as U.S.\$6.5 million will be required.

## PART III. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

### A. Project Assumptions

In any project of the magnitude associated with revamping the civil registration scheme for an entire nation, it is important to be clear about the assumptions that are made during the planning process. Sometimes important assumptions change before or during a major project's life cycle; such changes invariably require project plans to be modified to reflect the new environment. Changes to any of the eight assumptions listed below have the capacity to seriously impact the cost, design and chances of successful implementation of a combined civil and voter registry for Guyana.

#### Key Assumptions

1. There will be a merger of civil registry and identity card issuance functions assigned to the current National Registration Commission and the voter registry functions undertaken by an Elections Commission. Statutory changes will be required to the *Representation of the People Act*, the *Local Government Election Act*, and the *National Registration Act* in order to merge registration functions and streamline operations. The required Constitutional and statutory changes will be implemented prior to the initiation of a major project involving the computerization and administrative restructuring of the civil and voter registration processes.
2. A new Elections Commission will be established before September 30, 1995.
3. The newly appointed Elections Commission will be the result of an amendment to the Constitution of the Republic of Guyana passed by the National Congress.
4. The life of the newly appointed Elections Commission will be indicated in law to last until six months after the next general election in Guyana but will remain in existence until replaced by a permanent Elections Commission which will also be established by a Constitutional amendment.
5. The expenditures undertaken by the Elections Commission will be fully disclosed in an annual report tabled in the Parliament and made available to the public.
6. The next general election (Presidential, Parliamentary, Regional) in Guyana will not be held before May 1, 1997.
7. The next local elections (Neighborhood Democratic Councils) in Guyana will not be held before May 1, 1997 and not later than August 8, 1997.
8. The existing computer system (hardware, software and peripherals) will continue to be available to the Elections Commission and will be put to development and production use in creating a new civil register for Guyana.

## B. Institute Legislative Framework (Component #1)

The first step of the plan should be initiated even prior to the planning stage since little can be accomplished without a legal framework to operate within. In order to adequately institutionalize the proposed implementation plan, legislative and constitutional reform will be needed in the form of modifying procedures in the Constitution for the establishment of the Elections Commission, creating legislation to merge the National Registration Centre and the Elections Commission registration functions, and amending the electoral laws to provide for new registration and identification card procedures. In addition, forms will need to be redesigned to complement the new system, making the process simpler and more efficient. An on-going public awareness should consistently accompany any changes made to the Constitution with regards to implementing reforms in order to avoid confusion at a latter stage.

### 1. Modify Constitution to Establish Commission

The Constitution of Guyana makes provision for the establishment of an Elections Commission. The composition of this Commission is set out in Article 161 (see Appendix D). The Chairman of the Elections Commission is appointed by the President and other members of the Commission are appointed in accordance to the number of seats held by their party in the National Assembly.

In 1991, Parliament began the first of several steps in the electoral reform process with an amendment to the Constitution to institute a new Elections Commission in preparation for national elections which were subsequently held in October 1992 (see Appendix D).

This amendment, titled the "*Constitution (Amendment) (No. 2) Act 1991*" focused on the membership of the new Elections Commission, but also made a provision for the tenure of office of the Commissioners to expire three (3) months after the elections.

Article 161 of the Constitution was again amended to re-constitute a new Commission to conduct the Local Government Elections of 1994. The Act was cited as the *Constitution (Amendment) Act 1993* and its life was scheduled to expire on June 30, 1994. The life was extended to December 31, 1994 since Local Government Elections were held in August 1994.

### Recommendations

A distinction should be made at this juncture between changes necessary to occur before the planned 1997 elections and changes that could be carried out over a longer period of time. It is of significant importance to have an Elections Commission in place as soon as possible to develop its plans and programs in preparation for the 1997 national elections. In addition, provisions should be made prior to the elections to institutionalize the Commission by making it permanent. It is important that preparations for project activities not directly linked to the election year can be planned to be carried out during non-election years, and this planning be given serious management attention as a result of the continued existence of the Elections Commission.

In order to maintain the independence and autonomy of the Elections Commission and ensure continuity in its operations, provisions must be made in law for its permanence and financial independence. This is necessary in view of the proposals to expand the Commissions' responsibilities and increase its functions in the following areas:

- i) to assume responsibility for the National Register and the functions prescribed in the *National*

*Registration Act;*

- ii) to implement a permanent and continuous system of registration and identity card issuance;
- iii) to publish an annual voters' list;
- iv) to provide a database for other user departments;
- v) to provide statistical data as requested; and
- vi) to conduct elections on a regular basis.

2. Create Legislation to Merge the National Registration Centre and Elections Commission Registration Functions

One of the areas recommended for long-term planning is the issue of merging the National Registration Centre and the Elections Commission functions. The dichotomy between the role of the National Registration Centre and the office of the Elections Commission presents great difficulties for the Elections Commission to adequately supervise and control the registration process outside an election year or in preparation for an election. It is timely that some change be implemented in this area, since the door-to-door enumeration process required should be ordered by the Commission.

*The National Registration Act* Cap. 10:08 provides for the establishment of a National Register and for the issuance of identification cards. The responsibility for registration of persons rests with the Commissioner for Registration who takes direction from the Minister of Home Affairs (Section 6 of the Act). Hence, for administrative purposes, the Office of the Commissioner and the National Registration Centre fall under the jurisdiction of a Minister.

The Commissioner maintains a central register which consists of registration cards of all persons registered under the Act. No registration of persons between 14 years and 18 years of age has been carried out since 1990 under the Act. Only those persons eligible to vote have been registered since 1990 as a result of national elections in 1992 and local government elections in 1994. In case of deaths reported by the Registrar General, the record cards are supposed to have been removed from the files of the national register, but not necessarily from the voters list.

The Act also provides, that for the purposes of elections, both national and local government, registration of voters shall be under the general direction and supervision of the Elections Commission whose powers, privileges and authority are prescribed. Additional functions are assigned to the Elections Commission by the *Representation of the People's Act* Cap 1:03.

The dual responsibility for registration precludes the Elections Commission from effectively supervising and maintaining an accurate voters' list. The Commission is placed in an invidious position by the fact that it is required to publish a preliminary voters' list over which it had no control since the previous election as there is no provision for the National Registration Centre to supply information it has collected to the Elections Commission with respect to any type of electoral transaction.

Further, since the law specifies that the latest voters' list must be used as the preliminary voters' list at

any subsequent election, the Elections Commission has to rely on a period allocated for claims and objections to update the voters' list. This situation negates the publication of an accurate voters' list. Unless the voters' list is updated on a regular and continuous basis, it will never truly reflect the electorate of the country.

Problems were experienced during the 1992 national elections due to attempts to divide lists of the large People's Cooperative Units which were administratively unmanageable. The inconsistent methods used in attempting to divide these systems in manageable numbers, and the late timing of these measures, contributed significantly to the problem. It was reported that after the voters' list were affixed to buildings as prescribed by the law, a decision was taken by administrators to effect the subdivisions. Some lists were divided alphabetically while others were divided geographically. In some cases, the sum of the electors on the subdivided lists did not equate with the totals of the original lists. The inconsistency in information gave rise to the question of which of the many lists should be used to form the preliminary list for the local government elections in 1994.

### **Recommendations**

The untenable situation relating to the dual responsibilities for registration and the attendant problems of the current registration system make it imperative to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the registration processes. To achieve these goals, the following steps should be taken:

- (i) remove all responsibility for national registration from the Minister and assign these responsibilities to the Elections Commission;
- (ii) unify the National Registration Centre and the Elections Commission so that the Commissioner of Registration duties are held by the Chief Executive Officer of the Elections Commission;
- (iii) vest the appointments of all staff members (with the exception of the Chief Executive Officer) in the Elections Commission;
- (iv) vest the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer through an impartial mechanism;
- (v) review the salaries, wages, and other allowances of staff members;
- (vi) provide the Commission with an annual subvention;
- (vii) remove the provision in the *National Registration Act* and Regulations authorizing the Deputy Commissioner to perform specific functions; and
- (viii) introduce a provision that would allow the computerized print-out of the list to be the legal final integrated voters' list instead of the current provision that requires a preliminary list plus separate lists of corrections and additions and deletions

Although it is desirous and appropriate that the *National Registration Act* ultimately be merged with the *Representation Act* and the *Local Authorities (Elections) Act*, the time requirements and fact that this is a major undertaking suggest a consolidated act is not the answer at this time.

There should be amendments to relative Acts to give effect to the proposed changes in the system. Once again, distinctions must be made between changes to be implemented prior to the 1997 elections and reforms to be carried out after the elections. In addition, it is important that all changes be carried out

with the maximum consensus possible among political party and government representatives. This consensus must be based on a overarching belief that the mechanism chosen to select the Elections Commission membership be impartial, simple and fair.

3. Amend electoral laws to provide for new registration and identification card procedures

The increasing responsibility of Governments to provide a wide range of services for citizens and residents creates a greater awareness of the need for establishing more effective systems for the identification of persons and for the maintenance of records about those persons. A system of identification of persons (or their records) should be designed in such a manner as to minimize the chances of duplication or opportunities for dishonesty and, in particular, to facilitate easy coordination between various governmental activities.

There are several areas of governmental activity which involve the registration of individuals or the keeping of citizens' records and in each sector there may be a distinct system of numbering or identification which bears little or no relation to the others. Activities such as health, national insurance, social security, taxation, electoral registration, passports, and driver's license registration currently employ different systems.

The concept of a central uniform registration and identification system has distinct advantages which include:

- (i) Persons will tend to remember their single registration number;
- (ii) The duplication of registration will be minimized or even eliminated; and
- (iii) Coordinating data from various government agencies will be expedited due to the administrative and economic advantages of a central registration scheme which functions as a source of information for other government agencies;

**Recommendations**

In order to implement such a system, the Office of the Elections Commission will need to have responsibility for collecting data and for assigning identity numbers to the population fourteen years and over, and for preparing and distributing the identification cards.

An important factor in this project will be to maintain a high degree of accuracy and ensure integrity of the system is maintained. It will be necessary for all applicants to provide some means of verifying their information. Evidence such as birth certification, passports, affidavits, deeds, etc. should be appropriate.

The establishment of a permanent and continuous system of registration will require frequent maintenance of the system to ensure validity, accuracy, and currency of information. Thus, mechanisms should be put in place to keep the system in continuous operation and development of the overall system should be considered as a long-term effort.

One of the critical elements in the analysis of an electoral system is the evaluation of voter registration and the extent to which such registration ensures enfranchisement of all those who qualify as electors. The establishment of a centrally coordinated, permanent, and continuous system of registration of residents and citizens will provide the basis from which information affecting the voters' list can be

extracted. Maintenance on a continuous basis will keep both the national civil registry and voters' list current.

As a long term measure, there is need to bring existing electoral laws in line with modern practices and to consolidate the provisions now found in the principal Acts — *The Representation of the People Act*, the *National Registration Act*, the *Local Authorities (Election) Act* and the *Election Laws (Amendment) Acts of 1990 and 1992*.

The proposed legal changes could be summarized as the following:

- 1) The legislative reform proposed is a major consolidation exercise and it will therefore be more appropriate to address this matter after the Constitutional changes envisaged are passed by the National Assembly. As an interim measure, prior to the 1997 electoral process, each of the Acts referred to above should be amended to give effect to the proposed changes;
- 2) Section 6 of the *National Registration Act* needs to be amended to give the Commission the power now vested in the Minister and to provide for a permanent and continuous system of registration;
- 3) In the absence of the provision for an order under Section 6 of the *National Registration Act*, a new provision should be included in the Act setting out the qualification for civil registration. A provision along the following lines will be adequate:
  - (i) Any person who is qualified to be registered as a voter;
  - (ii) Any other person fourteen (14) years and over and resident in Guyana;
  - (iii) Any Foreign Service Officer and dependent fourteen (14) years and over of such Foreign Service Officer;

The registration of persons qualified as voters should be kept clearly distinct from other registered persons;

- 4) In any permanent system of registration, it is desirable to include a provision in law setting out the circumstances under which a person ceases to qualify. A provision in the *National Registration Act* of the following contents is adequate: "A person registered pursuant to this part shall remain registered unless and until his name is deleted from the register because:
  - (i) he has died;
  - (ii) an objection to his registration has been allowed;
  - (iii) not being a Foreign Service Officer, has been absent from Guyana for a period exceeding five (5) years; and
  - (iv) he has been disqualified under this Act or any other enactment imposing disqualification for registration."
- 5) In an effort to purge the national register of deceased persons, it should be the statutory function of the Registrar General to provide the Commission with the names of all deceased persons. A provision of the following content setting out the circumstances under which a person ceases to



qualify is adequate:

"The Registrar General shall within thirty (30) days following the month in which the deaths occurred, notify the Commission of the names and particulars of identification of all persons who have died."

- 6) In order to ensure continuity of the process following the initial door-to-door enumeration process, a provision mandating all eligible persons to register should be included in the *National Registration Act*. This provision is summarized in Appendix D.
- 7) Regulation 18 of the National Registration Regulations provides for a registrant to apply for exemption from having his photograph taken for reason that his face is disfigured or on any other grounds.

In order for the identification system to be effective, there should be no option in relation to being photographed. A person's registration should be deemed to be incomplete unless his photograph is taken. A provision in the *National Registration Act* of the following content should be included: "A person shall not be qualified to be registered unless he has complied with the provisions of this Act and the Regulations."

- 8) Section 15 of the *National Registration Act* and Regulations (Non Resident) (6), (8), and (11) to (21), assign specific functions to the Deputy Commissioner in the processing of Claims and Objections. With the merger of the Elections Commission and the National Registration Centre, the proposed structure cannot accommodate such an arrangement and, as such, amendments must be made to this Act and its Regulations.
- 9) The processing of Claims and Objections is the province of the Registrar and as such, should be assigned to him. In general, the procedures outlined in the Regulations for the processing of Claims and Objections need to be refined to remove the unnecessary complexity.
- 10) With the permanent and continuous system of civil registration in place, the process of preparing voters lists is much easier. The preliminary voter's list should be published at the same time notice of its publication is given. The public notice should provide the following:
  - (a) day of publication of the preliminary voters' list;
  - (b) location of the office(s) where claims and objections may be filed;
  - (c) the name of the Registrar;
  - (d) the latest date for the receipt of Claims; and
  - (e) the latest date for the receipt of Objections.
- 11) As a further vehicle to maintain the integrity of the identification system, a provision should be made for identification cards to be replaced after ten (10) years. A provision of the following content is adequate:

"The Commission may require the holder of an identification card issued under Section.... of the Act to surrender such card for inspection between eight (8) and ten (10) years after issue."

Although the suggested provisions above are important in the institutionalization of the registration and identification system, it is suggested that these provisions be part of a longer-term legislative consolidation project involving consultations between the political parties and the government. In addition, provisions should be made either in the electoral law or the penal code to establish penalties for those citizens who do not abide by the law. This would grant the system more integrity.

#### 4. Design of Forms

In the light of available technology, the sharing of information has played a revolutionary role in the elimination of duplicated efforts and development of services provided by Governments and the private sector throughout the world. At present, there is little evidence such possibilities have been pursued in Guyana.

The reforms proposed for the registration and identification systems are possibly the first significant steps in this direction. Examination of the current forms in use by the National Registration Centre for capturing information shows that they should be replaced immediately. Forms 1, 3 and 4 in the schedule to the National Registration Regulations should be the prime ones to be targeted.

Since the long-term emphasis is on sharing information, a committee comprising possible users of the system should be constituted to design suitable forms which would meet their mutual requirements. A consensual design should be found and legally implemented in electoral regulations. These forms should be designed to standardize the operative framework of the registration and identification system and to simplify and speed up the necessary processing. Although the present forms being used contain the essential information needed to register the citizenry and issue identification cards, the forms should contain the basic information required by all governmental agencies involved in the eventual operation and benefits of the system.

#### 5. Design & Implement Public Awareness Campaign

The success of any public awareness campaign will depend on a number of contributing factors. In Guyana, two of the fundamental issues which must be addressed relate to the geography of the country and the cultural behavior of the people. Against this background, there should be a broad based committee established to develop a public awareness program in order to deal with these issues.

Persons over the years have expressed some degree of apathy with the political system of Guyana. It is difficult to erase these feelings and attitudes overnight. The electoral system has been an area of great controversy and attempts to reform the process will undoubtedly be subject to skepticism. Since the proposed implementation plan includes a series of components which will require massive citizen participation, it is important that a public awareness program be designed to inform the citizenry of the aspects and procedures of the system as well as the relationship this system has with the strengthening of the democratic political process in Guyana.

The design of the plan should consist of the following components:

- (1) The selection of a broad based committee comprising representatives from:
  - (a) community groups;

- (b) churches;
  - (c) the print and electronic media;
  - (d) political parties;
  - (e) Chamber of Commerce;
  - (f) appropriate Government Ministries; and
  - (g) Government Information Services.
- (2) Leaders of political parties should make television appearances urging their members to support the system.
- (3) The Commission should undertake -
- (a) to explain the merger of the National Registration Centre with the Elections Commission and the advantages to be derived from the merged functions;
  - (b) to explain the new registration system and the attending benefits;
  - (c) to explain the new identification card system and the procedures to be adopted in obtaining the new cards;
  - (d) to seek public support;
  - (e) to emphasize the need to register at age fourteen and be issued an identification card;
  - (f) to inform the public that registration will be conducted on a daily basis unlike the previous system when registration was done during short periods on an irregular basis;
  - (g) to inform the public that the new system has a provision that once registered, the name remains on the list and cannot be removed unless for death or absence from the country for five years;
  - h) to inform citizens eighteen (18) years and over that they are qualified voters and in order to participate must register to vote; and
  - i) to inform the public as to the locations of registration and identification sites, hours of operation, and the specific dates any special registration or identity issuing drives will be held with particular emphasis in the more remote areas.

The information should be made available in a number of media formats — posters, flyers, brochures, radio clips, television advertisements, interviews in written and electronic formats, picture booklets, plays, skits, and other types of creative message delivery.

It is important to remember that this public awareness campaign should accompany every step of the process with particular emphasis to those components that directly affect the citizens of Guyana. Community leaders, political party representatives, and governmental officials should pay careful attention

to this aspect of the project since it will ensure continued citizen participation and cooperation throughout the entire process.

## C. Create Elections/Registration Management Framework (Component #2)

### 1. Establish Central Management Structure

The importance of this component of the project relates to the emphasis that the Elections Commission board should place on managing legislative requirements and setting electoral administration policy. The role of the Elections Commission staff is to uphold legislation, implement set policy and ensure that procedures, tasks and activities are properly carried out in accordance with the standard authority spiral (see Appendix W) of election administration.

#### Role of the Commission

The role of the Elections Commission is vitally important in the establishment of a management framework capable of sustaining the proposed system. Article 162 of the Constitution of Guyana sets out the functions of the Elections Commission. With the proposed merger of the National Registration Centre with the Elections Commission, there will be additional functions. The Elections Commission will have to:

- (a) create an administrative framework for the management of registration and elections administration;
- (b) identify legislative changes required to provide for an improved registration and electoral system and the issuance of identification cards;
- (c) recruit, select, and train management and field offices;
- (d) prepare the electoral activity calendars, including registration;
- (e) develop public awareness programs;
- (f) undertake door-to-door enumeration of registrants;
- (g) install computer systems to support operations and properly manage information;
- (h) prepare the national civil register;
- (i) prepare voters' lists; and
- (j) conduct national and local elections.

In order to adequately complete these functions, the Elections Commission should operate within a management framework that is efficient and sustainable. The management structure could be structured as follows:

#### The Chairman and Members of the Commission

The Chairman and members would be responsible for policy directives, approving budgets and appointments, and, generally serve as a Board of Directors. They would also approve the registration and election calendars and issue press releases. In addition, they would be the ultimate authority in the conduct of elections as well as the primary reporter and certifier of electoral results. To maintain the

confidence of the public in the independence of the Elections Commission, the appointment of the Chairman and the other members of the Commission should be ensured by a impartial mechanism. The appointment should be for a period of not less than six years.

#### The Chief Executive Officer

The Chief Executive Officer would have overall responsibility for the management and official implementation of policies. He/she would also determine the electoral procedures and review requirements for legislative change following each election. In addition, he/she would be responsible for providing the Elections Commission with regular reports as he/she is considered the person in charge of operations. This responsibility includes coordinating various directors, managers and field offices and implementing specific aspects of the electoral process. The Chief Executive Officer should also be designated a member of the Elections Commission board, but without voting rights. In addition, the Chief Executive Officer and his/her senior staff will be responsible for:

- (a) the operational and financial management of the registration system and election delivery;
- (b) coordination of the work of the regional offices with the central office ;
- (c) relations with external and international agencies; and
- (d) human resource development.

#### The Deputy Chief Executive Officer

The Deputy Chief Executive Officer would function as Secretary to the Commission and provide general assistance to the Chief Executive Officer. Liaisons with external agencies and coordinating operations of the managers would be a primary responsibility of this officer. The Deputy Chief Executive Officer would act as the Chief Executive Officer in his/her absence.

#### Training Director

The person in this position would be responsible for developing training programs and the production and preparation of training manuals for all staff of the Commission including staff of the regional offices.

#### Finance Director

The Finance Director would be responsible for budget preparation, expenditure control, accounts payable, revenue collection, pay roll, preparation of financial statements, and inventory control.

#### Director of Administration

The Director of Administration would be responsible for civic education, personnel matters, media relations, office accommodation, and ancillary services.

#### Field Operations Director

The Field Operations Director would supervise the operations within the 10 regional offices, including

the enumeration process and identification card production. During an election year, this person would be responsible for administering some of the key operational aspects of an election including polling place selection, procurement and transport of polling related supplies, security, and general transportation. This position also includes responsibilities lying in the area of electoral divisions and boundaries.

#### Technical Services Coordinator

The Technical Services Coordinator would be responsible for computer operations, voter registration, compiling of voters' lists, statistical analysis, records management, published documentation, and equipment maintenance. This latter task would also involve the continuous maintenance of the central registration files and computerized database and include all hardware, software and data management processes. The Technical Services Coordinator would supervise the staff of data processing supervisors and data entry clerks.

#### 2. Establish Role of Field Staff

Effective planning for field work is essential, particularly in Guyana where geographical logistics are an obstacle. All logistical arrangements should be in place before the commencement of any large scale field exercise. The field staff should comprise the following in each major geographic division or region:

- (a) a Registrar;
- (b) Deputy Registrar(s);
- (c) photographer(s);
- (d) clerk(s)/typist(s); and
- (e) janitor/driver.

#### Registrar/Deputy Registrar

In the recruitment and staff allocation process, preference should be given to persons resident within the registration area. They should be full-time employees of the Commission for the door-to-door enumeration process and for the initial distribution of identity cards. The duties would include the following:

- (1) assisting the Commission in identifying a suitable location for the district registration office;
- (2) assisting the Commission in the recruitment/appointment of enumerators and photographers;
- (3) familiarizing him or herself with the boundaries of the registration areas and enumeration districts;
- (4) taking the enumeration supervisors into the field and showing them the boundaries of their enumerator districts;
- (5) distributing registration materials and keeping a record of form issues;
- (6) conducting final training sessions at least two (2) days before field work commences;

- (7) reviewing operations after the second week of each field operation;
- (8) reviewing returns from the field and preparing same for submission to the central office;
- (9) monitoring enumeration progress; and
- (10) establishing camera centers.

Once the Elections Commission has formally appointed approximately 10 Registrars, it will also be necessary for the Commission to appoint the 30-40 Deputy Registrars who will be required to assist the Registrars in their functions. Each of these individual officials should be trusted figures in their communities, and must be willing to provide a binding declaration that they will act on behalf of the Elections Commission in a non-partisan and fully professional manner.

It may be possible to merge the function of the Registrar with other functions played by senior managers working in the civil service. In some countries such multi-function civil service managers are referred to as "government agents" and they act as impartial government representatives in many aspects of licensing, investigations, regulatory enforcement, revenue collection and election administration. Their tenure is not affected by a change of a political party gaining power, and their appointment is made solely on the basis of merit and experience.

It might be assumed that the Registrars will be located in the most populous locations in each of the ten Regions of Guyana. The location and numbers of Deputy Registrars should be dictated by factors of population density and geographic area. It should be realized that the types of administrative challenges these officials must encounter will also differ because of these factors. It is not uncommon for election administrators to train officials on the basis of grouping persons together who work in similar geo-social conditions.

Once these Registrars and Deputy Registrars are appointed, it will be necessary for the Elections Commission to establish communication with each of them and advise them as to when their training sessions are scheduled. Following an initial "seminar" it would be advisable to have multiple training sessions planned, each providing a sufficient level of detail required for the immediate work ahead. These training sessions should be attended by both the Registrars and Deputy Registrars.

The Elections Commission may find that it makes better administrative sense to establish or rent training centers in various locations around Guyana than to have all training occur at one central location. The costs of sending a training group into the regions may prove less expensive than having all the senior registration officials come to Georgetown on a regular basis.

Once the initial seminar is set, an intensive program to "Train the Trainers" should be launched. Policy decisions will need to be made about whether senior Commission management will undertake the bulk of the training, whether a special training group will be established for a short term, or if training work will be "contracted out" to the private sector. It is assumed that training responsibilities will "cascade" from the Commission, to the Registrars, to the Deputy Registrars, to the Enumeration Supervisors, and finally, to the Enumerators. The training sessions must be designed, for this reason, in a way that makes the participants "experts" ready to train others.

Even though responsibility for training may cascade to different responsibility areas, cost benefits and message consistency will be better if the Elections Commission centrally prepares most of the training materials that will be used by each trainer. Consideration should be given to providing training materials



in all three training formats: Visual, Written and Experience. Training through experience is generally done within the structure of a role playing exercise, and these are best if thought out and scripted in advance of training sessions. Materials in all three formats should be designed to reinforce central administrative themes that are presented in a clear and consistent way.

Training should focus on the responsibility and accountability of the person manning registration process assigned in the field. Staff should be knowledgeable of the established procedures and be able to solve problems that may arise in the process. In addition, staff members should become familiar with the forms to be used, what information is essential for accurate registration, and how this information will be used.

The initial training seminar will likely need to be at least two days long. Opportunities should be provided during the seminar to allow questions and answer sessions with the persons who led the training on a particular session. An example of the type of agenda that might be followed in the first training session with Registrars is included in Appendix U; subsequent training sessions for all levels of registration officials could use parts of the same agenda, but would obviously need to focus on more specific aspects of process and administration.

### Enumerators

In any enumeration process, the field operations will determine the success or failure of the project. The process developed by the Elections Commission must clearly indicate the time allocated for this exercise. Wherever possible, specific dates should be identified and the enumeration should be divided to plan the work load accordingly. An important aspect of this is the recruitment and selection process in which the Commission should consider assigning persons to work in the administrative unit in which they live. The advantages of this are:

- (1) the enumerator will be familiar with the unit and will know the majority of persons resident in their immediate area;
- (2) being resident in the area will permit the enumerator to commence work earlier and work later.

Alternatives can also be suggested, since:

- (1) a person living in the unit may not always get the same cooperation from residents as one who does not live there;
- (2) there may be some reluctance to disclose personal information to someone living within the area;

### 3. Measurements for Success

Planning a national coverage program implies constructing indicators of what the desired expectations are, primarily in relation to the potential population to be registered. There are also other information sources on which expectations can be defined. In addition, management should look at the measurement results as a sort of self-evaluation process in order to determine what areas can and should be improved upon in the short and long-term.

### Coverage

The 1992 voters' list had an estimated coverage of 91.7% at the national level based on the 1991 Census and the information provided by the National Registration Centre. However, this information does not stand up to arithmetic analysis. If the evaluation is conducted separately by region, half of the regions show more names on the voters' list than the population aged 18 years and over in the 1991 Census.

These results show that more work must be done in adjusting census figures for under-enumeration and that the numbers related to the voters' list might show a differential degree of coverage. Cross-referencing the reported number of households from the census with the numbers from the Household Income and Expenditure survey show that the difference increases by 13,000 households in the survey. A rough estimate indicates that the census missed approximately 50,000 persons, giving it an undercoverage rate of about 7%.

It is important to remember, however, that in 1991 the census was being conducted in the field at the same time that a door-to-door enumeration process for voter registration and identification cards was underway. People became confused, ignoring additional requests for personal information, regardless of whether it had been the census enumerators that had visited their homes or the National Registration Centre enumerators. Despite this, adjustments to census figures are possible in order to estimate the expected number of citizens to be enumerated while taking into account migration figures.

### Geography

Similarly, a catalogue may still exist of the geographic divisions of the country, going from region to settlements, and estimates can be generated by linking the population census to existing cartographic materials.

### Population distribution

Population by age and sex per region is very important information for the initiation of the enumeration process, since this plays a critical role in the planning stage.

The percentage of population aged eighteen years and over ranges from 41.9% in Region 4 to 0.6% in Region 8. Thus variability is a problem, and resources must be carefully allocated not only in relation to the population numbers, but also based on geographical conditions.

### Migration

Since the beginning of the 1960s, Guyana has experienced a negative Net Migration Rate, meaning that the number of emigrants is greater than the number of immigrants. In addition, this phenomena increased up until 1980 due to severe economic conditions. There are some estimates, based primarily on a survey (GUYREDEM - 1986) that suggests 15,000 Guyanese emigrate each year. At this time, unfortunately, immigration parameters are not available.

It is recognized by the Bureau of Statistics that there is an absence of categorized and detailed information on migration. In addition, if the age structure is compared by sex over the last few censuses, findings indicate not only erratic behavior due to migration, but differences in census coverage. In the final analysis, the existing migration data must be considered practically useless for planning purposes.

### Literacy

Illiteracy, in some cases, will pose problems for the recruitment and selection of personnel, particularly

in the more remote regions. In Guyana, literacy for the population aged 15 years and over is estimated at approximately 90% for the entire country. The population in Regions 1 to 6, primarily coastal regions, represents approximately 90% of the total population, so that few problems should emerge when selecting personnel in those regions. However, special attention should be paid in Regions 7 to 10.

## **D. Establish Geographic Framework (Component #3)**

In every administrative and data collection system related to a spatial frame, as in the case of the electoral process, the base of the system is the geographical framework and its representation in cartography (maps). It is possible to build a computerized data collection system at a state-of-the-art level, but if the geographical reference is not correct, the system will be next to useless.

In most parts of the world, cartography is constructed in relation to the kind of project requested. There is specialized cartography for statistical or land resource search purposes, as well as specialized cartography for electoral purposes.

This geographical framework does not have to modify the official limits of political and/or administrative units, but must have its own reason of being. In Guyana, the Lands and Surveys department is responsible for the production of cartography based on aerial photographs. Maps are produced with divisions by Region, Sub-region, District, Community, Neighborhood, and People's Cooperative Units. Aerial photographs have been taken since 1942, although the most recent photographs date back to 1983 or 1987. Topographic maps at 1:50,000 (360 sheets) and 1:1,000,000 (92 sheets) were elaborated between the 1950s and 1980s (primarily on the coastal zone), but there have been no updates on these materials since this time. With the existing topographic maps, field work should be done in updating the cartography. There is a need for the definition of smaller and more specific geographic units for electoral use and this activity should ultimately result in the establishment of a section of the Elections Commission administration specifically dedicated to the subject of cartography.

Each citizen in a registration system must be referred to as one unit, and only within a very well defined spatial framework. This reference will help in avoiding duplicate registrations, finding citizens, and in publicizing exactly where citizens are to vote. Proper application of geographic framework will lead to improved organization of the electoral process and an improved public perception of its administration.

Establishing a geographical framework involves a series of activities, which are all closely related and sequentially integrated.

### **1. Create Administrative Arrangements for Cartography**

There is a need for creating administrative arrangements to provide for office space, the hiring of personnel, and the production, copying and distribution of cartographic materials. In addition, resources will have to be allocated for extremely important field work and the creation of a geographical database.

### **2. Undertake Cartographic Update**

The first step in this process is field work in which personnel must visit all limits of the administrative units in order to recognize and verify them. The next step is that field workers update existing blocks in urban areas and settlements in rural areas, in an attempt to verify if there are new blocks or blocks that are not present in the existing cartography, disregarding if they are new in appearance or not. It is important to observe if the blocks have been subdivided or two blocks have become one through a process of fusion. Settlements in the rural areas not present in the existing cartography must be identified. Moreover, the official and local names of the localities must be identified in order to place them in the

cartographic framework (this must be done if only for electoral purposes and despite the non-existence of exact geographical coordinates). All of the results of this exercise would then be sent to the central offices in order to create a catalogue of settlements and blocks.

### 3. Define and Encode Each Geographic Unit

A method of classification and encoding of each of the geographical units must be designed once the field work is to begin. Two different methods could be used for the definition and encoding of each geographic unit: 1) reinterpret aerial photographs taken in the past; or 2) combining the information from the field work with information from past cartographic work.

Once the field work has been completed, a new catalogue must be incorporated by computerized data capture at which point a database of all units can be created. By utilizing this system, enumeration processes can be organized and monitored and each citizen can be assigned to a specific geographical unit. The same units can also be used for assigning claims and objections centres, voting locations and centres for the local provision of new identity cards.

## **E. Build Household Framework (Component #4)**

### **1. Establish Procedures for Survey**

Once a cartographic framework and a database of all administrative units has been created, the next step is to identify the number of existing households in any of these administrative units. This is done in order to execute an enumeration in the best possible conditions, technically and economically.

On the technical side, conducting a household enumeration before a population enumeration allows one to be sure that every household will be visited, that each person will be referred to a household, that duplication will be reduced dramatically due to a cross-address reference, and that accurate projections can be made of the expected results. On the economical or cost-saving side, identifying the number of households per unit will generate a precise estimate of the human and material resource needs, saving money that would otherwise be spent due to planning errors.

Procedures must be designed in a very clear manner so that all persons involved understand the process. Rules and methods must be standardized for all field workers. In massive data collection programs, control and supervision become essential elements for achieving quality results. The entire set of control forms for each field and office structure level must be carefully designed. Fortunately, there is a great deal of experience at the global level in household survey techniques and procedures. These must be accommodated to fit Guyana and its regional conditions, but they can be applied without exception. Procedural homogeneity is strictly required to provide results that provide value to the overall planning exercise.

### **2. Design Survey Materials**

Manuals for each level of the structure must be produced and clear registration and control forms must be defined. There is an important amount of cartographic production with special characteristics related to the kind of job being done in the field. This cartography must be reproduced for every level of the structure, paying particular attention to the specific area of responsibility.

### **3. Recruit, Train and Appoint Personnel**

Recruitment of personnel must be done well in advance, since it is critical that people's capacities and commitment become clear prior to the initiation of the process. As some of the activities require a specific profile, it is recommended that personnel be trained and tested to see if they are capable of handling and controlling project activity before actually appointing them. The allocation of a relatively small amount of resources will be needed for training in order to compensate those who are not appointed.

### **4. Assign Specific Areas to Personnel**

One of the main tasks in this process is to try to avoid blank areas or duplications. This can be addressed by assigning specific working areas to each member of the field structure. With the information gathered in the construction of the geographical framework, boundaries must be identified in the working materials in such a way that no staff member will be confused on the area to be covered.

#### 5. Undertake Survey

The first step in this process is to fix timing and initiate the household enumeration. Enumerators will need to report to their supervisors on a daily basis with possible exceptions in certain remote areas, which can be pre-defined in relation to the physical conditions of that area. In critical data collection exercises of this sort, the normal control track is 1 to 3. This means that three household enumerators will have a supervisor, three supervisors will have one superior, and so on, signifying that the chain of command will continue all the way until the top. Supervisors must submit information on a weekly basis.

Prior to the initiation of the household enumeration, supervisors should place enumerators in their zones to identify the boundaries belonging to each enumerated area. Enumerators must be trained in being cordial and respectful, specifically in techniques on how to explain in simple terms the importance and type of work that they are conducting to the citizenry. Security authorities must be notified in advance and their services may be required to provide for the enumerators' safety.

#### 6. Collect and Analyze Survey Information

The number of households per block and street, the number of blocks already visited, and the number of settlements and households each block has, are some of the figures that must be collected with the use of accompanying maps on which these figures must be registered. This information allows for following-up on the project and if necessary, to establish contingency measures.

This provides useful information for doing later follow-up visits and checking to see if the civil registry enumerators are properly fulfilling their tasks. Corrective actions, further instruction, discipline and replacement can be used as appropriate and necessary. Obviously, the collection of registrant information is indispensable for the process of building a reliable civil register and precautions must be carried out in order to ensure the quality and reliability of the data collection process.

#### 7. Place Household Counts on Maps

Enumerators must place the number of households they have tabulated on pre-printed forms and on maps, writing in a clear and concise way on the maps, since these will be used for future enumeration projects.

#### 8. Create Database of Households

The data collected in this exercise must be entered into the database created for the geographical

framework. Information must be added to the Region, Sub-region, District, Community, Neighborhood, and People's Cooperative Units and administrative sub-unit code structure to indicate the number of households per settlement or by block and street.

This will conclude the household enumeration process, although it is critical that the cartographic materials be redrawn with this new information and that an exercise be conducted in matching the database with the cartography. If the case arises that some differences are found, visits to the field in the specific problematic areas must be conducted again. It is only after this reconciliation process is complete that the database and the cartographic materials can be considered consolidated and reliable.

This kind of material is extremely useful for any kind of statistical survey and could potentially be re-used by other government departments, including the Bureau of Statistics preparation for the next national census.



## **F. Undertake Door-to-Door Enumeration (Component #5)**

### **1. Establish Procedures for Enumeration**

A registration process must begin with a joint finalization on design of the registration form between those responsible for field work and computer system design teams. The way the questions are designed, the variables involved, the possible values of each variable, the location of each question in the instrument, and the type of technological features to be incorporated such as bar codes in the registration forms are the responsibility of both the field work and information technology teams. The timing and grouping in which registration forms will be delivered to the computer centre are fundamental in designing the capacity and type of computer equipment to be used.

Enumeration procedures are well-known and can be applied with precision if adequate cartographic and household information at various levels exists. In this case, the most relevant data is the number of households per administrative unit for the whole country and the related cartographic materials.

As mentioned before, it is critical that security forces be notified around the country of the project, requesting their protection for the enumerators as necessary, especially in remote areas and in conflictual suburbs.

### **2. Design Enumeration Materials**

After the conceptual design of the registration form has been completed, supporting and ancillary materials must be designed with the idea of applying the most sensible, transportable and modern design which can accommodate both enumerators and computer operators.

Generally, there is a package of materials for each position in the supervision structure. Staff members must be assured that they have all the information and materials necessary to work with, but that these materials are not heavy to transport or difficult to manage. Some materials should be designed in different forms or colours, so that they can be easily discernible from a distance.

The supervision of a project is done primarily with a key set of forms being completed by all levels of the structure. Special attention must be paid to the design, number of copies, and quality of the forms.

### **3. Recruit, Train and Appoint Personnel**

Due to the size of an enumeration project which involves large numbers of people, special materials and techniques must be used in order to train persons with different profiles and backgrounds. People should be recruited from each region, well-known and generally accepted by the population. In addition, they must be able to recognize specific places and/or locations. For example, there may be situations in which the headmaster of a village should be the supervisor of the local registration project due to his moral authority with students and the population in general.

Appointed personnel must be aware from the initiation of the project of the conditions of the contract or the type of benefits he/she will be receiving. Conversely, the authorities responsible for the project must keep the conditions of the job constant. In this area, commitment is the most important aspect of both searching for personnel and keeping them on board for the duration of the project. Staff members must feel that they are part of an important project and members of a good team.

Provisions for extra personnel should also be kept in mind. Approximately 20% of the initial staff will resign or need to be replaced during the process, so it is important that an alternative staff be placed on reserve.

#### 4. Distribute Enumeration Materials

The logistics on the distribution of materials must be perfectly established in terms of quantity and timing. Vehicles will be needed in order to supply each region several times during the duration of the project.

#### 5. Assign Specific Areas to Personnel

With the results of the household enumeration, detailed planning should be conducted on the number of enumerators and their areas based upon the number of households, length of the enumeration period, and expected productivity.

Once enumerators have been assigned to their areas of responsibility, supervisors will accompany them to their respective areas and examine the limits of the enumeration or area of responsibility. Techniques exist on how to ensure that once the visit has been completed, uncovered areas or areas covered twice can be detected.

Among the instructions for the enumerators to remember is that blocks should be visited starting on the northwest corner of the block and moving clockwise, so that the end of the enumerated block, the enumerator will end up once again in the northwest corner.

The supervisor should write the names of the enumerators in their assigned enumeration area on the forms and in the cartography, making sure that all areas have been assigned and that two enumerators have not been assigned the same area.

#### 6. Design & Implement Public Awareness Campaign

The public of Guyana does not have an enumeration tradition in its culture. A more complete understanding of the reasons and the process associated with enumeration will make the entire process easier to administer and provide better receptivity at the doorsteps of households.

Public education efforts should begin several months before the enumeration campaign begins in order to assure a widespread reception of the message and a public understanding of the timing of the exercise.

#### 7. Undertake Enumeration

Enumerators must attend a rendezvous point with their supervisor at an established time each morning. From that point on, they will be responsible to undertake their daily tasks. In the absence of offices, supervisors should attempt to accompany one enumerator for a period of time, proceeding to accompany a second one, and so on. The team should meet at the end of the day at a previously established location. The enumerators should proceed to debrief the supervisor, submitting registration and control forms.

The supervisor should collect all information to be delivered to the nearest office (regional, or if possible, at a lower geographical level) and in order to receive new registration and control forms.

Exceptions should be made to these procedures in cases where distances do not allow for daily trips to the offices. Depending on the availability of offices and the geographical characteristics of the enumeration areas, the span of time between meetings and collection can vary. However, it is crucial that meetings be conducted on a weekly basis at a minimum level and that a weekly delivery of forms to the computer centre be made.

Some of the principal instructions for urban enumerators are:

- 1) Knock on all doors;
- 2) Go street by street and block by block in a clockwise formation;
- 3) Visit all lots on blocks and all households on lots;
- 4) Verify that all blocks in the assigned enumeration area have been visited;

#### 8. Collect and Control Enumeration Forms

Control forms must accompany all registration forms. These forms should be designed in such a way to permit the addition of what is being reported from the enumerators to each supervisor, People's Cooperative Unit, Neighborhood, etc. until the national level has been reached. This procedure will generate figures from the field of how the process in each administrative unit is advancing. Political parties and the public should be given access to these progress statistics, likely through press briefings by the Elections Commission.

If possible, the number of forms collected per geographic unit should be contrasted to corresponding figures of what has been captured by the computerization process as a first validity check of completeness.

#### 9. Forward Enumeration Forms

Each week, each regional office should be responsible for delivering registration and control forms to the computer centre. Reception and delivery must be registered on these forms, possibly in the format of a log book. Every group or "batch" of registration forms should be controlled in such a manner that it can be traced from one end of its journey to its destination, and that the contents of any missing batches can be determined quickly in order for corrective action to be taken.

#### 10. Implement Receipts of Enumeration (Optional)

Guyanese have consistently expressed their desire of holding legitimate elections and see a trustworthy identification card as a crucial aspect of this process. However, in view of the time and financial constraints, registering the entire voting age population *and* issuing all new identification cards with a complete series of security features would be an impossible task to complete prior to the 1997 elections. Thus, an alternative must be presented that would ensure the maximum degree of integrity and reduce risk of fraud to an absolute minimum. This is not the most ideal situation and the proposed solution must meet certain assumptions and political agreements.

The proposed solution assumes that the components belonging to Phase I have been completed satisfactorily up to this point. However, a small change is introduced in Component #5, the enumeration process. Prior to conducting the process, the enumeration forms should be redesigned to include a small tear-off "receipt" portion. There would be a consecutive number both in the upper part of the registration form and in the receipt or tear-off portion for the citizen. Once each citizen is registered *individually* at his or her home, he or she would receive the torn-off portion of the registration form as a receipt. The citizen must be informed at this stage in the registration/enumeration process that his or her receipt should be retained and used for voting on election day. Thus, reducing the risk of fraud would be effected by implementing a short-term solution.

In order to successfully implement this short-term solution, two things should be kept in mind:

- (1) Consensus and agreement among the principal political parties thus ensuring wide-spread cooperation; and
- (2) Dissemination of an intensive public awareness campaign informing the citizenry that they must hold on to their registration receipt in order to vote and that without it, they will not be permitted to vote on election day. It must also be made clear that a valid identity card will also be required in order to obtain a ballot.

In addition, as the receipt will be given to the voter prior to checks being made of the data on the preliminary voters' list in the computer centre, the public awareness campaign should include information stating that a list of rejected registrations will be posted during the Claims and Objections period, thereby reducing even more the risk of fraud. Validity checks would include birth dates, names and surnames, signatures, finger/thumbprints and combinations of the above. To further ensure accuracy, audits based on statistical samples could be conducted in the field.

Costs for this short-term solution are not available at this time and would not be known until the Elections Commission produces and posts the preliminary voters' list. However, no appreciable costs beyond those mentioned in the present projected plan would be anticipated until the Elections Commission decided to print registration forms. Costs are likely to be marginally increased by the production and delivery requirements of registration cards bearing a tear-off portion and dual numbering.

## **G. Issue ID Cards (Old Style) to New Registrants (Component #6)**

### **1. Procure Commodities for ID Card Campaign**

Before the issuance of identification cards, some materials i.e. the blank ID cards, office supplies, forms, cameras, films, laminators, cutters, and backdrops (for photography) will need to be purchased. All items mentioned are necessary and provide an important basis for planning in terms of logistics. Having adequate supplies of necessary commodities on hand is a requirement in order for the distribution of identification cards to new registrants to be successful.

### **2. Establish Logistics Schedule**

In the process of establishing a logistics schedule, factors such as the selection of appropriate places where the distribution of cards can be conducted, the availability of transportation, and the required supplies that are needed to be delivered to each location should be considered. A schedule can be prepared and finalized for a specific area only if the three factors are satisfied. All delivery trips for identity card issuance should be scheduled and approved by the Elections Commission management for proper coordination.

Deliveries and distribution from mobile units in urban areas such as Georgetown can easily be scheduled because of their proximity to the head office as compared to the rural or interior areas. Accurately estimating travel times and schedules for the interior or rural areas for purposes of identification card distribution will likely prove to be a challenge. People in the interior tend to be mobile for various reasons, depending on the season, their occupation, and lifestyle factors. Such variables need to be considered in planning operations in the rural and interior parts of the country.

### **3. Assign Specific Areas to Personnel**

Because of the established schedule for the distribution of identification cards, the distribution personnel should be assigned to their respective designated area in a timely manner. During training, staff members should be familiarized with their respective assigned area regardless if the area involves a stationary or mobile unit.

### **4. Distribute Materials**

All of the materials needed by the distribution personnel such as the master cards, the blank identification cards, camera, films, backdrop, laminator, and cutters should accompany them at all times during the distribution of the cards. In addition, staff members should be held fully accountable for the safe-keeping of all equipment and forms provided to them for the effective functioning of the project. Proper controls should be carried out by Elections Commission management staff to ensure proper handling of documents and equipment.

### **5. Design & Implement Public Awareness Campaign**

As mentioned previously in this report, it is imperative that information be disseminated through a public awareness program to the citizenry. Community leaders, political parties, and government officials should encourage further dissemination of information essential to comprehend the procedures that members of the public are asked to be involved in. In addition, special emphasis should be placed in the campaign on the importance of possessing an identification card as well as the units' hours of operation

and dates at a particular location (especially in the case of mobile units).

6. Set Up Stationary Units for Identification Cards

Stationary units should be established in areas where the density of the voting population is known or perceived to be substantial. Availability of office space is also important in deciding whether a particular area should have a stationary unit. This office should have a full-time staff for an extended period of time to ensure that the greatest percentage of the voting population is registered and is issued an identification card.

7. Set Up Mobile Units for Identification Cards

Mobile units should be established in areas where the population is scattered but accessible by vehicle. Ideally, this type of unit is used in rural or remote areas. The mobile unit should carefully remain in its assigned area without overlapping into another area outside of its jurisdiction so as to avoid duplication and confusion.

The vehicle should be furnished with the same equipment found in the stationary units. This way the processing of identification cards can be carried out in the mobile unit itself, thereby relieving citizens from the responsibility of picking up their respective cards in the limited number of regional offices or the central offices in Georgetown.

8. Issue Identification Cards to New Registrants

Identification cards should be issued to those person who have never possessed a card, i.e. new registrants. This will primarily be those citizens who only recently have reached registration age. It is important to remember that there is a substantial number of Guyanese citizens between the ages of 14 and 19, estimated at approximately 90,000 persons. Identification cards should also be issued to those citizens who have not received an identification card from the National Registration Centre since 1968 and those who have lost their cards.

This stage is a continuation of the enumeration process wherein forms were processed and master cards were created. Master cards would then be distributed to the identification card distribution staff assigned to either the mobile or stationary units to be used during the photography process. Once the citizen has had his photographs taken, one copy is attached to the identification card before it is laminated. A second photograph would then be attached to the "original" master card and be returned to the central offices. Citizens should sign both the identification card before lamination and the master card signifying the receipt of the card. Citizens without master cards would have to wait to receive their identification cards but would be encouraged to register if they were missed during the enumeration.

The process for the preparation of identification cards would follow one of two (2) options:

- (1) Photograph citizen, have identification card instantly complete, mount photograph on master and identification card, and laminate; or
- (2) Photograph citizen and await return of computerized identification card from central office which includes a digitized image of the registrant.

## H. Construct Data Processing System (Component #7)

### 1. Evaluate Hardware & Software Requirements

Considering the existing base of computer hardware that was procured for use in the 1992 general elections and 1994 local elections, the encoding of the data and processing resulting from the door-to-door enumeration process will only require the replacement of defective equipment and minimal upgrading.

One of the two file servers currently being used as a back-up has indicated hardware problems specifically with regards to its hard drive and power supply modules. The cost of refurbishing this file server will be substantial and is considered beyond economic repair. Thus, it is recommended that a new high-end server grade computer with a Pentium processor equipped with 32 MB of random access memory and 2 GB of disk capacity be procured.

As well, additional capacity should be achieved by upgrading the memory of the first (remaining) server from 16 MB to 32 MB, and increasing the disk space from 1.2 GB to 2 GB. Additional disk space is required to accommodate the needs of additional fields which incorporate new data for the project.

Three (3) defective Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS) with a 1250 watt rating should be replaced to protect the computers from a power failure or power surges and brownouts, phenomena which occur quite frequently in Guyana. The remainder of the hardware components should stay as is and can be expected to work with reasonable reliability for the enumeration data capture effort.

Some of the consumable items such as LaserJet printer toner cartridges, printer maintenance kits, spare NetWare printer ports, and 8 mm tapes with 2 GB capacity should be purchased to meet specific requirements of the printing processes. The existing hardware components currently available at the Elections Commission are listed as follows:

#	Description / Status
1	PS/2 Model 95 with 16 MB memory, 1.2 GB disk space (file server 1) which needs memory and a disk upgrade
1	PS/2 Model 95 with 12 MB memory, 400 MB disk space (file server 2); defective and needs to be replaced with a new machine
2	HP Ether twist Hub Plus; can accommodate twenty connections
10	PS/2 Model 70 with 4 MB memory and 60 MB disk space; these workstations do not require any upgrading
3	HP LaserJet IIISi printers; need some maintenance
1	HP LaserJet IVSi printer; needs some maintenance
3	Intel Netport; needs some maintenance
16	1250 watts UPS (Uninterruptible power supply); three units have battery problems and should be replaced
1	8 mm Irwin tape back-up drive with 2 GB capacity

Upgrading the memory of the servers from 16 MB to 32 MB will increase the number of users who can access the database simultaneously and consequently increase the efficiency of the system. In addition, since the number of fields currently in the database is expected to increase by approximately 70 percent, an increase in disk space will be required. The existing networking capabilities should remain the same.

The existing network operating system (Novell 3.11) and the relational database software, ORACLE Fourth Generation Language (4GL) version 6.0 and its tools, such as Structured Query Language (SQL) Forms, SQL Plus, SQL Reports should remain the same.

The issue of the license for the ORACLE software should be addressed and resolved. Presently the existing software loaded on the servers at the Office of the Elections Commission is licensed to the State Planning Secretariat office and, until now, has been borrowed from this entity. The Elections Commission should possess its own licensed copy of the software. Additional software (such as Microsoft Office Professional Version 4.3 or a newer application in a network version) should be purchased for using of drafting ad-hoc reports and other general office use.

## 2. Procure Hardware & Packaged Software

The procurement of the hardware and software needed for this stage is only geared towards the 1997 election and does not take into account longer-term needs. For this particular case, only one new computer (server), a memory and disk upgrade, several UPS units, and consumables such as toner and software should be purchased. The purchase of necessary equipment should be conducted through a competitive bid process in order to ascertain the cost competitiveness of each item being purchased. Aside from a license for the ORACLE database and its tools, and for a current copy of Microsoft Office, there is no need for the existing software to be replaced.

## 3. Set Up and Test Hardware

Presently, the existing computers are interconnected using local area networking technology. With the exception of the defective server and UPS units, which need to be replaced, the remainder of the equipment should undergo some servicing and testing before the operation is initiated. Memory and disk space should be added to the second server to further increase its capabilities. Final testing should be conducted on all computers connected to the server to ensure that the connection between the workstations and the servers is robust and dependable.

## 4. Recruit & Train Technical Staff

There is no existing manpower stationed at present to manage the database, computer programs and hardware aspects of the computer centre at the Office of the Elections Commissions. An analyst, programmer and hardware technician should be hired and trained to perform their respective tasks for the entire duration of the project.

The process of hiring technical personnel, particularly in this field, should be conducted carefully to prevent staff from resigning from their positions before the project has concluded. This has been a general problem in Guyana, since many skilled people trained to undertake similar tasks have either become employed by the private sector or have emigrated to other countries seeking more benefits. Proper training and incentives as well as a proposed career path should be emphasized in recruiting and hiring personnel, not only at the technical level.

If possible, personnel contracts between the Commission and its employees should stipulate mutually agreed periods of time before resignations can be tendered. Further provisions should be made in contracts for continuous training of other personnel beyond their respective areas of expertise so that a transfer of skills and technology can be applied for the continuous support of the project and ongoing operations.



Personnel recruitment should be planned even before a consultant or a trainer initiates training to provide ample time for the actual training programs. Training materials should be produced well ahead of time to be ready for the training period. Training for the various computer positions should not be confined to those persons hired to perform the assigned jobs, but should also extend to other employees possessing the talent and interest to perform the required tasks.

Once the trainer or consultant initiates training, the program should include hands-on experience with the design of the database, development of computer programs, and set-up and testing of both hardware and software packages. The trainee should be able to perform the job independently and in turn, be able to train other new staff members. The transfer of technology should be a continuous process so that if staff members do resign, others are available as replacements and can be trained in a simple and efficient manner.

## 5. Design Computer System

The design of the database should focus mainly on the desired data elements required to be entered into the system and on how the data will be processed to produce the required outputs. For the door-to-door enumeration activities, the anticipated data required is listed below. Each data element is needed in order to be able to produce a preliminary voters' list, a final voters' list and, subsequently, new identity cards.

Element Names	Description
DISTRICT	Numeric field that corresponds to the region number: range from 0 to 10.
DIVISION	Character field that corresponds to the PCU (People's Cooperative Unit) or the smallest administrative unit. In cases where the PCU has been divided into other smaller units, a suffix might be incorporated to differentiate between other PCU number such as for example 012345A. In this case, the original PCU number was 012345 and a suffix of A was added. Sometimes it is equivalent to a polling station depending on the number of registered voters.
ID_NUMBER	Numeric field which includes a unique number for each person corresponding to their 'old style' identity card.
NEWID	Numeric field that is intended for the new ID number. The parameters for the ten digit ID number are the following; date of birth, citizenship status, sex, and a verification digit. The first two digits correspond to the year, the third and fourth correspond to the month, the fifth and sixth correspond to the day, the seventh corresponds to the status of citizenship, the eight and ninth correspond to the gender, and the last digit is used for verification.
SURNAME	Character field: family name of the citizen.
FIRST-NAME	Character field: citizen's given name(s) or first name and initials.
ADDNO	Numeric field: key field that points to other tables or files which include address details.
OCCUPATION	Numeric field or character field that corresponds to a certain occupation type. Example 1 is equivalent to Soldier, 2 = Teacher, etc.
BIRTH	Date field: citizen's date of birth (YY/MM/DD).
AGE	Numeric field automatically calculated based on the system date and the birth date or birth field.
SEX	Character field with equivalent name: M=Male, F=Female,
HEIGHT	Numeric field equivalent to the height of the person in centimeters.
COLOR_EYES	Numeric field with equivalent data such as 1 = Black, 2 = Brown, etc.
MARK	Character field describing the distinguishing marks if any, of a citizen.
STATUS	Numeric field that corresponds to the status of a person such as 1 = married, 2 = single, 3 = divorce, etc.
EMPLSTAT	Numeric field that corresponds to the employment status of the citizen. Example: 1 = employed, 2 = retired, 3 = housewife, etc.
INCOME	Numeric field that corresponds to the amount the person is earning in Guyana dollars.

The fields mentioned above are just one of many alternative designs for the contents of the database. Other fields could be added — place of birth, for example — and further improvements of the existing fields can be obtained using a formal normalization process. A relational database methodology should be used to create a high-speed efficient database design and a fully normalized structure should be created

at the outset so as not to waste valuable resources in either the design or use of the system.

The various types of transactions and their corresponding processing should be analyzed in detail by both the analyst and programmer to ensure that each record being encoded into the system is traced and can be checked via an audit trail. Tracking down a record can be done in two ways: 1) applying a time stamp to the record; or 2) saving the data entry's clerk name or password as part of the record, or by a combination of both.

During this stage, the main outputs envisioned are the preliminary and final voters' lists, statistical reports, and the data on diskettes as needed by political parties. Using the available data however, a great deal of additional reporting can be done depending on the needs of the Elections Commission.

#### 6. Program & Test System

Both the analyst and programmer should work together with the management team in planning for the conceptualization of each phase. Capturing system requirements is one of the major tasks that both the analyst and programmer will face. Once each stage is clearly presented, the analyst should incorporate his design into the holistic scenario of the system and provide the programmer with detailed specifications. The computer programmer should carry out the necessary changes in the existing programs to fit the specific requirements. Each revised program should be thoroughly tested by performing test runs and production simulations and thoroughly checking its performance before the program is commissioned into the production environment.

#### 7. Obtain User Acceptance

It is customary practice to present the program and its test inputs and outputs to the management team or assigned users to establish whether or not their specific requirements are met. Once the user has formally agreed to the system, the programs can be put in place for the production environment.

## **I. Create Preliminary Voters' List (Component #8)**

### **1. Recruit Data Entry Clerks**

The recruitment of data entry clerks should begin immediately once the computer program has been established and is ready for production. If possible, preference should be given to persons with typing experience.

### **2. Train Data Entry Clerks**

Once the programs are loaded in the client workstations, the data entry clerks should become familiarized with the hardware and the software aspects of the system. Their role as data entry clerks and their importance to the process should be emphasized to ensure a maximum degree of confidence and reliability. The next stage in the training process is teaching the clerks the essentials of the various programs used for data entry and their corresponding source document forms.

The data must be taken from the forms and entered into the various fields of the computer. Clerks should be taught to be aware of recognizing invalid data encoded into the fields. Once the training program has concluded, clerks should be tested for the production phase using a pilot test program and sample inputs.

Senior data entry clerks should be selected from the initial pool of data entry clerks to act as shift supervisors. To qualify for a senior staff position, clerks should be judged on their performance in data entry.

### **3. Control Batches of Source Documents**

Forms received from the registration personnel should be organized, numbered and controlled for future reference. Each batch should be logged into a log book using a corresponding numbering system, data received, name of the person delivering the batches, and the number of forms in each batch.

### **4. Perform Data Entry of Enumeration Forms**

Data entry clerks should log batch numbers in each log book and count the actual number of forms as against the number logged prior to entering data into the computer. Encoding should begin once the documentation part of the process has concluded.

### **5. Validate Data & Correct as Necessary**

Each batch of forms encoded by data entry clerks should be verified twice by a team of verifiers. The first stage in this process is to scan the document contents on the screen and compare those to the original forms. Secondly, a print-out of the data encoded should be matched with the original forms. A standard procedure is to prohibit verifiers from verifying their own work.

All corrections should be made on the print-outs and in the actual database using the original forms as the source document. Verifiers should log the batches of forms and sign them to attest that the changes were made in the database. This multi-step system of checks and verifications should ensure validity and accuracy throughout the entire process.

### **6. Eliminate Duplicate Records**

Some background or built-in duplicate record checking can be conducted even before the data being encoded is saved into the database. For example, each identification number should be unique and when running checks, numbers can be checked against the entire system. With a built-in mechanism in the program, no two identification numbers could be entered into the program. Another example of verification is the field for gender, which only accepts two or three codes. Some fields should purposely have a minimum amount of acceptable contents so as to minimize mistakes during the data encoding process.

Furthermore, the entire database can be verified by comparing each record against the total amount of records in the database using criteria such as date of birth, name, and any other two fields that could differentiate between two persons with almost identical data. If a citizen's data appears more than once in the database, the original forms should be retrieved and returned to the registration staff for further verification.

#### 7. File & Store Source Documents

Once a batch of forms has been encoded and verified, the forms should be rearranged by PCU number and in alphabetical order. This kind of arrangement should prove to be simple and effective for filing and hard copy retention purposes. All forms of which the data has been encoded and verified in the database should remain in the computer centre for ease of further verification until after election day. Subsequently, the forms could be turned over to records management personnel.

These forms could then be used as new source documents for almost any government transaction involving proof of identity. With the new set of source documents, registration staff could establish a new filing and hard copy retention system, thus permanently divorcing from the antiquated system currently used at the National Registration Centre. Forms could be filed alphabetically on a nation-wide basis with accuracy and speed.

#### 8. Create & Validate New Identification Card Numbers

A new field should be added to the database to allow the automatic creation of a new identification card number. With date of birth, sex, and nationality available from the database, the creation or generation of an individual identification card number can be done through the computer by preparing a simple routine program. This unique numbering system would provide a means by which duplicate registration could more easily be detected. Further verification of the original documentation would be necessary before deleting or changing any information in the database.

#### 9. Print Preliminary Voters' List

The printing of the preliminary voters' list can begin once all of the registration forms have been encoded and validated. The format of the preliminary list should be patterned based on the requirements of the revised National Registration Act and other legislative changes. All of the outputs should be submitted to the Elections Commission for distribution to the various designated locations for posting.

## **J. Process Claims & Objections (Component #9)**

### **1. Establish Procedures for Claims & Objections**

Before the preliminary list is posted in the various assigned areas, procedures regarding how the claims and objection process shall be undertaken should be finalized. These procedures should be based on the revised National Registration Act and any other legislative changes that may have been implemented that determine how the process should be conducted. As mentioned before in other components of the project, forms should be redesigned in coordination between the computer technical and field operations management teams.

Once the forms have been finalized, procedures should be established in sufficient detail to encompass the various stages that registration staff must follow. The stages are described as follows:

- a) Procedures on how registrars classify cases during the Claims and Objections period. Classifications include: new registrations, objections, and name or address changes;
- b) Procedures on how the applicants should complete forms;
- c) Procedures on how the forms will be accounted for such as batching and proper control on form counts; and
- d) Procedures on how forms shall be passed from one management level to the other before being delivered to the computer centre.

Great emphasis should be placed on the accountability of the registrar regarding the forms that he or she is responsible for. Registrars should know how many forms were used, disposed of and why, and the number of unused forms.

### **2. Design Claims and Objections Materials**

The basic materials needed for the Claims and Objection process are the forms. For the existing process four different types of forms are required for the possible types of transactions: addition claim or new registrant, deletion, change of name or address, and transfer. Often, registrars become confused as to which forms should be completed because of a lack of understanding about when to use which of the different forms.

It is recommended that consideration be given to merging the existing four forms into one single form. The use of check boxes to indicate the type of transaction as well as the incorporation of all essential information on the form could make the process simpler and more efficient. Confusion will be avoided by streamlining the process and the entire operation could be standardized.

### **3. Recruit, Train and Appoint Personnel**

The Elections Commission might consider creating a committee to filter all applicants for personnel positions in the Claims and Objections process. Great care will need to be given to each applicant's affiliation or political inclination. Those identified as being affiliated to a partisan organization such be denied a position to prevent public distrust in the process. Applicants with expertise in the area of registration should be hired and preference should be given to those living in the area in which they will

work. Persons hired and trained for the door-to-door enumeration process could possibly be rehired to complete this phase of the project. In addition, other criteria could be established for the selection of personnel to ensure that qualified and skilled persons are hired.

Aside from the required number of personnel needed to run the Claims and Objections process, additional staff should be recruited and trained if resignations or terminations occur within the original staff.

Once training has been completed, staff should be assigned to a particular area for the Claims and Objection period. The management committee should also establish criteria for assigning personnel to specific locations. These criteria could include management capabilities, task knowledge, familiarity with the area, etc.

#### 4. Distribute Claims & Objections Materials

Along with the preliminary voters' list, the Elections Commission should provide all personnel managing the Claims and Objection process with the necessary forms and office supplies needed for the administration of the process. The preliminary voters' list should be posted and staff should immediately proceed to start accepting claims or objection once the Claims and Objections period starts.

#### 5. Design & Implement Public Awareness Campaign

Once procedures have been finalized, staff members responsible for public awareness and media relations should begin to conceptualize how the information needed to understand the Claims and Objections period will be disseminated to the public. The process should be explained as well as the importance of it. In addition, emphasis should be placed on the fact that this exercise supersedes the previous registration exercise, since final checks and changes can be conducted at this stage of process which will determine the final voters' list. This message should be carried out in a clear and concise manner so as to avoid confusion. Information in the public awareness campaign should also include the pre-assigned locations for posting the preliminary voters' list as well as the office locations where claims and objections can be made.

As mentioned before, the use of media, community groups, political parties, and non-governmental organizations is important for successful widespread dissemination of this information.

#### 6. Assign Specific Areas to Personnel

Initially, registrars should assign specific areas to Claims and Objections officials. These officials should be carefully instructed in understanding their respective area's boundary limits so as to avoid confusion and in order to be able to redirect voters to other locations as necessary.

Aside from the registrar, some staff members should be hired to assist the registrar in supervising the Claims and Objections process and collecting completed forms on a regular basis.

## 7. Undertake Claims & Objections

The process in operation during the Claims and Objections period will include the following four categories:

- a) addition or new registrant: name of applicant is not on the preliminary voters' list or applicant is registering for the first time;
- b) changes: by presenting supporting documentation, applicant can claim information about their record is incorrect on the printed voters list. Consequently, changes would be made;
- c) deletion: objection is made to the person's name on the list known to be deceased, not resident in the area or otherwise unqualified to register. Witness must take an oath and sign statement stipulating their understanding that any objection made with malicious intent will be penalized; and
- d) transfer: can be done either through a claim in which citizen provides proof that he or she has relocated and that the information must be transferred to another location, or through an objection, in which a citizen objects by oath to someone's residence in the area and the respondent asserts the fact that they have moved to a new address.

The registrar in each area should have adequate understanding and training to oversee the following procedures:

- a) register unregistered voters;
- b) record changes to voter records;
- c) create objections documents;
- d) establish revision courts; and
- e) process deletion forms for valid objections.

## 8. Collect and Control Claims & Objections Forms

Each transaction should be sorted according to properly established controls on a daily basis. Forms should be forwarded up the chain of command to the Elections Commission on a regular schedule to avoid a backlog of forms or batches accumulating which could easily lead to mismanagement. A crucial factor in avoiding such mismanagement is logging the data from all batches in a log book. Once the forms are forwarded to the Elections Commission the person receiving the batches of forms should sign a receipt entry in the log book with date and time.

## 9. Forward Claims & Objection Forms

As mentioned above, the forms received by the Elections Commission from the field registrars should be logged in the log book before being forwarded to the computer center. The computer center counterpart should similarly log and count all batches of forms as well as signing a receipt for the documents.

## K. **Create Final Voters' List (Component #10)**



1. Control Batches of Source Documents

The source documents forwarded by the Elections Commission to the computer centre should be logged in the book by name of receiving person, number of batches and number of document per batch for proper controls. All batches should be separated by transaction type and should be filed accordingly in the computer centre while awaiting data entry.

2. Perform Data Entry of Claims & Objections Forms

The data entry clerks should sign the log book as to which batches they have selected for data entry prior to starting the encoding of data. Once the clerks have completed the batch and control procedures, they can begin entering the data depending on the category of the transition. Forms whose data has already been entered into the computer should continue to be grouped together and these batches should then be filed for subsequent verification.

3. Validate Data and Correct as Necessary

The encoded data should be counterchecked twice by the verifiers. The first step of this process is to compare the information on the form with the data from the database via a computer screen and to correct any typographical errors that may have been made by the data entry clerks. Secondly, a hard copy of the information should be printed for comparison with the original source documents. Any changes undertaken in the second stage of this process should be cleared by the supervisor prior to correction so as to further ensure the validity of the correction.

4. Eliminate Duplicates

As described before, a background process is carried out in the computer during the process of data entry to filter out obvious duplicate entries before they are saved in the database. For further validity checks, a series of comparisons are recommended to be undertaken by using computer technology to ascertain possible duplicate records in the database. Before deletions are made further verification should always be done, as has been mentioned before, by comparing the information entered into the database to the information on the original documents. A list of duplicate findings should be submitted to the Elections Commission on a regular basis. The Elections Commission may wish to publish a list of rejected applications to demonstrate the fact that validity controls are being effectively used in the preparation of the voters lists.

5. Inter-file and Store Source Documents

Since all source documents (forms) are temporarily stored in the computer centre until the election is completed, a filing system should be designed to ensure that documents can easily be retrieved for verification. Analysis should be performed to establish whether filing by batch or alphabetically within PCU is more effective and procedurally efficient.

A future alternative will be to file all the source documents by new identification number, generated by the computer system. Also as a future consideration, documents could be scanned by the computer for even simpler filing and retrieval methods.

6. Create & Validate New Identification Card Numbers

As with the process described in earlier stages of the project where the a new type of identification card number is generated once new record data is entered into the computer, , the advantage applying new identification numbers to new records at stage of the process allows for the virtual elimination of duplicate entries that can not be detected.

7. Print Final Voters' List

The format of the final voters' list should be patterned on the requirements stipulated in the revised National Registration Act. Once all validation checks have been performed, the next stage involves the printing adequate copies of the final voters' list. The number of copies to be printed should be determined by the Elections Commission and all hard copies should be forwarded to division of the organization responsible for distribution. Special attention should be paid to ensuring that no printed copies are removed from the computer centre.

## **L. Design, Produce and Control New Identification Cards (Component #11)**

### **1. Establish Security Measures to be Incorporated**

An identification card must be designed with security in mind. Generally, people link security with the production of a counterfeited card, but there are other aspects to consider as well.

Security must be seen from two different viewpoints: 1) limiting the possibility of producing a counterfeited card; and 2) incorporating features that make an audit of the card possible. Security measures can be incorporated through both the contents and materials used. Examples would be:

#### **A. Materials**

- i. visible frame in the film
- ii. security paper
- iii. hologram between the photograph and core of the card
- iv. thermal lamination
- v. ultraviolet invisible frames both in lamination and the frames, etc.

#### **B. Contents**

- i. unique identification number
- ii. bar code matching identification number
- iii. Optical Character Recognition (OCR) or Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR)
- iv. national paper distinguishable on close inspection
- v. card issuing number unique to card (not registrant), etc.

Issues of management and proper administration are closely related to security measures regarding the production of cards. Materials and identification forms need constant care and control in order to avoid any losses. Control forms must be designed and administrative personnel must be appointed for this specific purpose.

### **2. Decide on Data Elements for Incorporation**

Although not mentioned in the enumeration component of this report, the decision of what features should be included in the identification card is determined by the types of information gathered during the enumeration process. At this point, one must ponder on the fundamental importance of the creation of a national civic register.

In the absence of a trustworthy system of statistics, an enumeration process for electoral and identification renewal purposes sounds like an attractive proposal for purposes of gathering as much information as possible. However, one must remember that an increased risk of failure for the entire project is presented if this process is used for too many purposes at once. There are several reasons for this. First, the length of the questionnaire is inversely proportional to the quality answers one can expect to receive. Second, the kind of questions posed should be closely related to the main purpose of the survey. Switching from one topic to another hampers the training of the enumerators and thus, the understanding of the questions and quality of the responses will decrease dramatically. Therefore, designing the content of the enumeration survey is important in discerning what variables should be included in the registration form as well as which variables should be included in the identification card. This can and should lead to a great deal of discussion.

Nevertheless, the registration form must include some basic features such as the following:

- i. surname
- ii. first name of given names
- iii. initials of other given names
- iv. address
- v. date and place of birth
- vi. geographical reference of the person's address (region, sub-region, district, community, neighborhood, and People's Cooperative Unit)

Nevertheless, there is much more information that could be of interest, such as occupation or individual characteristics such as height, hair color, eye color, or geographical side of the settlement, block, and lot, or whatever other address unit may be in question. All of the information collected for registration purposes does not have to be incorporated into the identification card. However, decisions as to what will be collected and what should be included must be taken before initiating the identification card design process.

### 3. Determine Material and Format of Card

Generally, most identification cards are of a credit card format and size. In some countries, however, traditional identification documents consist of small paper booklets with enough space for updating changes of address. However, due to the present day cost-saving trend of updating central computerized registers rather than identification cards, these booklets are no longer in general usage.

With modern technological advances, cards are produced using a wide range of attractive designs. Banks produce colorful credit cards with landscapes or institutional logos. Identification card formats can also include national identification elements, as in the case of Mexico, where in a survey, most people opted to include the National Seal and various images of the Mexican territory. Card design can produce a positive reaction from the population and receiving it can actually instill a new sense of pride in the country.

The selection of the material for the card must take into account several conditions. Since these cards will be carried around in people's pockets for years, durability is important. Generally, a ten year period is an adequate choice of time.

The materials most commonly used for the production of cards are poly vinyl chloride (PVC), plasticized paper, security paper, and variations around these types. Durability must not only be a characteristic of the core material of the card, but also of the type of lamination chosen. Security paper tends to have a short life span, but if well laminated, its duration can increase dramatically.

The material for the card must be chosen in accordance with the incorporation of the photograph. This can be a digitized image or an instant photograph, depending on cost considerations. Photographs can be incorporated in a central production center and can then be sent to the citizen or can be incorporated in regional offices immediately after the citizen has been photographed. These decisions are closely related to field work and must give high priority to factors such as existing facilities and attention to the citizen.

Finally, materials should be selected in accordance with costs. Each security element incorporated into the card will increase production costs. For example, there is a substantial difference between a card made out of security paper and one made out of PVC.

#### 4. Determine Source/Production of Card Materials

The production of materials includes three different stages:

- 1) the production of the card itself, known as fixed data production;
- 2) the incorporation of the citizen's data, known as variable data production; and
- 3) the incorporation of the citizen's photograph.

When looking at the source of production, specifically for the first stage, production will most likely need to be carried on outside of the country since there are no specialized firms in Guyana with the capability to undertake this process.

The second and third stage depend on procedures chosen. Incorporation of the citizen's data on the card can be done outside the country, or domestically, provided that the selected equipment is in place. Most likely however, costs will increase if the decision on this aspect of the process involves Guyanese production, since there is presently a lack of infrastructure that will not allow this stage of the production process to be efficient and cost-effective.

If the card selected uses the instant photograph procedure, part of this process can be conducted in Guyana. Once the card is located in the mobile or stationary units, the format will have an integrated lamination (butterfly procedure) which can immediately incorporate the citizen's photograph with a thermal laminator. Thus, citizens can receive their identification card in only one visit to the mobile or stationary unit. If a digitized image is selected, the most cost-effective alternative would be to have this stage of the process developed through out-of-country resources. This will add a component of time delay in processing identity cards which may not be considered desirable.

Special attention must be paid to the costs of these procedures as well as the facilities that citizens will use related to the project. Studies indicate that ergonomic facilities ensure positive public opinion and promote citizen response, increasing the coverage of participation and general confidence in the project.

#### 5. Design Production Control Procedures

Production control procedures must answer the question of whose card have been produced. The key component in this question does not ask the number of cards produced but asks instead how each card was matched with each citizen. It is recommended that a computerized control system be designed for the production site. Optical scanners are now widely used for controlling production by which a file of all cards, name by name, is submitted first in hard copy and then digitized into a computerized image form. This image file number can accompany the card for a manual checking procedure during the process of distribution. Forms must accompany all stages of the work flow from the production site until the citizen is due to receive the card.

Due to variable climatic conditions, the transportation and storage of cards is a critical element. Procedures and materials must be defined and personnel must be trained on the importance of caring for the material that is being transported and stored. Security measures must be arranged for the warehouses in which materials will be stored as well as for the vehicles designated for transporting the identification cards and forms.

#### 6. Acquire Laminators, Cutters, Cameras & Film

Once a citizen's data (variable data) has been printed on an identification card form, mobile or stationary office units and commodities should be used as discussed before. Pre-planned timing of the project determines the number of places to be opened for the delivery of cards.

After determining where the modules will be placed in various parts of the country and establishing the instant photograph procedures (assuming these are more desirable than the more costly digitized image photos), the main items to acquire are cameras, special film, laminators, and cutters. These materials must be acquired well in advance, since they are generally not kept in stock by firms that sell them and must produced by request.

#### 7. Acquire Special Commodities

Since some commodities work with electric power and as conditions in many areas (not limited only to rural or remote areas) have inadequate sources of electricity, it will be necessary to purchase gas powered electric generators.

Since every citizen has the right to receive an identification card, a strategy must be designed that will cover all rural and remote areas by mobile transportation. In the absence or lack of infrastructure, vehicles will have to serve as offices. The particular characteristics of Guyanese geography determine the importance of the use of vehicles during both the enumeration process and delivery of identification cards. A similar vehicle system to the one used for the enumeration/registration process is one alternative to be considered in distributing identification cards.

Small but important commodities such as backdrops, cello tape, pens, paper, etc. must be included in the budget and defining a specific package of items or commodities as well as the quantity numbers for each stationary or mobile unit is critical.

#### 8. Introduce Control Procedures

Identification card formats, film, and laminators are valuable goods, and responsibility for their care must be clearly assigned to personnel as custodians of this material. An inventory form, with the signature of the staff member responsible, which specifies the materials in custody and how much of the material has been used must become a standard check and safeguard procedure. For example, the quantity of used film in relation to the number of cards delivered would be an obvious type of commodity control. Standard policies must be established to deal with cases of pilfering and other types of loss.

## **M. Add Computer System Capabilities (Component #12)**

### **1. Evaluate New Hardware & Software Requirements**

Both the hardware equipment and software component at the computer centre in the Elections Commission should be reevaluated to meet the requirements of production of new identification cards with added security measures and imaging information. In addition, the future possibility of sharing the information with various government agencies will entail specific added requirements in terms of significantly increased storage and processing capacity.

The existing hardware components will be technologically obsolete for the new functions being carried out and necessitates replacement with more powerful processors. The capability of the existing machines for processing purposes will be limited to text query on the new system envisioned. Graphical queries for computers with processors having less than 486 processing capability will not prove to be capable of performing the required tasks. Consequently, the existing computers should be replaced with state of the art units.

Listed below are the recommended hardware components necessary for the successful completion of this phase:

#	Description
2	COMPAQ or equivalent server class personal computers with either Pentium 100 MgHz or 686 processors; memory should be 64 MB with at least 5 GB disk space; machines will be designated as file servers running simultaneously with one machine serving as a physical back-up to the other.
10	IBM compatible Pentium 90 MgHz machines with 16 MB memory and 500 MB disk space each; considered as the workstations or the 'client machines' and equipped with 17" Super Video Graphics Array Non-Interlaced (SVGA NI) color monitors.
1	Additional 10BaseT (communications wiring standard) hub (connector) used for 20 connections; used for all additional machines to the network.
3	High speed LaserJet printers with duplex capabilities to replace the existing printers which will need to be phased out after the 1997 elections due to the massive volume of printing they will have undertaken.
1	Tape drive with greater storage capacity in the order of 4 GB or larger
10	High speed scanners capable of scanning the pictures, signatures, finger/thumb prints and data from the forms.
10	Bar code readers to be attached to the new workstations.
10	Magnetic strip readers to be attached to the new workstations.
12	1250 watts UPS to protect all new computers from power surges and brownout failures.
3	Netports to connect printers to the network.
3	Bar code printers to print codes on Master Cards.
1	CD ROM cutter for archive and 'Master File' creations

Note: Computer system consumables such as toner cartridges, diskettes, blank CDs, maintenance kits and so forth are not included above.

The ORACLE software used for the new system should be upgraded from its existing version to the latest database and tools versions. Additional software packages may need to be incorporated to implement the new requirements. Listed below are various software needs:

- a) UNIX operating system which would be loaded onto the two new servers; the operating system should be licensed for at least 15 users;
- b) New version of ORACLE database (currently 7.1) for UNIX operating system; to be loaded onto the two new servers; should also be licensed for at least 15 users;
- c) New version of ORACLE tools such as SQL Forms, SQL Reports, SQL Plus, and others capable of running on Windows; to be loaded onto the client workstations; to be used by both the programmers during the course of developing the forms and the data entry clerks for operation; should be licensed for both developers' use and run time use;
- d) Current version of Windows operating system;
- e) ARCSERVE software to be used for back-up purposes and loaded on the servers;
- f) Software for the Bar Code readers, magnetic strip readers and CD ROM cutter; and



g) Network version of the Microsoft Office Professional Bundle or an equivalent competitor's version.

## 2. Procure Hardware & Packaged Software

Once the requirements for hardware and software are established, a competitive bid process should be undertaken to ensure the best prices and service combination from a vendor. Decisions will need to be taken regarding whether the bid should be open to foreign vendors or if the bid is to be limited to the domestic market.

Several months will likely be required once a decision is made to purchase the equipment and software package in order to allow for delivery and setup. Should the decision be made to open the bid to foreign vendors additional time will be required. This additional time requirement can be offset by higher costs that may be incurred if the procurement bid is limited to domestic vendors.

## 3. Set Up & Test Hardware

Upon arrival of both the hardware and software equipment and components, the hardware should be thoroughly tested before any of the application software is loaded. Generally, a diagnostic software can be used to determine if any component of the computer is indicating any type of malfunction. Faulty new hardware should be replaced immediately by the vendor as a condition of contract. At this point, the servers and workstations should be set up followed by the loading of the software.

The networking or interconnecting of the workstations to the servers should then be carried out. A series of tests should be conducted to the continuity of the network cabling system to ensure that all computers in the system are able to reliably communicate with each other. In addition, the printers should at this point be connected to the network and tested as well.

The UPS that is included with each critical hardware component should be installed on each machine and printer. As a rule of thumb, all equipment in the computer centre requiring power should be plugged to a UPS. Power conditions in Guyana necessitate this precaution.

## 4. Recruit and Train Additional Technical Staff

If necessary, staff should be recruited and trained to either provide adequate levels of human resources or replace any of those who may have resigned their positions since the election. It is important to remember that the system and development phase may require additional manpower with basic software skills, depending on how ambitious a development schedule is desired by the Elections Commission.

Since the procured software will have some fundamental differences from the old system, staff members should be retrained to familiarize themselves with the new system software components. A training pattern similar to the one used with the old system could be applied. Hardware technicians should also be trained in this new environment, specifically in the area of cabling and diagnosing the new hardware components.

## 5. Design New Computer System

A formal review of the existing database and a detailed comparison to the requirements of the new system should be made by systems analysts. Any additional information fields, data capture screens, report formats (both screen and print) that are deemed necessary should be incorporated into the design of the new system.

The new graphic image files containing the photograph, signature and finger/thumb print should be input via scanning technology and stored in the database with a key field to link the particulars of each corresponding citizen. Other graphical or text features could be incorporated into the design once the type of card has been decided upon and the security features have been finalized. One way to link the text information to its respective graphics (photo, finger/thumb print, and signature) is with the use of scanner capabilities such as optical character recognition (OCR) or intelligent character recognition (ICR). An identification card could be scanned and its printed number would automatically be stored in text character format along with the captured graphics stored in digitized image format.

The new processing components of the enhanced system will primarily focus on how the various controls and validations are incorporated into the existing computer system. An example of this is the identification number which is automatically generated from the existing database and a flag which indicates whether a particular citizen has been issued a card or not.

The main output of the various new processes will be a database with a high degree of accuracy for purposes of producing a voters' list and issuing identification cards. Problems of duplicate identification card issuance will be dramatically reduced and more specific information will be available to be queried in order to follow up on instances of suspected registration duplications.

Appropriate back-up procedures for the database should be incorporated into the original design since storage capacity increases dramatically once graphics are incorporated into a system.

#### 6. Program and Test System

Designing enhancements to create the new system will require extensively revising or updating the existing computer programs to meet new requirements. The option of either revising or completely rewriting the existing system depends primarily on how the security controls of the new identification card are to be implemented. With the newer version of ORACLE tools running under Windows, graphics requirements can easily be accommodated with only slight changes in programming. Emphasis should be given to proper control in the programming stage when linking graphical data with the text portion of the database by using appropriate key fields. Once the computer programs have been completed, extensive and rigorous testing should be undertaken to determine whether or not all requirements have been captured before the system is implemented for production purposes.

#### 7. Perform Data Conversion

Transferring the database contents from the old system to the new system will entail some conversion effort. During the conversion, proper accounting and control of file contents must be exercised to avoid losing any records. As a precaution, proper and complete back-ups should be implemented as each stage of the conversion process is initiated. All records converted into the new system should be thoroughly checked to identify the presence of any of corrupted records. If an account of records from the new system equals exactly the account of records from the old system, and no localized data corruption is present, the new system will be ready for operation.

#### 8. Obtain User Acceptance

Once the system has been tested and all previously existing data has been converted, a user manager (or preferably a team of persons who will be responsible for managing the system over the long run) should participate in a formal user acceptance process.

Each user manual, report, screen transaction, edit feature and processing capability should be checked against original documentation requirements to ensure that the agreed functionality has been fully delivered. Formal sign-off sheets should be used to record this acceptance in a structured way.

#### 9. Reallocate Old Hardware

Since the hardware component of the old system has remained intact, one alternative for efficient allocation of resources is for the 'old' workstations to remain connected to the new system but used only in the querying of text data from the database. Because of processing requirements, the graphics capabilities of the new system will not function on the older workstations.

The Elections Commission may wish to distribute some computers various regional offices. Depending on the status of communication facilities in Guyana at the time, it is possible that the network features could still be in place so that records could be queried and general office automation features such as electronic mail could be introduced. For example, the Microsoft Office package of software with word processing, spreadsheet, presentation graphics, and E-mail could be loaded into the 'old system for office automation use.

All four servers (both for civil register operations and office automation) should remain in the computer centre. The decision to allocate workstations to the various regional offices should be taken with a full analysis and management understanding of the costs of installation and ongoing support.

## **N. Distribute New Identification Cards (Component #13)**

Once the population has been registered through the door-to-door enumeration process and through registrations taken in the lead-up to the 1997 elections, and after all the data has been captured and pre-printed on Master Cards and identity card inserts, the next component of the process will involve the distribution of equipment and personnel to take citizens' photos and issue the identification cards.

### **1. Design Logistics Plan for Distribution**

Basic information such as the number of registered persons per administrative unit, the geographic conditions of the settlements, road maps, distances between villages, timing, etc. is needed for logistics planning.

With this data and the pre-planned timing of the project, outcomes (the number of cards delivered per day per stationary or mobile unit) in urban, rural and remote areas should be possible to estimate. As well, the allocation of the geographical areas assigned to each stationary or mobile unit should be made. The definition of these areas must correspond to the geo-electoral areas defined in the enumeration process. This relationship can be on a one-to-one basis or a single stationary or mobile unit can be assigned to several areas. This way identification cards can clearly be distributed to their assigned areas since production is done by geographical reference. It is important to remember, however, that special provisions be made for remote areas where access is limited to transportation by airplane, animal or foot.

### **2. Establish Stationary & Mobile Distribution Modules**

Much like the arrangements made during the claims and objections and polling processes, stationary units should be considered for urban and rural settlements where there is a substantial resident population (for example, above 3,000). Stationary units can consist of a rented office space or a non-mobile vehicle (e.g. a trailer on wheels) using a permanent address location during the process. This address must be known by the population residing in this area. As well, the schedule of operation of the unit must be known locally.

Mobile units can be vehicles or temporary offices used for rural areas 000 or remote areas with populations under 3,000. A public awareness campaign must be in place several weeks before the scheduled arrival of the unit to a certain locality.

The number of stationary and mobile units will depend on the characteristics and percentage of the distribution of the settlements (i. e. percentage of urban areas). Detailed planning must be done for each region, sub-region, district, community, neighborhood, People's Cooperative Unit, and any administrative areas defined within the PCU.

After the number and characteristics of the units have been decided, they must be put in place. In the case of stationary units, it is recommended that well-known places be used, such as municipal buildings, schools, or other such locations. For mobile units, the timing and visits to each locality must be organized well in advance.

### 3. Design & Implement Public Awareness Campaign

The distribution of new identity cards could be a significant nation building step for Guyana with the potential of instilling pride in people with regards to their nation and its progress. A public awareness campaign could be designed to instill this type of reception.

At minimum, it will be necessary to advise all citizens of the fact that the new identity cards will be distributed at the local level. Community based information programs should be used to ensure that all persons know the dates and hours of operation of stationary or mobile units assigned to their specific areas.

### 4. Distribute Materials

Logistics for the distribution of materials must be coordinated once the number, characteristics, and location of the stationary and mobile units are defined. Several primary and back-up vehicles should be allocated for the exclusive purpose of material distribution. It is advisable that materials be supplied on a weekly basis thereby reducing the risk of robbery and other losses.

### 5. Recruit, Train and Appoint Personnel

Attempts should be made to recruit those persons who participated in the enumeration process, specifically those well recommended by their supervisors. Particular attention should be paid to ensuring that personnel direct special attention to citizens in the distribution of identification cards. Special training will be required on the technical characteristics of the photographic and lamination equipment.

Personnel should be appointed from each region, particularly those from schools, churches, and other well-known institutions. It is preferable that these persons be recognized to have high moral authority and good interpersonal skills.

### 6. Assign Specific Areas to Personnel

As during the enumeration and claims and objections processes, personnel should be assigned to a specific geographic area or to varying units for specified periods of time.

### 7. Photographing of Citizens, Issuance of Identification Cards and Processing of Master Cards

Essentially, there are two principal alternatives for the production and delivery of identification cards. Due to the fact that a database is already in existence with the citizen's data collected during the door-to-door enumeration process conducted in 1996, cards can be pre-printed and sent to the units for the incorporation of the citizen's photograph, fingerprint, and signature. The card could then be directly delivered to the person.

The second alternative would be to take the citizen's photograph when he or she reports to the unit after which the photographs are sent to the central identification card processing centre so that they may be incorporated into the card. Subsequently, the cards are sent back to the units for delivery.

In both instances, there are advantages and disadvantages and for this reason, a detailed review of the process should be made well in advance. The technical team preparing this report was inclined toward instant photographs being taken in the field and immediately incorporated into both the Master Card and identification card. The identity card would be issued to each citizen shortly after their photograph was

taken under this process.

No matter which option is taken, it is important that master cards be completed by each citizen in the stationary or mobile unit with their photograph, finger/thumbprint, and signature regardless of how or when the card is issued.

#### 8 Deliver Master Cards to Computer Centre

Once a citizen has received his or her identification card, the master card must be filed with the photograph, signature, and fingerprint of the citizen. The master cards must be sent on a weekly basis to the computer centre grouped together in batches and accompanied by a control form. This weekly delivery process can be exempted for remote areas.

#### 9. Read Bar Codes on Master Cards

Master cards must contain a bar code with the identification number of the citizen. When the master cards arrive at the computer centre, the bar codes on the cards should be read by an optical scanner to record the identification card distribution status in the database. The result of this scanning process will be that each citizen that has received his or her identification card will automatically become eligible for appearance on any subsequent voters' list (provided that they are over 18 years of age and are otherwise qualified to vote).

#### 10. Scan Master Cards

After the bar codes have been read by the scanner, master cards can be scanned in order to create an image base with the citizen's photograph, finger/thumbprint, and signature automatically linked to the textual database by the citizen's identification number. This image base will substitute the need for constantly using paper archives and will result in a substantially less risky manipulation of source document records.

## O. Organize Maintenance of Registration System (Component #14)

### 1. Define Size & Timing of Registration Campaigns

One of the greatest problems faced by many large registration projects is that once the creation phase has been finalized, resources are no longer allocated to the project and a maintenance program has not been designed. The immense efforts placed into the project and the benefits achieved in the short term will rapidly diminish by a loss of currency of information and inadequate coverage. Thus, from the very initiation of the planning stages of the project, a maintenance program should be proposed and reviewed.

A permanent option must exist for all citizens for updating their registration and for obtaining identification cards. Several ways can be used to accomplish this:

- 1) An annual campaign can be developed in which people can go to regional offices to obtain their cards and update their record information. The campaign should be consistent over a nine to ten month period each year.
- 2) An intensive campaign can be developed in which more stationary and mobile units are deployed for a period of two to three months, strongly supported by a mass media and public awareness campaign. The number of units to be used in the intensive campaign will vary in relation to a statistical analysis of the number of persons reaching 14 years of age and estimated number of name or address changes by local area.

### 2. Transfer Skills & Technology

In order to prevent the quality of record keeping from deteriorating over time, staff should keep abreast of rapid technological advances that allow maintenance functions to be more efficiently managed. It is recommended that the Elections Commission management undertake this responsibility to constantly be aware of these changes and periodically assess the changes that are warranted in terms of efficiencies and costs. A permanent contract should be considered with outside experts and contractors in order to keep up to date with the application of "state of the art" technology.

Retaining a broad base of personnel who are trained in the use of the technology, management procedures, logistics and update campaign procedures will reduce risk in terms of being ready to deploy resources to deal with problem areas and having sufficient capacity to keep operations moving in the event that management personnel leave the organization.

*[Note: In the remaining components of the overall project, the type of consensus the technical team witnessed with regard to topics associated with undertaking a door-to-door enumeration and issuing new high-integrity photo identification cards was not in evidence. There was, however, widespread agreement that a high quality civic register and secure type of identity document should be put to use to minimize redundancy in government record-keeping. However, further analysis and debate is both necessary and desirable in order to achieve a clear picture of what is acceptable and appropriate in Guyana's changing society. What follows is the technical team's assessment of a rational approach to extending the use of the register and identity cards. Other approaches may be more workable and less costly than the sequence that is suggested. Because these 'Phase 3' components are not as well defined as earlier project components, and because they contain many implementation options dependent on decisions that will need to be made earlier in the project, the technical team found it impossible to derive useful cost projections. Phase 3 costs would likely be substantially less than those anticipated for Phases 1 or 2, but the multiple*

*interlinked decisions about what the appropriate extensions of the register and identity card usage should be could cause costs to fluctuate widely. Clearly there is an opportunity to avoid costs in Guyana's public administration if the register and identity cards have multiple uses. These opportunities are worthy of separate analysis and planning.]*



## P. Complete Registration of Population (Component #15)

Those countries which employ a civic register \_\_\_\_ also known as a national register or a population register \_\_\_\_ have demonstrated that the greatest efficiencies and returns on investment are available when *all* of the population is recorded in the register.

The historical approach to registration in Guyana, for the purposes of issuing identity cards, has always focused only those who are over fourteen years of age. Because the existing national register has used completely manual filing methods, it has been very difficult to put it to use for anything other than making a repository of the physical records of registrations.

The availability of robust and affordable information technology allows for multiple uses of, and sophisticated reporting out of, any type of register. This would be the case even if an automated register were only to include the types of information contained in the current physical repository. However, the types of uses that such a register could be put to are greatly extended if it were to include all residents of Guyana. Potentially, the register could then provide a link to each person's interaction to government services and could be applied in a manner that would eliminate much of the current redundancy associated with public administration processes.

Scandinavian countries have developed a reputation for implementing the most effective civic registers on the globe. Concerns about the rights of privacy must be addressed in the procedures associated with use of such a register. Countries such as Barbados, which adopted a variation on the Swedish system in the 1970s, have guaranteed privacy safeguards.

### 1. Register Those 14 Years and Under

It would likely be necessary to launch another door-to-door enumeration process in order to complete the collection of data for the civic register so that it contains information for all persons resident in Guyana.

The concentration of efforts for this enumeration will be on all persons who are under the age of fourteen. However, the opportunity to confirm the registration status of persons over fourteen years of age in each household should also be taken. Those persons who are indicated to *not* be registered should be permitted to do so and instruction should be provided about the process of obtaining an identity card (provided they are over fourteen years of age).

Coordination efforts will be necessary to ensure that an annual registration drive occurs in the shortest time possible after the enumeration is complete in order to provide timely issuance of the identity cards. It is not envisioned that identity cards would be issued to those under fourteen years of age. Those who obtain identity cards at age fourteen should be required to obtain new cards at age eighteen or nineteen in order to record a more accurate image of their physical appearance. This would be especially useful when presenting the identification card for the purpose of voting.

This process would involve all of the steps that were associated with undertaking the house-to-house enumeration as part of project component number 5, described above. The preparatory work (cartography and household framework) can be extensively re-used and updated in the enumeration process. Depending on the timing of the efforts of a national census, there may be opportunities to share the preparatory work, or even the actual enumeration and data collection efforts. A tear-off form could be used to ensure that no linkage of census information is associated with individual records that are to

be placed in the civic register.

Assuming that considerable streamlining of operations can be achieved as a result of lessons learned in the previous enumeration exercise, the costs of inflation should be offset by efficiencies gained.

## **Q. Establish Data Linkage to Registrar General Functions (Component #16)**

The functions of the Registrar General of Guyana are to issue official birth certificates, marriage certificates, and death certificates. From calculations on the number of official forms processed in each year, vital statistics for the nation are available.

The current Registrar General has instituted a comprehensive network of registration locations around the country (see Appendix L) and has concentrated efforts on the registration of births by making it part of the process used in hospitals and medical clinics. When a person dies in Guyana, it is necessary to obtain a death certificate which includes the number of that person's identification card wherever possible. On a monthly basis, the Registrar General's office provides the current National Registration Centre (which issues the identity cards) with a listing of all persons who have been recorded as deceased in order that the corresponding identity card may be canceled.

The records of the Registrar General's central repository are scheduled to be computerized over the next few years. Once this process is complete, it will be much easier to communicate information about deaths to the management of the civil registry. It will also be possible to provide information on name changes (as a result of marriages) and to indicate new registrations required as a result of births. This obvious overlap of data collection efforts indicates opportunities to merge functions and streamline operations.

### **1. Create Registration Process at Birth**

Once records for the entire population have been collected, it makes sense to target the largest component of new registrations (new citizens as a result of births) into some sort of automatic registration process. By having the birth certificate registration process double as the registration for the civil registry, both systems can benefit.

### **2. Establish Record Linkage to Births, Deaths and Marriages**

Assuming that the Registrar General's office has been successfully computerized, a linkage of data records could provide efficiencies of data processing, record updating, and maintaining the currency of information. A trail of critical information could be associated with each person's life in Guyana: the date, time and location of their birth; the date, time and location of their marriage and any name changes associated with that marriage; and the date, time and location of death. This could be linked with each update of civil register information, including new digitally imaged photographs, signatures, and finger/thumbprints.

The linkage would ensure that the civil registry information was kept current and would provide an audit trail to identify errors of record keeping as well as a complete history of information associated with each individual record.

### 3. Provide Vital Statistics

The current manual system employed by the Registrar General makes it very difficult to provide anything other than gross national statistics on the number of births, deaths and marriages.

The improvement of record keeping available as a result of merging data collection functions with those associated with maintaining a civil registry and issuing identity cards could greatly extend the quality and types of vital statistics reports made available.

For example, statistics on births could be provided on a regional or local basis, and birth rate trends could be graphed as a result of information collected over several years. Areas that indicated high death rates could be identified and average life expectancy figures could be derived. These statistics, as well as those relating to age of marriage and rates of name changes, could be reported in a variety of formats in order to make the information more accessible and useful for a wide range of planning purposes.

## **R. Provide Statistics for Planning Activity (Component #17)**

The types of statistics that could be generated from the civil registry, provided that it contained information on all of the country's residents and was adequately maintained, go beyond simply providing better vital statistics.

The information available from the civil registry could provide vital planning information to local, regional, and national government bodies.

### **1. Make Data Available to Any/All Government Departments**

Nearly every government service requires some measurements of what the population is that it must serve. Understanding trends with regards to such demands is a critical component to proper planning and financial projections of expenditures.

The civil registry could produce customized reports indicating statistics nationally, by region, by community, or by administrative area. These statistics are only limited by the types of data and format in which it is collected and by the safeguarding of individual privacy.

For example, statistics could be provided on the number of persons per age group, and by gender. The average age of persons in an area could be established; a collection of age statistics for an area could be projected into the future by five or ten years.

Policy would need to be established on how such data requests would be filled, whether the reports would be sold to other government agencies requesting them, whether such information would be made available to the private sector and how such figures would be used in conjunction with decennial census statistics.

## **S. Institutionalize ID card by Commercial Sector (Component #18)**

The commercial sector of Guyana's society could make good use of the identity cards and unique numbers for each individual. Much effort is expended by businesses in the process of ensuring the identities of their customers and, more and more frequently, assigning them unique identity numbers for the purposes of record keeping.

The current identification cards are sometimes used as identification for an individual conducting business with the commercial sector. Unfortunately, numerous counterfeit identity documents have been created and this has reduced the validity of using the national registration card in the identification process.

Substantial efficiencies would be derived from making use of a secure, tamper-proof government card, specifically in the banking system. To institutionalize the use of the card, the banking system is likely the first type of institution that should gain trust in the integrity of the cards. For them to trust the identification card, the picture should be clear, the signature should be tamper proof, and additional information such as a residential address should be part of the identification features. The unique identification number could even be linked to the banking system as part of their reference to clients. If the identification card is equipped with a magnetic stripe, machine access could be made available to banking customers without the need to issue another identity instrument.

It can be expected that once the banking sector places trust in the identity document, that other commercial organizations would follow their example.

## **T. Create Geographic Information System (Component #19)**

The Commissioner of Lands and Surveys has initiated a process under which all of the land parcels in Guyana will be placed in digitized form in order to create an electronic base map for the country. Once this is in place, it will be relatively simple for other government departments or private sector organizations to link their textual data to map references. The technology used to link textual data and digitized cartographic data is referred to as Geographic Information Systems —or GIS.

An automated geographic information system can generate cartographic materials directly from the computer and avoid the possibility of drawing errors. In addition, GIS technology can provide substantial cost savings in the area of redrawing maps by minimizing the amount of human resources required. GIS can also provide the ability to do thematic mapping, making possible geographic queries and providing abilities to streamline logistical planning.

### **1. Standardize Addressees**

A GIS can be very useful for identification systems by locating through cartographic means, any address present in a referenced database which has been created during the household enumeration process. This requires some standardization in the way locations are referenced, since addresses can take many forms. However, these efforts prove most useful if they can provide a quick and accurate method of location.

Any addresses that can not be related to specific points on a digitized map base will need to be geo-referenced in order to provide the capability of fully harnessing the potential of GIS products.

### **2. Provide Cartographic Production Capabilities**

Boundaries in a GIS must be geo-referenced in Mercator Boundaries, which ensures that all geographical units can be added up and that no overlaps or blanks exist. In this way, errors that are made in data collection in the field can be detected before being entered into the civic register.

Once the GIS is installed and operators are trained, it will be possible to maintain electoral cartographic boundaries using GIS, thus adding benefits to the electoral organizational process in terms of maintaining the geographic framework of administrative activities.

It will be possible to produce map sheets as special reports in a variety of formats and sizes. These maps could contain varying amounts of cartographic detail for the country, a region, a district, a PCU or an administrative unit. Corresponding data such as voter registration statistics, communities, addresses, and polling locations could be included or separately reported.

## **U. Plan Data Linkages to Other Government Functions (Component #20)**

In the future, linkages via network access or processing services for various government agencies could be explored. Some of the agencies that could conceivably benefit on the system are:

### **1. Link to National Insurance Scheme**

The reliability of data from the database like the date of birth could eventually benefit the NIS office. Fraud prevention such as declaring false birth date so as to avail of early pension could be avoided. Easy access to the civil registry database in querying the particulars of a certain person could be arranged. NIS could even utilize the ID card as the standard type of identification for pension services. This could save a lot of money through the avoidance of additional card generation alone.

### **2. Link to Statistical Services**

Substantial savings could be attained at the Office of the Statistical Bureau if they were able to avoid conducting a house to house enumeration because adequate and current information is available through the civil registry. They could also use the same cartographic materials and adopt the geographic framework that the Election Commission will have created where PCUs needed to be divided into smaller administrative units. Household count could easily be queried from the computer and timely updates could be made readily available after each annual update cycle. Breakdown of population by region and by age could potentially be queried on-line via a computer network linkage. Custom reports could be programmed according to the needs of the Statistical Bureau.

### **3. Link to Health Services**

The Ministry of Health could benefit from the system by monitoring all the patients they treated by using the identity card's magnetic strip or bar code as a record access mechanism. Monitoring of dispensed medicine to a patient could also be done this way. The medical record of a particular person could be stored in a database and the use of either the magnetic stripe or the bar code on the identity card could activate the file for update purposes.

### **4. Link to Passport Office**

From the passport authorities point of view, the important information that they need about a person are the following: the name, address, occupation, and date of birth which could all be available from the civil registry database. Quick reference to verifying information can be provided in doubtful passport application cases. The ID card could also be used in the application process for a passport.

Passport officials have a planning blue print which would see citizens of all Caribbean countries, including Guyana, able to simply use an ID card for their travel between CARICOM countries. With the implementation of such plan, the Guyana identification card might even be considered as a model within the region since they could efficiently monitor who is going in and out of the country due to the availability of the bar codes and magnetic stripes.

### **5. Link to Taxation Offices**

The unique identification card number could become an important information item to the Guyana taxation offices. Through the enforced use of the unique number, they could establish exactly who has and who hasn't filed an annual tax form. Information from the civil register about persons' current



addresses would be tremendously useful to the tax office for the purposes of following up on delinquent accounts. As well, assessments of the value of property owned by individuals could be tied to the identity card number, as could records of taxes paid on such properties.

6. Link to Police

The implementation of the new civil registry system is envisioned to include the picture and finger/thumbprint of each citizen. Access to the digitized image of a suspected criminal's fingerprint which was future related to a photograph and vital textual information on that person would obviously provide important data for police investigation needs. However, the conditions under which civil registry computer system access would be provided to police authorities would need to be carefully articulated in the law, and safeguards on individual privacy would need to be maintained. Abuse of these privileges would lead to citizens becoming unwilling to participate in the registration process..

#### IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

##### A. Role of International Agencies

Over the years, there was a steady erosion of public confidence in the electoral process in Guyana. Numerous reports were written arguing the need for electoral reform. In the 1980s, the international community, at the urging of the Human Rights Organizations, became conscious of the need to support the thrust of these reforms. Serious reform efforts began in 1990 which provided the first steps in furthering the democratic electoral process. Additional reforms were instituted, culminating the appointment of a seven member Electoral Commission and the holding of free and fair elections at both the national and local level in 1992 and 1994, respectively.

The UNDP project document - *Assistance to the Elections Commission* - paved the way for further reforms. Consultants from the Carter Center held discussions with members of the Elections Commission. Commission members agreed on the need for a number of reforms and invited assistance in preparing reports that reflected their recommendations.

The International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) became associated with the Elections Commission during the 1992 National Election and the 1994 Local Government Elections, and played a significant role in supporting the electoral process. The procurement and commodities programs put in place by IFES contributed to the successful management of both election processes. Training of the electoral officials and the civic education program were much needed components in the management process, and IFES was deeply involved in each.

International organizations can perform several roles in a country attempting to make a transition to democratic electoral structures after many years of political instability. Before any meaningful involvement can occur, however, it must be clear that the host country desires and permits a role to be played. Generally, an evaluation team must be established to assess the electoral reform process being put in place by the authorities. The team, on arrival in the country, should meet with Government officials, and representatives of political parties, churches, civic organizations, as well as election officials. At the conclusion of the mission, a report should be completed clearly setting out the team's findings and recommendations,

In some instances, it may be necessary for these international organizations to seek funding to assist in the development of the electoral process. Civic education, commodity procurement, training of electoral officials, logistical arrangements, and management expertise are some of the components which will most likely be needed for the success of an electoral reform project.

The presence of international organizations at an election in a country which has been previously accused of electoral irregularities lends some degree of security and comfort to the electorate. Representatives of these organizations often must recognize that some sectors of the community regard their presence as interference. Representatives from different international organizations find benefits from sharing information, but as professionals must remain circumspect in expressing any personal opinions to individual voters or the media.

##### B. Potential Role of IFES

IFES would be willing to establish a long-term office in Georgetown for the purposes of assisting with implementing the civil registry project described in this report.

The appropriate duration of involvement by IFES would best be decided through consultations with the Guyana Elections Commission. An assigned full-time project manager would discuss the objectives of this project with the appropriate Guyanese electoral authorities and seek their full cooperation. Emphasis would be placed on the need to build on the useful and timely proposals prepared by the consultants from the Carter Center as well as the more technically detailed implementation plan contained herein. The project manager would continuously consult with the Elections Commission in the development of strategies and further detailed plans regarding project implementation.

IFES would wish to place strong emphasis on developing the institutional capacity of the Elections Commission to manage the registration process as well as rigorous preparations and professional management of the 1997 elections and those following. To that end, the project implementation strategy would include a significant amount of training for Commission staff in the areas of computer technology, software utilization, and election administration. An intense focus on training will enable the Commission to sustain the organizational advances it can make with the implementation of the registration and identification project, and not merely see IFES provide the Commission with technical assistance. If this model could be demonstrated to be successful, it could become a methodology for other public sector institutions to follow in institutional capacity building in Guyana.

## **Personnel**

### **a. Project Team Leader**

It is proposed that the IFES project team leader would serve as the principal liaison with the Elections Commission by providing them with consultation regarding the development of the civic registration and identification card system as well other aspects of general election management and administrative practices. In addition, the project team leader would assist the Elections Commission in developing and implementing a computer based election management system and advise on keeping to the proposed schedule of project implementation. A comprehensive activity calendar would be prepared and maintained by the project team leader. This calendar will include the phases of the project, including a priority list of tasks to be accomplished, target dates for key objectives, purchase and arrival date of procured commodities, and events related with voter registration and identification process. In addition, the project team leader would act as an advisor to the Elections Commission and provide consultation with regard to administrative matters, training issues, civic education programs, and logistical challenges. The project team leader would also meet with representatives of other organizations providing assistance to the electoral reform process so as to prevent duplication of efforts and facilitate planning. These organizations would include the international donor community, local non-governmental organizations, political parties and community groups. A key focus of the project team leader would be to ensure Guyanese institutional management and capacity is strengthened and enhanced in the area of non-partisan electoral management as a result of the project.

The team leader would remain in-country for the duration of the entire project process to ensure that all aspects of the project are institutionalized and finalized, and achieve continuity and sustainability for years to come.

### **b. Technical Manager**

The project technical manager would be a computer specialist who would be assigned to work with the data processing section of the Elections Commission and coordinate the development of a computerized voter registration/election management system with appropriate technology applications. The technical

manager would be responsible for the preparation of all functional and detailed requirement specifications so as to enable the Elections Commission to maximize its utilization of existing current and future project-financed computer equipment and software. The technical manager would provide on-going technical support and, in consultation with the Elections Commission, determine the type of training to be provided to ensure a core of competent technical staff able to maintain the electoral computer systems into the future. Technical training provided by the project must impart the appropriate degree of knowledge and skills to ensure that systems created can be sustained and that election operations will not be at risk because of inadequate numbers of technical support personnel..

The project technical manager would also assist and train the Elections Commission data entry staff in the encoding of data fields used to capture citizen information using the existing ORACLE database. For better communication between the Elections Commission and the field offices, the technical manager would install a network link between the headquarters office and field offices wherever an adequate communications infrastructure exists. He or she would be available to monitor performance and assist with the diagnosis and repair of any problems which may occur in communications between the systems.

In addition, the project technical manager would be experienced in database development. To ensure the success of entering data and producing an accurate civil registry, voters' list and national identity cards, the computer centre staff at the Elections Commission would be provided with adequate specialist support to help solve problems which might otherwise be insurmountable for inexperienced developers. In the final stages of the design of the database, it will also important that this individual be involved in component-level system testing to guarantee that each separate piece fits into the overall design and performs to its specifications. The primary responsibility of project technical manager would be to provide support and training to Elections Commission staff in the creation of the computerized aspects of the civil registry and identification card issuing system.

## **Activities**

In conjunction with the project team leader, the project technical manager would develop training programs designed to provide the Elections Commission staff \_\_\_\_ including senior management \_\_\_\_ with the tools necessary to effectively utilize project-provided election management hardware software and technical understanding better manage the electoral process both prior to and following the 1997 elections. This training would fall in four areas:

### **a. Project Management**

The training program designed for enhancing identification and registration managerial skills would cover legal requirements, logistics planning, scheduling, supervision and monitoring, reporting, and budgeting. After each phase of the registration and identification card project process, it is envisioned that the effectiveness of the central management, regional registrars and other personnel would be evaluated and additional training would be scheduled for the duration of the project as deemed appropriate by the Elections Commission.

### **b. Management Software Training**

Providing the Elections Commission with a computerized voter registration and identification system, as well as a generalized electoral management system, will require training for all staff members. Initial training will be conducted by an Applications Software Trainer in on-site training courses of varying

length and degrees of intensity to meet the Commission's specific needs. Training could include the use of word processing, project management, spreadsheet and data base software. This training would enable the Commission staff to better manage the administration, logistics, budget, commodities, and personnel aspects of the registration and identification card issuing process, with beneficial spill-over effects into other areas of the electoral process. The varying degrees of training would allow certain staff members to be trained as trainers, who in turn could conduct training sessions in other areas of government during off-election years or when their work at the Elections Commission was at minimized levels. This software training could cause spill-over benefits for such areas as governmental record-keeping, taxation, national insurance, statistics, etc. If deemed appropriate, the Applications Software Trainer could return for additional training not limited to the Elections Commission. The trainer would develop a comprehensive sustainable training program in conjunction with the technical manager and computer division of the Elections Commission to ensure that appropriate technology training updates would be a permanent and continuous activity even after the project had been finalized.

### **c. Technology Implementation**

During the first phase of the project, special emphasis would be placed on the computerized data capture of the registrations taken in the enumeration process which would guarantee the creation of a credible preliminary voters' list. Details of the work associated with this implementation and the types of training required are provided in Part III, Section H, entitled "Construct Data Processing System (Component #7)."

During the second phase of the project the emphasis would need to shift to more specialized aspects associated with new computing hardware, a new version of the relational data base management system, new imaging software and the integration of graphics and text records in a well-performing configuration. Again, details of the work associated with this implementation and training implications have already been detailed in this report and can be found in Part III, Section M, entitled "Add Computer System Capabilities (Component #12)."

An additional component of the institutional capacity building of the Elections Commission would be the implementation of off-the-shelf "office automation" computer technology in the development of computerized information management and automated systems in the following areas:

- financial management/budgeting;
- storage/inventory management;
- project management;
- records management and file retention; and
- file back-ups and system administration.

Following the development of these systems, the project team leader and technical manager would work closely with the Elections Commission staff to ensure proper training was provided to ensure effective implementation, maintenance capability and sustainability even after the electoral reforms are completed and the civil registry and identity card project has been completed.

To ensure successful implementation of the computerized system, training should be scheduled during periods of low activity for Elections Commission staff in the following areas:

- training of the information technology staff in the use of the various software applications to create the integrated registration and identification management systems;

- training of administrative staff to use basic office applications in order to ensure maximum use of available computing tools and more efficient record archiving and data retention systems;
- training of other staff to fully utilize the features of word processing and electronic mail for more effective office and institutional management and communications; and
- training of regional office personnel in the use of software applications to enable the regional offices to be fully integrated into the registration and identification system coordinated by the Office of the Elections Commission in Georgetown.

In addition to training activities, design work should be done on a number of additional systems required by the Electoral Commission in order to ensure and adequate infrastructure of system development and maintenance is in place once the time arrives for technical staff in the Elections Commission to stand on their own and sustain further evolution of applying technology to election administration. Some areas that could be identified as candidates for automation are statistical analysis of registered voters and pre-18 aged citizens for planning purposes in other governmental institutions such as Ministry of Education, Health, and Public Works and the potential of providing information to institutions working in such areas as security, taxation, national insurance, and passport identification. In addition, other areas which might be automated include a communications link between the Office of the Elections Commission and various regional public sector offices and extensions to the application of document imaging and archiving beyond identity card details. Both of these areas could immensely contribute to more efficient management by other public sector institutions, since the communications links could be facilitate information sharing and exchange. Document imaging and archiving would standardize document filing systems and could lead to significant reductions in the amount of office space required for document retention. Other Phase 3 activities will create design sub-projects: linking the, Registrar General, the justice systems and police to the national registration system, for example. If time or financial limitations preclude the implementation of some of these systems, priorities will need to established as to which areas of automation provide the strongest business cases for implementation.

#### **d. Sustaining and Maintaining Systems**

Training will be necessary to deal specifically with sustainability and maintenance of the implemented system. Capacity building and effective management are critical factors in the success of this project and the future success of election administration in Guyana. Towards the end of the project, the IFES project team leader and technical manager would work closely with the Elections Commission staff to develop comprehensive reporting and recording procedures with regard to all aspects of operations concerning the registration of citizens, the issuance of identity cards and the management of a central coordinating office supported by field offices in all regions.

The project team leader will undertake to collect a complete set of documentation on all standardized policies and procedures that have been developed over the life of the project for office management, administration, recruitment of personnel, field operations, logistics coordination, procurement, budgeting, and technology maintenance. A comprehensive review of this documentation would be conducted by a committee comprising of members of the Elections Commission and the IFES team. The review would cover all functions of the electoral process, from the initiation of new electoral legislation to the communication of voting results. (See Appendix Q for a graphic depiction of electoral system functions.).

At the discretion of the Elections Commission, this review could be extended to involve conducting

formal evaluations from personnel in the regions to obtain information from a wide range of individuals involved in the post-reform processes (enumerators, registrars, scrutineers, etc.). From this documentation review and evaluation, a list of recommendations would be generated for improvements in administering and sustaining the management of the electoral process in the future. Emphasis would be placed on the need for all organizations to periodically perform such an analysis in order to remain effective and responsive to changes in society, technology and public expectations.

Some components of the proposed project, such as the provision of camera equipment and voter identification materials, the development of training and voter education materials, and the purchase of computer equipment are all geared toward preparations for the 1997 elections and will have the short-term benefit of increasing the confidence of the political parties and the Guyanese people in the political process. However, it is the utilization of computer equipment by the Elections Commission staff and the effective design of a computerized voter registry/election management system that bears potential for creating benefits to the electoral process in Guyana, not only for the 1997 elections, but also well into the next century. Computerizing the registration and management system has the potential to provide significant ancillary benefits for other governmental institutions, thereby further increasing and extending institutional capacities and efficiencies.

IFES project team personnel and the appropriate Elections Commission staff would gather information and consider the various options with regard to the purchase of commodities, equipment and supply materials. Decisions on issues concerning the procurement of these materials should be made with the utmost attention to manufacturer's guarantees, product quality, delivery time and landed costs as well as a careful assessment of the capacity to deliver from local versus outside sources. The procurement process is one of utmost importance which should immediately follow the initial project planning stages, since many of the materials envisaged to be used for the project are not regularly stocked and must be ordered well in advance. Developing efficient and effective procurement procedures is a challenge all electoral agencies must face; significant procurement exercises will be associated with every electoral event the Guyana Elections Commission administers.

In addition, careful considerations must be made in order to avoid purchasing and developing computer hardware and software that does not lend itself to regular upgrades, is likely to be difficult to maintain, or requires specialized training not available in Guyana over the next few years. The IFES team, working with the Elections Commission, would advise in developing a detailed strategy for the technology standards, acceptable product range, product receipt and warranty registration, software licensing, hardware storage standards, regular hardware maintenance, as well as the distribution and inventory control of all procured computer equipment and software.

### **Short-term personnel**

One essential element in the Elections Commission's ability to sustain the progress made through this project will be the design of a management program that can grow and develop with the Commission. While the use of information technology is key to many aspects of the civil registry and identity card issuance system, effective management of the development project, implementation of the associated electoral reforms and success in professionally administering the preparations and delivery of elections. Without the conscious development of effective management skills, the project will not realize its potential in terms of strengthening the democratic institutions of Guyana or providing the basis for effective extensions of the civil registry into other aspects of civil society.

The specialized requirement of the design, testing, evaluation and implementation of the overall system

will require that technical consultants be hired at various stages of the project to provide particular skills and training to the Commission staff. These specialists could be selected from a pool of international and local consultants, with special emphasis played on contracting local human resources whenever possible. The IFES team would work closely with the Elections Commission to determine the exact mix of skills, duration, and timing of each consultant. A large part of each specialist's responsibilities would be the transfer of expertise and skills to the Electoral Commission staff through both formal training and on-the-job interaction. It is suggested that the following kinds of technical consultants be contracted to assist with various aspects of the project:

**a. Enumeration and Registration Training Specialist**

The first phase of the development of the enumeration and registration training program would begin with the arrival of a Registration and Enumeration Training Specialist. This specialist would work with the Elections Commission in developing a comprehensive training program enumerators, other voter registration officials and political party scrutineers. The emphasis in the earliest phase of the training program would be on curriculum development and the production of the materials to be used in the training program. Special attention would be paid to ensure that the material developed could be delivered to the various types of training program participants utilizing methods that ensure learning and retention of the material. The specialist would assist in the development of a training evaluation module to ensure that information contained in the material was effectively transferred from the trainers to the trainees at each level. The specialist would both develop and implement an intensive program to "Train the Trainers." The assumption behind this program would be that the training responsibilities would 'cascade' from the Elections Commission, to the Registrars, to the Deputy Registrars, to the Enumeration Supervisors, and finally, to the Enumerators.

This individual would be required to have a broad professional background in training with specific experience in training on the topic of voter registration for an audience of enumerators and voter registration officials. The specialist would also need to have specific skills in curriculum development and evaluation.

The Electoral Commission would establish a review committee consisting of Elections Commission members and senior staff as well as the IFES project team leader to conduct periodic reviews to monitor the progress of the training program development. This committee would ensure that once the operational procedures and training process was finalized, the program would remain self-sufficient at the policy and management level.

**b. Voter Education and Public Awareness Campaign Specialist**

A public awareness program to explain citizen and voter rights and responsibilities and new registration and identification procedures is a critical and repeating aspect of the proposed project. The envisioned public education program would be designed by the Elections Commission with the assistance of this specialist. Design of the global registration/identification targeted education program would be done during a period of two months. The specialist would work with the public education/training staff of the Elections Commission to conceive, design, and develop a series of varied media education messages regarding registration and identification activities. The public awareness program to be developed would include a plan for the dissemination of the material through a combination of electronic, print, and traditional means. This program would be conceived through joint Elections Commission/team consultations with the community groups, educators, churches, and the Guyanese media with special emphasis on message access in the more remote areas.



The Voter Education and Public Awareness Campaign specialist would work in conjunction with the project manager to assist in the design and execution of the public awareness campaigns that would accompany each component of the project. Each campaign would emphasize the importance of the particular project component, and associated procedures, locations, dates, and times. In order to inform the citizenry of the progress made and to encourage participation, updates would be given where appropriate on each component's progression. The specialist would work with the Elections Commission to identify priority areas, specifically targeting remote areas where public awareness of electoral procedures has traditionally been low. If necessary, the specialist would travel to these remote areas to ensure that the design of public awareness messages were such that they would be disseminated in an efficient and widespread manner. In this specific area, the specialist could also work in conjunction with local schools, universities, churches, and other non-governmental organizations to identify the areas and sectors of the population who have traditionally been disfranchised in order to design a campaign oriented towards these target groups.

This specialist would be required to have experience and skills in the design of communication strategies, utilization of various media, and skills training relevant to civic education, citizen motivation, participation and awareness.

#### c. System Design and Evaluation Specialist

In any technically oriented development project, whether it be the construction of a production factory, the creation of a transportation network, or the implementation of a new computer system, the most critical phase is the design phase. Design flaws can result in many wasted weeks or months of development, or result in a system that is found to be unworkable as the project nears completion. Conversely, errors caught and corrected in the design phase can save many weeks or months spent developing complex but inefficient solutions to problems that are better solved by a simpler approach. Just as it is difficult for a writer to proofread his or her own work, so is it difficult for a designer to maintain sufficient objectivity to do an adequate evaluation of the design that he or she has spent so much time and energy developing.

The System Design and Evaluation Specialist would arrive in Guyana immediately prior to the initiation of the computer system design to aid the Technical Manager in reviewing the overall design requirements and evaluate the existing database structures that have been used for registration and identification purposes.

Near the completion of components #7 (Construct Data Processing System) and #12 (Add Computer Systems Capabilities), IFES would provide the Elections Commission with an evaluation specialist to ensure that the design of the system provides maximum compatibility and interoperability of the hardware and software acquired throughout this project. This will include the computer network servers, the desktop workstations, the ORACLE database applications, and the SQL Forms, SQL Plus and SQL Reports utilities, and the office automation applications (e.g. with Microsoft Office). This critical evaluation would help to uncover any oversights or flaws in the design before final implementation took place. The specialist would also evaluate the efficiency and 'ease of use' associated with production usage of the integrated registration/ identification/ election administration system designed throughout the project to ensure its usability by the Elections Commission for both current and long-term management needs.

The System Design and Evaluation specialist would be required to have extensive experience in computer system design and testing, including performance, reliability, stress load capacity, security, and usability.

testing with elections software. This consultant's primary focus would be to evaluate and assist in the design of an efficient and fully normalized database for registration and identification purposes. The evaluation of the design would serve to ensure that all required data fields are being stored in a structure which allows the efficient production of all required and anticipated reports, identity documentation and the various voters' lists. The specialist would conduct a thorough set of tests to find flaws or inadequate performance areas in the procedural and automated aspects of the system for capturing and processing civil registration data.

Upon completion of each aspect of the evaluations, the specialist would submit a report to the Elections Commission detailing:

1. The appropriateness or inappropriateness of the system design to solve the problems identified during the requirements analysis. The report would also point out any requirements that may have been overlooked during analysis.
2. The feasibility of the design, including an analysis of whether the design can be reasonably implemented with existing and planned resources.
3. The elegance of the design, along with any suggestions for design modifications that might save time and money, or create a more robust system, while still meeting the requirements.
4. The security features of the system, whether it minimizes risk of duplication or fraudulent entry of information, all the time ensuring a maximum degree of integrity and adequate capability to recover from processing failures, data theft or natural disasters.

**d. Forms Design/Usability and Applications Software Specialist and Trainer**

Components #1 and #2 (Institute Legislative Management Framework and Create Elections/Registration Management Framework) involve the production of forms designed to complement the civil new registration and identification system. These forms should ideally include information required by other government agencies interested in a multi-purpose registration and identification system.

Later components of the various phases such as the actual enumeration and registration phases would require forms to be filled out by hand, and ultimately this information will be encoded in the computer system. Therefore, the quality and "user-friendliness" of the forms design often makes a significant difference in the percentage of errors made. This is attributable to the ease of understanding how to correctly complete the form, and the ease of transcribing the information into machine readable form. It is safe to assume that no matter how well-designed the form is, there will be a certain percentage of errors in the process of writing data that is given verbally, and in shading the corresponding boxes to allow for machine scanning of the forms should such an alternative be selected. The goal of forms design and usability testing is to reduce the percentage of errors. Even a slight reduction in this percentage can result in thousands of forms that can be processed without error.

Component #12 (Add Computer Systems Capabilities) would provide the Elections Commission with 20 personal computers connected by a server and 10baseT local area network hub. In order to make maximum use of the project-supplied equipment and software, it would be necessary upon installation to provide appropriate training to the Commission staff in the use of the software provided. The specialist would be experienced in teaching Microsoft Office (if this is the office automation software package chosen) and ORACLE applications to users with various degrees of computer literacy from beginner to

programmer. In addition, he or she would need to have experience in designing data entry forms, including testing for ease of use and comprehensibility by a wide range of persons of various literacy levels and cultural backgrounds.

The specialist would be responsible for working with the Elections Commission to design the enumeration and registration forms, the identity file documents and identification card, as well as assist with design concepts for additional forms used for other election related activities. The registration form would ideally include all data required by the Elections Commission and any other government agency, and tests should be conducted to prove that the form could be completed accurately within 1 to 1.5 minutes by sample enumerators or registrars, after little or no instruction. It can be expected that achieving this design goal will take multiple iterations of design and testing. The specialist would conduct training in the process of form design to enable the Elections Commission staff to create simple and effective forms for various electoral administrative processes. The specialist would also provide training in word processing, spreadsheeting, presentation graphics preparation, as well as database management, and project management applications to the appropriate personnel within the Elections Commission, and provide ongoing support to programmers in the development of the civic register database system.

Training would be performance based, with clearly defined learning objectives and assessments at the end of each course to demonstrate that participants have mastered skills for each application appropriate to the level of course offered.

The Forms Design and Software Application Training specialist would be required to have extensive experience with the office automation applications selected by the Elections Commission and with the successful design and testing of data collection forms. This consultant's primary focus would be to assist in the design of registration and identification forms and documents, and to provide expert training in office automation applications to audiences ranging from computer beginner to advance programmer analysts.

#### e. Computer Installation Technician

Prior to any new computer equipment arriving, a technician should be contracted to ensure that the electrical systems at the offices of the Elections Commission are adequate to accommodate and safeguard the equipment. The technician would aid the technical staff at the Elections Commission in providing an assessment of the current power sources (primary and backup) and wiring (mains power and communication network) as well as make recommendations for any required modifications.

The technician would also be responsible for working in conjunction with the project technical manager to coordinate the installation of all additional hardware and software, modifications and extensions to the wiring of the network or electrical power, and the testing of all system components. This individual would have extensive experience in the installation and set-up of computer hardware, networks, and applications software as well as experience with hardware maintenance and repair.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Costs: IFES estimates that its involvement in this project with a scope of work in a management, organizational, and technical assistance capacity for a period of five years would cost approximately between 2 and 3 million U.S.\$\$. This figure is only an estimate and the IFES scope of work could be narrowed or broadened to complement any adjustments made to the project.

## **C. Evaluation of Phases**

### **1. Project Schedule**

A chart of the estimated timing of each phase and component of the project is found in Appendix T.

### **2. Summary of Estimated Project Costs**

At this early stage it is very difficult to be precise about the anticipated costs of each phase of the project because there are many details regarding approach and desired options within each of the twenty project components that still need to be determined. Nevertheless, policy makers need to have some type of estimate of what kind of expenditures will be necessary in order to make informed decisions on project pace and scope.

The following summary costing of each phase and component indicates a minimal level price tag as well as a upper level estimate. A discussion of the types of options and alternatives that determine this price range is found in Appendix S. While the types of specialist training support discussed earlier in this section and implied throughout the report are included in the cost projections, expenditures associated with having a full time project team leader and technical manager on-site for the duration of the project have not been included.

These costs were derived from the actual project experiences and knowledge of the specialized technical team that developed this report. To the extent possible, the current costs of Guyanese labour were recorded where appropriate.

Component	Low U.S.\$	High U.S.\$
<b>Phase I</b>		
1. Institute Legislative Framework	31,680	43,616
2. Create Elections/Registration Management Framework	313,300	336,800
3. Establish Geographic Framework	211,500	268,120
4. Build Household Framework	422,930	536,310
5. Undertake Door-to-Door Enumeration	1,620,933	2,115,144
6. Issue ID Cards (Old Style) to New Registrants	178,000	408,000
7. Construct Data Processing System	28,500	40,500
8. Create Preliminary Voters' List	49,500	87,500
<b>Total Phase I Project Costs</b>	<b>2,856,343</b>	<b>3,833,974</b>
<b>Phase II</b>		
9. Process Claims and Objections	157,000	195,000
10. Create Final Voters' List	54,000	60,000
11. Design, Produce and Control "New" Identification Cards	800,000	1,306,650
12. Add Computer Systems Capabilities	291,000	291,000
13. Distribute Identification Cards	561,165	561,165
14. Organize Maintenance of Registration System	17,250	248,229
<b>Total Phase II Project Costs</b>	<b>1,880,415</b>	<b>2,662,044</b>
<b>Phase III</b>		
15. Complete Registration of Population	N/A	N/A
16. Establish Linkage to Registrar General Functions	N/A	N/A
17. Provide Statistics for Planning Activity	N/A	N/A
18. Institutionalize ID Card Use by Commercial Sector	N/A	N/A
19. Create Geographic Information System	N/A	N/A
20. Plan Data Linkages to Other Government Functions	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,736,758</b>	<b>6,496,018</b>

### 3. Civil Registration System Maintenance Costs

As was discussed in earlier sections, it is vital in a project that establishes new procedures for a civil register and the issuance of identity documents that consideration be given to the types of maintenance efforts and costs that will be associated with the overall system once the development project is complete.

It is estimated that the annual costs of maintaining the registration system will be in the following range of expenditure following each phase:

<b>Annual Maintenance Costs</b>	<b>Low Cost U.S.\$</b>	<b>High Cost U.S.\$</b>
<b>End of Phase I</b>		
Management and Operating Costs	180,000	200,000
Computing Technicians and Computer Operations	84,000	100,800
Registration Campaigns	25,000	50,000
<b>Total End of Phase I</b>	<b>289,000</b>	<b>350,800</b>
<b>End of Phase II</b>		
Management and Operating Costs	165,000	198,000
Computing Technicians and Computer Operations	100,800	145,152
Registration Campaigns	248,229	248,229
<b>Total End of Phase II</b>	<b>514,029</b>	<b>591,381</b>
<b>End of Phase III</b>		
Management and Operating Costs	N/A	N/A
Computing Technicians and Computer Operations	N/A	N/A
Registration Campaigns	N/A	N/A
<b>Total End of Phase III</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

## **APPENDIX A**

- ~~Mr. Pat McDuffie~~, USAID Deputy Chief of Mission
- Mr. Dennis Darby, USAID representative
- Mr. Lance Ferreira, Executive Secretary, Elections Commission
- Mr. Desmond Hoyte, Chairman, People's National Congress
- Mr. David Johnson, British High Commissioner
- Mr. Raymond Brown, Political Officer, U.S. Embassy
- Members of the Inter-Party Committee for Electoral Reform
- Mr. Rudy Collins, Former Chairman, Elections Commission (1991-1993)
- Mr. Robert Corbin, Representative, People's National Congress
- Mr. Oscar Clarke, Representative, People's National Congress
- Mr. Latchman Sammy, Representative, People's National Congress
- Mr. Lloyd Joseph, Representative, People's National Congress
- Mr. Jonathon Wheatcroft, First Secretary, Canadian High Commission
- Mr. Abhai Kumar Datadin, Commissioner of Lands and Surveys
- Mr. Eusi Kwayana, Working People's Alliance



## LIST OF PERSONS INTERVIEWED

- Mr. Clement Rohee, Minister of Foreign Affairs
- Mr. Malcolm De Freitas, The United Force representative
- Mr. Bharat Jagdeo, Minister of Finance
- Mr. Lennox Benjamin, Chief Statistician
- Mr. Charles Greenwood, Inter-American Development Bank representative
- Mr. Hamilton Green, Major of Georgetown, leader GGG
- Mr. Ferose Mohamed, Minister of Home Affairs
- Mr. Cheddi Jagan, President of the Republic of Guyana
- Mr. Edward Hopkinson, Former Chairman, Elections Commission (1993-1994)
- Dr. Roger Luncheon, Head of Presidential Secretariat and Secretary of the Inter-Party Committee for Electoral Reform
- Mr. Kellawan Lall, Special Political Advisor to the President
- Mr. Stanley Singh, Commissioner, National Registration Centre
- Mr. Malcolm Parris, People's National Congress representative
- Dr. Patrick McKenzie, People's National Congress representative
- Dr. Rupert Roopnarine, Working People's Alliance representative
- Mr. Carlos Martinez, UNDP representative
- Mr. Clairmont Lye, Head of Electoral Assistance Bureau
- Ms. Gwen Parris, Registrar General
- Ms. Jocelyn Dow, Former Elections Commissioner (1993-1994)
- Mr. Simon Wade, Canadian High Commissioner
- Mr. George Jones, U.S. Ambassador
- Mr. Alex Baum, European Commission delegate

## **APPENDIX B**

## B. SUMMARY - ANSWERS TO STANDARD INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

### Question #1

**Do you agree that there is a need for electoral reform in the area of voter registration and the role of national identity cards?**

- (a) *Yes - this is exactly what the previous Elections Commission recommended.*
- (b) *Definitely - we need to move to the Barbados model as proposed in the two detailed reports prepared by Mersada Elcock and Dennis Smith.*
- (c) *Yes - this has to be taken out of the realm of authority of the Ministry of Home affairs and made a completely independent process that isn't politically motivated or controlled.*
- (d) *Reform is needed simply because the existing franchise ties the appearance of a person's name on the voters list to that person having an identity card proving they are that person. The identity document must be created, managed and distributed by the same organization that runs elections.*
- (e) *Yes - we need some impartial supervision of the entire machinery of registration, identity cards and voters list production.*
- (f) *It needs to be placed in the hands of an organization that has integrity and can show the Guyanese public what the integrity of an entire process can produce.*
- (g) *This kind of electoral reform needs to be given priority so that we don't find ourselves scrambling to produce a credible voters list last thing before an election happens.*
- (h) *Yes - proper registration can provide a solid foundation for our new democratic era while providing benefits to the entire society.*
- (i) *Yes, reform is needed. However, it should not be undertaken only by the parties that have representation in Parliament. Some kind of consultative mechanism must be found in establishing the fundamental rules of how political power is obtained in this country.*
- (j) *Yes - registration for a national identity card should be compulsory. That way everyone will be on the voters list and we won't have the kinds of arguments we had leading up to the elections in '92 and '94.*
- (k) *Yes - a new scheme is required that is derived on the basis of impartial analysis of options and has a solid grounding in international experience.*
- (l) *Yes - registration should be compulsory, as it is for births. Of course, there are no penalties if you do not register a birth. Perhaps there should be - for both.*
- (m) *Yes - this aspect of electoral reform must be fast-tracked in recognition of the limited time span before the next round of elections.*
- *Yes - but no registration exercise should begin until a new Electoral Commission is established. The NRC simply has no credibility with regard to their administrative capability or their impartiality. New personnel need to be put in charge and these persons must be selected by the Elections Commission.*
- *Yes - the registration process should be done by independent, apolitical agents from now on.*
- *Yes - there should be permanent, accessible and on-going registration in this country.*
- *Yes - but the money question is a big one. This will be expensive.*

- *Yes - but I worry that there will not be enough time to do a complete overhaul before the next elections arrive.*

## Question #2

If there was to be only one register for both national identity cards and voter registration, and the voters list was to be created from the register using computer technology to extract the names of eligible electors how should it best be managed?

- *It should be managed by one umbrella organization that is responsible for both national identity cards and the production of voters lists.*
- *A permanent Elections Commission should manage it. This would be their largest on-going function and we would get away from the scrambling just prior to elections that we have experienced in the past.*
- *The national register of citizens should be in the hands of the machinery that has to extract part of the register to create a list of those who are eligible to vote. Clearly this organization must be politically impartial and must be seen to be impartial.*
- *The Elections Commission should be given the job of registering Guyanese. Professional managers and technicians should be appointed by the Commission and properly paid so that they make this their career. The political parties and organizations like the Electoral Assistance Bureau should be able to monitor registration activities and review registration records at any time in order to ensure quality. The whole thing should be transparent and above reproach.*
- *There should be a merger of the now non-existent Elections Commission and the National Registration Commission. Maybe they could come up with a new name, but the important thing to have continuous registration of everyone in Guyana who is over 14 years of age.*
- *It should be taken out of the hands of the Minister of Home Affairs and put in the hands of an impartial body that will do the job without political interference or bias.*
- *It should be managed in a way that makes it effective. Registration should be mandatory. Everyone should be registered, even those who are incarcerated for crimes. Too many people in this society operate outside the formal structure and the registration process should be one of the mechanisms used to end that.*
- *Either organization could manage it. The Elections Commission needs to be permanent if it is going to do this. The National Registration Commission needs to be modernized and professionalized if it is going to do it. The government needs to make a decision and get on with creating a proper basis for the next election. Time is marching on.*
- *Give someone who has demonstrated capability - and I mean name a particular person - the authority and responsibility to do the registration job. Make them fully accountable and then let them get on with it. I would hate to see us repeat the embarrassing mess we had with registration in 1990 and all over again in 1991.*
- *Registration should be automatic, right from birth.*
- *It should be managed by Guyanese, not a bunch of outside experts who leave us high and dry after the next election crisis has passed. The gaps in our technical ability should be plugged by training our own people. This is the only way that we are going to make progress in rebuilding this country.*
- *We keep so many registers in this country - the long term view should be to using technology to end this duplication of effort. All aspects of registering citizens should be merged under one roof. In the short term the Elections Commission should be given responsibility for all aspects*

of registration that have to do with the voters lists and the National Identification Cards which people need to have in order to vote.

- Registration should be managed so that can be used for several purposes. Political party scrutineers should be involved in the monitoring of the door-to-door registration process. This is the all important start for all things that follow. It must be done right and it must be thorough.

### Question #3

How do you feel about such a combined register being used for other government purposes such as the provision of statistics for planning? What sort of information, if any, should be captured beyond name, address, birth date and occupation?

- I don't have any problem with the information that is collected being used for other public management purposes. We should capture the things that have normally been collected in national registration and place them in the computer too - I mean things like, height, weight, eye colour, hair colour, distinguishing marks and so on.
- Use by other government agencies, and perhaps even the private sector, has merit that should be examined. Whatever is decided, it should be done with openness and transparency and with standards of access to the data that are defensible and properly monitored. Initially we only need to capture the information for the voters list - the rest can wait until after the election.
- This is a nice idea, and like a lot of good ideas in this country it probably won't happen for a long, long time. Let's concentrate on getting a registration process done that gets us down to the business of building on a stable foundation for the electoral system. Registration decides who can and cannot vote - this is a fundamental.
- There are all sorts of uses the register could be put to. Providing one source of planning statistics is a reasonable starting point.
- Other uses of the register may need to be phased in over time. The focus for now should be on getting everyone who is qualified registered and issued with an identity card.
- This is a sound concept - perhaps the civil register could replace the need for a census every decade. That would save a lot of money, but more information would need to be collected at the time of registration and updated on a regular basis thereafter.
- We should add ethnicity as one of the things collected and placed on the ID card. Let's be open about the fact that we have different ethnic groups in this country.
- If we are really going to be serious about identity documents we need to place a clear colour photograph on each card, as well as a signature and thumbprint or fingerprint. The same information should be collected and put in a computer system for tracking purposes. There are simply too many cases of fraudulent identity cards, birth certificates and passports in our society at present.
- The identity document should become the basis of national life. Much more information could be collected about each person than what appears on their ID card. The amount of space available on a card that you fit in your wallet is limited. If we are going to make multiple uses of the civil register, however, we will need to collect information that is useful for a variety of government purposes.
- 'Address' has less meaning in this society than 'place of abode'. People call their address where they work, not where they go home to.
- I have no objection to the Register being used for other purposes - the government might. The card should contain a registration number, the person's date of birth, their sex, their names,

their signature, a photo and a thumbprint. This is all that is needed for identity. Additional information for the voters list would include residential address. Anything else means more work and more expense.

- We should collect information on career interest for persons under a certain age. This information would be very useful for planning school curriculums.
- By all means, let's make multiple uses of the data we collect. In a country as poor as ours we cannot afford duplication of effort.
- Some strict guidelines about information access would be needed if the data was to be shared. I would be very uncomfortable about personal information being shared without some strict policy rules about how it could be used and safeguards on privacy invasion.
- Our last reliable census in this country was in 1980. Obtaining data from a registration effort like this is a necessary part of reaping benefits from the investment it requires.

#### Question #4

What do you think the population's reaction would be to a new identity card? What features should the identity card have? (e.g. signature, thumbprint, photo, bar code, hologram, security provisions, production auditability? expiration date?)

• I haven't met anyone who hasn't recognized the need for a new national registration system. The public will welcome a new identity card, but it must be made as tamper proof as possible to be given value.

• Generally speaking, the public will see this as a positive move. It is worth the expense of having as good a system as possible.

• We have to weigh the costs of technology against the costs of not joining in the information age and all that means in terms of being part of an international economy.

• The population's reaction will be split down the middle. Some people aren't going to be too pleased. In the past there has been a lot of malpractice available through the registration system and it sounds like this is going to make that difficult if not impossible. I know that one of the political parties is not too keen.

• Banks and the Police will welcome the idea. The current ID cards have a number of flaws. There are duplicated numbers. Some people have started manufacturing cards as a sideline business. The present cards can be fabricated with widely available materials.

• The main feature that would help sell the card would be a good colour photo. People would like the idea of having a colour photo of themselves to carry around.

• The primary feature needs to be security to prevent counterfeit production. The current cards have become a joke because of lack of security.

• Persons who are less than 18 years of age should have a different colour card than those who are over 18. After they get a new card at 18 years, these young registrants should be required to come back after five years using an expiry date. After that a new card being issued every 10 years would likely be adequate.

• People over 65 years should have a different colour card issued. This should be tied to the National Insurance Scheme - the identity card could become the basis for their system and they wouldn't have to issue their own card.

• If the card becomes too sophisticated this whole exercise is going to become cost-prohibitive. We won't be able to finance the maintenance once we have built the system.

• There must be a provision to distinguish persons who are in the disciplined forces. They should have a special indicator on their card and the Register should be constructed so that a list of all disciplined forces personnel could be printed, and that their names would not appear on

the ordinary list used on the day of the election.

- This card has to have all the modern technology features - the bar code, the magnetic stripe and so on. It should take us into the next century.

- The new card will be well accepted. People don't mind change, especially if they don't have to pay for it.

- Make the card have universal application - make it part of national life - make it compulsory. Some will say Big Brother has arrived, but we need it to make public record keeping work effectively.

- Some people will be anxious. Many will be indifferent. Too few will see this as a step in the right direction. The government will be asked to explain why it invested in this instead of any number of other things we also need. Personally, I think they should stand up to the criticism and insist on going the whole way with this 'one card for all purposes' idea.

- The identity card should be removed from being done as part of the preparations for elections. It should be part of a national program that emphasizes accountability and proper record keeping in citizen life.

- If the card is 'state of the art' and looks like it has a lot of computer influences people will be pretty hip on these new cards. They'll be excited about what it will lead to. They know there is another whole world out there that Guyana has yet to join.

#### Question #5

How should the campaign to replace the existing identity cards be organized in order to solicit public support and the broadest possible participation?

- The campaign must avoid the idea of being a Big Brother message. It must be very decentralized, be brought down to the community. It will need to be a massive public education campaign - it has to de-mystify the whole process of registration and identity card use.

- To be successful those in charge of getting the message out about what the process is should proceed with all due caution. Voter education efforts to date have mostly been bungled. Someone needs to look at what went wrong and design a program that avoids the previous mistakes.

- There will be some cynicism - especially given the past history of identity cards and registration. The idea of having an organization of integrity being responsible for the process will be very important.

- Involve the NGOs. Mainstream the message by getting it out through as many groups as possible. Involve the churches, professional associations, local sports groups; avoid giving it to the traditional elites. Provide broad access to printed and verbal and visual information that all says the same thing in different ways.

- This is a big PR thing that involves media and some policy about who should be responsible for sending out this kind of message. People have to be fully educated about the fact that the identity card can provide them protection and guarantee some rights. There is still a lot of suspicion about the electoral process - the issue about it not being possible to get more than one card is an important one to emphasize. Those who try should be charged and the publicity can provide an example of how seriously civic registration is being taken.

- The political parties need to all speak with one voice and have their supporters work together to spread the message about why this is important. Other NGOs could work together with the parties to make the message widespread and consistent. The lack of control over the message will give some people a problem, but we are going to have to trust each other to at least talk about the basic rules of our society in terms that indicates that we have agreed on them.

- It's simple. Interested parties should be approached by central government. A public relations program should be suggested and agreed upon. The strategy should be to have many political

*parties all saying the same thing with absolute consistency and not a tincture of politics in the message.*

- Use all the media systems. In rural areas, use the town criers and bell ringers. Try to get community leaders to do the work. The Elections Commission members themselves should go out and spread the word in public meetings. Registration officers should be tasked with calling meetings. Move the message out to the local grassroots level. Let people find out about this the same way that they find out about weddings and funerals - from other people they know and trust.*

- Establish offices for the distribution of the cards in convenient places.*

- Our population is in love with the idea of computer systems - make the whole campaign have a computer age orientation to it.*

- Make sure that there is no association with the present NRC. The NRC is a millstone around the neck of the Elections Commission. They are the people associated with rigged elections. The NRC title should be relegated to past and eliminated from our popular vocabulary.*

- Allow enough time for people to assimilate the information. Involve the local government bodies in getting the message out. Let local people decide on the timing and duration of the messages - what works in Georgetown won't work in the hinterland.*

#### **Question #6**

To create a permanent institution to manage registration and elections will require dedicated and professional full-time managers and technicians. How do you think such people should be recruited, trained and retained in order to maintain continuity?

- The salary scale has to be high enough to attract good people. Otherwise you are simply training for the private sector.*

- There must be some real autonomy for the Elections Commission if they are to be successful at this - some way must be found to divorce their administrative staff from the rest of the public service.*

- People who take on these jobs must feel that they are being offered a career.*

- Go through the normal recruiting process; select people who really know the country and have a wide knowledge of administrative issues in the Guyanese context. Then pay them enough that they won't have good reason to leave.*

- Offer them training and a good pay packet.*

- At least for senior management, you will have to pay them more than the private sector offers. Otherwise you won't get people who are professionally qualified as well as dedicated to the work they do.*

- Don't pay them civil servant salaries. Make them members of a statutory corporation if necessary to ensure that they get a decent wage. Otherwise you will never build a good team of dedicated, trained and experienced people - but this is clearly what we need.*

- This is a difficult question. The new Commission should exercise a passion for independence. We need to have every member of staff from the lowliest messenger on up run through a procedure that verifies that they are not politically motivated. This administration exercise must be impartial - the mechanics of democratic norms and procedures need to be manifested in everything it does.*

- Pay them. Provide them with security.*

- Ensure a career path, good salaries and good conditions of employment.*

- This touches on a real national crisis. The government salaries are disgraceful. The staff of the Commission must be set up with a long view. People with the capacity, intelligence and diligence to build the required structure are needed. They will need to be paid a proper wage.*



#### Question #7

Do you think that the management of registration should be structured in a centralized or decentralized manner?

- *The administration should be as decentralized as possible. The registration structures must be accessible, and there should be community involvement in the process. Currently there is a widespread feeling that everything is being manipulated from Georgetown.*

- *The structure will need to be centralized in terms of the computer setup, but it should have satellite offices to provide access to the registration process.*

- *In some regions there will need to be more than one office. Coordination should come from the centre; the work should be organized at the regional level. Local offices should be set up on the basis of population density and demographics.*

- *It should be both. Centralized for record keeping. Decentralized for record collecting.*

- *There should be strong regional components, but a central structure is needed for orderliness and effectiveness.*

- *Emphasis should be on the decentralized approach. Senior government offices around the country could provide the infrastructure. There might be about 38 registration districts under such a scheme. All registration should be done by local people who live in the districts themselves.*

- *The initial registration exercise will need to be managed centrally. After that the system should be decentralized to provide an on-going exercise.*

- *People in regional offices who really know the region should be in charge of registration. This is where the Barbados model breaks down - we have greater distances and more hinterland than they do.*

- *This comes down to an access issue. People should have the ability to register without going to a great deal of expense and trouble. Perhaps mobile offices should be sent around once a year.*

- *There are pros and cons to both. We need to have a full debate on this issue.*

#### Question #8

At what age should identity registration for Guyanese people begin? At age 14? At age 18? At birth? Should non-Guyanese be issued identity cards? Should they be able to vote? Under any special provisions?

- *Registration should be from birth. This would give better planning information and a more accurate method of ensuring everyone is registered that deserves to be.*

- *Non-Guyanese Commonwealth citizens should be given an ID card of a different colour after they have been here for a year. We allow them to vote and they need a registration card to prove who they are, like everyone else.*

- *The whole thing needs to be tied in with the registration of births, deaths and marriages. This means registrations from Day 1.*

- *Only citizens should be given the right to vote.*

#### Question #9

Do you think that the voters list from the 1994 local elections reflected the true voter population? Would this be a good basis from which to start a new population register?

- *No. The information on that list will be essential as a planning tool, but it isn't good enough*

*to start a Civil Register from.*

- No - many new registrants were missed.*
- No - there are a lot of errors, a lot of missed people and a lot of dead people.*
- No - we need to start over and do a proper job of it. Then we will be able to maintain something that people will believe in.*
- No - the lists from '92 still had a lot who were not registered. The local elections weren't attractive enough to cause interest to register, especially on the part of young people.*
- No - there are a lot of registrations on the list where there is no ID number listed.*
- No - the quality of training at the last enumeration was haphazard. No one has much confidence in the 1991 and 1992 documents.*
- Outside of Georgetown it might provide a good basis for a Register. In Georgetown there are a lot of people who are not registered. I attribute this to a lot of political apathy.*
- No - the list is seriously flawed. A lot of registered people live somewhere else than where they are shown on the list. The Elections Commission has never really had any control over the basis for registration and there has only been so much that they could do in correcting someone else's mistakes.*
- No - what you have is '92 errors compounded by '94 errors. We need to start over and get a list that doesn't need to be patched.*
- No - it's short.*
- No - there are serious credibility issues at stake here.*
- No - while it is among the best lists we have ever had, there are real problems of under-registration.*

## **APPENDIX C**

## C. LIST OF DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

*Guyana Elections Commission - The Way Forward.* transcript of a panel discussion held at St. Stanislaus College, published by the Guyana Elections Commission Secretariat, February 9, 1995, 35 pages.

*Elections Commission Proposals for Electoral Reform in Guyana.* Phase I - Commissioned by the Guyana Elections Commission (Chairman - Edward Hopkinson), prepared by Dennis Smith and Mersada Elcock, July 1994, 41 pages.

*Proposals for Electoral Reform in Guyana - Phase II.* Commissioned by the Guayana Elections Commission (Chairman - Edward Hopkinson), prepared by Dennis Smith and Mersada Elcock, July 1994, 34 pages.

*GUYANA: Election Technical Assessment Report, 1994.* International Foundation for Electoral Systems, undated, 33 pages.

*Observing Guyana's Electoral Process, 1990-1992,* The Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government, published by the Carter Center of Emory University, Special Report #3, March 15, 1993, 143 pages.

*An Assessment of Local Government and Proposed Recommendations for Future Assistance,* National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, March, 1995, 140 pages.

## **APPENDIX D**

## D. Electoral Legislation

Subsection (1) to (3) of Article 161 reads as follows:

- (1) There shall be an Elections Commission for Guyana consisting of a Chairman and such other members as may be appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Article;
- (2) Subject to the provision of Paragraph (6), the Chairman of the Elections Commission shall be appointed by the President from among persons who hold or have held office as a judge or a court having unlimited jurisdiction on civil and criminal matters in some part of the Commonwealth or a court having jurisdiction on appeals from any such court or who are qualified to be appointed as any such judge;
- (3) In addition to the Chairman, there shall be one member of the Commission (hereinafter referred to as a "representative member") in respect of every list of candidates which at the election next preceding the appointment of such member obtained not less than five seats in the Assembly."

As a result of electoral reform acts passed in 1991, subsections (1) to (3) of Article 161 were amended to read as follows:

(1) There shall be an Elections Commission for Guyana consisting of a Chairman and such other members as may be appointed in accordance with the provisions of this article;

(2) Subject to the provisions of paragraph (4), the Chairman of the Elections Commission shall be a person who holds or who has held office as a Judge of a court having unlimited jurisdiction in civil or criminal matters in some part of the Commonwealth or a court having jurisdiction in appeals from any such court or who is qualified to be appointed as any such judge, or any other fit and proper person, to be appointed by the President.

(3) In addition to the Chairman, there shall be six members of the Commission who shall be appointed in the following manner -

(a) three members to be appointed by the President, acting in his own deliberate judgement; and

(b) three members to be appointed by the President acting in accordance with the advice of the Minority Leader tendered, as far as possible, after consultation with political parties at present carrying on their activities in Guyana, other than the political party to which the President belongs: Provided that no appointment shall be made under this paragraph during the period of three months immediately following the date of an election held pursuant to the provisions of article 61.

The provision mandating all eligible voters to register would read as follows:

- (i) Every person who is qualified to be registered for a Registration division shall, unless registered in the register for that division, within thirty (30) days of the relevant date, apply to the registrar for that Registration division to have his name entered in the register;

- (ii) Without prejudice to (i) above, every occupier of a house shall within thirty (30) days of the relevant date furnish the Registrar of the registration division in which the house is situate with the names of every person living in that house, who to the best of his knowledge, is qualified to be registered for that registration division; and
- (iii) When a building is let in separate apartments, flats or lodgings, the person receiving the rent payable by tenants or lodgers, whether on his own accounts or as the agent of another persons, shall if requested so to by or on behalf of the Registrar for the registration division in which the building is situated, furnish the Registrar with the name of every tenants or lodger by whom the rent of an apartment, flat or lodging is payable.

For the purposes of this section of the Act,

"house" means a dwelling house and includes a building of part of a building occupies as a separate dwelling;

"occupier" in relation to any building let in separate apartments, flats or lodgings, means the tenant, lodger or other person by whom the rent for such apartment, flat or lodging is payable;

"relevant date" means in the case of a person who at the commencement of the Act was not qualified to be registered, the date on which that person first becomes so qualified; and

in any other case, the date appointed by the Commission by order for the purpose of this section.

Qualifying date in the present definition only allows for registration to be conducted between a specific period. In order to accommodate a continuous system of registration a provision for the following content be included in the National Registration Act:

"Qualifying date" means the day on which a person applies to be registered unless in any particular year of election, the Commission by order appoints some other data."

Section 14 (1) of the National Registration Act authorizes the preparation of the preliminary voters' list.

This is dependent on the action taken at Section 6 (1) where the Minister determines the beginning and ending of the registration period. Fortytwo (42) days after the period appointed under Section 6 (1) signal the date when the notice of publication of the preliminary voters' list is given. Seven (7) days after this, the preliminary list then published. Claims are then received eleven (11) days after publication of lists while objections are received three (3) days after the last date for the registration of claims. Hearings are then conducted fourteen (14) days after the last days for the registration of objections.

## **APPENDIX E**



**DISTRICT: 3**

**DIVISION NUMBER: 322223**

**DIVISION NAME: METEN-MEER-ZORG**

**DESCRIPTION**

THIS DIVISION EXTENDS FROM MEAN LOW WATER MARK OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AT ITS NORTHERN EXTREMITY TO THE BOERASIRIE CANAL AT ITS SOUTHERN EXTREMITY AND FROM THE COMMON BOUNDARY BETWEEN DE WILLEM AND METEN-MEER-ZORG AT ITS EASTERN EXTREMITY TO THE COMMON BOUNDARY BETWEEN METEN-MEER-ZORG AND DE KENDREN AT ITS WESTERN EXTREMITY.

## LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03

DIVISION NO: 322223

PAGE 1 OF 42

Num	Surname	Firstname	M	Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
1	ABDOOL	ABDOOL	A	59	W.M/M/ZORG	FTR MCHNT	1294720
2	ABDOOL	BIBI	H	8	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1107860
3	ABDOOL	BIBI	S	59	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1106990
4	ABRAHIM	BIBI	S		SQ. AREA	NONE	1254442
5	ABRAHIM	BIBI	R	6	M/M/ZORG	DOMESTIC	0206061
6	ACKBAR	MOHAMED	F	109	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1150930
7	ACKBAR	SHAMEENA	M	109	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1150929
8	ACKBAR	WAZEER	A		PREMNAGAR	NONE	1245924
9	ADOLPHUS	MARVA		120	W M M ZORG	SEC GRD	1075569
10	AFROZE	BIBI	F	4	METEM MZORG	H/WIFE	1137054
11	AFROZE	TALIM	E	3	M/M/ZORG	NONE	1322421
12	AGUILAR	BASMATTY		187	WST M/M/ZOR	NONE	0633972
13	AGUILAR	FRANKLIN	C	187	EST METEN	FARMER	0462084
14	AHAMAD	ASIF	I	3	EAST M.M.	NONE	1150999
15	AHAMAD	BIBI	I	3	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	0204449
16	AHAMAD	MAQSOOD	A	3	ES.M.M.ZORG	WELDER	1103814
17	AHAMAD	MOHAMED	M		E/M/MEER ZG	LABOURER	1423831
18	AHAMAD	SAFIYYA	B	3	E M.M.ZORG	NONE	0074340
19	AHMAD	HAROON		3	M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	1164157
20	AHMAD	SHAREEF		3	M/M/ZORG	JOINER	1298271
21	AKBAR	ASWEEN			PREMNAGAR	TRACT OPER	0205173
22	AKBAR	BIBI	Z		PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	0203016
23	AKBAR	MOHAMED	A	2	K.M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	1150928
24	AKBAR	NEISHA		109	WT.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0192962
25	AKBAR	REDDY		34	M/M/ZORG	CARPENTER	1322692
26	AKRAM	BIBI	K	36	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1107006
27	AKRAM	MOHAMED		36	W.M/M/ZORG	GUARD	0405241
28	ALBERT	BEBE	S	117	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	1107085
29	ALBERT	LATCHMIN		88	M/M/ZORG	NONE	1108457
30	ALBERT			117	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0204412
31	ALGURAM	ANNA	B		PREMNAGAR	NONE	1295327
32	ALGURAM	CHANDRAWATTI			PREMNAGAR	HOUSEWIFE	0404626
33	ALGURAM	DAVID	A		PREMNAGAR	NONE	1454639
34	ALGURAM	SASENARINE			PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0404627
35	ALI	AKBAR			W.M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0405199
36	ALI	AMINA		20	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0206100
37	ALI	BASMATTY			PREMNAGAR	NONE	0404183
38	ALI	BIBI	N	17	M/M/Z.EAST	TEACHER	0630960
39	ALI	BIBI	R	40	WEST.M.M.	NONE	1294724
40	ALI	BIBI	R	192	METEN-MEER	NONE	1298468
41	ALI	FIZOUL		25	M.M. ZORG	LABOURER	1111368
42	ALI	JOYANTI		25	METENMEERZO	H/WIFE	
43	ALI	KHIROOL		1	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0049928
44	ALI	MOHAMAD	A	1	M/M/ZORG	CHAUFFEUR	0049924
45	ALI	MOHAMED		138	W MEER ZORG	NONE	0202405
46	ALI	MOHAMED	N	66	M.M.ZORG	NONE	1454629
47	ALI	MOHAMED	S	14	WS M.M.ZORG	CHAUFFEUR	1106937
48	ALI	MOHAMED	Z	1	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	
49	ALI	RABITULL	N	48	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1157624
50	ALI	RAHAMAN		35	M/M/ZORG	CHAUFFEUR	1322753
51	ALI	SAFOORA		50	WST M/M/ZOR	NONE	0205328
52	ALI	SHABIRA		29	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1137017
53	ALI	SHAMEER			PREMNAGAR	WELDER	
54	ALI	SHEIK	M	17	M/MEER ZORG	TEACHER	0204246

# LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03

DIVISION NO: 322223

PAGE 2 OF 42

Num	Surname	Firstname	M	Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
55	ALI	SYED	A	192	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1106865
56	ALI	YUSUF		11	WST M/MEER	NONE	0192919
57	ALI	ZAHEENA		5	KASTEN	NONE	1102791
58	ALI	ZELENA		6	M.M. ZORG	NONE	
59	ALIMBULLA	SHEIK	M	150	M/M/ZORG	NONE	
60	ALLEYNE	DIANA		62	WT/M/M/ZORG	NONE	0281015
61	ALLEYNE	DONA	P	69	WST M/MZORG	POSTMISTR	0602475
62	ALLEYNE	MURIEL			METEN/M/Z	H/WIFE	0405187
63	ALLEYNE	RICHARD		62	W/M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	1106984
64	ALLEYNE	ROBERT		69	W/METEN/M/Z	NONE	0527513
65	ALLEYNE	SHELANN			M/M/ZORG SA	NONE	1295547
66	ALLI	BIBI	A	35	M/M/ZORG ET	ACC CLERK	1322752
67	ALLI	BIBI	F		PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	0624159
68	ALLI	BIBI			PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	0203222
69	ALLI	BIBI	S	A	M/M/ZORG	NONE	1298306
70	ALLI	FARIZAN			P.M/M/ZORG	SFR LBR	0404530
71	ALLI	FARZAN	A		M/MEER ZORG	MECHANIC	0193221
72	ALLI	INSHAN		9	KASTEY	GOLD SMITH	0190272
73	ALLI	LILOWTIE		A	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0404667
74	ALLI	RAYMAN	A	35	M M ZORG E	NONE	1108462
75	ALLI	SUBHAN		35	M/MEER ZORG	BLDNG.CONT	0204161
76	ALLI	YACOB		17	W MEER ZORG	TAILOR	0185747
77	ALLI	ZAMEELA		35	M/M/ZORG ET	NONE	1322957
78	ALLI	ZEENA	N	35	M/MEER ZORG	H/WIFE	0204157
79	ALLI	ZHAID		101	METENMEERZO	LABOURER	
80	ALLI-RAJAH	ALTAJ		53	WST MM/ZORG	FISHERMAN	1137045
81	ALLI-RAJAH	BIBI	S	53	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	0721817
82	ALLIE	BIBI	Z	86	M/M/ZORG ET	H/WIFE	
83	ALLIE	MOHAMED	A	86	M.M.ZORG	OPERATOR	1106139
84	ALLIE	ZAIBOON	N	62	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0405239
85	ALLMAN	AZMOON	N	80	W.M/M/ZORG	VENDOR	0204354
86	ALLMAN	MURTLAND		80	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0204353
87	ALLY	AZAD			W M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0483147
88	ALLY	BIBI	N	31	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	0423825
89	ALLY	BIBI	S	17	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	1417985
90	ALLY	BIBI	A	10B	METEM MZORG	NONE	1106874
91	ALLY	BIBI	Z	101	M M ZORG	H/WIFE	1244464
92	ALLY	FAZIR			PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	1156790
93	ALLY	NAMAZ		178	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	0405294
94	ALLY	NEISHA		146	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	1295139
95	ALLY	RAHANA		30	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	
96	ALLY	RAHEED		30	M/MK/ZORG	LABOURER	1137019
97	ALLY	Z. EEDA		18	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0330688
98	AMBEDKAR	KELVIN	S	34	M.M.ZORG	NONE	1150957
99	AMEER				PREMNAGAR	NONE	
100	AMIN	BEBI	N	9	WST M/MZORG	NONE	1254134
101	AMIN	FAZIL	M	7	WST M/MEER	BUS CONDTR	0192935
102	AMIR	ABDOOL		86	METER MEER	FARMER	0192542
103	AMIRALI	APIJAN		192	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202491
104	AMIRAN	BIBI		148	M/MEER ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	0403863
105	AMTDAN	BIBI		65	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0203221

LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03

DIVISION NO: 322223

PAGE 3

OF 42

Num	Surname	Firstname	M	Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
09	ANDREW	ESTHER	G	167	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0203630
10	ANDREW	LINDA	P	167	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	1156758
11	ANTHONY	BRENDA		91	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0633742
12	ANTHONY	LEROY		92	WT.M/M/ZORG	CHAUFFEUR	0602457
13	ANTHONY	SYBIL	E	91	WST M/M/ZOR	NONE	0204310
14	ANTHONY	VAULDA		91	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	0722130
15	ARJUNE	BHAGELU		178	M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0522656
16	ARMOOGAM	RAJDAI			PREMNAGAR	NONE	0282519
17	ARMOOGAN				PREMNAGAR	CARPENTER	0310714
18	ARTWELL	RUDOLPH		162	W M.M.ZORG	NONE	0405485
19	ASGARALLY	AJAZ	A	154	METEN-MEER	NONE	1298454
20	ASGARALLY	BEBI	F	154	WT.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1106902
21	ASGARALLY			154	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202443
22	ASHRAF	MOHAMED	N	97	M M ZORG	NONE	1244468
23	ASRAFALI			29	W.M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0193023
24	ASRAFALLI	BIBI	Z	66	M/MEER ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	0193151
25	ASRAFALLI	MOHAMED		66	M.M.ZORG	NONE	0193179
26	AUGUSTINE	ROHONDA	S	10	W.M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	1322411
27	AUTAR	KHAILMATIE		98	E/M/MEER ZG	NONE	1107180
28	AWAD	BIBI	N	29	KASTEY	NONE	0606588
29	AWAD	DEONARINE		4	WS M.M.ZORG	NONE	1102622
30	AZEEZ	ABDOOL	H	16	E.M/M/ZORG	ELCTRCN	0202994
31	AZEEZ	ABDUL		11	EST M/M/ZOR	FITTER MAC	0205292
32	AZEEZ	AZIMULLAH	K	22	M/M/ZORG	TRACTOR OP	0206050
33	AZEEZ	BEBI	S	22	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	0206051
34	AZEEZ	BIBI	S	22	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	1294706
35	AZEEZ	BIBI	R	11	E/M/MEER ZG	NONE	0630954
36	AZEEZ	BIBI	Z	16	E.M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	0515440
37	AZEEZ	BIBI	A	24	METEN-MEER	NONE	1298331
38	AZEEZ	BIBI	Z	22	E/METEN/M/Z	NONE	1507009
39	AZEEZ	HAFIZ	K	22	E METEN MEERZ	FOREMAN	0605139
40	AZEEZ	WAHID	K	22	M/M/ZORG	SEC OFFR	1150974
41	AZEEZ	YASMIN		22	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	1102638
42	AZIM	BIBI	F	6	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0483235
43	AZIZ	ABDOOL	S	22	W.M/M/ZORG	SEC.GUARD	1294707
44	AZIZ	ABDOOL		22	WST M/MER	CHAUFFEUR	0193036
45	AZIZ	ABDOOL	M	22	WT/M/M/ZORG	NONE	1137020
46	AZIZ	BEBE	S		M/M/ZORG	NONE	1137028
47	AZIZ	BIBI	H	22	WST M/MEER	NONE	0193035
48	AZIZ	ZAHERAN		19	WST M/MEER	NONE	0193044
49	BABE			2	METEM MZORG	VENDOR	0203233
50	BABOORAM			66	W M.M.ZORG	NONE	0405219
51	BABURAM	DEEPA		66	WEST METEN	NONE	0470253
52	BACCHUS	AMIN		69	WST M/MEER	CHAUFFEUR	0404442
53	BACCHUS	BEBI	Z	67	WST M/MEER	NONE	0404408
54	BACCHUS	BHAGWAT		58	M. M. ZORG	LABOURER	1298286
55	BACCHUS	BIBI	J	152	WEST M/M/Z	NONE	0614787
56	BACCHUS	BIBI	H	8	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	1454659
57	BACCHUS	DALIL		17	WEST M.M	VENDOR	0470263
58	BACCHUS	FAREEZA		144	METEN-MEER	NONE	1249342
59	BACCHUS	HAFAEZ		67	WEST M.M.	WELDER	1376159
60	BACCHUS	ISHMAEL		66	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0193152
61	BACCHUS	KHAIROOL		8	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	0193074
62	BACCHUS	RASHEED		10	WST M/MZORG	WELDER/FTR	0602496

## LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03

DIVISION NO: 322223 PAGE 4 OF 42

Num	Surname	Firstname	M	Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
163	BACCHUS	SHAKEELA		17	WEST MM/ZRG	H/WIFE	0490479
164	BADALOO	MAHADEI			PREMNAGAR	NONE	0463275
165	BADRI			146	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0403872
166	BADRUDIN	MOHAMED		1E	M/M/ZORG	RANGER	0205241
167	BAHADUR	HEMOUTIE		17	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	1100478
168	BAILEY	IRMA	I	89	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0204338
169	BAIRD	DEYAH		22	M M ZORG	NONE	0606571
170	BAIRD	ERROL		114	W M/M/ZORG	MECHANIC	1295122
171	BAIRD	ERROL	O	114	METER MEER	CARPENTER	0192497
172	BAIRD	MYRTLE	P	114	W M/M/ZORG	TEACHER	0722436
173	BAIRD	TSHAI	R	114	M M ZORG	NONE	1423823
174	BAKSH	ASWIN		17	W M/M/ZORG	TAILOR	0630962
175	BAKSH	BIBI	N		P.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0018317
176	BAKSH	BIBI	M		PREMNAGAR	NONE	1454627
177	BAKSH	BIBI	J	128	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1249343
178	BAKSH	BIBI	Z	31	WST.M/ZORG	NONE	0624194
179	BAKSH	BIBI	N	16	WST M/MZORG	NONE	0602476
180	BAKSH	BIBI	M		PREMNAGAR	NONE	1245012
181	BAKSH	BIBI	S	132	WS M.M.ZORG	NONE	1106923
182	BAKSH	BIBI	R	3B	WT.M/M/ZORG	NONE	
183	BAKSH	HASRAT	E	3 B	W METEN MEE	LABOURER	1099869
184	BAKSH	MOHAMED		30	WST.M/ZORG	PUMP.ATTEN	0193013
185	BAKSH	MOHAMED	K	128	METEN-M-Z	LABOURER	0483331
186	BAKSH	SHAMOON			M M ZORG SA	NONE	0717001
187	BALDEO	ANDRE	N	95	W/M/MEER ZG	NONE	1454653
188	BALDEO	BEBE	Z	98	W/M.M.ZORG	NONE	0405140
189	BALDEO	HARDAI	H	35	METEN-MEER	HOUSEWIFE	1298505
190	BALDEO	HARDEO		72	W/M/M/ZORG	NONE	1247698
191	BALDEO	JOSEPH	9	5	WEST M.M.	CHAUFFEUR	0281368
192	BALDEO	RONALD		151	WS M.M.ZORG	FISHERMAN	1106227
193	BALDEO	ROSEMARY	E	95	W.M/M/ZORG	S/GRAPHER	1150912
194	BALDEO	SEETADAI		151	WT.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1106898
195	BALGOBIN			4	M/MEER ZORG	LABOURER	0204450
196	BALIRAM	SEENARINE	B		PREMNAGAR	NONE	1376103
197	BALKISSOON	SUNITA		17	W/M/M/ZORG	NONE	1322418
198	BALLADIN	SATI	A		M/M/ZORG	NONE	1150996
199	BALLIRAM	LAKERAM			PREMNAGAR	FISHERMAN	1322668
200	BALLIRAM	SHRIMATEE			PREMNAGAR	HOUSEWIFE	1295328
201	BALRAM	PAYTOO		132	METENMEERZO	CHAFFEUR	1002201
202	BANI	BIBI	H	11	WEST MMZORG	NONE	0192920
203	BAPTISTE	CHARLES		17A	W/M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202896
204	BASDEO	GANGADAI		9	KASTEVE	NONE	0205749
205	BASDEO	KANHAI			E/METEN/M/Z	BAKER ASST	1507008
206	BASDEO	LUTCHMINIA			PREMNAGAR	NONE	0282592
207	BASDEO	SAYWATTIE			PREMNAGAR	NONE	
208	BASDEO	SEENARINE			PREMNAGAR	NONE	1247685
209	BASDEO				PREMNAGAR	NONE	0282593
210	BASHEER	MOHAMED		8	M/MEER/ZORG	FACTORY WR	0111187
211	BASHEER	MOHAMED	S	8	M/M/ZORG	NONE	1150965
212	BASHEER			35	METEN-MEER	NONE	1250181
213	BASIR	ASIF	M	42	W M/M/ZORG	AUTO ELECT	1294725

LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03

DIVISION NO: 322223

PAGE 5

OF 42

Num	Surname	Firstname	M	Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
217	BASMAT				PREMNAGAR	NONE	
218	BASMATTIE			127	METENMEERZO	NONE	0206075
219	BAYLEY	ALPHANSO		89	WEST MT M Z	NONE	0025299
220	BAYLEY	IVAN	A	88	W M.M.ZORG	NONE	0405216
221	BECHAN	BRIDGE	M	132	W.M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	1106938
222	BECHAN	SANJHURE		137	W/M/M/ZORG	NONE	0205894
223	BECHAN			137	WST M/M/ZOR	NONE	0205893
224	BEEPAT	SAVITRI		19	METEM MZORG	H/WIFE	
225	BEHARRY	KUNCH			PREMNAGAR	SFR LBR	0202929
226	BEHARRY	SATTIE			PREMNAGAR	NONE	1295325
227	BENJAMIN	DIANE	V	171	METEN-MEER	NONE	1298457
228	BESS	CAROLINE		141	WST M/M/ZOR	NONE	0205878
229	BHAGANDEI			15	METEM MZORG	NONE	0203263
230	BHAGIRATH	IMAWATI			PREMNAGAR	NONE	0723285
231	BHAGIRATH				PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0404613
232	BHAGWAND	SOOKRANIE			M.M.ZRG SQ	NONE	0760667
233	BHAGWANDAT	DHANKUMAR		15	W/M/M/ZORG	NONE	1322426
234	BHAGWANDAT	RAMLOCHAN		15	WS M.M.ZORG	LABOURER	1106786
235	BHAGWANDEEN	ANJANIE		35	M.M.ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	1137044
236	BHAGWANDEEN	AUWAD	K	8	WS M.M.ZORG	CANECUTTER	1106817
237	BHAGWANDEEN	MAHABIR		124	M/MEER ZORG	LABOURER	0404384
238	BHAGWANDIN	BALLAH		63	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0193170
239	BHAGWANDIN	BALRAM		47	W.M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	1106818
240	BHAGWANDIN	BIBI	W	22	W/M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	
241	BHAGWANDIN	BISSOONDAI		47	WST M/MEER	LABOURER	0193082
242	BHAGWANDIN	DHANWANTIE		63	E MEER ZORG	H/WIFE	0602426
243	BHAGWANDIN	GEETA		63	METENMEERZO	H/WIFE	1322501
244	BHAGWANDIN	HAIMWANTIE		124	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	1107095
245	BHAGWANDIN	HEMNARINE		22	WT/M/M/ZORG	L/STCK AST	1137040
246	BHAGWANDIN	IRENE		22	M.M.ZORG	NONE	0405168
247	BHAGWANDIN	JAIKARAN		119	M/M/Z.EAST	LABOURER	0514180
248	BHAGWANDIN	LATCHMIN		39	M M ZORG	NONE	1423869
249	BHAGWANDIN	SEETA		119	METEM MZORG	H/WIFE	1107083
250	BHAGWANDIN			47	WST M/MEER	NONE	0193081
251	BHAGWANDIN			39	METEN-MEER	FISHERMAN	1249347
252	BHAGWANTI			156	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202448
253	BHAGWAT	MOHAN	R	89	M/M/ZORG	FISHERMAN	1247700
254	BHAGWONDAT	KUNTIE		106	WST M/MEER	NONE	0192946
255	BHAGWONDAT	SAHADEO		106	W/M/M/ZORG	FISHERMAN	1322423
256	BHAGWONDAT			126	W M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0192988
257	BHAJONAUTH	CHANDRAUTI		20	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0482761
258	BHAJONAUTH			20	M/MEER/ZORG	BUSINESS/M	0192574
259	BHARAT	BIBI	A	36	W/M/M/ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	1260212
260	BHARAT	RAJPATTIE		64	M/M/ZORG EA	H/WIFE	1274760
261	BINAD	HEMNAUTH		46	WST MM/ZORG	NONE	0337799
262	BINDAND	KALOUTIE		58	M.M.ZORG	NONE	1151772
263	BISNAUTH	SURUJDAI		74	ET/M/M/ZORG	SEAMSTRESS	1415822
264	BISRAM	SAHADAI		5	METENMEERZO	NONE	0203250
265	BISSESSAR	SATIE		6	M M ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	0404648
266	BISSOON	LATCHMIN		142	M/MEER ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	0404324
267	BISSOON	RAMAUTAR		142	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0403899
268	BISSOONDEI			189	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202498
269	BLACK	ORVILLE	A	115	WS M.M.ZORG	POLICEMAN	1106916
270	BOADNARINE	RAMPATTIE			PREMNAGAR	NONE	1322907

# LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03

DIVISION NO: 322223

PAGE 6

OF 42

Num	Surname	Firstname	M	Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
271	BOODHNIE			35	WEST MMZORG	NONE	0193004
272	BOODHOO	ANITA		182	WST M/MZORG	NONE	1254132
273	BOODHOO	BEDI	N	33	MM ZORG	NONE	1454619
274	BOODHOO	DEONARINE		65	W M M ZORG	SEC GRD	1294732
275	BOODHOO	DULARIE		97	WS M.M.ZORG	NONE	1106792
276	BOODHOO	KHEMRAJ			M MEER ZORG	OPERATOR	1106199
277	BOODHOO	KRISHNA		156	W M/M/ZORG	TEACHER	0721763
278	BOODHOO	NANDALALL		33	M.M.ZORG	NONE	0405196
279	BOODHOO	OMADAI		11	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0631797
280	BOODHOO	RAMDULAREY		33	M.MEER ZORG	NURSE	0137917
281	BOODHOO	SURESH		97	W/METEM M/Z	LABOURER	1106993
282	BOODNARINE	DULARIE		139	M/MEER ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	0404882
283	BOODOOAL	MANGRI		11	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0405113
284	BOODRAM	SASENARINE			PREMNAGAR	FISHERMAN	
285	BOURNE	BEVERLEY		115	WT.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1325792
286	BRANDFORD	ESTHER	P	116	W.M/M/ZORG	ACCTS CLK	1106933
287	BRANFORD	ANDREA	M	116	W M/M/ZORG	ACCTS CLK	1295126
288	BRANFORD	COLEEN	M	116	W M/M/ZORG	CLERK	1295125
289	BRANFORD	NORMA		116	WST M/M/ZOR	NONE	0205881
290	BRANFORD	PAULA	A	116	WT M.M.ZORG	NONE	1454657
291	BRANFORD	PAULETTE	A	116	WT M.M.ZORG	NONE	1454736
292	BRANFORD	WILLIAM	A	116	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	1454733
293	BRANFORD	WILLIAM	A	116	WEST METEN	SEC GUARD	0205882
294	BRIJMOHAN	NANDRANI		186	W,M/M/ZORG	NONE	0007922
295	BRITTON	IRA	A	141	W,M/M/ZORG	NONE	0007739
296	BUDHAI	BHIM			PREMNAGAR	CANECUTTER	1107075
297	BUDHAI	CHANDROWTY		44	METEM MZORG	H/WIFE	0193142
298	BUDHAI	GOBIN		44	M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0193167
299	BUDHAN	BASMATTIE			PREMNAGAR	NONE	1107386
300	BUDHAN	DEOKIE			PREMNAGAR	NONE	1322661
301	BUDHAN	HEMCHAN			PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	1322659
302	BUDHAN	KULWANTIE			PREMNAGAR	NONE	0203638
303	BUDHAN	SUMINTRA			PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	1322660
304	BUDHAN				PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0203635
305	BUDHIA			67	WST M/MEER	NONE	0193075
306	BUDHOO	BUDHNI		11	METEN MEERZ	NONE	0606559
307	BUDHRAM	DHANWATTIE			E/M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	0482962
308	BUDHRAM	SHAMARA	N	2	W/M/M/ZORG	NONE	0482841
309	BUDHWA			65	WST.M/ZORG	NONE	0405297
310	BUDNEY			38	W/M/MEER ZG	NONE	0281037
311	BULLA	BEBI	F	57	M/MEER/ZORG	H/WIFE	0192992
312	BUX	BEBI	A	17	WST.M/ZORG	H/WIFE	0192907
313	BUX	JAMEEL	B	44	TUSCHEN	FITTER MAC	1506807
314	BUX	JASMAT		17	WST M/MEER	NONE	0192905
315	CAMERON	ALFRED	B	79	E/METEN-MEE	OPERATOR	
316	CAMERON	LAURENCE		61	W/METEN/M/Z	PORK KNOCK	1106256
317	CAMERON	WINSLOW		83	WST.M/ZORG	CHAUFFEUR	0412075
318	CAREW	EDWARD	S		METEN-MEER	TRACTOR OP	
319	CARTER	SUZETTE	P	31	KASTEY	NONE	1454747
320	CHAITRAM	HARRINARINE		2	W.M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0482828
321	CHAND	GOVINRAJ		58	METEN-MEER	LABOURER	1250182
322	CHAND	KARAM			M/M/ZORG SA	LABOURER	0483378

## LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

STRICT NO: 03

DIVISION NO: 322223

PAGE 7 OF 42

m	Surname	Firstname	M	Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
5	CHANDLER	JAMES	H	84	M.M.ZORG	POLICEMAN	1294733
6	CHANDLER	OSWALD	E	84	W.M/M/ZORG	BUS CONDCTR	0514189
7	CHANDRADATT				PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0455721
8	CHANDRAWATIE			27	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1106837
9	CHANDRECAPERSAU	CHANDAN			PREMNAGAR	NONE	1322654
0	CHARANDEEN			53	W.M/M/ZORG	CANECUTTER	0203523
1	CHARLES	DENNIS			M/M/ZORG	CANECUTTER	0483757
2	CHARRAN	MOHAN		8	W.M/M/ZORG	CONSTABLE	1106831
3	CHATAN	SAVITRI		60	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	0721648
4	CHATTERGOON	DEONARINE		37	E.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1150967
5	CHATTERGOON	GIRJA		37	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0287017
6	CHATTERGOON			37	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202972
7	CHATURBOJIE	PARBATI	M	54	WST.M/ZORG	NONE	0203525
8	CHESTER	LIONEL	R	9	WST M/MEER	NONE	0193030
9	CHETRAM	JEWAN		39	W M/M/ZORG	C/CUTTER	1106797
0	CHETRAM	SUMINT		39	W/METEM M/Z	NONE	1106795
1	CHETRAM	VIDYA			M M ZORG	NONE	1244368
2	CHINKOO	BIBI	K	32	WST M/MEER	NONE	0193008
3	CHINKOO	KAWALL		32	W/M/MEER ZG	NONE	1150937
4	CHINKOO	PARASRAM		32	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1150938
5	CHINKOO			32	WST.M/ZORG	LABOURER	0193065
6	CHITRAM	PATRAM		39	W M/M/ZORG	FISHERMAN	1294723
7	CLARKE	CELESTINE		5	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	
8	CORNELIUS	MAUREEN	A	129	WEST M/ZORG	NONE	1081713
9	CUMMINGS	MICHELLE	M	85	WST M/ZORG	NONE	
0	CUMMINGS	SHIRLEY		85	W.M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0400969
1	CYRIL	MATTHEW		27	W.M/M/ZORG	SEC GUARD	1106695
2	CYRIL	RAMLOCHAN		45	W.M/M/ZORG	POLICEMAN	1106816
3	CYRIL			45	WST M/MEER	FLD. FOREMN	0193088
4	DALLU	KERMATTI		94	METEN/ZORG	NONE	1322931
5	DANRAJIE			182	M/M/ZORG	NONE	
6	DARCHAN	MOHANDAI		37	M M ZORG	NONE	1423824
7	DARCHAN				W/M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0280906
8	DAZZEL	HENRY	A	173	W/METEN/M/Z	NONE	0202470
9	DAZZELL	CLAUDE	C	8	E M/M/ZORG	NONE	0470261
0	DAZZELL	EDWARD	P	62	W/METEN/M/Z	SEC.GUARD	1106969
1	DAZZELL	RUDOLPH		60	W M.M ZORG	LABOURER	0329577
2	DAZZELL	VASHTI		62	WT M.M. ZORG	NONE	1454632
3	DAZZELL	YVONNE		60	W M.N. ZORG	NONE	0329578
4	DEBIPRASAD	JASODRA			PREMNAGAR	NONE	0626110
5	DEBYPERSAD				PREMNAGAR	NONE	0327350
6	DEEBRAH	RONALD		30	EST M/MZORG	CHAUFFEUR	0602487
7	DEOCHAND	BISSOONDAI		47	M/MEER ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	0403841
8	DEOCHAND	KAMINI	D	27	METEM/ZORG	NONE	1298309
9	DEOCHAND	MANOHAR		27	E METEN/ZORG	ACCUNTANT	1164196
0	DEOCHAND	MOHAN	C	30	ET M/M/ZORG	MEDICAL OF	0630956
1	DEOCHAND	RAMESH			SQ. AREA	NONE	1254441
2	DEOCHAND			47	M/M/ZORG ET	NONE	0403840
3	DEODAT	CHANDRWATTIE			PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	1274055
4	DEODAT			76	M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	1106948
5	DEOKALI			15	METEM MZORG	H/WIFE	0203264
6	DEOKIANDAN			56	METEN/ZORG	NONE	0403831
7	DEOKINANAN	DEOPATTIE		56	METEN-MEER	NONE	1298288
8	DEOKINANDAN	RONI		56	M.M. ZORG	NONE	0742071



# LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03

DIVISION NO: 322223

PAGE 16 OF 42

Num	Surname	Firstname	M	Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
811	JAIRAM	RAMDAI		17	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1106766
812	JAMAL				PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	
813	JAMES	JANKI		38	CHR. ST A/C	NONE	0139679
814	JAMES	RAJDEI		F	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	0192952
815	JANKIE	DROPATTIE	P	14	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	1247933
816	JASODA			20	METEN/ZORG	NONE	0203203
817	JASODA			110	METEN/ZORG	NONE	0404355
818	JASODA			78	METEN/ZORG	NONE	0193193
819	JAWAHIR	CHANDRALEKA		59	M.M.ZORG	H/WIFE	0742049
820	JAWAHIR	HARIBARAN		59	WT/M/M/ZORG	C/CUTTER	0281006
821	JAWAHIR	SEWCHARRAN		128	M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0483229
822	JEEWAN	THAKURDAI		17	M/MEER ZORG	H/WIFE	0206058
823	JEEWAN			17	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0206057
824	JESSIE			8	W. M.M ZORG	NONE	0192929
825	JEWAN	MITRA	P	17	METEN MEER	TEACHER	1164169
826	JEWAN	NIRMALA		17	METEN MZORG	NONE	0721764
827	JEWAN	PAMELA	D	17	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0602490
828	JEWAN	VIJAI	P	17	E MEER ZORG	NONE	1164168
829	JHAGRU	CHANDRADAI		20	WS.M.M.ZORG	NONE	1107813
830	JHUMAN			66	E/M/MEER ZG	NONE	0112351
831	JIBBON	CHINTAMONIE		1	METEN/ZORG	NONE	0204494
832	JIBBON	HENRY		1	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0204497
833	JIBBON	LALETA		1	METEN/ZORG	NONE	1298275
834	JIBBON	RITA		1	M/ZORG	NONE	1423847
835	JIBBON	SAVITRI		1	METENMEERZO	DOMESTIC	1164158
836	JOHN	MAHADAI		70	M/MEER ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	0529806
837	JOHN	SUMAIR		70	M/M/ZORG	SEC GUARD	1107731
838	JOHNSON	DESIREE	P	63	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	0722141
839	JOHNSON	JANIS	C	4	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0483036
840	JOKHU	SUKHRANI			PREMNAGAR	NONE	0205216
841	JONATHAN	ELNATHAN			KASTEY	FARMER	1507010
842	JUSTINA			40	WST M/MEER	NONE	0193077
843	KALAMADEEN			1	E.METEN/ZOR	CANE CUTT	1107110
844	KAMALUDIN	MOHAMAD		198	WT/M/M/ZORG	MECHANIC	0145143
845	KAMALUDIN	SWABIRA		198	WT/M/M/ZORG	NONE	0528313
846	KAMARUDDIN	ZAINOOL		46	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202948
847	KAMROUZ	MOHAMED		102	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0206091
848	KAMROUZ	RITA	L	102	M M ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	0404312
849	KAMROUZ	SHARON	E	102	M/M/ZORG ET	SECRETARY	1322909
850	KAMROUZ	SIMONE	A	102	M.M. ZORG	NONE	1454634
851	KAMRUDEEN	BIBI	S	10	M/M/ZORG ET	H/WIFE	0205243
852	KARIM	ABDOOL		30	METEN/ZORG	EQUIP/OPR	0204498
853	KARIM	BIBI	H	30	M.M.ZORG	H/WIFE	0310251
854	KARRAN	ARUNAIRANI	K	23	MEER ZORG	NONE	0423867
855	KASERAM	KANGAL		33W	METEN/ZORG	NONE	0193063
856	KASSIRAM	RAMDAT			PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0455704
857	KAUSILIA			37W	METEN/ZORG	NONE	0193071
858	KAWAL	JOHN		2	WST/M/M/ZOR	CHEMIST	0205794
859	KAWALL	DOROTHY		136	WST M/MEER	NONE	0527808
860	KAWALL	JASODIA		2	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0205770
861	KAWALL	PAMELA		2	M/M/ZORG	NONE	1150905
862	KAWALL	SHAKUNTALA		2	W MEER ZORG	NONE	0606583
				136	W.METEN/ZOR	LABOURER	0489584

## LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03

DIVISION NO: 322223

PAGE 17 OF 42

Num	Surname	Firstname	M Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
865	KAYUME	GERALDINE	199W	METENMEERZO	NONE	0742099
866	KAYUME	MOHAMED	199	W M/MEER ZO	FISHERMAN	
867	KEMRAJ		87W	METEN/ZORG	LABOURER	0455727
868	KESHORAM	ROOKMIN		PREMNAGAR	NONE	
869	KESHORAM			PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	1097636
870	KHAIROOL	BEBE	150	M/MEER ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	0403857
871	KHAIYOUM	BADORA	20	M/MEER ZORG	H/WIFE	0206099
872	KHAIYOUM	BIBI	A 23	METENMEERZO	NONE	1150977
873	KHAIYOUM	BIBI	F 74	WST M/MZORG	NONE	1254137
874	KHAIYOUM	MOHAMED	A 20	METENMEERZO	MECHANIC	
875	KHAIYOUM	MOHAMED	23	M/M/ZORG	CNSTRTN EN	0203288
876	KHALAWAN		144	E MEER ZORG	NONE	0404309
877	KHALIL	BANDHUSNA	B 88	S/VILLE	NONE	
878	KHAMTA	ROOKMATTIE	3	W M M ZORG	NONE	0213477
879	KHAMTA		4	WST M/MEER	LABOURER	0707139
880	KHAN	ABDOOL		M/MEER ZORG	NONE	
881	KHAN	ACKLEMA	100	W MEER ZORG	NONE	0500555
882	KHAN	AMERDAI	166	METEN-MEER	TEACHER	1249340
883	KHAN	ASIB	2	KASTEV-M/ZO	SALESMAN	1217372
884	KHAN	AZEAM	19	M/MEER ZORG	LABOURER	0482566
885	KHAN	AZIZ	103	M/MEER/ZORG	HUCKSTER	0270760
886	KHAN	BASSIRAN	166	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202420
887	KHAN	BEBI	B 3	M/M/ZORG WT	NONE	
888	KHAN	BIBI	N 28	WST MM/ZORG	NONE	1137029
889	KHAN	BIBI	F 132	METEN-MEER	HOUSEWIFE	1250183
890	KHAN	BIBI	W	PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	1295339
891	KHAN	BIBI	S	E/M/MEER ZG	NONE	1376135
892	KHAN	BIBI	S 42	M/M/ZORG E	H/WIFE	1417989
893	KHAN	BIBI	H 9	M/MEER/ZORG	NONE	1274402
894	KHAN	BIBI	S 8	KASTEV	NONE	0202916
895	KHAN	BIBI	Z 191	M.M.ZORG	NONE	0742077
896	KHAN	BIBI	J 103	M/MEER/ZORG	H/WIFE	0270761
897	KHAN	BIBI	S 16	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	0483299
898	KHAN	BIBI	K 4	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0717039
899	KHAN	BIBI	S	PREMNAGAR	NONE	1245925
900	KHAN	BIBI	F 12	KASTEN MM	NONE	1158055
901	KHAN	JAINOL	3	ET M/M/ZORG	SALESMAN	1079592
902	KHAN	JAMEEL	Z 9	M/M/ZORG	POLICE	0721896
903	KHAN	KAMALADIN	100	WST M/MEER	MECHANIC	0405126
904	KHAN	MOHAMED	Z 166	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202421
905	KHAN	MOHAMED	H 4	W.M/M/ZORG	BUSINESS	0201637
906	KHAN	MOHAMED	N 100	WST M/MEER	GARDENER	0405127
907	KHAN	MOHAMED	I 100	WEST MMZORG	NONE	0405121
908	KHAN	MOHAMED	S	PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	1294010
909	KHAN	MOHAMED	N 191	M.M.ZORG	LABOURER	0742032
910	KHAN	MOHAMED	S 176	W/METEN-M-Z	NONE	0712981
911	KHAN	MOHAMED	S	PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0205889
912	KHAN	MOHAMED	A 166	W M/M/ZORG	CARPENTER	1295146
913	KHAN	MUNAF	A 8	KASTEV	NONE	0602485
914	KHAN	NASIR	K 16	W MEER ZORG	PLANTER	0191431
915	KHAN	NAZIR	28	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	0453975
916	KHAN	NIZAM	67W	METEN MEER	BUSINESSMA	0427477
917	KHAN	RAFIQ	7	M/MEER ZORG	LABOURER	0529833
918	KHAN	RAMZAN	A 26	M.M.ZORG	NONE	1003126

## LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS						
DISTRICT NO: 03		DIVISION NO: 322223		PAGE 18		OF 42
Num	Surname	Firstname	M	Lot	Address	Occupation Idno
919	KHAN	SHAMEER		12	KASTEY	CHAUFFEUR 0721918
920	KHAN	SHAZEEKA	R	8	KASTEY	NONE 1164801
921	KHAN	TAFEEZA	S	3	E.M.M.ZORG	NONE 0641559
922	KHAN	TWAHEEL	A	65	M/M/ZORG E	NONE 1295000
923	KHAN	ZULFEEKA		8	KASTEY	NONE 1164802
924	KHATIJAN	BIBI		128W	METEN/ZORG	NONE 0405455
925	KHATOO	JUNE		7	METEN-MEER	NONE 1298274
926	KHATOO	ROBERT		7	E/M/MEER ZG	NONE 0204455
927	KHATOO	RUPERT		5E	METEN/ZORG	FORMAN 0721761
928	KHATOO	SANDRA		5	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE 0633974
929	KHATOON			161	M/M/ZORG HS	NONE 0405484
930	KHAYOUM	BIBI	Z	16	W M/M/ZORG	HOUSEWIFE 0405229
931	KHAYOUM	MOHAMED		16	WST M/MEER	P/LINE ATT 0192994
932	KHAYOUM	MONEER	M	16	W/M/M/ZORG	NONE 1322410
933	KHELAWAN	INDRAWATTY			PREMNAGAR	NONE 0493344
934	KHELOWNEY			122	M/M/ZORG	NONE 0204500
935	KHEMRAJ	KHEMCHAND	P	8	WT/M/M/ZORG	LABOURER 1454664
936	KHEMRAJIE			95	E M/M/ZORG	NONE 0310861
937	KHEMWANTIE	TAGEWATIE		39	M.MEER ZORG	HOUSEWIFE
938	KHODABAKSH	BEBI	N	176	W M/M/ZORG	NONE 0483008
939	KHOOBAL	VIJAY		3	METEN-MEER	NONE 1298317
940	KHOOBLAL	CHABRAJIE		3	KASTEY	NONE 0205869
941	KHOOBLAL			3	KASTEY	TEACHER 0205870
942	KHUSIAL	LATCHMAN		155	W M/M/ZORG	CLERK 0721668
943	KHUSIAL	MARGRET		123	M/MEER ZORG	HOUSEWIFE 0404390
944	KHUSIAL	SEWRANY		155	W M/M/ZORG	TEACHER 0721818
945	KHUSIAL	VIRJANAND		123	M.M ZORG	NONE 1454738
946	KHUSIAL			128	M/MEER ZORG	TRCTR OPR 0404348
947	KISHORE	INDRANIE	S	69W	METEN/ZORG	CLERICAL/O 1295145
948	KISHORE	NAND		69	WEST MMZORG	OFF MANAGR 1155443
949	KISSOON	ROSEZEIL			M.M. ZORG	NONE 1306890
950	KISSOON	UNANI			PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE 0202933
951	KISSOON	SELOCHINIE		36	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE 0514194
952	KOOMKARAN	JASODA		4	WT/M/M/ZORG	NONE
953	KUAR	MAHADEO			PREMNAGAR	LABOURER 1322699
954	KUAR	RAKESH			M M ZORG	NONE 1244369
955	KUAR	ROHANI			SQ AREA	NONE 0282289
956	KUMALCHAND			2C	M/M/ZORG	VENDOR 0111362
957	KUMAR	GOYA	V	26	E/M/MEER ZG	ACCTS CLK 1419278
958	KUMARIE	NACEMATTI		180	W/M/M/ZORG	COOK 0482821
959	KUMBKARRAN	KISHORE		22	M.M.ZORG	NONE 0742039
960	KUMKARRAN	ESTHER	J	22	M.M.ZORG	H/WIFE 0742046
961	KUMULCHAND	JEERAMATTIE		2C	METEN MZORG	H/WIFE 0396314
962	KUSIAL	KAWALPATTIE		120	METEN/ZORG	NONE 1247606
963	KUSIAL	KERISILLA		128	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE 1107157
964	KUSIAL	PARMANAN		120	M.M.ZORG EA	CHAUFFEUR 0747269
965	LACHHMAN	KHANDOY		170	W.M/M/ZORG	LABOURER
966	LAKERAM	LATCHMIN		104	WST M/M/ZOR	NONE 0072902
967	LAKERAM			104	W M.M. ZORG	WATCHMAN 0072975
968	LAKHAN			27	METEN-MEER	LABOURER 1249346
969	LAKHANRAM	MONIA		61	METENMEERZO	NONE 0193129

LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03

DIVISION NO: 322223

PAGE 19 OF 42

Num	Surname	Firstname	M	Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
973	LAL	BIDYAWATTIE		6	M/M/ZORG EA	BSNSS WMN	0392362
974	LALL	FAY	H	23	ET/M/M/ZORG	NONE	0742008
975	LALL	GHANSHYAN		91	M/M/ZORG	SOLDIER	0625284
976	LALL	HOMAWATTIE		6	EAST M/M/ZG	NONE	
977	LALL	MONA		91	M.M.ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	1004430
978	LALL	NIRMALA		129	METENMEERZO	CLERK	
979	LATCHMAN	BALIRAM			PREMNAGAR	NONE	0404561
980	LATCHMAN	CHANDAN			PREMNAGAR	FISHERMAN	1255396
981	LATCHMAN	DEOHUTEE		88	M/M/ZORG ET	H/WIFE	0304041
982	LATCHMAN	GOPAUL			PREMNAGAR	NONE	1322684
983	LATCHMAN	JASODA			PREMNAGAR	NONE	0404562
984	LATCHMAN	NALINI			PREMNAGAR	NONE	1322678
985	LATCHMIN				PREMNAGAR	NONE	0000356
986	LATCHOO	DEONARINE			PREMNAGAR	NONE	1454605
987	LATCHOO	HARRYNARINE			PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	1107069
988	LATCHOO	MAHADAI		147	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	1247674
989	LATCHOO	RAMNARINE			M.M. ZORG	LABOURER	1454602
990	LAWRENCE	CLAUDETTE			M.M.ZORG SQ	NONE	0141297
991	LAWRENCE	SURUJMONIE			W.METEN/ZOR	NONE	0329585
992	LEACOCK	DORIS		97	WST M/M/ZOR	NONE	0204371
993	LEACOCK	MOLLY		B2	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	0482995
994	LEACOCK	SHAVANE	A	82	M M ZORG	NONE	1423822
995	LEELA	AKLEE		97	METENMEERZO	H/WIFE	0205798
996	LEITCH	ELAINE		149	W M M ZORG	NONE	0141265
997	LEWIS	MARLYN	M	122	METEN-MEER	CLERK	1249348
998	LILMAN	RADEKA			PREMNAGAR	NONE	
999	LINCOLN	ABRAHAM		147	M/MEER ZORG	LABOURER	0404319
1000	LOCHAN	JAGDAI		24	METEN-MEER	NONE	1298481
1001	LOCHAN	KUMARIE		71	W M M ZORG	NONE	1295337
1002	LOCHAN	MANGAL		24	METENMEERZO	APRENTICE	1106988
1003	LOCHAN	RAMLOCHAN		71	W.M/M/ZORG	BUSINESSMN	1106978
1004	LOCHAN	RUKMIN		71	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0203582
1005	LODICHAN	RANDOLPH	J	12	M/M/ZORG	CARPENTER	
1006	LONDON	AGATHA	E	102	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	1339391
1007	LOWE	BERNADETTE			PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	1106492
1008	LOWE	SUZANNA			PREMNAGAR	NONE	
1009	LUTCHMAN	ALBERT		88	METENMEERZO	NONE	
1010	MACHAMA	ROHAN			PREMNAGAR	FISHERMAN	1107565
1011	MADHO	BENNY			PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0403832
1012	MADHO	LILOWTY			PREMNAGAR	HOUSEWIFE	0403834
1013	MADHO	SUMINTRA			PREMNAGAR	NONE	1454628
1014	MADRAMOOTOO	JOANNE		36	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0494511
1015	MAHABIR	BHAGWANTIE		181	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	0732775
1016	MAHABIR	LOAKNAUTH		181	W.M/M/ZORG	CLERK	0203599
1017	MAHABIR	RAJPATI		181	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0203537
1018	MAHABIR			181	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202425
1019	MAHADAI			33	W/M/M/ZORG	NONE	0185518
1020	MAHADEI			17	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0405150
1021	MAHADEO	BISRAM			PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0747259
1022	MAHADEO	DAYA		24	WST MM/ZORG	NONE	1137065
1023	MAHADEO	DEORANIE		26	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	1150963
1024	MAHADEO	JOSEPH			PREMNAGAR	MECHANIC	0192199
1025	MAHADEO	LAKERAM			PREMNAGAR	FISHERMAN	1159737
1026	MAHADEO	MOHANIE		84	W.METEN/ZOR	NONE	1247902

# LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03		DIVISION NO: 322223		PAGE 20		OF 42	
Num	Surname	Firstname	M Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno	
1027	MAHADEO	NIRANJAN	26	METEM MZORG	RANGER	1137100	
1028	MAHADEO	RADHA		PREMNAGAR	NONE	0723135	
1029	MAHADEO	RAMNARINE	L 26	METEM MZORG	LABOURER	0602497	
1030	MAHADEO	RAMNARINE	124	E M/M/ZORG	C/CUTTER	1107098	
1031	MAHADEO	RAYMOND	A 32	M/M/ZORG ET	NONE	1322952	
1032	MAHADEO	YUGEE	S	PREMNAGAR	NONE	1107081	
1033	MAHADEO		75	METENMEERZO	LABOURER	0204485	
1034	MAHADEO		112	METEN/ZORG	NONE	0204852	
1035	MAHES	MOHAN		PREMNAGAR	FISHERMAN	1097373	
1036	MAHES	SHANTA	K	PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	1107186	
1037	MAHESE	CHANRAWATTIE	61	METEN/ZORG	NONE	0482770	
1038	MAHESE	JADONAUTH	61	METEN/ZORG	SEC/GUARD	0336391	
1039	MAJID	ABDOOL	10	M/M/ZORG ET	BAKER	0202194	
1040	MAJID	ABDOOL	H 10	M/M/ZORG	BAKER	1423857	
1041	MAJID	AMINA	45	M/M/ZORG ET	B/VENDOR		
1042	MAJID	BIBI	S 10	M/M/ZORG	CLERK	1150984	
1043	MAJID	BIBI	R 10	M/M/ZORG	TEACHER	1150985	
1044	MAJID	BIBI	A 10B	M/MEER/ZORG	H/WIFE	0190437	
1045	MANGAL	DEVANAND	113	METEM MZORG	SEAMAN	0747261	
1046	MANGAL	HEMNARINE	54	M/M/ZORG ET	NONE		
1047	MANGAL	JUDHISTY	54	M/M/ZORG	CARTMAN	0193102	
1048	MANGAL	KISSOON	M	PREMNAGAR	NONE	1322596	
1049	MANGAL	LEKRAJI	113	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	1310842	
1050	MANGAL	POORAN	54	M/M/ZORG ET	NONE		
1051	MANGAL	SHARMILA	54	M/M/ZORG ET	NONE	1314662	
1052	MANGRA	RAMJASS	126	M/M/ZORG ET	LABOURER	0404376	
1053	MANICKCHAND	BOODRAM	73	METEM MZORG	GOLDSMITH	0204424	
1054	MANICKCHAND	RAMLOCHAN	73	M M ZORG	NONE	1244461	
1055	MANIEKCHAND	KHUSIAL		PREMNAGAR	CANECUTTER	0204425	
1056	MANIEKCHAND	RAMRAJIE		PREMNAGAR	NONE	0483092	
1057	MANOHAR			M/M/ZORG WT	LABOURER	0910647	
1058	MANOHAR			SEA VIEW	LABOURER		
1059	MANOO	KALYAN		PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	1001494	
1060	MANOO	PHULMATTIE	37	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	1295116	
1061	MANOOLALL			PREMNAGAR	SFP LBR		
1062	MANPERSAUD	CHANDROWTIE	98	E/M/MEER ZG	TEACHER	1423009	
1063	MANPERSAUD	JABITRI	98	ET/M/M/ZORG	NONE	0194096	
1064	MANPERSAUD	SAVITRI	98	ET/M/M/ZORG	NONE	1423007	
1065	MARAJ	CAROL	A 4	METEN-MEER	CLERK	1298320	
1066	MARAJ	GERALYN	4	KASTEY	NONE	1164152	
1067	MARAJ	GERARD	T 4	METEN-MEER	APPRENTICE	1298319	
1068	MARAJ	GERARDA	A 4	METEN-MEER	NURSE	1298321	
1069	MARAJ	GERARDO	10	M/M/ZORG	SPRY PNTR	0501429	
1070	MARAJ	GERRI	A 4	KASTEY	TRN INSP	1164151	
1071	MARAJ	PATRICIA	A 4	KASTEY	TEACHER	0112404	
1072	MARAJ	RABINDRA	H 4	KASTEY	NONE	1249525	
1073	MARAJ	TIWARI	4	KASTEY	LV STK OFF	0112403	
1074	MARCUS	HARDEI	182	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE		
1075	MARCUS	OSLEN	T 107	WT M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0405463	
1076	MARMITTIE			PREMNAGAR	NONE	1107100	
1077	MATADIN	CHUNNIEDEI	S	W/M/M/ZORG	NONE	0742054	

LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03		DIVISION NO: 322223		PAGE 21 OF 42	
Num	Surname	Firstname	M Lot	Address	Occupation Idno
1081	MATHURA	KOMALPATTIE		M..M.ZORG	NONE 1001817
1082	MC ALLISTER	ARNOLD		W/M/MEER ZG	MACHINE OP 0228163
1083	MEDAS	ARLENE	A 106	WST M/MZORG	NONE 1376102
1084	MEDAS	COREEN	V 106	M/M/ZORG	NONE 1295105
1085	MEDAS	MARCIA	A 106	W M/M/ZORG	NONE 1295104
1086	MEDAS	MARK	A 106	WT.M/M/ZORG	NONE
1087	MEDAS	ROCELYN	D 166	WST.M/M/ZOR	NONE
1088	MEDAS	URLA	V 106	WST M/M/ZOR	NONE 0204336
1089	MEDAS	VALETTA	L 106	W/M/MEER ZG	CLERK 1311074
1090	MEDAS	WAVENEY	A 106	M/M/ZORG	NONE 1295102
1091	MEGHAN	MOHANLALL	20	KASTEVE M.M	B/NESS MAN 0192573
1092	MEGHAN	PRAIMLALL	36	M M ZORG	B/WOMAN 0721829
1093	MEGHAN	RAJKUMARIE	20	KASTEVE	NONE 1376173
1094	MEKHBARRAN		168	W.M/M/ZORG	FLD FOREMN 0202430
1095	MIGGINS	EMILY	90	WEST MMZORG	MAID 0205890
1096	MIGGINS	MAXINE		M/M/ZORG SQ	NONE 1322419
1097	MIGGINS	MAXWELL	90	WS M.M.ZORG	PAINTER 0140425
1098	MIGGINS	MELVIN		W M/M/ZORG	NONE
1099	MIGGINS	MELVIN	89	WST.M/M/ZOR	NONE
1100	MIKHBARRAN	GOWKARRAN	M 168	W.M/M/ZORG	LABOURER 1106895
1101	MIKHBARRAN	ROOKMIN	168	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE 0202431
1102	MISIR	DEO	P 47	M/M/ZORG	TECHNICIAN 0742068
1103	MISIR	DEONARINE	54	W/M/M/ZORG	LABOURER 0482833
1104	MISIR	SASENARINE	68	W/M/M/ZORG	NONE 0482834
1105	MOHABEER	CHABRAJIE	99	WS M.M.ZORG	SEAMSTRESS 0376909
1106	MOHABEER			PREMNAGAR	NONE 1322669
1107	MOHABIR	BABOONI	99	WST M/MEER	NONE 0405129
1108	MOHABIR	BHAGWANDIN	63	E MEER ZORG	NONE 0193171
1109	MOHABIR	CECIL	99	WST M/MEER	CHAUFFEUR 0405128
1110	MOHABIR	DINDIYAL	34	M/ZORG.E	CHAFFEUR 0604943
1111	MOHABIR	MALA	178	W M/M/ZORG	NONE 1322735
1112	MOHABIR	PARBATTIE	99	WT M.M ZORG	NONE 1454601
1113	MOHABIR	RAMKARAN	34	E.M/M/ZORG	NONE 0203504
1114	MOHABIR	SASE	N 34	M/ZORG.E	NONE 1298259
1115	MOHABIR	SAVITRI	99	W M/M/ZORG	TYPIST 0624160
1116	MOHABIR	SEOKUMARI	34	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE 0203508
1117	MOHADEO	FINY	26	M/MEER ZORG	NONE 0206036
1118	MOHAMED	AFTAAB	16	M/MEER ZORG	LABOURER 1507004
1119	MOHAMED	AREEF	16	M/MEER ZORG	NONE 1507003
1120	MOHAMED	ASRAFF	133	E M/M/ZORG	NONE 0204426
1121	MOHAMED	BIBI	H	M/M/ZORG SQ	NONE 1112454
1122	MOHAMED	BIBI	S 28	METEN-MEER	NONE 1249549
1123	MOHAMED	BIBI	F 154	WT.M/M/ZORG	NONE
1124	MOHAMED	BIBI	S 21	M/MEER ZORG	H/WIFE
1125	MOHAMED	BIBI	R 28	M/M/ZORG E	H/WIFE 1294781
1126	MOHAMED	CHARLES	28	M/M/ZORG	SEC GUARD 0205498
1127	MOHAMED	CHARLES	28	E MEER ZORG	GUARD
1128	MOHAMED	EMAM	H	W M/M/ZORG	PAINTER 0196347
1129	MOHAMED	FAZAL		M/M/ZORG SQ	C/CUTTER 1112457
1130	MOHAMED	FAZAL	H 16	W/M/M/ZORG	MECHANIC 0482777
1131	MOHAMED	FAZIL	21	METEN MEERZ	NONE 0604931
1132	MOHAMED	HASIB	150	E MEER ZORG	GPG
1133	MOHAMED	JEANETTE	13-	14 W M/M/ZG	NONE 1164015
1134	MOHAMED	KADRA	3	EAST M M ZO	LABOURER 1000917

# LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03

DIVISION NO: 322223 PAGE 22 OF 42

Num	Surname	Firstname	M	Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
1135	MOHAMED	KATI JAN		59	W M.M.ZORG	NONE	0405233
1136	MOHAMED	KHAIROOL		134	METENMEERZO	H/WIFE	
1137	MOHAMED	NALINI		1	EST M.M ZOR	NONE	1442872
1138	MOHAMED	RAFEEL		55	WT.M/M/ZORG	FISHERMAN	1055646
1139	MOHAMED	RAFIK		70	WT.M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0605101
1140	MOHAMED	REHANA		15	KASTEY	NONE	1376164
1141	MOHAMED	SABEENA		15	KASTEY	NONE	0193118
1142	MOHAMED	SADICK		196	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202482
1143	MOHAMED	SAVITRE		70	WEST MM/ZRG	NONE	0495978
1144	MOHAMED	SHANEEZA		134	M M ZORG	CLERK	1244469
1145	MOHAMED	SHELLIZA	S	15	WST M/MZORG	NONE	1376186
1146	MOHAMED	SHIR	S	26	M/MEER/ZORG	NONE	0202905
1147	MOHAMED	ZAMAL		55	WT/M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0281047
1148	MOHAN	BISSOONDAI		145	M/M/ZORG ET	H/WIFE	1322978
1149	MOHAN	DHURPATTI		11	M M ZORG E	TEACHER	1108275
1150	MOHAN	DINESH		41	M/M/ZORG	FARMER	0742083
1151	MOHAN	JADAI		90	M/M/ZORG ET	SEW OPER	1322963
1152	MOHAN	KARRAN		90	E MEER ZORG	LABOURER	0332431
1153	MOHAN	KUNTIE		90	M/M/ZORG ET	NONE	1322962
1154	MOHAN	NIRAD		11	M/MEER ZORG	TEACHER	0624189
1155	MOHAN	PHULMATI		41	METEM MZORG	H/WIFE	1164195
1156	MOHAN	PREMNAUTH		145	METEM MZORG	STILL OPER	1155436
1157	MOHAN	RAWOTI		90	M/MEER ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	0403866
1158	MOHAN	SHEILAWATTIE	P		PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	0514184
1159	MOHANIE			198	WST M/MZORG	NONE	1254133
1160	MOHANLALL				PREMNAGAR	OPERATOR	0206065
1161	MOLAISINGH	BIBI	F	46	M/M/ZORG ET	H/WIFE	
1162	MOLAISINGH	SEENAUTH		46	M M ZORG	BUSNSSMN	0403842
1163	MOLAVEE			18	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0203204
1164	MONGAL	RAMNARINE		113	E/M.M.ZORG	CANECUTTER	1107099
1165	MONGAL	ROOKMIN		113	M/M/ZORG EA	H/WIFE	0722131
1166	MOONSAMMY	CHANDRIKA			PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0193106
1167	MOONSAMMY	HANSRAJIE			PREMNAGAR	NONE	1454642
1168	MOONSAMMY			43	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0193140
1169	MOTILAL	SHAKUNTALA		2	M/MEER ZORG	MECHANIC	
1170	MUNESHWAR	DIPCHAND			PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	1322686
1171	MUNESHWAR	TULSIDAI			PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	
1172	MUSTAPHA	BIBI	S	150	METENMEERZO	NONE	1104672
1173	MUTTAN	ALLIMEL		125	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	0111771
1174	NAITRAM			39	W M/M/ZORG	FISHERMAN	1294728
1175	NAMDAR	FAZILA	S	76	W M M ZORG	NONE	1295115
1176	NAMDAR	GOOLZAR		76	W.M/M/ZORG	FARMER	1106943
1177	NAMDAR	HALIMAN		76	WST M/M/ZOR	NONE	0204386
1178	NAMDAR			76	WST M/M/ZOR	FARMER	0204385
1179	NANDALALL	PUNADAI			M M ZORG	NONE	
1180	NANDKISHORE	KHRISNA		19	METEN/ZORG	WELDER	1164163
1181	NANDKISHORE	MUNTAZ		19	METEN-MEER	HOUSEWIFE	1249548
1182	NANDLALL	SUMINTRA		8	EST M/M/ZOR	NONE	0205295
1183	NANKISHORE	NAGAMA		19	E M M ZORG	H/WIFE	0206007
1184	NARAIN	RAJDAI			PREMNAGAR	VENDOR	0528214
1185	NARARINE	BOAD		139	M/ZORG.E	CARPENTER	
1186	NARTNE	ABDOOL	M	24	W.M.M.ZORG	CARPENTER	0638506

## LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03

DIVISION NO: 322223

PAGE 23 OF 42

Num	Surname	Firstname	M	Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
89	NARINE	CHABI		139	METENMEERZO	LABOURER	1322928
90	NARINE	DAVIEKA		59	METEN/ZORG	NONE	1298276
91	NARINE	DROPATTIE		136	W M/M/ZORG	CASHIER	1156594
92	NARINE	ERIC		17A	M/M/ZORG	MIN.OF REL	0482972
93	NARINE	GANESH			PREMNAGAR	CANECUTTER	1107851
94	NARINE	HARDEO		87	W.M.M.ZORG	LABOURER	1298475
95	NARINE	JITENDRA			PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0205905
96	NARINE	MABEL	A	17AW	METEN/ZORG	NONE	0451402
97	NARINE	OWAD		2W	METEN/ZORG	CHAUFFEUR	0403244
98	NARINE	PATRAM		59	E MEER ZORG	MECHANIC	1164174
99	NARINE	RAJWANTTIE		2	WT M.M.ZORG	NONE	1454656
00	NARINE	SABITA		136W	METEN/ZORG	NONE	1156593
01	NARINE	SEERANIE		59	METENMEERZO	H/WIFE	
02	NARINE	SEWKUMARIE		139	M/M/ZORG E	H/WIFE	1294945
03	NARINE	SHAMKUMARIE		43	M/M/ZORG ET	NONE	
04	NARINE	SHIVRAJIA		107	WST M/MEER	NONE	0192951
05	NARINE	VISHRAM		59	E MEER ZORG	CANECUTTER	1164175
06	NAUTH	CHAMAEELIE		73	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	1107067
07	NAUTH	GIRWAR		51	W.M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0517171
08	NAUTH	LEILAMATTIE		51	W M/M/ZORG	TEACHER	1156733
09	NAUTH	RAJENDRA		51	W M/M/ZORG	BUS DVR	1156734
10	NAUTH	ROSHENEE		51	WT M.M.ZORG	NONE	1454748
11	NAUTH	SURESH		60	M/MEER ZORG	LABOURER	0204490
12	NAZARALI	HAROON	R	70	EAST M/ZORG	NONE	
13	NAZIM	BIBI	N	62	E/M/MEER ZG	H/WIFE	0455028
14	NAZIM	BIBI	A	62	E/M/MEER ZG	NONE	1454746
15	NAZIM	BIBI	W	62	M/ZORG.E	H/WIFE	
16	NAZIM	MOHAMED		101	METENMEERZO	LABOURER	
17	NAZIM			62	METEN/ZORG	NONE	0205205
18	NAZMOON	NESHAW		195	WT/M/M/ZORG	NONE	0281070
19	NEDD	INGRID	A	70	WST M/MEER	LABOURER	0193092
20	NEDD	IRMIN	F	104	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0125130
21	NEDD	JOAN	A	70	WST M/MEER	NONE	0193093
22	NEDD	JOSEPH	A	96	WT.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0204378
23	NEHAUL	CHATAN		189	W M M ZORG	ATTN	0281021
24	NEHAUL	ROHANIE		189	W/M/M/ZORG	NONE	1322443
25	NESHA	NAZMOON			M/MEER ZORG	NONE	
26	NESHAW	RAHIMOON		30	W/M.M.ZORG	NONE	0193014
27	NIRAHU	MAHRAJIA		180	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0203561
28	NIRAHU	RANJI	P	180	W.M/M/ZORG	CLERK	1106851
29	NISHA				PREMNAGAR	NONE	0205888
30	NIZAM	ABDOOL		35	METEN/ZORG	LANBOURER	0703363
31	NIZAM	RAMRATTY		107	E M M ZORG	H/WIFE	0263918
32	NIZAM	SOOKRANIE		107	M/M/ZORG E	NONE	1417991
33	NIZAMUDIN	SURUJDAI		47	EAST MMZORG	NONE	0476606
34	NIZAMUDIN			47	E.M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0202901
35	O/SELMO	PATRICIA	A	30	W/METEN/M/Z	H/WIFE	1507006
36	ODITT	ASHA		8	W M M ZORG	NONE	0617806
37	ODOO			5	M/M/ZORG EA	LABOURER	0068918
38	OUDIT	UMRAI		37	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202974
39	OUSANPERSAUD			38	M M ZORG	LABOURER	0403858
40	OUTAR	BASMATTIE			PREMNAGAR	NONE	
41	PARASRAM	AHILIA		186	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202500
42	PARASRAM	BIBI	Z	30	M/M/ZORG EA	H/WIFE	0722122



# LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03

DIVISION NO: 322223

PAGE 24 OF 42

Num	Surname	Firstname	M	Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
1243	PARASRAM	MOHANLALL			M.M.ZORG	LABOURER	0740076
1244	PARASRAM	RAMLALL		30	M/M/ZORG	SUPERVISOR	0482827
1245	PARASRAM	SAVITRIE			W M/M/ZORG	NONE	0480887
1246	PARASRAM			186	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202499
1247	PARMACHUR	ROOKMIN			MEER ZORG	H/WIFE	1322697
1248	PARMESHUR	ROHANIE			PREMNAGAR	NONE	1376101
1249	PARMESHWAR	LILOUTIE		47	W/M/M/ZORG	NONE	1322698
1250	PARSAN	CHANDRAWATTI		143	M M ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	1108064
1251	PARSOTAN	JAGWANTIA		9	METEM MZORG	H/WIFE	0203238
1252	PARSRAM	RAGHUNAATH		108	E MEER ZORG	LABOURER	0747274
1253	PATRAM			35W	METEN/ZORG	LABOURER	0193003
1254	PERMAUL	MARY	L	13	KASTEY	NURSE	0268363
1255	PERMAUL	NETRAM		13	KASTEN	POLICEMAN	0294837
1256	PERMAUL	PATRICIA	P	13	METEN-MEER	CLERK	1298327
1257	PERMAUL	ROXANNE	R	13	METEN-MEER	CLERK	1298326
1258	PERMECHUR	DHANRAJ			E/M/MEER ZG	LABOURER	1376191
1259	PERREIRA	COCILL			M/M/ZORG	NONE	
1260	PERREIRA	FREDRICK		6B	W M/M/ZORG	PORK KNCKR	
1261	PERSAUD	AJHODA		7	W/M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0740066
1262	PERSAUD	AMRITA		45	M/M/ZORG E	H/WIFE	1339537
1263	PERSAUD	ANAND		127	METENMEERZO	NONE	1454673
1264	PERSAUD	ANITA		45	M M ZORG	NONE	1423739
1265	PERSAUD	BALRAM	M	168	W.M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	1106896
1266	PERSAUD	BEBI	R	29	METENMEERZO	H/WIFE	
1267	PERSAUD	BHAGWANI		74	WEST MMZORG	LABOURER	0203573
1268	PERSAUD	BHAGWATTI		87	METEN/ZORG	NONE	0203271
1269	PERSAUD	BHIMA			E/METEN/M/Z	PORTER	1454719
1270	PERSAUD	BIBI	N	38	M/M/ZORG EA	NONE	0722418
1271	PERSAUD	CECILIA			PREMNAGAR	NONE	0186034
1272	PERSAUD	CHANDAUTIE		31	METEN MEER	H/WIFE	0147161
1273	PERSAUD	CHANDERWATTY			PREMNAGAR	NONE	0202782
1274	PERSAUD	CHANDRICA			PREMNAGAR	NONE	0404117
1275	PERSAUD	CYRIL	A	43	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0193103
1276	PERSAUD	DABI			PREMNAGAR	SFR LBR	0317022
1277	PERSAUD	DEODATT		21	METEN/ZORG	NONE	0282536
1278	PERSAUD	DEONARAIN		2C	M/M/ZORG	HANDYMAN	0202754
1279	PERSAUD	DEONARINE		31	M/MEER ZORG	LABOURER	0403808
1280	PERSAUD	DEONARINE		70	M/M/ZORG ET	MECHANIC	1322531
1281	PERSAUD	DEVANAND		96	M/M/ZORG	BOOKKEEPER	0740023
1282	PERSAUD	DHANRAJIE		32	HOUSING ARA	NONE	0644860
1283	PERSAUD	DHANWANTIE		10	M/MEER ZORG	H/WIFE	0206083
1284	PERSAUD	DHARANDAI		14	M/MEER ZORG	H/WIFE	1298260
1285	PERSAUD	DORIS		18W	METER/ZORG	NONE	0193047
1286	PERSAUD	DULARIE		58	METEN/ZORG	LABOURER	0624106
1287	PERSAUD	DYANAND		96	METEM MZORG	MECHANIC	0602414
1288	PERSAUD	EDWARD		45	E.METEN/ZOR	POLICE/MN	0495967
1289	PERSAUD	EDWIN		84	METEN MEER	ELECTRICIA	0721757
1290	PERSAUD	EUGINE		45	METENMEERZO	MECHANIC	1137367
1291	PERSAUD	GAITRIE		22	KASTEY M.M	NONE	1298441
1292	PERSAUD	GANESH		73	M M ZORG	NONE	1423872
1293	PERSAUD	GANGA		71	METEN/ZORG	SEC/OFF.	0740075
1294	PERSAUD	GANGA			PREMNAGAR	NONE	1322655

# LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03

DIVISION NO: 322223

PAGE 25 OF 42

Num	Surname	Firstname	M Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
297	PERSAUD	HARRY	8	E MEER ZORG	NONE	
298	PERSAUD	HARRY	18W	METEN/ZORG	NONE	0193045
299	PERSAUD	HEREMAN		PREMNAGAR	NONE	0404322
300	PERSAUD	HIMWATTIE	10	M/MEER/ZORG	NONE	0517162
301	PERSAUD	INDAR		PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0404687
302	PERSAUD	INDRANIE		M M ZORG	H/WIFE	1244365
303	PERSAUD	INDRANIE	43	WT/M/M/ZORG	NONE	1418086
304	PERSAUD	INDROWTIE		PREMNAGAR	NONE	1323020
305	PERSAUD	INDROWTIE		PREMNAGAR	NONE	1245923
306	PERSAUD	JADUNAETH		PREMNAGAR	MECHANIC	0624183
307	PERSAUD	JAGDEO	73	W M/M/ZORG	FARMER	0451867
308	PERSAUD	JAIRAM		PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	1136066
309	PERSAUD	JAMNA	146	M/MEER ZORG	LABOURER	0403868
310	PERSAUD	JAMNA	10	METEN/ZORG	LABOURER	0203285
311	PERSAUD	JASODA		PREMNAGAR	NONE	1058169
312	PERSAUD	JASWANTIE		M M ZORG	NONE	1423893
313	PERSAUD	JENISS		E MEER ZORG	NONE	1454608
314	PERSAUD	JWALLA	29	E M/M/Z P/R	NONE	0404661
315	PERSAUD	KALOUTIE	146	METENMEERZO	NONE	1322969
316	PERSAUD	KAMALWATTIE		PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	1247691
317	PERSAUD	KAMPTA	8	WST M/MEER	LABOURER	0192930
318	PERSAUD	KAMPTA	70	M/M/ZORG ET	PORTER	1322508
319	PERSAUD	KAMTA	87	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0203273
320	PERSAUD	KARRAN		PREMNAGAR	NONE	1255395
321	PERSAUD	KARRAN	58	M.M. ZORG	LABOURER	0140885
322	PERSAUD	KAWAL	11	M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0483212
323	PERSAUD	KELVIN	4	E MEER ZORG	NONE	1423874
324	PERSAUD	KOMAL	14	M/M/ZORG	ACCOUNTANT	1247937
325	PERSAUD	KRISHNANAN	127	M/M/ZORG ET	APPRENTICE	1322578
326	PERSAUD	LALTA	96	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0204419
327	PERSAUD	LALTA		PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0404638
328	PERSAUD	LOLITA	73	W. METEN/ZO	NONE	0065943
329	PERSAUD	MAHADEO	9	M/M/ZORG	CARPENTER	0203251
330	PERSAUD	MAHADEO	70	M/MEER ZORG	SEC.GUARD	0193144
331	PERSAUD	MARGARET		PREMNAGAR	NONE	0404337
332	PERSAUD	MEENA	86	M/M/ZORG ES	H/WIFE	1164199
333	PERSAUD	MOHABEER	146	M/ZORG.E	LABOURER	
334	PERSAUD	MOHANIE	31	METENMEERZO	H/WIFE	
335	PERSAUD	MUKHIA	47	METEN/ZORG	NONE	0203514
336	PERSAUD	NADIRA	70	METEM MZORG	NONE	1137370
337	PERSAUD	NANDALAL	5	KASTEY	NONE	1274239
338	PERSAUD	NANDRANI	183	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0203558
339	PERSAUD	NARESH		PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	1107194
340	PERSAUD	NARINE	21	E MEER ZORG	LABOURER	1298349
341	PERSAUD	NAVIN	N 21	METEM MZORG	LABOURER	1376175
342	PERSAUD	NOOKRAM		MEER ZORG	NONE	
343	PERSAUD	NOOKRAM		E/M/MEER ZG	LABOURER	1507005
344	PERSAUD	PARBATTIE	145	E M/M/ZORG	NONE	1107062
345	PERSAUD	PATTIA		PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	0104593
346	PERSAUD	PENNY		PREMNAGAR	NONE	1107002
347	PERSAUD	PETER	45	M/M/ZORG ET	MECHANIC	1322523
348	PERSAUD	PHULMATTIE	146	M/MEER ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	0403869
349	PERSAUD	PRADEEP		PREMNAGAR	OPEATOR	0747210
350	PERSAUD	RABINDRA		PREMNAGAR	MASON	1255394

# LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03

DIVISION NO: 322223

PAGE 26

OF 42

Num	Surname	Firstname	M	Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
1351	PERSAUD	RAJENDRA		172	WT.M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	1106881
1352	PERSAUD	RAJENDRA		96	METEN/M/Z	NONE	1107185
1353	PERSAUD	RAJKOMARIE		84	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	1150994
1354	PERSAUD	RAMCOOMAR		130	M/M/ZORG ET	HUCKSTER	1322974
1355	PERSAUD	RAMDAI			PREMNAGAR	NONE	0327349
1356	PERSAUD	RAMESH			PREMNAGAR	SFR LBR	1247692
1357	PERSAUD	RAVENDRA		21	METEN/ZORG	NONE	1298257
1358	PERSAUD	RAVINDRA		22	KASTEV M.M	NONE	1298432
1359	PERSAUD	RAYWATTIE	D		M/MEER ZORG	NONE	1507001
1360	PERSAUD	RICHARD		7	W/M/M/ZORG	FISHERMAN	1322763
1361	PERSAUD	ROHITA		48	METEN-MEER	NONE	1249524
1362	PERSAUD	ROOPNARINE		87	METEM MZORG	MECHANIC	1320182
1363	PERSAUD	ROZAN	A	70	M/MEER ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	0193145
1364	PERSAUD	SAHADRA	D	7	WT M.M.ZORG	NONE	1454630
1365	PERSAUD	SAMDAI		96	METEN/ZORG	NONE	0204520
1366	PERSAUD	SAROJNIE			PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	
1367	PERSAUD	SASENARINE			PREMNAGAR	NONE	0483067
1368	PERSAUD	SHALINI		38	M/M/ZORG	CLERK	1150966
1369	PERSAUD	SHARLA			PREMNAGAR	NONE	1322687
1370	PERSAUD	SHIRLEEN		27	WST M/MEER	NONE	0193022
1371	PERSAUD	SOLOMON	E	10	EAST M.M.ZO	CLERK	0604932
1372	PERSAUD	SUDESH	C	38	METEM MZORG	NONE	1376119
1373	PERSAUD	TARWATTIE			PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	1442854
1374	PERSAUD	TERBANIE		110	M/MEER/ZORG	LABOURER	0604969
1375	PERSAUD	THAKUR		127	E MEER ZORG	LABOURER	1164180
1376	PERSAUD	TULSIERAM			PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	
1377	PERSAUD	VIEO		7	METENMEERZO	NONE	
1378	PERSAUD	ZAINOOL	N	45	M/MEER ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	0193143
1379	PERSAUD	ZAMIROOL	B	9	METEN/ZORG	NONE	0205252
1380	PHILLIPS	DOREEN	A	85	W/M/MEER ZG	NONE	1423834
1381	PININDRANAUT			19	M/MZORG	BUSINESSWM	1150600
1382	PITAMBER	BHAGMANIE			PREMNAGAR	NONE	0254576
1383	PITAMBER	LAKRANIE			M/MEER ZORG	NONE	1322433
1384	PITAMBER	SEWSARRAN		137	M M ZORG	LABOURER	1423813
1385	PITANDAI			16	M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	1107059
1386	POORAN	DEOKALIE		81	METEN/ZORG	NONE	1108467
1387	POORAN	HARDAI		81	MM/ZRG EAST	NONE	1423729
1388	POORAN	INDERDEO		81	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0124636
1389	POORAN	JUSWANTY		81	M/M/ZORG ET	H/WIFE	
1390	POORAN			81	METEN/ZORG	NONE	0403825
1391	PRAHALAAD				PREMNAGAR	C/CUTTER	1107597
1392	PRASAD	DINDIAL		42	E.M.M ZORG	SHOP ATTEN	0321134
1393	PRASAD	KALAWATIE		F	WST M/MEER	NONE	0624158
1394	PRASAD	LALTA		40	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202962
1395	PRASAD	PARBATIE		40	M M ZORG E	HOUSEWIFE	1108481
1396	PRASAD	PREM		133	WEST MM/ZRG	LABOURER	1249345
1397	PRASAD	ROHANDAT		42	E.M/M/ZORG	TEACHER	1150973
1398	PRASAD	TOMALDAI		42	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202963
1399	PRASHAD	DEONARINE		70	W M.M.ZORG	TEACHER	0405474
1400	PRASHAD	DINESH		33	METEN/ZORG	LABOURER	1137393
1401	PRASHAD	HARDATT		2	M/M/ZORG	FIELD SUP.	0405476

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03

DIVISION NO: 322223

PAGE 27 OF 42

Num	Surname	Firstname	M Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
405	PRASHAD	MERLENE	70	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0203036
406	PRASHAD	PUNWATTIE	33	M/MZORG EST	H/WIFE	1137285
407	PRASHAD	TULSEEDAI		PREMNAGAR	NONE	0204052
408	PUNIRAM	POORANDAT	58	M/ZORG.E	LABOURER	1298293
409	PUNIRAM	ROOKMIN	58	METEN/ZORG	LABOURER	0205098
410	RABANI	BIBI	S 1B	WT.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0191614
411	RABBANI	SHAZADA	1B	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202926
412	RABHUBIR	SHIRLEY	S	PREMNAGAR	NONE	
413	RAFIKAN		1	WST M/MEER	NONE	0405142
414	RAGHUBIR	BUDHNARAIN		PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	
415	RAGHUBIR	BUDHNARAIN		E MEER ZORG	LABOURER	
416	RAGHUBIR	GANESH	N	P.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1454731
417	RAGHUBIR	SHIRLEY		MEER ZORG	H/WIFE	0315654
418	RAGHUNAATH	SAVITRI	108	METEN/ZORG	NONE	1108480
419	RAGNAATH	EDWARD	198	M-M-ZORG	LOGGER	0324579
420	RAGNAATH	OMATTIE	198	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	1111864
421	RAGONAATH	SOOKNANAN	152	M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0483349
422	RAGONAATH	VISHNU	40	M.M.ZORG EA	NONE	1108482
423	RAGOO	FRANK	104	M/MEER ZORG	LABOURER	0404396
424	RAGOO	SUKHIA	104	M/MEER ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	0404360
425	RAGOONATH	SAVITA	40	M M ZORG	H/WIFE	1244467
426	RAHAMAN	ABDOOL	A 52	W.M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	1106821
427	RAHAMAN	ABDUL		E/M.M.ZORG	LABOURER	0281026
428	RAHAMAN	ALEEM	97 A	W.M/M/ZORG	TAILOR	1150915
429	RAHAMAN	BEBE	A	PREMNAGAR	NONE	
430	RAHAMAN	BEBI	I 97A	M.M.ZORG	NONE	0740024
431	RAHAMAN	BIBI	Z 97A	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1150913
432	RAHAMAN	EDUL	97 A	W.M/M/ZORG	LAB TECH	1150914
433	RAHAMAN	FAZALAR	52	WST M/MEER	FTTR OPR	0193097
434	RAHAMAN	FAZEELA	97A	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1106552
435	RAHAMAN	HASHERA	52	WST M/MEER	NONE	0193096
436	RAHAMAN	SAHIDA		PREMNAGAR	NONE	0514196
437	RAHAMAN	SHAKEEK	97A	W.M/M/ZORG	CHAUFFEUR	0201610
438	RAHAMAN	SHAKEELA	97, A	M/MEER/ZORG	NONE	0624517
439	RAHAN		173	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202469
440	RAHIM	AZWEEH	Y 197	WT M.M.ZORG	GUARD	1454644
441	RAHIM	BIBI	F 197	M M ZORG	NONE	1423845
442	RAHIM	BIBI	A 16	E.M/M/ZORG	BAKER	0202915
443	RAHIM	HAZRAT	A 197	W.M/M/ZORG	TRCTR OPER	0202741
444	RAHIM	MOHAMED	N 197	W/METEN/M/Z	NONE	1423862
445	RAHIM	RIAZ	16	ET.M/M/ZORG	BUSINESSMN	1298304
446	RAHIM	ZABEEDA	B 197	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202738
447	RAHIM			METEM MZORG	LABOURER	0203142
448	RAJARAM	BADURI	6	M.M.ZORG	NONE	1423884
449	RAJARAM	THAKURDIN	6	E M M ZORG	TEACHER	0405084
450	RAJCOOMAR	KHALOWNY	138	M/MEER ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	0403890
451	RAJCOOMAR	MOHAN	138	M/MEER ZORG	LABOURER	0403889
452	RAJKUMAR			PREMNAAR	DIVER	1146993
453	RAJPATTY			PREMNAGAR	NONE	
454	RAM	BASHUDEO	111	M/M/ZORG ET	LABOURER	1322593
455	RAM	DOORPATIE		PREMNAGAR	NONE	0451630
456	RAM	HARRY	33	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0403803
457	RAM	KRISHNA		PREMNAGAR	F/MAN	0404174
458	RAM	NADERA	41	WEST METEN	NONE	1148955

# LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03 ; DIVISION NO: 322223

PAGE 28 OF 42

Num	Surname	Firstname	M	Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
1459	RAM	PALMASARY		33	E MEER ZORG	H/WIFE	0403804
1460	RAM	SEERAM		64	METEN-MEER	FOREMAN	1298076
1461	RAMADHAR	LACKRAJIE		55	WT.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1423162
1462	RAMADHIN	HEMDAT		131	M.M.ZORG	LABOURER	0332428
1463	RAMADHIN	KOOLDAL		131	METENMEERZO	TEACHER	1322926
1464	RAMADHIN	SEURAJIE		131	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0404334
1465	RAMADIN	NEHAUL		131	E MEER ZORG	CANECUTTER	1107165
1466	RAMAUTAR	DAVANAND		142	METEN/ZORG	FIELD/FORM	0404323
1467	RAMAUTAR	KHAYKALI		140	M/M/ZORG ET	H/WIFE	0482579
1468	RAMBALI	CHANNANDAI		2	WST ME/MEER	NONE	0192943
1469	RAMBALI	DOODNAUTH	D	2	M.M.ZORG	FARMER	0740064
1470	RAMBALI	KHEMWATIE		66	W.M/M/Z.H/S	TEACHER	0625274
1471	RAMBALI	LAKERAM	D	66	W/M/M/ZORG	CHECKER	0483214
1472	RAMBALI	LALBACHAN	D	2	W.METEN/ZOR	TAILOR	0631782
1473	RAMBALI	TERPATTIE		11	WST M/MZORG	NONE	1000001
1474	RAMBALT	RABINDRANAUT	D	2	W.METEN/ZOR	NONE	1294712
1475	RAMBEER			75	M/M/ZORG ET	LABOURER	0403849
1476	RAMBHAROSE	ADHAN			PREMNAGAR	SFR LBR	1137068
1477	RAMBHAROSE	DEOCHAND		28	METEM MZORG	WELDER	1137067
1478	RAMBHAROSE	JOHN		25	KASTEN	TEACHER	0067015
1479	RAMBHAROSE	OUMATTIE		28	M/M/ZORG	NONE	1150951
1480	RAMBHAROSE	PARBATTY			PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	1137069
1481	RAMBHAROSE	RAJENDRA	F	25	KASTEV M.M	TEACHER	0454742
1482	RAMBHAROSE	SANICHARI		45	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202944
1483	RAMBHAROSE	SAVITREE		25	METER MEER	NONE	0192620
1484	RAMCHARAN	CALAWATTEE			M.M.ZORG	NONE	0204462
1485	RAMCHARAN	PARMECHUR			PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0204461
1486	RAMCHARRAN	GWENDOLINE		20	KASTEN MMZG	NONE	0626103
1487	RAMCHARRAN	NARINE		13	M/M/ZORG	CARPENTER	0482835
1488	RAMDASI			110	M/M/ZORG ET	NONE	0404345
1489	RAMDATT	KAMLA			PRIEMNAGAR	NONE	1107826
1490	RAMDATT	MAHADEI	P	87	W M ZORG DM	NONE	0222263
1491	RAMDATT	PUNAWATTIE		6	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	1133066
1492	RAMDATT	RAMKUMAR		87	M M ZORG	NONE	1423807
1493	RAMDATT				PREMNAGAR	HUCKSTER	0517617
1494	RAMDATT			87	W.M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0203585
1495	RAMDATT			6	W.M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	1106855
1496	RAMDATT				E/M/MEER ZG	HUCKSTER	0517167
1497	RAMDAYOL	CHANDROWTY		115	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0404386
1498	RAMDEEN	MAHADAI			PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	1298404
1499	RAMDEEN	NANDKISSOON			METEN-MEER	SFR.LBR	1298419
1500	RAMDEEN	RAJESH		126	EAST MM/ZRG	CANECUTTER	
1501	RAMDEEN	SATNARINE		182	W M/M/ZORG	BSNSS MAN	1106858
1502	RAMDEIA			48	M M ZORG	NONE	0403839
1503	RAMDHANIE	DEONAUTH		85	METENMEERZO	FARMER	
1504	RAMDHANIE	DHANPATIE		85	M/M/ZORG ET	H/WIFE	
1505	RAMDHANIE	GANGADAI		85	M M ZORG	NONE	1244466
1506	RAMDHANIE	RADICA		15	M/MEER ZORG	H/WIFE	1070234
1507	RAMDHANIE	RAMDULARIE		12	E/M/MEER ZG	H/WIFE	1322913
1508	RAMDIN	CHANDROWTIE		48	E M MZORG	NONE	0404370
1509	RAMDIN	JASMIN			PREMNAGAR	NONE	0404580
1510	RAMDIN	RAMDAT	T	48	E.M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	1107153

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS						
DISTRICT NO: 03		DIVISION NO: 322223		PAGE 29		OF 42
Num	Surname	Firstname	M Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
513	RAMDIN	TIKARAM	48	EST M/MEER	GARDENER	0404369
514	RAMDYAH	BIBI	N 101	M M ZORG	NONE	1244465
515	RAMDYAH		101	M/M/ZORG ET	NONE	1322921
516	RAMESH	KAMLADAI	73	METEN-MEER	NONE	1249528
517	RAMESH	NADIRA	2	M/M/ZORG E	H/WIFE	1295716
518	RAMESH	SHEILA		M/MEER/ZORG	NONE	0517157
519	RAMESH		2	METEM MZORG	MECHANIC	1150990
520	RAMESH		73	W.S/LINE DM	LABOURER	0404557
521	RAMESH		180	W M/M/ZORG	ACCS CLERK	
522	RAMESH		73	W/S/LINE DM	LABOURER	0404357
523	RAMGOBIN	NARINDRA	49	M/M/ZORG ET	CLERK	1322524
524	RAMGOBIN	OMATTY	49	METEM MZORG	STORESCLRK	1137365
525	RAMGOBIN	POONIA	49	M/MEER ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	0403838
526	RAMGOBIN	RAVINDRA	49	M.M.ZORG	CLERK	0742080
527	RAMGOBIN	SAVITRI	49	M/M/ZORG	CLERK	0483106
528	RAMGOBIN	SUBHASS	49	E/M/M/ZORG	NONE	1322507
529	RAMGOBIN	TOOLSIE	49	M/M/Z.EAST	LAB.TECH	0742085
530	RAMGOBIN		49	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0403837
531	RAMIZAN	BIBI	F 16	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	1155418
532	RAMIZAN	MOHAMED	16	M.M.ZORG	FISHER MAN	0740049
533	RAMJASS	YARAWATTIE	126	E MEER ZORG	H/WIFE	1454641
534	RAMJOHN	ZAIMOON		M/M/ZORG SQ	NONE	0317470
535	RAMKHELAWAN	CHANDERPATI	172	W.M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0202449
536	RAMKHELAWON		172	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202447
537	RAMKISHUN		150	W M.M.ZORG	NONE	0405490
538	RAMKISSOON	BIPHIA	98	M M ZORG	NONE	0403894
539	RAMKISSOON	DEORANIE	7	WEST MM/ZRG	NONE	1321837
540	RAMKUMARI		126	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	0203260
541	RAMLAGAN	GANGADAYE		PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	0404509
542	RAMLAGAN	JOHN		PREMNAGAR	NONE	0404508
543	RAMLAKHAN	INDIRA	97	M/M/ZORG EA	H/WIFE	1317979
544	RAMLAKHAN	RAJENDRA	N 4	HETEN MEER	ELECTRICN	1201634
545	RAMLAL		23	WST.M/M/ZOR	CARPENTER	0193029
546	RAMLALL	SHANIZA	23	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	1294704
547	RAMLALL	SHELIZA	23	W M/M/ZORG	COMP. OPR.	1294703
548	RAMLOCHAN	CHARLES	79	M.M.ZORG	LABOURER	0742088
549	RAMLOCHAN	PARAMDAI	71	METEN-MEER	NONE	1298477
550	RAMLOCHAN	YESHMATI	71	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0203576
551	RAMLOCHAN		71	W.M/M/ZORG	FISHERMAN	0203577
552	RAMNARAIN	LATCHMIN	45	M/M/ZORG HS	LABOURER	0308229
553	RAMNARAIN	ROSALINE	116	M/MEER/ZORG	H/WIFE	0204444
554	RAMNARINE	BISSOONDAI	116	M.M.ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	1274776
555	RAMNARINE	DEORANIE	116	E/M/MEER ZG	H/WIFE	1322597
556	RAMNARINE	DHANRAJ	116	M/M/Z.EAST	ATTND	0514199
557	RAMNARINE	DHARAMDAI	116	M/M/ZORG ET	NONE	1322581
558	RAMNARINE	INDIRA	D 116	E/M/MEER ZG	NONE	1322579
559	RAMNARINE	PRAKASH		PREMNAGAN	CANECUTTER	1246593
560	RAMNARINE	SEWNARINE	116	METEM MZORG	COOPER	1107090
561	RAMNARINE		107	WST M/MEER	NONE	0192986
562	RAMNARINE JNR.		116	M/MEER/ZORG	STORE	0204463
563	RAMNAUTH	CHANDROUTIE		PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	0412285
564	RAMNAUTH	GANESH	72	METEN-MEER	FISHERMAN	1298278
565	RAMNAUTH		153	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202433
566	RAMOTAR	INGRID	30	KASTEV	NONE	1107265

# LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03

DIVISION NO: 322223

PAGE 30 OF 42

Num	Surname	Firstname	M	Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
1567	RAMOTAR	KALOWTY		28	KASTEVE	NONE	0201885
1568	RAMOTAR	SHAMUS		28	KASTEVE	NONE	0002410
1569	RAMPATTI			66	WST M/M/ZOR	NONE	0204302
1570	RAMPERSAUD	CECIL		67	M/M/ZORG EE	ELCTRN	0482883
1571	RAMPERSAUD	JASMIN		67	M/M/ZORG ES	H/WIFE	0624102
1572	RAMPERSAUD	LACHMIN		26	E M/M/ZORG	NONE	
1573	RAMPERSAUD	SANCHARI			M/MEER/ZORG	H/WIFE	0206030
1574	RAMPERSAUD	SUMINTRA		71	M/M/Z.EAST	H/WIFE	0602471
1575	RAMPERSAUD	YUJISTIE		26	E M/M/ZORG	CHAUFFEUR	0747271
1576	RAMPERSAUD				M/MEER/ZORG	NONE	0206016
1577	RAMPERSAUD			78	E MEER ZORG	LABOURER	0193198
1578	RAMPERSAUD			31	M/MEER/ZORG	SEC/OFFICE	0206024
1579	RAMPHAL	THERESA		21	KASTEVE	NONE	
1580	RAMRATTAN	HARSHAJEET		35	M/MEER/ZORG	NONE	0186011
1581	RAMROOP	DHANRAJI		130	E MEER ZORG	NONE	0202494
1582	RAMROOP	DINDYAL		130	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0203507
1583	RAMROOP	MAHADAI	D	58	METEN-MEER	NONE	1298489
1584	RAMROOP	MOHAN		125	METEM MZORG	BOILER OPR	0203287
1585	RAMROOP	TULSIE			PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	
1586	RAMROOP			58	W/M/MEER ZG	C/CUTTER	0281028
1587	RAMROWTIE				M/M/ZORG	NONE	1107011
1588	RAMSAMMY	LALTA	P		PRAMNAGAR	SFR LBR	0602423
1589	RAMSAROOP	HEERALAL			W/M/MEER ZG	NONE	0330669
1590	RAMSAROOP	HIRALAL		91	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	
1591	RAMSAROOP	JASMATI		91W	M.M.ZORG	NONE	0330668
1592	RAMSUNDAR	SHARDA			PREMNAGAR	TEACHER	0379980
1593	RAMSUNDAR				PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0226472
1594	RAMSUNDAR			26	W M/M/ZORG	PAINTER	1137012
1595	RASHEED	BIBI	S	32	M M ZORG	NONE	1423898
1596	RASHEED	MOHAMED	S	72	W M/M/ZORG	FISHERMAN	1294744
1597	RASHEED	MOHAMED	H	32	34 E. M.M.	SELF/EMP	
1598	RASHEED	SHAMEENA		72	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	1294743
1599	RASUL	BIBI	M	82	M/M/Z.EAST	H/WIFE	0403827
1600	RASUL	MOHAMED		82	M/M/Z.EAST	SEC OFFR	0403824
1601	RASUL	SHAIHEED	M	82	METEM MZORG	LABOURER	1108464
1602	RAZACK	BIBI	H	1	W MEER ZORG	NONE	0104473
1603	RAZACK	FAIZATOON		62	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0489842
1604	RAZACK	FAZAL	A	62	W.M/M/Z.H/S	AUDITOR	0455562
1605	RAZACK	MOHAMED		1	W MEER ZORG	NONE	0405157
1606	RITCHIE			24	WST M/MEER	NONE	0193034
1607	ROBERTS	FREDERICK	D	39	METEN-M-Z	CLERK	1153738
1608	ROBERTS	RUPERT	A	39	M/MEER/ZORG	NONE	0114937
1609	ROBERTS	SAROJNIE		39	M/M/ZORG E	HEAD MSTRS	0114938
1610	ROBERTSON	AARON	A	102	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	0047303
1611	ROHAN	LILOUTIE			PREMNAGAR	NONE	1376107
1612	ROHINNIE			19	M/MEER ZORG	H/WIFE	0206086
1613	RONEY				PREMNAGAR	HOUSEWIFE	0202434
1614	ROOKMIN			125	M/M/Z.EAST	NONE	0404375
1615	ROOPCHAND	RAMNAUTH			PREMNAGAR	NONE	1295330
1616	ROOPCHAND	TEJWATTIE			PREMNAGAR	NONE	1295329
1617	ROOPCHAND				PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0404617
1618	ROOPCHAND				E/METEN/M/Z	CANECUTTER	0282577
1619	ROOPCHAND				PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0282572

## LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03

DIVISION NO: 322223

PAGE 31 OF 42

Num	Surname	Firstname	M	Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
621	ROOPNARAIN	IRIS		19	KASTEY	NONE	1374181
622	ROOPNARAIN	JOAN		24	METEM MZORG	H/WIFE	1164167
623	ROOPNARAIN	ROHONIE		74	W/METEM M/Z	NONE	1164809
624	ROOPNARAIN	SUGRIM		19	KASTEY	NONE	0137495
625	ROOPNARAIN	SUMINTRA		19	METEN-MEER	NONE	1298330
626	ROOPNARAIN	SURGEPAUL		24	M/M/ZORG	TRACTOR OP	1164805
627	ROOPNARINE	BALRAM		64	W/M/M/ZORG	NONE	1322403
628	ROOPNARINE	BHAGANDAI		64	METEN-MEER	NONE	1249349
629	ROOPNARINE	ETWARIE		46	W.M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	
630	ROOPNARINE	MAHADAI		64	W/M/M/ZORG	TEACHER	1322412
631	ROOPNARINE	MAHENDRA		1	W M/M/ZORG	FISHERMAN	1295320
632	ROOPNARINE	RAMDULARIE		64	W/M/M/ZORG	NONE	0482852
633	ROOPNARINE			64	WEST MMZORG	SALESMAN	0203528
634	ROSHAN			24	E/METEN/M/Z	NONE	0069287
635	ROWIT	BABITAH		39	M.M. ZORG	NONE	1274656
636	RUDOLPH	MANGAL		143	METENMEERZO	GOLDSMITH	0203636
637	RUKHMINI			33	WST M/MEER	NONE	0193011
638	RUPCHAND	HEERAMAN		113	M/MEER/ZORG	HUCKSTER	0205081
639	SABARALLY			35	W.M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0405293
640	SAFDAR	BIBI	S	130	W/M M ZORG	NONE	0606573
641	SAFDAR	MOHAMED		35	METEM MZORG	NONE	1080460
642	SAFDAR	MOHAMED	Z	130	W M/M/ZORG	C/CUTTER	0605143
643	SAFIKAN			42	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	0193079
644	SAGON	VIRGIE		108	WST M/MZORG	NONE	0093278
645	SAHADEO	DHANRAJ		76	W/M/M/ZORG	NONE	1106972
646	SAHADEO	HARRICHAND		76	METEN-MEER	LABOURER	1249529
647	SAHADEO	NINEDEOW		76	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1322414
648	SAHADEO	RAMRATTI		76	W/M/M/ZORG	NONE	0203567
649	SAHADEO			76	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0203563
650	SAHAI	CHANDRAWITEE			PREMNAGAR	NONE	0202852
651	SAHAI	JAMES	K		PREMNAGAR	FARMER	0147697
652	SAHID	KHIROOL	N	22	W/M/M/ZORG	NONE	0205284
653	SALIMA	BIBI		9	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0203590
654	SALVADOR	JUDY			M/M/ZORG SQ	NONE	1322401
655	SAMAROO	SHAMKUMARIE		44	W/M/M/ZORG	DOMESTIC	0721790
656	SAMMY	BHANMATTIE		27	M MEER ZORG	H/WIFE	0308873
657	SAMMY	KALOWTIE		106	W M.M. ZORG	NONE	1454648
658	SAMMY	SEENARAIN		106	W/METEM M/Z	CONSTABLE	1137381
659	SAMSAIR	ABU	B	3	W/M/M/ZORG	NONE	
660	SAMSAIR	BIBI	S	3	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1106828
661	SAMUELS	ALBERT			M.M. ZORG	LABOURER	0405186
662	SAMUELS	CLEO		103	W/METEM M/Z	ATTENDANT	0265518
663	SAMUELS	MAYLENE			W/M/ZORG WE	NONE	0721834
664	SAMUELS	MICHAEL		62	W/METEN-MEE	LABOURER	1106986
665	SAMUELS	NIGEL			W MEER ZORG	LABOURER	1294164
666	SAMUELS	OVID		103	W/METEN/M/Z	NONE	1295111
667	SAMUELS	WAVENEY	A	103	W/M/M/ZORG	NONE	1295112
668	SAMUELS	WINSTON	O	103	W/METEN MEE	POLICE	0298388
669	SANASIE	RANDOLPH	L	1	W/METEM M/Z	FARMER	1152288
670	SANCHARA	BASMATTI		27	W/METEM M/Z	NONE	1106839
671	SANCHARRY			32	W.M. ZORG	H/WIFE	0192990
672	SANKAR	CECIL	R	13	W/STEV	NONE	1423707
673	SANKAR	HERAMAN		13	W/STEV H/S	NONE	0193739
674	SANKAR	ISMAY		13	W/STEV H/S	NONE	0000830



# LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03

DIVISION NO: 322223

PAGE 32

OF 42

Num	Surname	Firstname	M	Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
1675	SANKUMAR	KALOWTY		5	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	0722128
1676	SANKUMAR			5	W M/M/ZORG	FARMER	0721702
1677	SARIFAN			179	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202476
1678	SARJUE	KOWCILLA		194	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0204283
1679	SARJUE	LATCHMIN		184	METEN-MEER	TEACHER	1298471
1680	SASENARINE	JASODA		176	WST M/M/ZOR	NONE	0204436
1681	SASENARINE	MOONTEE	D	176	WST M/MZORG	NONE	1376130
1682	SASENARINE	NANDRANI	N	176	W.M.M.ZORG	NONE	
1683	SATTAUR	ABDOOL	S	14	W/M.M.ZORG	LABOURER	1106876
1684	SATTAUR	MOHAMED		27	WST M/MEER	LABOURER	0404317
1685	SATTAUR	MOHAMED	M	148	M/MEER ZORG	LABOURER	0403862
1686	SAUNDERS	CICHE	A	98	W.M/M/ZORG	DSTLR ATND	1106946
1687	SAUNDERS	WALSTON		98	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	0204368
1688	SAVITRIE			125	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	1322595
1689	SAWAK	LILOWTIE		137	M/M/Z.EAST	H/WIFE	0453991
1690	SAWAK	MANEMATTIE		9	M/M/Z.EAST	H/WIFE	0527410
1691	SAWAK	NANKISORE		9	M/M/Z.EAST	TAILOR	0404358
1692	SAWAK	SUNIA		137	M/MEER ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	0403879
1693	SAWAK	TERBANI		137	METEM MZORG	MECHANIC	0455705
1694	SCHMIDT	BEVAN		97	WT.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1103880
1695	SCHMIDT	CHRISTINE	A	97	WST M/MZORG	NONE	0602433
1696	SEAFORTH	CORWIN		11	KASTEY H/S	MASON	0196196
1697	SEAFORTH	ELAINE		11	KASTEY	NONE	0263549
1698	SEAFORTH	JOHN		11	KASTEY	POLICE SUP	0264756
1699	SEAFORTH	ORSON	A	11	KASTEY H/S	NONE	1326259
1700	SEAPERSAUD	SEWRANY		50	M/MEER ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	0193182
1701	SEARWAR	ELSIE		31	KASTEY M/M	NONE	0149215
1702	SEEDAT			15	METEM MZORG	NONE	0203216
1703	SEEJOGEE	DEOLALL		188	WST M/MZORG	LABOURER	1254135
1704	SEEJOGEE	RAJCOOMARIE		188	W.M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0203556
1705	SEEJOGEE			188	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0203555
1706	SEENARINE	KHEMRAJ			PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0420563
1707	SEENAUTH	SAMETA		35	M/ZORG	H/WIFE	1376147
1708	SEEPERSAUD	BHAGWANDAI		8	W.M.M ZORG	NONE	1330614
1709	SEEPERSAUD	BISSOONDAI		50	M/M/ZORG ES	H/WIFE	0719825
1710	SEEPERSAUD	LACKHAN		50	M/ZORG.E	LABOURER	
1711	SEEPERSAUD	LOCHAN		50	M/MEER/ZORG	LABOURER	0193178
1712	SEEPERSAUD	NARINE		50	M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0742062
1713	SEEPERSAUD	NIRMALA			PREMNAGAR	NONE	1376183
1714	SEEPERSAUD	SATTIE	P		PREMNAGAR	NONE	1347582
1715	SEEPERSAUD	SEELOCHANIE		34	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1150940
1716	SEERAM	AMRITA	C	21	M/MEER/ZORG	NONE	1326329
1717	SEERAM	BYRON	A	21	METEM MZORG	MACH OPER	0455703
1718	SEERAM	INDROWTIE		2	METEN/ZORG	H/WIFE	0624170
1719	SEERAM	MICHAEL	A	21	M/M/ZORE	TEACHER	0721733
1720	SEERUJNI			18	M/MEER/ZORG	H/WIFE	0206006
1721	SEEWAH	SOOKWAH		20	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	
1722	SEGON	ALFRED		139	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202466
1723	SELEMBI			18	M/MEER/ZORG	NONE	0206004
1724	SEWCHAND	ROOP		148	WT M.M.ZORG	NONE	1454739
1725	SEWHARAK			102	WST M/MEER	NONE	0192996
1726	SEWNARAINIE	ISARDEI			PREMNAGAR	NONE	0203624
1727	SEWSANKAR	RAMDEO		22	WT.M/M/ZORG	CANECUTTER	

LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03		DIVISION NO: 322223		PAGE 33 OF 42	
Num	Surname	Firstname	M Lot	Address	Occupation Idno
729	SEWSANKAR	RAMRAJIE	72	WT.M/M/ZORG	NONE 1298479
730	SEYAD	AZEEM	12	M/MEER ZORG	PUMP OPER 1376109
731	SEYAD	BEBI	F 178	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE 1150936
732	SEYAD	CHANDRAWATTI	12	M/MEER ZORG	NONE 0203265
733	SEYAD	HASEEM	12	M/M/ZORG	SEC GUARD 1150981
734	SEYAD	MOHAMED	I 12	M/MEER ZG E	LABOURER 0281062
735	SHADICK	BIBI	N 57	M M ZORG	NONE 1423896
736	SHADICK	SAGILA	21BB	E MEER ZORG	NONE 0604924
737	SHADICK	SHEIK	M 57	M/M/ZORG ET	BUSINESSMN 0193200
738	SHADIK	ABDOOL	A 86	M.M.ZORG EA	AUDITOR 1108453
739	SHAFEEK	MOHAMED		KASTEVE	LABOURER 1322858
740	SHAFI	RUBY	25	E/M/MEER ZG	NONE
741	SHAHABUDEEN	BIBI	Z 43	W/METEM M/Z	NONE 1314199
742	SHAKOOR	BIBI	K	PREMNAGAR	NONE 0604922
743	SHAKOOR	MOHAMED	V 19	METEN MEERZ	BUSIN MAN 0604980
744	SHAKOOR	MOHAMED	J	PREMNAGAR	LABOURER 0192383
745	SHAKUR	ABDUL	J 30E	METEN MEER	TEACHER 0482803
746	SHAKUR	BEBI	A 30	M/M/Z.EAST	TEACHER 0404305
747	SHAKUR	BIBI	Z 55	W/M/M/ZORG	NONE 0482849
748	SHAMEER	BIBI	L 179	WS M.M.ZORG	NONE 1103971
749	SHAMEER	MOHAMED	179	W/METEM M/Z	LABOURER 1106878
750	SHAMLALL	BADEWANTEE	2	M/MEER/ZORG	H/WIFE 0072885
751	SHAMLALL	ELIZABETH	A 2	METEM MZORG	NONE 1137052
752	SHAMLALL	HAROLD	2	METEM MZORG	NONE 1137059
753	SHAMLALL	JOSEPH	A 2	M/MEER/ZORG	CARPENTER 0203235
754	SHAMLALL	LALITA	A 2	METEM MZORG	TYPIST 1137053
755	SHAMLALL	RANOLD	2	METEM MZORG	MECHANIC 1137051
756	SHAMLALL	SAHODRA	2	E/M/MEER ZG	H/WIFE 1322719
757	SHAMLALL	SHARMILA	A 2	M/M/ZORG	NONE 0110993
758	SHAMLALL	SHIVDYAL	2	METEN MZORG	NONE 1423859
759	SHAMLALL	SOMAL	K 2	M/M/ZORG	NONE 1150992
760	SHAMLALL	VEEMA	M 2	M/M/ZORG	NONE 1151000
761	SHAMSHUDEEN		1	EST M/MZORG	CANECUTTER 0602417
762	SHAMUDDIN	HACKIM		PREMNAGAR	LABOURER 1376177
763	SHAREED	BIBI	S 165	W/M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE 0451709
764	SHAREED	FABEEDA	48A	M/M/Z.EAST	H/WIFE 0637233
765	SHAREED	HAFFEEZ	M 48A	M/MEER/ZORG	CHAUFFEUR 0021660
766	SHAREED	NAZIM	48 A	M.M.ZORG	APPERNTICE 1454667
767	SHAREED	SHAM	M 48A	METEN MEER	NONE 1454658
768	SHARIMA	BIBI	11	WST MM/ZORG	NONE 1137039
769	SHARMA	DINDIAL	3	M/MEER/ZORG	NONE 0203227
770	SHARMA	RADHIKA	P 3	M/MEER ZORG	H/WIFE 0717008
771	SHEOSANKAR	JAIGOPPAUL	32	KASTEVE MMZ	CHAUFFEUR 0282483
772	SHEWPRASAD	BIBI	Z 17	W.M/MZORG	H/WIFE 0239147
773	SHEWPRASAD	RAMTAHAL	D	WEST M.M	VENDOR 0474022
774	SHIVKUMARIE	PERSAUD	88	METENMEERZO	NONE
775	SHIVLOCHAND	YOGESHWAR	2C	M/M/ZORG EA	APPRENTICE 0455124
776	SHIVMANGAL	PRAMELA	D 18	KASTEVE	CLERK 0206014
777	SHIVMONGAL	DHANRAJIA	25	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE 0206013
778	SHIVNARAIN	SEEPERSAUD	25	E/M/M/ZORG	SEAMAN 1322759
779	SHIVNAUTH	GANGA	S 60	E/M/MEER ZG	NONE 1298290
780	SHIVRAM	BALWANT	P 2	E/M/MEER ZG	LABOURER 1298272
781	SHIWPRASAD	RICKHEE	P 34	WST MM/ZORG	MACHINIST 1137031
782	SHIWPRASAD	ROOKMIN	34	METEN-MEER	NONE 1298408

# LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03

DIVISION NO: 322223

PAGE 34 OF 42

Num	Surname	Firstname	M	Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
1783	SHIWPRASAD	SAVITRIE		34	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	1417896
1784	SHIWRAM	SAMUDRI		2	E MEER ZORG	NONE	0204448
1785	SHIWSHANKAR	SATWANTI		72	W/M/MEER ZG	H/WIFE	0204570
1786	SHIWSHANKAR	SEELOCHNIE		72	METEN-MEER	NONE	1298482
1787	SHRINATH	JANWANTIE		60	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	0483128
1788	SHRINAUTH	NANDANIE	D	60	METEN-MEER	NONE	1298277
1789	SIJOGI	AWAD	K	188	W/M.M.ZORG	LABOURER	1106861
1790	SIJOGI	MAHADEO		188	METEN/M/Z	CANECUTTER	1507011
1791	SILCHNI				PRMNAGAR	LABOURER	1137024
1792	SINGH	AMRAGE		100	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0742097
1793	SINGH	BABOO	T	37	W/METEM M/Z	LABOURER	1106789
1794	SINGH	BALKARAN			PREMNAGAR	NONE	1454655
1795	SINGH	BARBARA	E	26	E M/M/ZORG	NONE	0624198
1796	SINGH	BASDAI		37	W/M/MEER ZG	NONE	0203541
1797	SINGH	BEBI	S	13	W/METEM M/Z	NONE	1106915
1798	SINGH	BHAGWANDAI			W/M/M/ZORG	NONE	0482817
1799	SINGH	BHANWAN		34	M.M.ZORG	CARPENTER	1238001
1800	SINGH	BHAYPAT		40	M.M.ZORG	LABOURER	1137165
1801	SINGH	BIBI	R	35	M/M/ZORG	NONE	1106971
1802	SINGH	BISSOONDAI		164	W M.M.ZORG	NONE	0405475
1803	SINGH	CHANDRADAT		118	WST M/M/ZOR	FIELD FORE	0205101
1804	SINGH	CHANDRAKA		8	METEM MZORG	LABOURER	0203255
1805	SINGH	CHRISTEEN	E	21	M/M/Z.WEST	NONE	0405160
1806	SINGH	DAIHOTIE		28	E.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202918
1807	SINGH	DARSHANAND		14	KASTEY	ELECTRICN	1376174
1808	SINGH	DEOMATI		100	METENMEERZO	H/WIFE	
1809	SINGH	DEONARINE		67	WEST M/M/ZG	BUSINESSMN	0240048
1810	SINGH	DEONARINE		35	M/M/ZORG	BUSINESS/M	0482793
1811	SINGH	DEORAJ		184	W.M/M/Z.H/S	CARPENTER	0455739
1812	SINGH	DHANRAJ			M.M.ZORG	CANECUTTER	1423810
1813	SINGH	DHANRAJIE	F		W.M/M ZORG	NONE	0633960
1814	SINGH	DOODMATTIE		151	W/M/MEER ZG	TEACHER	0630982
1815	SINGH	DULARIE		118	W/M/MEER ZG	NONE	0630980
1816	SINGH	DULARIE		16	KASTEY MMZ	NONE	0482592
1817	SINGH	ETWARI		105	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	0202265
1818	SINGH	HARNARINE		72	M/M/ZORG	TEACHER	0203505
1819	SINGH	HARPAUL			PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0203115
1820	SINGH	JAIGOBIND		133	WST M/M/ZOR	NONE	0205873
1821	SINGH	JASMATTIE		72	WST M/MZORG	NONE	1254139
1822	SINGH	JASSODRA			W/METEN/M/Z	H/WIFE	0127155
1823	SINGH	JEEWAN			M M ZORG	NONE	1244366
1824	SINGH	KALAWATTIE		152	M.M.ZORG	NONE	0742017
1825	SINGH	KAMLA		11	W M/M/ZORG	TEACHER	1246062
1826	SINGH	KAMLA	C	1	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	1417988
1827	SINGH	KHEMRAJ			PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0721674
1828	SINGH	KOWSILLA		13	M/M/ZORG EA	H/WIFE	0722415
1829	SINGH	KRUDATUL	N	25	M.M.ZORG ES	NONE	1068930
1830	SINGH	LACHMIN		131	WT.M/M/ZORG	NONE	
1831	SINGH	LATCHMAN		19	M.M.ZORG	LABOURER	0742010
1832	SINGH	LATCHMIE			PREMNAGAR	NONE	1158034
1833	SINGH	LOCHAN			M.M.Z SQUAT	FISHERMAN	1106791
1834	SINGH	MADAI		100	M/M/ZORG	NONE	1107176

Num	Surname	Firstname	M Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
837	SINGH	MANGRI	25	M M ZORG E	NONE	0404545
838	SINGH	MANSINGH		PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	1247673
839	SINGH	MARGARET	133	M.M. ZORG	H/WIFE	0740017
840	SINGH	MOTEE	100	M/M/Z.EAST	FLD FOREMN	0403884
841	SINGH	NARINE		EAST MM/ZRG	NONE	0482875
842	SINGH	NAZMOON	3	WEST MM/ZRG	NONE	0320306
843	SINGH	NOKHAI		PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0193069
844	SINGH	OMAWATTIE	72	M/M/ZG/EAST	H/WIFE	0727912
845	SINGH	OMDAT	164	W.M/M/ZORG	TEACHER	0203278
846	SINGH	PARBATTIE		PREMNAGAR	NONE	1454649
847	SINGH	PRAMEELA	40	M/M/ZORG ET	H/WIFE	
848	SINGH	RAJDAI	133	WST M/M/ZOR	NONE	0205876
849	SINGH	RAJDAI		PREMNAGAR	NONE	0404362
850	SINGH	RAJENDRA	25	M.M. ZORGE	NONE	1442871
851	SINGH	RAJKUMARI	150	W M.M.ZORG	TEACHER	0405489
852	SINGH	RAMDULAREE	14	KASTEY	TEACHER	0279180
853	SINGH	RAMPERTAB	13	M/M/ZORG	OPERATOR	0405495
854	SINGH	RAMRATTI	184	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	1164034
855	SINGH	RAYWATTIE		PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	1027534
856	SINGH	RICKY	110	E/METEN/M/Z	FISHERMAN	1376111
857	SINGH	ROSITA	34	E/M/MEER ZG	H/WIFE	1376153
858	SINGH	RUBY	20	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	1322758
859	SINGH	SANDRA		M/MEER ZORG	NONE	
860	SINGH	SAVITRI	19	E MEER ZORG	NONE	
861	SINGH	SEETA	19	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0206085
862	SINGH	SEOKUMAR	15	W M/M/ZORG	LAB TECH	0722423
863	SINGH	SEOKUMARIE		M/MEER/ZORG	NONE	
864	SINGH	SEWATRI		PREMNAGAR	NONE	0203540
865	SINGH	SHANTA	20	M M ZORG	NONE	1423804
866	SINGH	SHIVNARAIN	25	M M ZORG	NONE	0404543
867	SINGH	SIBERT	105	E/M/MEER ZG	C/CUTTER	0601995
868	SINGH	SOHAN	1112	WST METEN	PURCH OFFR	1158476
869	SINGH	SOOKNANAN	13	WS M.M. ZORG	NONE	0455653
870	SINGH	SOOKRANIE		PREMNAGAR	NONE	0404382
871	SINGH	SURESH	75	M/MEER ZORG	SEAMAN	0529811
872	SINGH	THAKOOR	33	W/METEN/M/Z	LABOURER	1254437
873	SINGH	TIKARAM	26	E/M.M/ZORG	SECURITY	0740010
874	SINGH	ZADEKHA	67	W.M/M/Z H/S	NONE	0606599
875	SIRPAUL	RAVINDRANAUT	64	M/M/ZORG E	LABOURER	1417990
876	SIRPAUL		64	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0204486
877	SKEETE	FLORENCE	10	WT.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0192899
878	SKEETE	NICK	10	W.M/M/ZORG	BOAT ATT.	1106981
879	SKEETE	RANDOLPH	10	WT.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0192855
880	SOBERS	LAVERN	5	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	1295113
881	SOHAN	BIBI	H 149	M.M. ZORG	H/WIFE	0740012
882	SOHAN	GOPAL	149	M/M/ZORG ET	LABOURER	1322961
883	SOMARIA		68	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0193173
884	SOMATTIE		60	W/M/M/ZORG	TEACHER	0324761
885	SOMRAH	GANGADAI	156	W.M/M/ZORG	TEACHER	1106888
886	SOMWARU	SUBHADRI	44	W.M/M/ZORE	NONE	0405223
887	SOOBRYAN	EDWARD	K 101	WT.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1137217
888	SOOBRYAN	GEOMATTY	101	WST M/MEER	LABOURER	0192998
889	SOOBRYAN	INDERA	W 101	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1150719
890	SOOKDAI		2	WST M/MEER	NONE	0192843

# LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03		DIVISION NO: 322223		PAGE 36		OF 42	
Num	Surname	Firstname	M Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno	
1891	SOOKDEO	DEONAND		PREMNAGAR	TRADER	1274435	
1892	SOOKDEO	RAMNARESH		E/M/MEER ZG	LABOURER	1322700	
1893	SOOKHDEO	GUMWANTI	K 6	KASTEY H/S	NONE	0544321	
1894	SOOKHDEO	JAMES	R 6	KASTEY H/S	FARMER	0192683	
1895	SOOKHOO	CHRYSOSTOM	26	M/MEER/ZORG	NONE	0202903	
1896	SOOKHOO	DEBIDIN	33W	METEN MEER	LABOURER	0604906	
1897	SOOKHOO	HARETTA	99	METENMEERZO	H/WIFE	0404365	
1898	SOOKHOO	KASSMATTEE	99	M.MEER ZORG	TEACHER	0320449	
1899	SOOKHOO	SEERAM		E MEER ZORG	LABOURER	0747267	
1900	SOOKHOO	STEVE	N 99	E MEER ZORG	TEACHER	0604986	
1901	SOOKLALL	BIBI	N 94	METENMEERZO	H/WIFE	0321148	
1902	SOOKLALL	CHABRAJIE	110	M/M/ZORG ET	H/WIFE	1322922	
1903	SOOKLALL	INDRADAI	12	WST M/MZORG	NONE	1376199	
1904	SOOKLALL	KAISARDAI	12	WST M/M/ZOR	NONE	0205164	
1905	SOOKLALL	RADESH	12	W MEER ZORG	NONE	1150948	
1906	SOOKLALL	RAMDAI		PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	0517158	
1907	SOOKLALL	ROHIT	12	W/METEM M/Z	LABOURER	1137372	
1908	SOOKLALL	SEELALL	94	METEN MEERZ	LABOURER	0604968	
1909	SOOKNANAN	ANITA	34	METEN-MEER	HOUSEWIFE	1249550	
1910	SOOKRAM	LOCHAN	198	W MEER ZORG	NONE	1322688	
1911	SOOKRAM	MARGARET	169	WST M/M/ZOR	FISHER WMN	0205900	
1912	SOOKUL	BHODE	N 60	W.M/M/ZORG	TEACHER	0624174	
1913	SOOKUL	DRUPATTI	60	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202600	
1914	SOOKUL	POORAN	60	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202599	
1915	SOOKWAH		20	W.M/M/ZORG	FISHERMAN	0202990	
1916	SOOKWAREAN		20	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	0193067	
1917	SOORAJ	LEKRAM	147	E/M/MEER ZG	NONE	0201671	
1918	SORAMA		19	M/MEER/ZORG	NONE	0206009	
1919	SPEIRS	CARLTON	A 149	W.M/M/Z.H/S	NONE	0405480	
1920	SPEIRS	VICTORIA	149	W M.M.ZORG	NONE	0405478	
1921	SPIERS	CHANDRAWATIE	13	E M/M/ZORG	NONE	0205249	
1922	SRINATH		60	M/MEER/ZORG	NONE	0193157	
1923	STANISLAUS	LACRIUS	A	PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0121862	
1924	STEPHEN	NOEL		PREMNAGAR	WATCHMAN	0202794	
1925	STEPHEN	SAMUEL	3	W/M/M/ZORG	BUSINESS/M	0482838	
1926	STEPHENS	DENNIS	W 87	W/METEM M/Z	OPERATOR	0281049	
1927	STEPHENSON	MELROY	G 135	W M/M/ZORG	POLICEMAN	1295143	
1928	STEPHENSON	MYRNA	W 135	W.M.M.ZORG	POLICE WMN	1249625	
1929	STEPHENSON	WENDELL	C	M/MEER/ZORG	LABOURER	0204356	
1930	STUART	FRANCINA	87	W.M.M.ZORG	NONE	1239594	
1931	SUBRIAN	DEOMATTEE	R 109	E/M/MEER ZG	TEACHER	1322939	
1932	SUGRIM	DEONARINE	90	E MEER ZORG	CANECUTTER	0455728	
1933	SUKHDEO	DHARAMDAI	6	KASTEY H/S	NONE	0192675	
1934	SUKHDEO	NAVINDRA	K 6	KASTEY	NONE	1423514	
1935	SUKHDEO	PUNIDAI	6	KASTEN	NONE	0150075	
1936	SUKHDEO		86	KASTEY H/S	NONE	0192684	
1937	SUKHLALL	MAHADEO	110	METEM MZORG	NONE	1107161	
1938	SUKHRAM	RAMDAI		PREMNAGAR	NONE	0193159	
1939	SUKHRAM			PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0427711	
1940	SUKLALL	JAILALL		PREMNAGAR	SFR LBR	1322933	
1941	SULAMAN	BIBI	N 16	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1150932	
1942	SULAMAN	RAFEEL	32	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	1274510	
1943	SULLIMAN	MOHAMED	16	WEST MMZORG	NONE	0192908	
1944	SIMTINTA			PREMNAGAR	WEAVER	0204416	

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03      DIVISION NO: 322223      PAGE 37      OF 42

Num	Surname	Firstname	M	Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
945	SUMINTRA			149	M/MEER ZORG	HOUSEWIFE	0403865
946	SUMINTRA				PREMNAGAR	NONE	0202930
947	SUNCHERRY			73	WEST MMZORG	NONE	0203584
948	SUNICHERRY			33	W/M/MEER ZG	NONE	0281023
949	SURAJPALI			21	ET/M/M/ZORG	NONE	0282262
950	SURUJBALLI	BHAGWANTI		156	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	
951	SURUJBALLIE	RAJKUMARIE			PREMNAGAR	NONE	1107072
952	SURUJBALLIE				PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0404331
953	SURUJDEO	INDRANIE		147	METEN-MEER	NONE	1249339
954	SURUJDEO	LILY		147	W M.M.ZORG	NOE	0405469
955	SURUJDEO	PARAMDAI		147	WEST M/M/ZG	NONE	1106905
956	SURUJHOMAN	SANCHARIE		13	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	0734976
957	SURUJPAUL	DULARIE			PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	0206053
958	SURUJPAUL	HEMNAUTH			SQ. AREA	MECHANIC	1254438
959	SURUJPAUL	JAGDAI		135	E/METEN/M/Z	NONE	1254440
960	SURUJPAUL				MEER ZORG	CANECUTTER	0202052
961	SURUJPAUL				E/M/M/ZORG	CANECUTTER	0206052
962	SWEDWEAK	KHAULA		196	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202481
963	TAIJNARINE	DEONARINE		15	M/M/ZORG ET	NONE	
964	TAYLOR	ORIN			MMZORG	CANECUTTER	1350866
965	TEJCHANDRADEO	TERANDAI	J	1	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	0721781
966	TEJCHANDRADEO			1	W M M ZORG	SPVR	0405136
967	TEWARI	DRUPATTIE		52	M/M/ZORG ET	H/WIFE	
968	TEWARI	ISHWARANANA		52	M/ZORG.E	TEACHER	
969	THERMON	FITZROY	H	113	W/METEN/M/Z	LABOURER	1254439
970	THERMON	LANCELOT	G	113	W MEER ZORG	MASON	1295121
971	THOMAS	CATHERINE		112	WST M/M/ZOR	NONE	0205852
972	THOMAS	CURTIS			M/M/ZORG	NONE	0721760
973	THOMAS	DAVID	E	112	W/M/MEER ZG	FIELD F/MN	0205891
974	THOMAS	FLORA		112	M.M.ZORG	CLERK	0740041
975	THOMAS	JOSEPH	N	112	WST M/M/ZOR	NONE	0205851
976	THOMAS	KAMINEE		85	METENMEERZO	H/WIFE	
977	THOMAS	LOREEN	R		PREMNAGAR	NONE	0736492
978	THOMAS	SHARON		149	MM/ZORG	NONE	1322170
979	THOMAS	SOOKRANIE			PREMNAGAR	NONE	
980	THOMAS	WINSLOW	A	112	WST M/M/ZOR	FOREMAN	0205853
981	THORMAN	EUNICE	P	113	W M/M/ZORG	NONE	0722158
982	THORMAN	GENEVA	A	175	WT.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0740065
983	THORMAN	GLICES	M	113	METEN-MEER	NONE	1249344
984	THORMAN	LYNDEN	L	113	WT.M/M/ZORG	ELECTRICIA	
985	THORNE	ALBERT		37	M.M.ZORG	LABOURER	0740007
986	THORNE	BIBI	H	37	M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	0205291
987	THORNE	CHRISTINA		4	E/M/M/ZORG	NONE	0205296
988	THORNE	LAWRENCE		4	E M/M/ZORG	NONE	0483227
989	THORNE	NEVILLE		4	E M/M/ZORG	CANECUTTER	0185699
990	THORNE	REUBEN		4	EA.M.M.ZORG	LABOURER	1107104
991	THUNKI				M/MER	NONE	0192756
992	TIHAL	MOHARANIA		5	KASTEVE EAST	NONE	0068189
993	TIWARI	HARNARINE		24	KASTEVE H/S	BUSINESSMN	0193246
994	TIWARI	LILLOWTIE		24	KASTEVE H/S	NONE	1298341
995	TIWARI	SUNMADAI		52	ET/M/M/ZORG	NONE	1137169
996	TOTORAM	SOBHANAUTH		29	M/ZORG.E	LABOURER	1295382
997	TRAPP	DEBRA			MMZ.SQUATT.	NONE	0732196
998	TRAPP	WAVENEY	E		M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	0192752

# LIST OF VOTERS

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03

DIVISION NO: 322223

PAGE 38 OF 42

Num	Surname	Firstname	M	Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
1999	TROTZ	ISSAC	J		M/M/ZORG SQ	LABOURER	1322434
2000	TROTZ	YONETTE	A		KASTEV	H/WIFE	1507012
2001	TULSIE	BISSOONDAI		14	M/M/ZORG ET	H/WIFE	1159731
2002	TULSIE	DAISY			PREMNAGAR	NONE	0282576
2003	TULSIE	MANGRA			PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0404563
2004	TULSIE	RAMESH		14	METENMEERZO	TAILOR	0747180
2005	TULSIE	SOOKRAM			PREMNAGAR	NONE	1322656
2006	TULSIERAM	RAYWATTIE		29	METENMEERZO	H/WIFE	
2007	UDDEEN	BIBI	H	65	M/M/ZORG E	H/WIFE	1295377
2008	UMRAO	DHANRAGIE		86	WST M/MZORG	NONE	0763904
2009	UMRAO	SAEED	Y	86	WST M/MZORG	SUPERVISOR	1376140
2010	VANNOOTEN	VIOLET	P	46	DE KINDEREN	GUARD	0400928
2011	VIVAKANAND				PREMNAGAR	NONE	1295334
2012	WADE	RONA		4	E.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0205298
2013	WAHID	BIBI	Z		PREMNAGAR	NONE	1107216
2014	WAHID				PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0631788
2015	WAZIR	HASSIM	M	93	METENMEERZO	LABOURER	
2016	WILFRED	HANSRAJIE		58	METEN-MEER	HOUSEWIFE	1298287
2017	WILLIAM	HARDAT		103	E/M/MEER ZG	CUS OFFR	1294823
2018	WILLIAM	MALA		103	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	1146966
2019	WILLIAM			112	M/M/ZORG ET	TRACT OPER	0404367
2020	WILLIAMS	ANN		44	M/M/ZORG	NONE	0500035
2021	WILLIAMS	AWAD	N	187	W/M/MEER ZG	LABOURER	0742057
2022	WILLIAMS	PAULINE			M/M/ZORG	NONE	1294981
2023	WILLIAMS	VERNON		129	WT.M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	
2024	WILLIE	JANKI		87	M/M/ZORG	SEAMSTRESS	0626150
2025	WILSON	ALEXANDER			PREMNAGAR	GOLD MINER	
2026	WILSON	VICTORIA			PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	
2027	YAKUB	MOHAMAD		195	W M/M/ZORG	HUCKSTER	0110799
2028	YUSAF	AMEER		25	W.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0193052
2029	YUSAF	FAHTMOON		25	W/METEM M/Z	NONE	1123843
2030	YUSAF	SHEIKH	M	25	W.M/M/ZORG	FARMER	1106847
2031	YUSSUF	SHAHID	M	78	WT.M/M/ZORG	LABOURER	
2032	YUSSUF	SHARIMA		78	WT.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0204358
2033	YUSUF	ABDOOL	H		METEN-MEER	LABOURER	1298285
2034	YUSUF	ABDOOL	R		PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0747244
2035	YUSUF	BIBI	R	52	WST M/MZORG	NONE	1254138
2036	YUSUF	CHANMONIE	R		PREMNAGAR	NONE	1107293
2037	YUSUF	RAFFIE		8	M MEER ZORG	FARMER	0197969
2038	YUSUF	SHAFEEK			M/M/ZORG SQ	LABOURER	1322438
2039	YUSUFF	ASHRAF	M	15	M/M/ZORG EA	MECHN	0455734
2040	YUSUFF	BIBI	H	76	METEM MZORG	NONE	1106949
2041	ZABEEDA	BIBI		75	E/METEN-MEE	NONE	
2042	ZAHARUDEEN	MOHAMED		134	M/M/ZORG ET	FTTR MACH	1322916
2043	ZAINUL			29	WEST MMZORG	NONE	0193015
2044	ZAMAL			7	E/M/MEER ZG	SHOP ASST	1507002
2045	ZAMERAN	BIBI			PREMNAGAR	NONE	0404662
2046	ZAMRUDEEN	BIBI	S	7	METEM MZORG	H/WIFE	1106771
2047	ZAMRUDEEN	BIBI	H	7	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0192979
2048	ZAMRUDEEN	BIBI	F	7	M/M/ZORG	NONE	1150907
2049	ZAMRUDEEN	MOHAMED		7	M/M/ZORG	VENDOR	0192978
2050	ZEELENA			6	W/M/M/ZORG	H/WIFE	1242295

FOR THE 1994 MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS  
DISTRICT NO: 03 DIVISION NO: 322223 PAGE 39 OF 42  
Surname Firstname M Lot Address Occupation Idno  
-----  
53 ZULEKHA BIBI M/MEER ZORG NONE 0403619

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (ELECTION) ACT  
(Cap. 28:03)

ELECTORAL REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE

PRELIMINARY LIST OF VOTERS FOR THE LOCAL  
AUTHORITY AREA OF \_\_\_\_\_

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS THE  
PRELIMINARY LIST OF PERSONS WHO ARE QUALIFIED  
FOR REGISTRATION AS VOTERS FOR THE LOCAL  
AUTHORITY AREA OF \_\_\_\_\_,  
DIVISION NO: 322223

DATED THIS DAY OF 1994.

ELECTORAL REGISTRAR.

RAJENDRA KOWLESSAR  
Electoral Registrar



SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF VOTERS FOR THE 1994  
MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03      DIVISION NO: 322223      PAGE 40      OF 42

A: THE FOLLOWING NAMES HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE  
PRELIMINARY LIST OF VOTERS:

Num	Surname	Firstname	M Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno	
A	1	ALI	BIBI	S	PREMNAGAR	NONE	1504412
A	2	ALI	PSYDEEK	M 128	W M M ZORG	NONE	1504765
A	3	BAIJNAUTH	RAJDAI		M-M-Z WEST	NONE	1246508
A	4	BAIRD	LANELA	M 114	M-M-Z WEST	CLERK	1376166
A	5	BAKSH	MOHAMED	A 6	E M M ZORG	FARMER	1504416
A	6	BASIR	MOHAMED	A 42	W M M ZORG	GUARD	1504754
A	7	BHAGWANDIN	RAJKUMARIE	124	E M M ZORG	NONE	1504417
A	8	BOYAL	RICKFORD	35	METENMEERZG	NONE	0394377
A	9	BUDHAN	BISRAM		PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	1504413
A	10	CHAND	GAITRE		ANNA CTHRNA	LABOURER	1509772
A	11	CHISHOLM	OSWALD	N	E. M-M-ZORG	PUMP OP.	1035250
A	12	DATT	GANESH		W M M ZORG	NONE	1504757
A	13	DE COSTA	JOHN	P 103	E M M ZORG	DIVER	1504403
A	14	DEONARINE	SUGBEER	57	M-M-Z WEST	NONE	1423890
A	15	DOOBAY	POOMAWATTIE	132	M-M-ZORG	NONE	0726686
A	16	GANGADHAR	DHANMATTIE	S 69	W M M ZORG	TEACHER	1504785
A	17	GOWRGE		16	MIDDLE ST.	NONE	0287840
A	18	HARRY	MANIRAM	29	E M M ZORG	CARPENTER	1504421
A	19	HENRY	ABDOOL	W 179	W M M ZORG	LABOURER	1504752
A	20	HUSSAIN	MOHAMED	S	SQUATTNG AR	LABOURER	1504751
A	21	HUSSAIN	ZAMAL	152	M-M-Z WEST	NONE	1376162
A	22	HUSSEIN	MUNTAZ	A 161	W M-M-ZORG	LABOURER	0146493
A	23	JAGGERNAUTH	RANDOLPH		PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	1504415
A	24	KAM	BHAGWATTIE	16	E.M-M-ZORG	NONE	
A	25	KAM	FRANK	H 16	E.M-M-ZORG	NONE	1150753
A	26	KARIM	FARINA	6	E M M ZORG	NONE	1504418
A	27	KAYUME	OMAR	M 199	W M M ZORG	T GOLDSMIH	1504770
A	28	KHAN	AKBAR	A 43	EAST M-M-Z	BSNSSMN	1069331
A	29	KHAN	ASSAD	A 199	W M M ZORG	NONE	1504769
A	30	KHUSIAL	MELLANA	123	EAST M-M-Z	NONE	1376117
A	31	KHUSIAL		123	EAST M-M-Z	SEC GUARD	0404389
A	32	KOOWARI		146	M-M-Z WEST	NONE	0405467
A	33	LALL	CHAMAN	13	BACK STREET	WELDER	1298715
A	34	LALLU	DHARAMDAI	65	WEST M/MERZ	NONE	1246635
A	35	LODICHAN	GLADYS	12	EAST M-M-Z	NONE	0049272
A	36	MACALLISTER	KHEMRAJ		METER MEER	C/CUTTER	1245062
A	37	MADHO	CHANDRA	D 56	E M M ZORG	NONE	1504411
A	38	MANPERSAUD		135	E. M-M-ZORG	FARMER	0069174
A	39	MC RAE	DONNA	M 18	W.M-M-ZORG	NONE	
A	40	MIGGINS	MARK	A 112	M-M-Z EAST	LABOURER	1376178
A	41	MOHAMED	AFTAH	122	SIDE LN DM	LABOURER	1504404
A	42	MOHAMED	RAYMAN	A 18	KASTEV	ACTS CLK	1504422
A	43	MOHAN	PETTER		W M M ZORG	CANER CTTR	1504759
A	44	NASCIMENTO	RAYMOND	137	EAST M-M-Z	MECHANIC	1452732
A	45	PERSAUD	MUNESHWAR	33	M-M-Z WEST	NONE	1436102
A	46	PERSAUD	THAKURDYAL		PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	1504408
A	47	RAMCHARITAR	JULIET	174	M-M-Z WEST	NONE	0088787
A	48	RAMESH	ANAND	73	SIDE LN DM	NONE	1504764
A	49	RAMJASS	RAJWATTIE	126	EAST M-M-Z	DOMESTIC	1454640
A	50	RAMNARINE	KISHORE	132	M-M-ZORG	SEAMAN	
A	51	RAMPERSAUD	RABINDRA		W M M ZORG	CANE CTTR	1504767
A	52	REDDY	DEBECK	P 16	M M ZORG	LABOURER	1504402

## MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03

DIVISION NO: 322223

PAGE 41

OF 42

A: THE FOLLOWING NAMES HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE

PRELIMINARY LIST OF VOTERS:

Num	Surname	Firstname	M Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
A 53	SABARALLY	AHMAD	35	M-M-Z WEST	FISHERMAN	1454623
A 54	SAHADEO	PARBATTIE		PREMNAGAR	NONE	1295323
A 55	SAMUELS	LINDEN		M-M-ZORG	LABOURER	1295538
A 56	SAWAK	RAVICHAN	9	EAST M-M-Z	MECHANIC	1454755
A 57	SEUSANKAR	GOMATTIE		E.M-M-Z SQ.	H/WIFE	1240143
A 58	SHADICK	BIBI	R 57	E M M ZORG	NONE	1504419
A 59	SHAHABUDEEN	BIBI	S 179	M M ZORG	NONE	1504784
A 60	SHAMLALL	ROLEKA	2	E M M ZORG	NONE	1504420
A 61	SHEWPRASAD	DIANE	C 17	W M M ZORG	TYPIST	1504401
A 62	SIMON	SHANE		PREMNAGAR	MECHANIC	1504414
A 63	SINGH	DWARKA	P 68	M-M-Z WEST	NONE	0070272
A 64	SINGH	GOBARDHAN	47	M M ZORG	NONE	1504755
A 65	SINGH	MONESHWAR	118	W M M ZORG	TRN MCH	1504768
A 66	SINGH	ROHANIE		E.M-M-ZORG	NONE	1108207
A 67	SINGH	SHAKUMTALA	D 164	W. M-M-ZORG	ACTS CLERK	1376157
A 68	SINGH	TAJESHNARINE	35	EAST M-M-Z	NONE	1454684
A 69	SIRPAL	BHIMMAL	64	E M M ZORG	WELDER	1504406
A 70	SMITH	CLARIE		W M M ZORG	NONE	1504753
A 71	SMITH	WAYNE	M 18	WEST M-M-Z	SOLICITOR	1311892
A 72	SOMARU	BUDHU	P 152	M-M-ZORG	SEC. GUARD	1075390
A 73	SOOKDEO	JANAKDAI		E. M-M-ZORG	H/WIFE	0403299
A 74	SOOKUL	AWAD	N 60	M-M-Z WEST	TEACHER	0632470
A 75	STEPHEN	EDWARD	I 113	W M M ZORG	LABOURER	1504772
A 76	TILAK			EAST M-M-Z	BUSNSSMAN	0377578
A 77	TULSIE	INDRANIE		PREMNAGAR	NONE	1504410
A 78	TULSIE	MAHADEO		PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	1504409
A 79	WASIR	ANITA	182	M M ZORG	NONE	1504763
A 80	WILLIAMS	ELLA	P	M-M-ZORG W	NONE	0120177
A 81	WILLIE	RAMDAI	87	M-M-Z WEST	NONE	1106966

## SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF VOTERS FOR THE 1994

## MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS

DISTRICT NO: 03

DIVISION NO: 322223

PAGE 41

OF 42

B: THE FOLLOWING NAMES HAVE BEEN DELETED FROM THE

PRELIMINARY LIST OF VOTERS:

Num	Surname	Firstname	M Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
D 1	AHAMAD	BEBI	F	PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	0192881
D 2	AHAMAD	NASIR	3	E M.M.ZORG	DISPENSER	0074339
D 3	AHAMAD	NAZIR		PREMNAGAR	LABOURER	0282212
D 4	AZEEZ	ABDOOL	24	E.M/M/ZORG	BUTCHER	0202995
D 5	BAIRD	CEDINA	P 114	W M/M/ZORG	OFF. ASST.	1295123
D 6	BALLADIN	FRED		E.M/M/ZORG	NONE	0202992
D 7	DEODATT		31	BACK ST	FARMER	0286026
D 8	HIRA	HARPAUL		M/M/ZORG PO	POSTMASTER	0192614
D 9	HIRA	HOMWATTIE		M M ZORG	SECY	1153691
D 10	HIRA	INDRAWATTIE		M/M/ZORG	NONE	1246464
D 11	JAGGERNAUTH	HARNARINE	32	E M/M/ZORG	CLERK	1423850
D 12	JEWAN	PADMINI	D 17	M/M/ZORG	CLRK/TYPST	0721765
D 13	KANDHAI		32A	MIDDLE ST	LABOURER	0286060
D 14	KHAN	SHIREEN		PREMNAGAR	H/WIFE	1150952

**SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF VOTERS FOR THE 1994  
MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ELECTIONS**

DISTRICT NO: 03      DIVISION NO: 322223      PAGE 42      OF 42

B: THE FOLLOWING NAMES HAVE BEEN DELETED FROM THE  
PRELIMINARY LIST OF VOTERS:

Num	Surname	Firstname	M Lot	Address	Occupation	Idno
D 15	MOHAN	SARJOO	P 17	METENMEERZO	ELECTRN	0488906
D 16	POORAN	MUNESHWAR	D 6	METEN/ZORG	MACHINIST	1295730
D 17	PRASHAD	KHELAWAN		PREMNAGAR	NONE	0020547
D 18	SANASIE	DEREK	S 1	W/METER M/Z	LABOURER	1103404
D 19	SAWAK		137	M/MEER ZORG	NONE	0403891
D 20	SHIWRAJ		13A	MIDDLE ST	NONE	0286083
D 21	THOMAS	ABSALON	6	GOOD SUCCES	FARMER	0073034

THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (AMENDMENT) ACT  
(CAP. 28:03)

**ELECTORAL REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE**

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF VOTERS FOR THE LOCAL AUTHORITY  
AREA OF \_\_\_\_\_

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE IS THE SUPPLEMENTARY  
LIST OF PERSONS WHO ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE ABOVE-  
MENTIONED ACT FOR THE LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA OF \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, DIVISION NO: 322223  
WHO HAVE BEEN ADDED TO OR DELETED FROM THE LIST OF  
VOTERS FOR ELECTION TO \_\_\_\_\_  
COUNCIL OF \_\_\_\_\_

DATED THIS      DAY OF      1994.

ELECTORAL REGISTRAR.

**RAJENDRA KOWLESSAR**

Electorat Registrar

## APPENDIX F

GUYANA

District \_\_\_\_\_

## REGISTRATION APPLICATION

Nº 3591051

Div. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Pursuant to Order No. \_\_\_\_\_ of 19 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
(surname) (other names)

Name (if married woman) \_\_\_\_\_

Address at which resident in Guyana \_\_\_\_\_

Have you domiciled in Guyana? \_\_\_\_\_ Nationality \_\_\_\_\_

Date of residence in Guyana immediately preceding qualifying date \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Age last birthday \_\_\_\_\_ Place of Birth \_\_\_\_\_  
(day) (month) (year)

Sex \_\_\_\_\_ Height \_\_\_\_\_ ft. \_\_\_\_\_ in. Colour of eyes \_\_\_\_\_

Physical distinguishing marks \_\_\_\_\_

Marital status \_\_\_\_\_

Name and address of husband/wife \_\_\_\_\_

Name of any reputed husband/wife with whom resident \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Industry in which engaged \_\_\_\_\_

Employment status \_\_\_\_\_

(enter one)

- (1) Employer
- (2) Self employed
- (3) Salary/wage earner
- (4) Unpaid family worker
- (5) Not stated

Economic situation \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Working
- (b) In a job but not at work
- Out of employment

- 3- (a) house duties
- (b) At school
- (c) Retired
- (d) Sick and disabled
- (e) Other (specify)

Age weekly wage/salary \_\_\_\_\_ Average weekly pension \_\_\_\_\_

(other than Gov't old age pension)

Do you suffer from total blindness? \_\_\_\_\_ Total deafness? \_\_\_\_\_

Are you a deaf mute? \_\_\_\_\_ Were you previously registered? (If so give particulars) \_\_\_\_\_

If Amerindian, is your birth registered? \_\_\_\_\_

Passport or travel document number \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of applicant \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of \_\_\_\_\_

(A or B)

Identity number \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of divisional registrar's

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Divisional Registrar

Signature of Indian, African, Mixed, Amerindian, Portuguese, Chinese, European, other than the Registrar

left thumb/finger print †

## **APPENDIX G**

Form No. 3  
ORIGINAL  
GUYANA

Reg. 8

MASTER REGISTRATION CARD

IDENTITY N<sup>o</sup>1268854

Surname														First										Middle													
Lot No.																																					
Residential Address in Guyana														Whether Domiciled				Occupation																			
Registration District														No.		Date of Birth				Place of Birth				For..... Before Qualifying Date				Ft		in							
R. Div.																						Res. in Guyana				Height		Sex									
Photograph or thumb/ finger print														Colour eyes		Race		Distinguishing Marks				Disability				Photograph or thumb/ finger print											
														The statements hereinbefore contained are true to my knowledge																							
Nationality																												Registrant									
																												I have allowed the above registration									
Category														A		B																					
Application No.																												Date									
Pursuant to Order No.														19		Divisional Registrar																					

Form No. 3  
DUPLICATE  
GUYANA

Reg. 8

DIVISIONAL REGISTRAR'S COPY

IDENTITY N<sup>o</sup>1268854

Surname														First										Middle													
Lot No.																																					
Residential Address in Guyana														Whether Domiciled				Occupation																			
Registration District														No.		Date of Birth				Place of Birth				For..... Before Qualifying Date				Ft		in							
R. Div.																						Res. in Guyana				Height		Sex									
Thumb/finger print if in this position on original														Colour eyes		Race		Distinguishing Marks				Disability				Thumb/finger print if in this position on original											
														The statements hereinbefore contained are true to my knowledge																							
Nationality																												Registrant									
																												I have allowed the above registration									
Category														A		B																					
Application No.																												Date									
Pursuant to Order No.														19		Divisional Registrar																					

## **APPENDIX H**





Form 100-1 (Rev. 1-25-60)

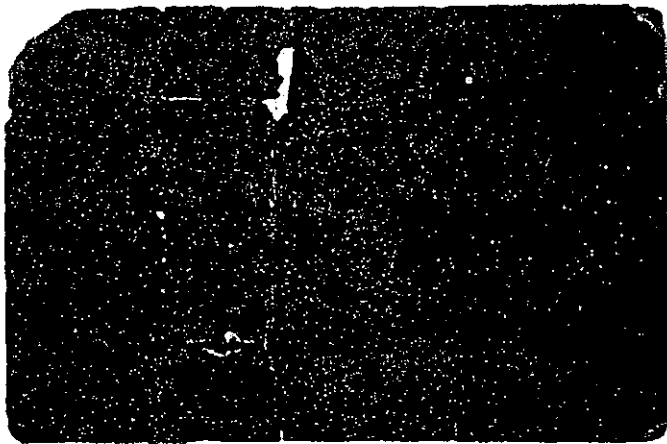
Name: Gordon Miller

Sex: M      Color of Eyes: Blue      Height: 5' 10"

Date of Birth: 1-1-24      Nationality: American

Distinguishing Marks: Scar on right arm

Date of Issue: 10-10-60      *Gordon Miller*



Form 100-1 (Rev. 1-25-60)

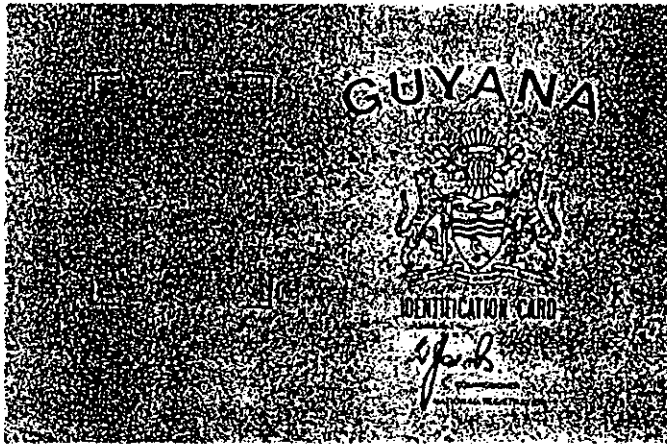
Name: Gordon Miller

Sex: M      Color of Eyes: Blue      Height: 5' 10"

Date of Birth: 1-1-24      Nationality: American

Distinguishing Marks: Scar on right arm

Date of Issue: 10-10-60      *Gordon Miller*



Name		Identity No.		
Sex	Colour of Eyes	Height	ft.	Ins.
Date of Birth		Nationality		
Distinguishing Marks				
Date of Issue		Signature		

[illegible]

## **APPENDIX J**

REGISTRATION NUMBER	M [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	[ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]	D D M M Y Y
GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE		<b>SECTION BELOW FOR GRO USE ONLY</b>	
		A REC	D SYST NS OS
		B STATUS CR IR	E DPF
		C HCF	F CERT
THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED BY THE MARRIAGE OFFICER ONLY ALL SIGNATURES MUST BE AFFIXED IN THE PRESENCE OF THE MARRIAGE OFFICER			
1.0 PARTICULARS OF HUSBAND			
1.1 LAST NAME (SURNAME)			
1.2 FIRST NAME			
1.3 OTHER NAMES			
1.4 DATE OF BIRTH	DAY MONTH YEAR	1.5 STATUS SINGLE WIDOWED DIVORCED	
1.6 ADDRESS AT TIME OF MARRIAGE	NUMBER STREET OR DAM	WARD OR VILLAGE TOWN OR COUNTY REGION	
1.7 OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE		
2.0 PARTICULARS OF WIFE			
2.1 LAST NAME (SURNAME)			
2.2 FIRST NAME			
2.3 OTHER NAMES			
2.4 DATE OF BIRTH	DAY MONTH YEAR	2.5 STATUS SINGLE WIDOWED DIVORCED	
2.6 ADDRESS AT TIME OF MARRIAGE	NUMBER STREET OR DAM	WARD OR VILLAGE TOWN OR COUNTY REGION	
2.7 OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE		
3.0 PARTICULARS OF MARRIAGE			
3.1 DATE OF MARRIAGE	DAY MONTH YEAR		
3.2 PLACE OF MARRIAGE			
3.3 AUTHORISATION FOR MARRIAGE	BANNS LICENCE SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE		
3.4 CONSENT IF HUSBAND IS A MINOR	BY LEGAL GUARDIAN	NAME RELATIONSHIP TO HUSBAND	
	BY JUDGE'S ORDER	PARTICULARS OF ORDER	
3.5 CONSENT IF WIFE IS A MINOR	BY LEGAL GUARDIAN	NAME RELATIONSHIP TO WIFE	
	BY JUDGE'S ORDER	PARTICULARS OF ORDER	
4.0 SIGNATURES			
4.1 WITNESSES	NO.1 NO.2		
4.2 MARRIAGE OFFICER	NAME SIGNATURE		
NOTICE TO MARRIAGE OFFICER <i>(For Marriage Officer's reference to the original documents submitted by the parties.)</i>		NOT A LEGAL RECORD <i>This is not an official statement and cannot be used as evidence.</i>	
		AFFIX POSTAGE STAMP	

**MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE APPLICATION FORM**  
**General Register Office – Government of Guyana**

ACCESSION/ FILE NO.	M											
CERT. NO.	M											

WRITE IN SHADED AREAS ON THIS FORM – WRITE ALL INFORMATION CLEARLY IN INK – IN SECTIONS 1 TO 12 PROVIDE ALL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PERSONS FOR WHOM THE MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE IS TO BE ISSUED.

**PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTING PARTIES**

HUSBAND (SECTIONS 1-5)				WIFE (SECTIONS 6-10)			
1. NAME (NAME)				6. LAST NAME (SURNAME)			
7. FIRST & OTHER NAMES				8. FIRST & OTHER NAMES			
9. ADDRESS				10. ADDRESS			
11. DATE OF BIRTH DAY MONTH YEAR				12. DATE OF BIRTH DAY MONTH YEAR			
13. OCCUPATION				14. OCCUPATION			

15. DATE OF MARRIAGE DAY MONTH YEAR			16. PLACE OF MARRIAGE		
17. HOME AND LOCAL ADDRESS (WHICH CERTIFICATE IS TO BE SENT)			18. NAME		
			ADDRESS		

19. POST OFFICE ONLY		20. DATE RECV.		21. TRANSMITTAL NO.		22. ITEM NO.		23. RECEIPT NO.		24. NO. COPIES		25. INITIALS	
26. ADV.		27. REC'D		28. OPER.		29. TRANS.		30. DESP.					
31. CLK		32. H		33. H		34. H		35. P					
36. DL													
37. DO													
38. RMK		39. IC		40. ANE		41. TD		42. ENT		43. DES		44. CERT	
												45. NOT	

APPLY  
POSTAGE STAMP  
HERE

## **APPENDIX K**

**DEATH CERTIFICATE APPLICATION FORM**  
General Register Office – Government of Guyana

ACCESSION/ FILE NO.	D								
CERT. NO.	D								

NOT WRITE IN SHADED AREAS ON THIS FORM—WRITE ALL INFORMATION CLEARLY IN INK—IN SECTIONS 1 TO 9 PROVIDE ALL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PERSON FOR WHOM THE DEATH CERTIFICATE IS TO BE ISSUED.

1. NAME (SURNAME)		4. DATE OF DEATH		DAY	MONTH	YEAR	NS	OS
2. FIRST NAME		5. SEX		MALE		FEMALE		
3. OTHER NAMES								
6. PLACE OF DEATH		NAME OF HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION		LOCATION		REGION		
7. TYPE OF DEATH		NUMBER		STREET OR DAM		WARD OR VILLAGE		REGION
8. YEAR OF BIRTH		WARD OR VILLAGE		TOWN OR COUNTY		REGION		
9. NAME AND LOCAL ADDRESS WHERE CERTIFICATE IS TO BE SENT		NAME		ADDRESS				
10. POST OFFICE		DATE RECV.		TRANSMITTAL NO.		ITEM NO.		RECEIPT NO.
11. ADV. H. P.		OPER. H. P.		TRANS. H. P.		DESP. H. P.		AFFIX POSTAGE STAMP HERE
12. CLK								
13. DI								
14. DO								
15. RMK IC ANE TO ENT DES CERT NOT								



1.0 PARTICULARS OF DECEASED										
1.1 LAST NAME (SURNAME)						1.2 MAIDEN NAME				
1.3 FIRST NAME						1.4 DATE OF BIRTH	DAY	MONTH	YEARS	
1.5 OTHER NAMES						1.6 MARITAL STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> M	<input type="checkbox"/> S	<input type="checkbox"/> W	<input type="checkbox"/> D
1.7 PLACE	<input type="checkbox"/> A	<input type="checkbox"/> AI	<input type="checkbox"/> C	<input type="checkbox"/> EI	<input type="checkbox"/> EU	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input type="checkbox"/> O	1.8 SEX	MALE <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE <input type="checkbox"/>	
1.9 RESIDENCE						1.10 OCCUPATION				

2.0 PARTICULARS OF DEATH									
2.1 DATE OF DEATH	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	2.2 APPROXIMATE TIME OF DEATH	AM <input type="checkbox"/> PM <input type="checkbox"/>				
2.3 DISEASE OR CONDITION LEADING DIRECTLY TO DEATH				2.4 APPROXIMATE TIME BETWEEN ONSET AND DEATH					
2.5 ANTECEDENT CAUSES GIVING RISE TO DEATH				2.5 CAUSES OF VIOLENT DEATH	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCIDENT <input type="checkbox"/> SUICIDE <input type="checkbox"/> HOMICIDE <input type="checkbox"/> UNDETERMINED				
2.6 OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO DEATH				2.8 DATE OF INJURY	DAY		MONTH		YEAR
2.7 CAUSE OF DEATH CONFIRMED BY	<input type="checkbox"/> AUTOPSY <input type="checkbox"/> INSPECTION <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER INVESTIGATION			2.10 EXTERNAL CAUSES (HOW INJURY OCCURRED)					
2.9 PLACE OF INJURY	<input type="checkbox"/> HOME <input type="checkbox"/> STREET <input type="checkbox"/> FARM <input type="checkbox"/> WORK PLACE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER			2.12 LOCATION					
2.11 HOSPITAL									
2.13 PLACE OF DEATH <input type="checkbox"/>	NAME OF HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION			LOCATION		REGION			
2.14 DEATH OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>	NUMBER	STREET OR DAM		WARD OR VILLAGE		TOWN OR COUNTY		REGION	

3.0 PARTICULARS OF INFORMANT			
3.1 NAME		3.3 RELATIONSHIP TO DECEASED	
3.2 ADDRESS		3.4 SIGNATURE	

4.0 PARTICULARS OF OFFICER CERTIFYING DEATH						
4.1 NAME			4.4 DATE DECEASED LAST SEEN BY ME			
4.2 ADDRESS				DAY	MONTH	YEAR
4.3 OCCUPATION	<input type="checkbox"/> GENERAL PRACTITIONER <input type="checkbox"/> PATHOLOGIST		4.5 DATE THIS CERTIFICATE PREPARED			
	<input type="checkbox"/> MEDEX <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER			DAY	MONTH	YEAR
DECLARATION: I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE-NAMED PERSON DIED ON THE DATE AND OF THE CAUSES SPECIFIED ABOVE			SIGNATURE			

**You are required under law to file the original of this registration of death with the General Register Office not later than 14 days after the date on which you have certified the death.**

NOT A LEGAL RECORD

This is not an official death certificate and cannot be used as one. Death certificates can be obtained from the General Register Office by applying through your local post office 30 days after the date of this registration.

## **APPENDIX L**

**REGION I**  
**BARIMA/WAINI**

CATCHMENT/AREA POPULATION	REGISTRATION CENTRE No.	LOCATION	AGENCY	FACILITY	PERSONNEL (REGISTRAR)
I Santa Rosa/Kamwatta/Assakata/ 1-10 Miles Kumaka/Kwebanna Road	1-01-101	MORUCA  Kumake	MOH	Hospital	Medex
II Kumaka/Kwebanna Road/Waini River Settlement	1-01-102	Kwebanna	MOH	Health Cente	Nurse
III Barama River Mount/Wararoka/ Hobodian	1-01-103	Santa Cruz	MOE	School	Headteacher
IV Manawarin/Hymaracabra/Moruca Mouth	1-01-104	Waramuri	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
V Pakgra Arca	1-01-105	MATTHEWS RIDGE  Pakera	MOH	Hospital	Medex
VI Arakaka	1-01-106	Arakaka	MOE	Arakaka Primary	Headteacher
VII Port Kaituma/Sebai	1-01-107	Port Kaituma	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
VIII Morawhanna/Mabaruma Township/ Kumaka/Hosorora	1-01-108	MABARUMA  Mabaruma	MOH	Hospital	Medical Officer
IX Hosorora/Warakita	1-01-109	Wauna	MOE	School	Headteacher
X Morawhanna	1-01-110	Morawhanna	MOH	Health Centre	Nurse
XI Baramita	1-01-111	Baramita	MOE	School	Headteacher
XII Waini	1-01-112	Waini	MOE	Lower Waini Primary School	Headteacher

**REGION II**  
**POMEROON/SUPENAAM**

CATCHMENT/AREA POPULATION	REGISTRATION CENTRE No.	LOCATION	AGENCY	FACILITY	PERSONNEL (REGISTRAR)
I Akawini River Settlements	1-02-101	Akawini	MOH	Health Centre	Nurse
II Wakapau River Settlements	1-02-102	Wakapau	MOH	Health Centre	Nurse
III Kabakaburi/St Monica's	1-02-103	Kabakaburi	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
		<b>ESSEQUIBO COAST</b>			
IV Pomeroon River Mouth/Arapiako River	1-02-104	Charity	MOH	District Hospital	Medical Officer
V Opposite/Paradise	1-02-105	Dartmouth	MOH	Health Centre	Nurse/Midwife
VI Walton Hall/Richmond	1-02-106	Windsor Castle	MOH	Health Centre	Nurse
VII Henrietta/Taymouth Manor	1-02-107	Anna Regina	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
VIII Tapakuma/Mainstay/Whyaka	1-02-108	Mainstay	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
IX Alliance/Perseverance	1-02-109	Queenstown	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
X Golden Fleece/Adventure	1-02-110	Suddie	MOH	Hospital	Medical Officer
XI Riverstown/Pomona/Makeshift	1-02-111	Huist' Dieren	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
XII Aurora/Supenaam River	1-02-112	Supenaam	MOH	Health Centre	Medex

## REGION III

## BARIMA/WAINI

CATCHMENT/AREA POPULATION	REGISTRATION CENTRE No.	LOCATION	AGENCY	FACILITY	PERSONNEL (REGISTRAR)
		ESSEQUIBO RIVER			
I Makouria/Moras/Small Islands	1-03-101	Fort Island	MOH	Health Centre	Nurse
II Marba/Sparta/Hogg Island	1-03-102	Hogg Island	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
III Leguan Island	1-03-103	Leguan	MOH	Hospital	Medical Officer
IV Wakenaam Island	1-03-104	Wakenaam	MOH	Hospital	Medex
		WEST DEMERARA			
V Mora/Good Hope	1-03-105	Parika	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
VI Greenwich Park/Zeeburg	1-03-106	Vergenoegen	MOH	Health Centre	Nurse
VII Uitvlugt/Cornelia Ida	1-03-107	Leonora	MOH	Hospital	Medical Hospital
VIII Hague/Blankenburg	1-03-108	Den Amstel	MOH	Health Centre	Nurse
IX La Jalousie/Novelle Flanders	1-03-109	Windsor Forest	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
X Best/Meerxorgen	1-03-110	Best	MOH	Hospital	Medical Officer
XI La Grange/Nismes	1-03-111	La Grange	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
XII Canal No. 1	1-03-112	Canal No.1	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
XIII Canal No. 2	1-03-113	Canal No. 2	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
XIV Toevlugt/Potentia	1-03-114	Goed Intent	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
XV Vriesland/Susannah's Rust	1-03-115	La Harmonie	MOH	Health Centre	Nurse
XVI Santa Mission/Aratak	1-03-116	Santa Mission	MOH	Health Centre	Nurse

# REGISTRATION CENTRES - BIRTHS AND DEATHS

## REGION No. 4

CATCHMENT/AREA POPULATION	REGISTRATION CENTRE No.	LOCATION	AGENCY	FACILITY	PERSONNEL (REGISTRAR)
	1-04-101	Georgetown	MOH	David Rose Health Centre	Medex
	1-04-102	Campbellville	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-04-103	Lodge	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-04-104	Charlestown	MOH	No. 1 Dispensary	Medex
	1-04-105	Agricola	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-04-106	Mocha/Arcadia	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-04-107	Kitty	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-04-108	Festival City	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-04-109	Plaisance	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-04-110	Beterverwagting	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-04-111	Buxton	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-04-112	Melanie Damashina	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-04-113	Golden Grove	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-04-114	Ann's Grove	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-04-115	Mahaica Hospital	MOH	Health Centre	Medex

## REGISTRATION CENTRES - BIRTHS AND DEATHS

## REGION IV

## BARIMA/WAINI

CATCHMENT/AREA POPULATION	REGISTRATION CENTRE No.	LOCATION	AGENCY	FACILITY	PERSONNEL (REGISTRAR)
	1-04-116	Cane Grove	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-04-117	Mahaica	MOH	Health Centre	Nurse
	1-04-118	Victoria	MOH	Health Centre	Nurse
	1-04-119	Grove	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-04-120	Supply	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-04-121	Soesdyke	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-04-122	St Cuthbert's Mission	MOH	Hospital	Medex
	1-04-123	Kuru Kururu	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-04-124	Long Creek	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-04-125	Georgetown	MOH	National Referral Hospital	
	1-04-126	GRO			
	1-04-127	Gaeriatric Hospital (Palm)	MOH	Palms	
Private Hospitals	2-04-101	Davis Memorial Hospital			
	2-04-102	Medical Arts Centre			
	2-04-103	Prasad's Hospital			
	2-04-104	St. Joseph Mercy Hospital			
	2-04-105	Woodlands Hospt.			

# REGISTRATION CENTRES - BIRTHS AND DEATHS

## REGION V

CATCHMENT/AREA POPULATION	REGISTRATION CENTRE No.	LOCATION	AGENCY	FACILITY	PERSONNEL (REGISTRAR)
	1-05-101	High Dam	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-05-102	Mahaicony	MOH	Hospital	Medical Officer
	1-05-103	Mora Point Mahaicony Creek	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-05-104	St Francis Mission	MOH	Health Centre	Nurse
	1-05-105	Novar Dundee	MOH	Health Centre	Nurse
	1-05-106	Belladrum	MOH	Health Centre	Nurse
	1-05-107	Lichfield	MOH	Health Centre	Nurse
	1-05-108	Brittania	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-05-109	Fort Wellington	MOH	District Hospital	Medical Officer
	1-05-110	Woodley Park	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-05-111	Ithaca	MOH	Health Centre	Nurse
	1-05-112	Rosignol	MOH	Health Centre	Medex



## REGISTRATION CENTRES - BIRTHS AND DEATHS

## REGION VI

CATCHMENT/AREA POPULATION	REGISTRATION CENTRE No.	LOCATION	AGENCY	FACILITY	PERSONNEL (REGISTRAR)
	1-06-101	New Amsterdam	MOH	Regional Hospital	
	1-06-102	Sisters/Brothers	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-06-103	Orealla	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-06-104	Crabwood Creek	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-06-105	Skelcon	MOH	District Hospital	Medical Officer
	1-06-106	No. 64	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-06-107	No. 53	MOH	Health Centre	Nurse
	1-06-108	No. 47	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-06-109	Bush Lot	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-06-110	Mibicuri	MOH	District Hospital	Medical Officer
	1-06-111	Fyrish	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-06-112	Williamsburg	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-06-113	Bohemia	MOH	Health Centre	Nurse
	1-06-114	Port Moraunt	MOH	District Hospital	Medical Officer
	1-06-115	Ida Sabina	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-06-116	Mara	MOH	Health Centre	Medex

# REGISTRATION CENTRES - BIRTHS AND DEATHS

## REGION VII

### CUYUNI/MAZARUNI

CATCHMENT/AREA POPULATION	REGISTRATION CENTRE No.	LOCATION	AGENCY	FACILITY	PERSONNEL (REGISTRAR)
I Paruima/Kaikan	1-07-101	Paruima	MOH	Health Centre	Community Health worker
II Waramadon/Kamarang/Kako/Jawala	1-07-102	Kamarang	MOH	Hospital	Medex
III Enachu Settlement/Eping/Apaigua	1-07-103	Enachu	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
IV Kurupung Settlements	1-07-104	Kurupung	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
V Kurutuku	1-07-105	Kurutuku	MOE	Primary School	Headteacher
VI Bartica/Karau/Mazaruni Settlement	1-07-106	Bartica	MOH	Hospital	Medical Officer
VII Issano	1-07-107	Issano	MOE	Health Centre	Health Worker
VIII Phillipai	1-07-108	Phillipai	MOH	Health Centre	Health Worker
IX Imbaimada/Chichi (Nomadic Community)	1-07-109	Imbarnodian	MOH	MOH	Health Worker
X Waramadong	1-07-110	Waramadong	MOH	Health building	Health Worker

# REGISTRATION CENTRES - BIRTHS AND DEATHS

## REGION VIII

### POTARO/SIPARUNI

CATCHMENT/AREA POPULATION	REGISTRATION CENTRE No.	LOCATION	AGENCY	FACILITY	PERSONNEL (REGISTRAR)
I Kuru Kubaru/Kato/Kawa	1-08-101	Kato	MOH	Health Centre	Medexr
II Tusenen/Paramakatoi/Taruica	1-08-102	Paramakatoi	MOH	Health Centre	Nurse
III Tusenen/Monkey Mountain	1-08-103	Monkey Mountain	MOE(Vacation)	Primary School	Headteacher
IV Itabac/Kanapan	1-08-104	Itabac	MOH	Health Post	Community Health Worker
V Waipa/Kaibarupa/Orinduk	1-08-105	Waipa	MOH	Health Post	Community Health Worker
VI Kamana/Maikwak/Kopinang	1-08-106	Kopinang	MOH	Health Post	Community Health Worker
VII Chenapu/Echerak	1-08-107	Chenapau	MOH	Health Post	Community Health Worker
VIII Kaiteur Settlement	1-08-108	Kaiteur	MOH	Health Centre	Community Health Worker
IX Mahdia	1-08-109	Mahdia	MOH	Hospital	Medical Officer
X Konawaruk Area	1-08-110	Tumatumari	MOE	School	Headteacher
XI Karaisparu	1-08-111	Karisparu	MOE	School	Headteacher

## REGION IX

## UPPER TAKATU/UPPER ESSEQUIBO

CATCHMENT/AREA POPULATION	REGISTRATION CENTRE No.	LOCATION	AGENCY	FACILITY	PERSONNEL (REGISTRAR)
I Karasabai/Yarongparu	1-09-101	Karasabai	MOH	Health Centre	Nurse/Midwife
II Annai/Yapukari (North Savannah)	1-09-102	Annai	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-09-103	Nassara	MOH	Health Post	Community Health Worker
	1-09-104	Yapukari	MOH	Health Post	Medex * (to be staffed)
	1-09-105	Apoteri	MOH	Health Post	Community Health Worker
III Marakanata/Machari	1-09-106	Lethem	MOH	District Hospital	Medical Officer
(Central Savannah)	1-09-107	Shulinab (Machosi)	MOH	Health Post	Community Health Worker
	1-09-108	Sand Creek	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
IV Sawariwau	1-09-109	Sawariwau	MOH	Health Post	Community Health Worker
V Shea/Awaeawanawa	1-09-110	Maruranawa	MOH	Health Post	Community Health Worker
VI Aishalton/Achewib	1-09-111	Aishalton	MOH	District Hospital	Medical Officer Worker
VII Konashen	1-09-112	Konashen	MOH	Health Centre	Health Worker
VIII Konashen/Gunns(trip)	1-09-113	Gunns(trip)	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
IX Achewib	1-09-114	Achewib	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
X Yaunta	1-09-115	Yaunta	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
XI Moco-Moco/Kamu	1-09-116	Moco Moco	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
XII Karausanawau	1-09-117	Karanandaranace	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
XIII Tiger Pond	1-09-118	Tiger Pond	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
XIV	1-09-119				
XV Tiperu	1-09-120	Tiperu	MOH	Health Centre	Medex

# REGISTRATION CENTRES - BIRTHS AND DEATHS

## REGION X

CATCHMENT/AREA POPULATION	REGISTRATION CENTRE No.	LOCATION	AGENCY	FACILITY	PERSONNEL (REGISTRAR)
	1-10-101	Guymine Linmine	MOH	McKenzie Hospital	Medical Officer
	1-10-102	Wismar	MOH	Hospital	Medical Officer
	1-10-103	Guymine	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-10-104	Kwakwani	MOH	District Hospital	Medical Officer
	1-10-105	Christianburg	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-10-106	Ebini	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-10-107	Anarika	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	1-10-108	Mabura	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	110-109	Kimbria	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	110-110	De Veldt	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	110-111	Malali	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	110-112	Great Falls	MOH	Health Centre	Medex
	110-113	Sand Hills	MOH	Health Centre	Medex

## **APPENDIX M**

DISTRICT: 4

DIVISION NUMBER: 413131

DIVISION NAME: QUEENSTOWN

1,800 VOTERS (1994)

## DESCRIPTION

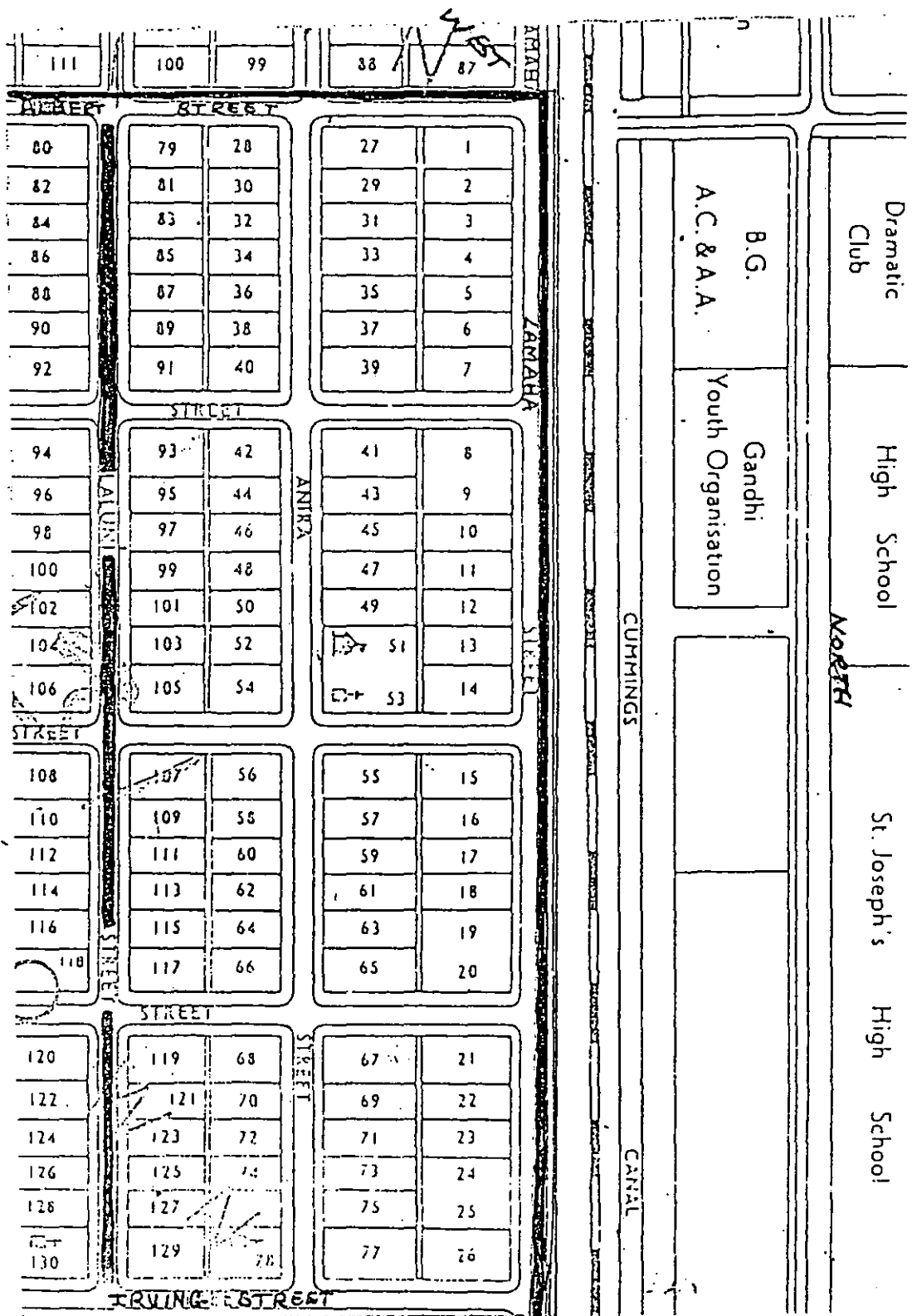
N = NORTH  
C = CENTRAL  
S = SOUTH

THIS DIVISION EXTENDS FROM LAMAHA STREET AT ITS NORTHERN EXTREMITY TO NORTH ROAD AT ITS SOUTHERN EXTREMITY AND FROM VLISSENGEN ROAD AT ITS EASTERN EXTREMITY TO ALBERT STREET AT ITS WESTERN EXTREMITY.

LAMAHA STREET						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	29	31	33	35	37	39
ANIRA STREET						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
41	43	45	47	49	51	53
ALUNI STREET						
15	16	17	18	19	20	
55	57	59	61	63	65	
ANIRA STREET						
21	22	23	24	25	26	
67	69	71	73	75	77	
ALUNI STREET						
27	28	29	30	31	32	33
81	83	85	87	89	91	93
CROWN STREET						
34	35	36	37	38	39	40
133	135	137	139	141	143	145
ALMOND STREET						
41	42	43	44	45	46	47
93	95	97	99	101	103	105
ROSE STREET						
48	49	50	51	52	53	54
107	109	111	113	115	117	119
ALMOND STREET						
55	56	57	58	59	60	61
159	161	163	165	167	169	171
ALMOND STREET						
62	63	64	65	66	67	68
171	173	175	177	179	181	183
ALMOND STREET						
69	70	71	72	73	74	75
183	185	187	189	191	193	195
ALMOND STREET						
76	77	78	79	80	81	82
197	199	201	203	205	207	209
ALMOND STREET						
83	84	85	86	87	88	89
211	213	215	217	219	221	223
ALMOND STREET						
90	91	92	93	94	95	96
225	227	229	231	233	235	237
ALMOND STREET						
97	98	99	100	101	102	103
241	243	245	247	249	251	253
ALMOND STREET						
104	105	106	107	108	109	110
255	257	259	261	263	265	267
ALMOND STREET						
111	112	113	114	115	116	117
269	271	273	275	277	279	281
ALMOND STREET						
118	119	120	121	122	123	124
283	285	287	289	291	293	295
ALMOND STREET						
125	126	127	128	129	130	131
299	301	303	305	307	309	311
ALMOND STREET						
132	133	134	135	136	137	138
313	315	317	319	321	323	325
ALMOND STREET						
139	140	141	142	143	144	145
327	329	331	333	335	337	339
ALMOND STREET						
146	147	148	149	150	151	152
341	343	345	347	349	351	353
ALMOND STREET						
153	154	155	156	157	158	159
355	357	359	361	363	365	367
ALMOND STREET						
160	161	162	163	164	165	166
371	373	375	377	379	381	383
ALMOND STREET						
167	168	169	170	171	172	173
385	387	389	391	393	395	397
ALMOND STREET						
174	175	176	177	178	179	180
399	401	403	405	407	409	411
ALMOND STREET						
181	182	183	184	185	186	187
413	415	417	419	421	423	425
ALMOND STREET						
188	189	190	191	192	193	194
427	429	431	433	435	437	439
ALMOND STREET						
195	196	197	198	199	200	201
441	443	445	447	449	451	453
ALMOND STREET						
202	203	204	205	206	207	208
455	457	459	461	463	465	467
ALMOND STREET						
209	210	211	212	213	214	215
469	471	473	475	477	479	481
ALMOND STREET						
216	217	218	219	220	221	222
483	485	487	489	491	493	495
ALMOND STREET						
223	224	225	226	227	228	229
497	499	501	503	505	507	509
ALMOND STREET						
230	231	232	233	234	235	236
511	513	515	517	519	521	523
ALMOND STREET						
237	238	239	240	241	242	243
525	527	529	531	533	535	537
ALMOND STREET						
244	245	246	247	248	249	250
539	541	543	545	547	549	551
ALMOND STREET						
251	252	253	254	255	256	257
553	555	557	559	561	563	565
ALMOND STREET						
258	259	260	261	262	263	264
567	569	571	573	575	577	579
ALMOND STREET						
265	266	267	268	269	270	271
581	583	585	587	589	591	593
ALMOND STREET						
272	273	274	275	276	277	278
595	597	599	601	603	605	607
ALMOND STREET						
279	280	281	282	283	284	285
609	611	613	615	617	619	621
ALMOND STREET						
286	287	288	289	290	291	292
623	625	627	629	631	633	635
ALMOND STREET						
293	294	295	296	297	298	299
637	639	641	643	645	647	649
ALMOND STREET						
300	301	302	303	304	305	306
651	653	655	657	659	661	663
ALMOND STREET						
307	308	309	310	311	312	313
665	667	669	671	673	675	677
ALMOND STREET						
314	315	316	317	318	319	320
679	681	683	685	687	689	691
ALMOND STREET						
321	322	323	324	325	326	327
693	695	697	699	701	703	705
ALMOND STREET						
328	329	330	331	332	333	334
707	709	711	713	715	717	719
ALMOND STREET						
335	336	337	338	339	340	341
721	723	725	727	729	731	733
ALMOND STREET						
342	343	344	345	346	347	348
735	737	739	741	743	745	747
ALMOND STREET						
349	350	351	352	353	354	355
749	751	753	755	757	759	761
ALMOND STREET						
356	357	358	359	360	361	362
763	765	767	769	771	773	775
ALMOND STREET						
363	364	365	366	367	368	369
777	779	781	783	785	787	789
ALMOND STREET						
370	371	372	373	374	375	376
791	793	795	797	799	801	803
ALMOND STREET						
377	378	379	380	381	382	383
805	807	809	811	813	815	817
ALMOND STREET						
384	385	386	387	388	389	390
819	821	823	825	827	829	831
ALMOND STREET						
391	392	393	394	395	396	397
833	835	837	839	841	843	845
ALMOND STREET						
398	399	400	401	402	403	404
847	849	851	853	855	857	859
ALMOND STREET						
405	406	407	408	409	410	411
861	863	865	867	869	871	873
ALMOND STREET						
412	413	414	415	416	417	418
875	877	879	881	883	885	887
ALMOND STREET						
419	420	421	422	423	424	425
889	891	893	895	897	899	901
ALMOND STREET						
426	427	428	429	430	431	432
903	905	907	909	911	913	915
ALMOND STREET						
433	434	435	436	437	438	439
917	919	921	923	925	927	929
ALMOND STREET						
440	441	442	443	444	445	446
931	933	935	937	939	941	943
ALMOND STREET						
447	448	449	450	451	452	453
945	947	949	951	953	955	957
ALMOND STREET						
454	455	456	457	458	459	460
959	961	963	965	967	969	971
ALMOND STREET						
461	462	463	464	465	466	467
973	975	977	979	981	983	985
ALMOND STREET						
468	469	470	471	472	473	474
987	989	991	993	995	997	999
ALMOND STREET						
475	476	477	478	479	480	481
1001	1003	1005	1007	1009	1011	1013
ALMOND STREET						
482	483	484	485	486	487	488
1015	1017	1019	1021	1023	1025	1027
ALMOND STREET						
489	490	491	492	493	494	495
1029	1031	1033	1035	1037	1039	1041
ALMOND STREET						
496	497	498	499	500	501	502
1043	1045	1047	1049	1051	1053	1055
ALMOND STREET						
503	504	505	506	507	508	509
1057	1059	1061	1063	1065	1067	1069
ALMOND STREET						
510	511	512	513	514	515	516
1071	1073	1075	1077	1079	1081	1083
ALMOND STREET						
517	518	519	520	521	522	523
1085	1087	1089	1091	1093	1095	1097
ALMOND STREET						
524	525	526	527	528	529	530
1099	1101	1103	1105	1107	1109	1111
ALMOND STREET						
531	532	533	534	535	536	537
1113	1115	1117	1119	1121	1123	1125
ALMOND STREET						
538	539	540	541	542	543	544
1127	1129	1131	1133	1135	1137	1139
ALMOND STREET						
545	546	547	548	549	550	551
1141	1143	1145	1147	1149	1151	1153
ALMOND STREET						
552	553	554	555	556	557	558
1155	1157	1159	1161	1163	1165	1167
ALMOND STREET						
559	560	561	562	563	564	565
1169	1171	1173	1175	1177	1179	1181
ALMOND STREET						
566	567	568	569	570	571	572
1183	1185	1187	1189	1191	1193	1195
ALMOND STREET						
573	574	575	576	577	578	579
1197	1199	1201	1203	1205	1207	1209
ALMOND STREET						
580	581	582	583	584	585	586
1211	1213	1215	1217	1219	1221	1223
ALMOND STREET						
587	588	589	590	591	592	593
1225	1227	1229	1231	1233	1235	1237
ALMOND STREET						
594	595	596	597	598	599	600
1239	1241	1243	1245	1247	1249	1251
ALMOND STREET						
601	602	603	604	605	606	607
1253	1255	1257	1259	1261	1263	1265
ALMOND STREET						
608	609	610	611	612	613	614
1267	1269	1271	1273	1275	1277	1279
ALMOND STREET						
615	616	617	618	619	620	621
1281	1283					

DESCRIPTION

BOUNDED 1-NORTH BY LAITAKA STREET  
2-SOUTH BY NORTHERN SIDE OF KUKUNE ST.  
3-EAST BY W/VAISSENGORN ROAD.  
4-WEST BY W/ALBERT STREET.





DESCRIPTION

BOUNDARY -

NORTH 134 S/SIDE OF LAUNNI STREET  
 SOUTH 134 N/SIDE OF ALBERT  
 EAST 134 N/SIDE OF VILSSCHEN ROAD.  
 WEST 134 N/SIDE OF ALBERT STREET

135	105	123	112	111	100
ALBERT STREET					
134	133	132	131	80	79
136	135	134	133	82	81
138	137	136	135	84	83
140	139	138	137	86	85
142	141	140	139	88	87
144	St. Gabriel's Convent		141	90	89
146			143	92	91
CROWN STREET					
196	197	146	145	94	93
198	199	148	147	96	95
200	201	150	149	98	97
202	203	152	151	100	99
204	205	154	153	102	101
206	207	156	155	104	103
208	209	158	157	106	105
GARDEN STREET					
112	Demerara Cricket Club VICTORIA SQUARE		159	108	107
114			161	110	109
116			163	112	111
118			165	114	113
120			167	116	115
122			169	118	117
ROSE STREET					
114	223	172	171	120	119
116	225	174	173	122	121
118	227	176	175	124	123
120	229	178	177	126	125
122	231	180	179	128	127
124	233	182	181	130	129
VILSSCHEN ROAD					

NORTH

DISTRICT: 4 DIVISION NUMBER: 413131-S

QUEENSTOWN-SOUTH

DESCRIPTION

BOUNDARY - NORTH BY SIDE OF ALMOND STREET  
 - SOUTH BY CHURCH STREET  
 - EAST BY KRISSENGER ROAD  
 - WEST BY SIDE OF ALBERT STREET

27	50	18	148	147	136	135	100
3	51	19	237	236	235	184	183
4	52	20	238	238	237	186	185
85	53	21	239	240	239	188	187
86	54	22	290	242	241	190	189
	55	23	291	244	243	192	191
	56	24	292	246	245	194	193
	57	25	293	248	247	196	195
	58	26	294	250	249	198	197
	59	27	295	252	251	200	199
	60	28	296	254	253	202	201
	61	29	297	256	255	204	203
	62	30	298	258	257	206	205
	63	31	299	260	259	208	207
	64	32	300	262	261	210	209
	301	264	263	212	265	214	213
	302	266	267	216	269	218	217
	303	268	271	220	273	222	221
	304	270	275	224	277	226	225
	305	272	279	228	281	230	227
	306	274	283	232	285	234	229
	307	276	285	236	287	238	231
	308	278	289	240	291	242	233
	309	280	293	244	295	246	235
	310	282	297	248	299	250	237
	311	284	301	252	303	254	239
	312	286	305	256	307	258	241
			309	260	311	262	243
			313	264	313	266	245
			315	268	315	270	247
			317	272	317	274	249
			319	276	319	278	251
			321	280	321	282	253
			323	284	323	286	255
			325	288	325	290	257
			327	292	327	294	259
			329	296	329	298	261
			331	300	331	302	263
			333	304	333	306	265
			335	308	335	310	267
			337	312	337	314	269
			339	316	339	318	271
			341	320	341	322	273
			343	324	343	326	275
			345	328	345	330	277
			347	332	347	334	279
			349	336	349	338	281
			351	340	351	342	283
			353	344	353	346	285
			355	348	355	350	287
			357	352	357	354	289
			359	356	359	358	291
			361	360	361	362	293
			363	364	363	366	295
			365	368	365	370	297
			367	372	367	374	299
			369	376	369	378	301
			371	380	371	382	303
			373	384	373	386	305
			375	388	375	390	307
			377	392	377	394	309
			379	396	379	398	311
			381	400	381	402	313
			383	404	383	406	315
			385	408	385	410	317
			387	412	387	414	319
			389	416	389	418	321
			391	420	391	422	323
			393	424	393	426	325
			395	428	395	430	327
			397	432	397	434	329
			399	436	399	438	331
			401	440	401	442	333
			403	444	403	446	335
			405	448	405	450	337
			407	452	407	454	339
			409	456	409	458	341
			411	460	411	462	343
			413	464	413	466	345
			415	468	415	470	347
			417	472	417	474	349
			419	476	419	478	351
			421	480	421	482	353
			423	484	423	486	355
			425	488	425	490	357
			427	492	427	494	359
			429	496	429	498	361
			431	500	431	502	363
			433	504	433	506	365
			435	508	435	510	367
			437	512	437	514	369
			439	516	439	518	371
			441	520	441	522	373
			443	524	443	526	375
			445	528	445	530	377
			447	532	447	534	379
			449	536	449	538	381
			451	540	451	542	383
			453	544	453	546	385
			455	548	455	550	387
			457	552	457	554	389
			459	556	459	558	391
			461	560	461	562	393
			463	564	463	566	395
			465	568	465	570	397
			467	572	467	574	399
			469	576	469	578	401
			471	580	471	582	403
			473	584	473	586	405
			475	588	475	590	407
			477	592	477	594	409
			479	596	479	598	411
			481	600	481	602	413
			483	604	483	606	415
			485	608	485	610	417
			487	612	487	614	419
			489	616	489	618	421
			491	620	491	622	423
			493	624	493	626	425
			495	628	495	630	427
			497	632	497	634	429
			499	636	499	638	431
			501	640	501	642	433
			503	644	503	646	435
			505	648	505	650	437
			507	652	507	654	439
			509	656	509	658	441
			511	660	511	662	443
			513	664	513	666	445
			515	668	515	670	447
			517	672	517	674	449
			519	676	519	678	451
			521	680	521	682	453
			523	684	523	686	455
			525	688	525	690	457
			527	692	527	694	459
			529	696	529	698	461
			531	700	531	702	463
			533	704	533	706	465
			535	708	535	710	467
			537	712	537	714	469
			539	716	539	718	471
			541	720	541	722	473
			543	724	543	726	475
			545	728	545	730	477
			547	732	547	734	479
			549	736	549	738	481
			551	740	551	742	483
			553	744	553	746	485
			555	748	555	750	487
			557	752	557	754	489
			559	756	559	758	491
			561	760	561	762	493
			563	764	563	766	495
			565	768	565	770	497
			567	772	567	774	499
			569	776	569	778	501
			571	780	571	782	503
			573	784	573	786	505
			575	788	575	790	507
			577	792	577	794	509
			579	796	579	798	511
			581	800	581	802	513
			583	804	583	806	515
			585	808	585	810	517
			587	812	587	814	519
			589	816	589	818	521
			591	820	591	822	523
			593	824	593	826	525
			595	828	595	830	527
			597	832	597	834	529
			599	836	599	838	531
			601	840	601	842	533
			603	844	603	846	535
			605	848	605	850	537
			607	852	607	854	539
			609	856	609	858	541
			611	860	611	862	543
			613	864	613	866	545
			615	868	615	870	547
			617	872	617	874	549
			619	876	619	878	551
			621	880	621	882	553
			623	884	623	886	555
			625	888	625	890	557
			627	892	627	894	559
			629	896	629	898	561
			631	900	631	902	563
			633	904	633	906	565
			635	908	635	910	567
			637	912	637	914	569
			639	916	639	918	571
			641	920	641	922	573
			643	924	643	926	575
			645	928	645	930	577
			647	932	647	934	579
			649	936	649	938	581
			651	940	651	942	583
			653	944	653	946	585
			655	948	655	950	587
			657	952	657	954	589
			659	956	659	958	591
			661	960	661	962	593
			663	964	663	966	595
			665	968	665	970	597
			667	972	667	974	

# REGISTRATION DIVISIONS.

*Handwritten signature/initials*

## SUMMARY

REGISTRATION (ELECTORAL) DISTRICTS.	DIVISIONS.								TOTAL.
	UN- POPULATED	POPULATED (VOTERS)							
		50--	100--	200--	300--	400--	500--	600+	
BARAKA/ MAINI	36	28	8	8	3	3	1	4	91
POTTERBOON/ SUPERNAFT	5	17	3	7	6	3	4	16	61
ESSEQ. ISLANDS WEST DEMERARA	7	27	9	10	14	5	7	32	111
DEMETERARA/ MAHAICA	0	17	8	11	10	9	5	95	155
MAHAICA/ BERBICE	12	16	5	9	4	11	4	20	81
EAST BERBICE/ CORNTYNE	49	35	2	12	10	9	10	61	188
CUYLINI/ MAZARUNI	36	29	8	9	11	2	0	4	99
POTARO/ SUPARUNI	23	11	6	1	3	0	1	1	46
UPPER TAKAFLI/ ESSEQUIBO	29	17	5	11	5	2	1	2	72
UPPER DEMETERARA BERBICE	15	14	5	8	5	4	2	7	60
TOTALS.	212	211	59	86	71	48	35	242	964

-212

752

OLDNEW.XLS

GENERAL

POSITION

1992

EXERCISES

Division	Name of New Division	FINAL	PVL	DIFF	Changes In	Old Div.	Numl
OFFICIAL VOTERS LIST - DIVISION ORDER							
REGIO	NUMBER OF VOTERS	%					
1	8772	_____	2.3				
2	23900	_____	6.2				
3	52532	_____	13.7				
4	155573	_____	40.5%				
5	29320	_____	7.6				
6	75581	_____	19.7%				
7	9486	_____	2.5				
8	2871	_____	0.7				
9	7213	_____	1.9				
10	18754	_____	4.9				
OS	193	_____					
*****							
TOTAL	384195	_____					

OLD DIVISIONS

Name of New Division	FINAL	PVL	DIFF	Changes In	Old Div. Number
Name of New Division	FINAL	PVL	DIFF	Changes In	Old Div. Number
BARAMA HEAD / MATARKAI	133	0	133		
KAPOIA/MATARKAI	26	23	3		
MASOWAH/MATARKAI	47	46	1		
MATTHEWS/MATARKAI	805	690	115		
ARAKAKAPARU/MATARKAI	393	394	-1		
SABAI/MATARKAI	476	465	11		
BARIMA HEAD	12	12	0		
WHANAMAPARU	0	0	0		
LEFT BANK WHANA	41	39	2		
TUKWARI UPPER LEFT BANK	0	0	0		
KATTUMA (UPPER LEFT BANK)	1	1	0		
INDINA	0	0	0	Number	111224
SEBAI	78	47	31	Number	111223
WHITE/LITTLE ANABISI	0	0	0		
ARUTA	1	1	0		
TAIAPARU/MANARI	24	24	0		
MANARI HEAD	0	0	0	Number	111323
KORIABO	50	153	-103	Number	111322
WAUMU	0	0	0		
ARUKA HEAD	1	3	-2		
AMAKURA/KORIABO	353	355	-2	Number	112115
WANAINA	317	584	-267	Number	112116
CENTRAL KATTUMA	31	31	0		
NABONI	89	86	3		
LOWER KATTUMA	107	84	23		
ILANAIDA	90	73	17		
HOBODIA	116	121	-5	Number	112113
HOTOQUAI	137	126	11	Number	112114
KAMWATTA	84	37	47	Number	112117
TOBAGO AND WAUNA HILL	601	228	373	Number	112126
BUNBURY HILL (NORTH WEST DISTRICT)	79	130	-51	Number	112127
MORA PASSAGE/PUNTA PLAYA	43	41	2	New Division	112125
MORAWHANNA EAST/MORAWHANNA WEST	109	72	37	New Division	112125
EAST BARIMA	0	0	0	New Division	112125
WEST BARIMA	1340	1322	18	New Division	112125
BIG ANABISI HEAD	0	0	0		
BIG ANABISI DIVIDE	0	0	0		
SABAINA	8	8	0		
BARIMA/MEANDER	184	256	-72	Number	112223
ANAIDA/BARIMA	41	0	41	Number	112224
RED HILL	112	40	72	Number	112222
KWABANNA	272	252	20	Number	121135
WAINI POINT	64	60	4		
SECOND AND THIRD LUGURASHI	101	104	-3		
TURTLE/SHELL	24	11	13		
TOBEHANNA	0	0	0		
WAINI/MOREBO	0	0	0	Number	121129
BARAMANNI JUNCTION	2	2	0		
FOX/PAPAW	0	0	0		

Division	Name of New Division	FINAL	PVL	DIFF	Changes In	Old Div. Number
21125	BARAMANNI CENTRAL	0	0	0		
21126	WAINI/KUMARUWA	0	0	0	Number	121127
21131	BARAMANNI LAKE	83	77	6		
21132	BIARA	126	108	18	Number	121136
2114	WARAPOKA	120	111	9	Number	121122
2115	ASSAKATA	44	26	18	Number	121126
2116	LITTLE KANIBALLI	66	53	13	Number	121128
2117	SANTA ROSA	1232	1206	26	Number	121132
2118	WARAMURI-MORUCA	388	336	52	Number	121133
2119	MANAWARIN (NORTHERN PORTION)	88	84	4	Number	121134
21211	BARAMA/ANATURI	0	0	0		
21212	WAIWA	1	2	-1		
21213	AROBOBO	0	0	0		
21214	KUMANABALLI	9	10	-1		
21215	PARAPEGU	0	0	0		
21216	ANAMU	0	0	0		
21217	MARIWARU	2	3	-1		
21221	UPPER WAINI	0	0	0		
21222	AIAPAI	0	0	0		
21223	WAINI HEAD	2	2	0		
21224	IMOTAI	0	0	0		
22111	BARAMA/HAIARI	0	0	0		
22112	MAZAWINI	0	0	0		
22113	TAKATU/BARAMA	0	1	-1		
22121	MONOSSE	0	0	0		
22122	TEKI/ARANKA	0	0	0		
22131	WAIAMU/BARAMA	0	0	0		
22132	LANNA	1	1	0		
22133	WARAMIBHURU	0	0	0		
22134	TOWARANA/BARAMA	0	0	0		
22141	AKURUKU/BARAMA	0	0	0		
22142	ARAWINI	0	0	0		
22143	AUNAMA	0	0	0		
22211	RIGHT BANK HURI	1	1	0	Number	122213
22212	PARAPIMO	1	1	0		
22221	BARAMA/KURASANI	0	0	0		
22222	ASOWARI	1	1	0		
22231	KAURAMEMBU	0	0	0		
22232	WAIAMU/TRIANGLE	0	0	0		
2224	KOKERITE	141	142	-1	Number	122211
2225	CHINESE LANDING	24	16	8	Number	122214
2226	WAIKREBI	50	42	8	Number	122223
1111	RIGHT BANK ARUNAMAI RIVER	0	0	0		
1112	LEFT BANK ARUNAMAI RIVER	0	1	-1		
1121	BIG SCORPION	0	1	-1		
1122	PATUAU	0	1	-1		
1211	KABASAINA	1	2	-1		
1212	KAMACHARA	37	38	-1		
1221	KACHINGBANA	0	5	-5		
1222	SAMBORO	0	2	-2		
123	KALIMIA DISTRICT					

Division	Name of New Division	FINAL	PVL	DIFF	Changes In	Old Div. Number
21	KARAKABERI (POMEROON RIVER)	365	379	-14	Number	211233
251	LEFT BANK ARAPIAKO	0	0	0	New Division	211232
252	RIGHT BANK ARAPIAKO	0	0	0	New Division	211232
41	AKAWINI (POMEROON RIVER)	130	97	33		
42	WAKAPAU POMEROON RIVER	548	545	3		212121
13	MANAWARIN (SOUTHERN PORTION)	142	129	13	Number	212122
211	MORUKA/ENMORE	126	119	7	Number	
212	RELIEF/ABARDEEN	187	188	-1		
213	HEALTHFIELD/PHOENIX PARK	395	350	45		
221	LOWER AKAWINI	2	3	-1		
222	UNITY/PROVIDENCE	603	598	5		
31	NILE/BELLE VIEW	272	285	-13		
32	DUBLIN/COZIER	235	240	-5		
41	DUTCHMAN	1007	987	20		
42	TRYBEST/BUXTON	239	254	-15		
43	ST. JOSEPH/SOMERSET AND BERKS	1084	1049	35		
11	EVERGREEN/LA RESOURCE	158	153	5		
12	BETTER HOPE/BETTER SUCCESS	456	445	11		
13	BOUNTY HALL/DARTMOUTH	971	951	20		
14	PERTH/PARADISE	245	237	8		
2	TAPAKUMA (ST. DENY'S) ESSEQUIBO COAST	259	229	30	Number	221142
21	WALTON HALL/DEVONSHIRE CASTLE	750	705	45		
22	HAMPTON COURT/SPARTA	1110	1088	22		
23	FEAR NOT/COFFEE GROVE	449	448	1		
24	LIMA/RICHMOND	1509	1471	38	Number	221131
25	HENRIETTA/ANNA REGINA	2055	1984	71	Number	221132
26	BUSH LOT/THREE FRIENDS	1317	1266	51	Number	221133
31	MARAKA (NORTH LANDS)	0	0	0	New Division	221141
32	TAPAKUMA	1	0	1	New Division	221143
4	MAINSTAY/WHYAKA (ESSEQUIBO COAST)	119	132	-13	Number	221144
5	CAPOEY LAKE (ESSEQUIBO COAST)	128	110	18	Number	221145
11	ABERDEEN/TAYMOUTH MANOR	1023	986	37		
12	LITTLE ALLIANCE/MOCHA	461	441	20		
13	DAGERAAD/ZORG-EN-VLYGT	448	423	25		
21	ANNANDALE/PERSEVERANCE	759	724	35		
22	GOLDEN FLEECE/JOHANNA CECELIA	1424	1375	49		
23	MARIA'S LODGE/RIVERSTOWN	1950	1835	115		
31	UPPER LEFT BANK ITURIBISI	28	25	3		
32	LOWER LEFT BANK ITURIBISI	18	9	9		
41	POMONA/VILVOORDEN	766	757	9		
42	FAIRFIELD/MAKESHIPT	431	384	47		
43	AURORA/GOODHOPE	1072	1037	35		
5	MASHABO (ESSEQUIBO COAST)	95	92	3	Number	221233
11	SUPENAAM/TAPAKUMA	143	127	16	Name	
12	GOOD HOPE/ARATAK	3	3	0		
21	KAIRUNI/ARATAK	0	1	-1		
22	PAKASARU/YARI-YARIMA	0	4	-4		
3	BETHANY (ESSEQUIBO COAST)	90	90	0	Number	222112
11	PAKASARU	41	10	1		
12	SUPENAAM HEAD WATERS/POMEROON	0	10	-4	Name	
21	SUPENAAM HEAD WATERS/CHYUNI	0	3	-3	Name	

*Dartmouth*

*ANNA REGINA TOWN*

*Queenstown*

*Suddie*

*Huait Diver*

Division	Name of New Division	FINAL	PVL	DIFF	Changes In	Old Div. Number
222222	UNABARUKA/BARAMALLI (LEFT BANK)	0	1	-1		
311111	KERITI	86	81	5		
311112	KAMABUNI	22	17	5		
311121	BLACK/SAND	0	0	0		
311122	BLACK/TONKA BEAN	35	26	9		
311211	KURUDUNI	0	2	-2		
311212	ARAWARRI	119	112	7		
311221	SCHOONOVEN	31	34	-3		
311222	SUKURU	33	37	-4		
312111	PAIRUA/MAMARIKURU OR PARROT	1	1	0		
312112	LAU LAU	0	0	0		
312121	MABARI/MAKWAKARU	5	5	0		
312122	LIBERTY/ROCK ISLANDS	23	26	-3		
312123	HOG ISLAND (NORTH)	330	301	29		
312124	HOG ISLAND (SOUTH)	93	82	11		
312125	FORT/WORM ISLAND	137	130	7		
312211	GREAT TRULI ISLAND	62	62	0		
312212	JOCKEY/KARABARA ISLAND	6	6	0		
312213	TIGER ISLAND	1	1	0		
312221	CONCORDIA/PALMYRA	94	90	4		
312222	RUSH BROOK/MARIA JOHANNA	161	161	0		
312223	EAGLE'S RUST/GOOD SUCCESS	245	237	8		
312224	SANS SOUCI/BELLE PLAINE	1296	1254	42		
312225	SARAH/BANK HALL	180	177	3		
312226	MEERZORG/ZEELANDIA	752	740	12		
312227	MARIA'S PLEASURE/DOMBURG	436	430	6		
312228	ARTHURVILLE/NOITGEDACHT	310	286	24		
312231	VROUW ANNA/OSTERBECK	462	488	-26		
312232	SUCCESS/LA BAGATELLE	861	834	27		
312233	DOORN HAAG/RICHMOND HILL	455	436	19		
312234	GOOD INTENT/CANE GARDEN	413	403	10		
312235	DAUNTLESS BANK/ENDEAVOUR	438	415	23		
312236	BLenheim/ENTERPRISE	406	395	11		
321111	UPPER MAKOURIA (RIGHT BANK)	48	49	-1		
321112	LOWER MAKOURIA (RIGHT BANK)	2	8	-6		
321121	ITAKA/AMPA	24	30	-6		
321122	ALIK/ITAKA	220	209	11		
321131	UPPER BONASIKA (LEFT BANK)	4	3	1		
321132	LOWER BONASIKA (LEFT BANK)	254	244	10		
321211	WARIMA/KURUBUKA	91	90	1		
321212	DURABANNA	68	66	2		
321221	SOUTH URAKABRA	1	1	0		
321222	NORTH URAKABRA	0	1	-1		
322111	MORASHI/BONASIKA	207	182	25		
322112	ST. LAWRENCE/MARI'A	258	246	12		
322113	HURU/SPARTA	479	440	39		
322121	NAAMRYCK/MORA	492	256	236	New Division	322121 ✓
322122	PARIKA/LOO'LOO	1515	1578	-63	New Division	322121 ✓
322131	HYDRONIE/ORANGESTEIN	309	221	88	New Division	322122 ✓
322132	LE DESTIN/GOOD HOPE	598	392	206	New Division	322122 ✓
322141	GREENWICH PARK/BARNWELL	197	290	-93		322123 ✓

Wakengan  
Dist. Council  
(15)

Keguan  
Dist. Council  
(15)

PARIKA

Farman



OLD DIVISIONS

Old Div. Number	Name of New Division	FINAL	PVL	DIFF	Changes In	Old Div. Number
322123	PHILADELPHIA/VERGENOEEN	1273	1076	197	New Division	322123
	ZEELUGT/TUSCHEN	1560	1450	110		
	DE KINDEREN	469	682	-213		
	METEN-MEER-ZORG	2074	1992	82		
	ZEEBURG/DE WILLEM	1504	1458	46		
	TOEVLUCT	2253	2133	120		
	STEWARTVILLE	1483	1436	47		
	LEONORA	1675	1418	257		
	GROENVELDT/ANNA CATHERINA	2303	2386	-83		
	CORNELIA IDA	811	755	56		
	THE BELLE/CHARTERS	36	32	4		
	CLEMWOOD/BLENHEIM (L.B. DEM.)	45	48	-3		
	VREED-EN-HOOP/ST. JAN	69	73	-4		
	AURORA/BERLIN	115	115	0		
	DUNOON/HAMA	15	47	-32		
	GLASGOW/VREED RUST	162	127	35		
	UPPER WARATHLA	4	4	0	New Division	331221
	HERMANSTYNE/MARI MARI	30	211	-181	New Division	331221
	ENDEAVOUR/SUSANNAH'S RUST	28	28	0		
	JACOBS LUST/FLENSBURG	130	116	14		
	SANTA/ARATAK (KAMUNI CREEK)	184	0	184	Number	331222
	KAMUNI HEAD	4	4	0	New Division	331223
	HURINABU	0	0	0	New Division	331223
	JUMBY CREEK	0	1	-1		
	MARIA'S LODGE/VOORBURG	27	3	24	New Division	332112
	HERMITAGE/REYNSTEIN	13	0	13	New Division	332112
	VRIESLAND/VIVE-LA-FORCE	255	252	3	New Division	332114
	FREE AND EASY/POTOSI	36	75	-39	New Division	332114
	VRIES-EN-VRIENDSCHAP/SOESDYKE	537	528	9	Name	332115
	LA PARAFITA HARMONIE/TWO BROTHERS	226	221	5	New Division	332122
	JACOBA CONSTANTIA/CONSERVANCY	637	639	-2	Name	332244
	PRIVATE LANDS(CANAL NO.2 LEFT BANK)	710	685	25		
	MIDDLESEX/THE BUFF	1240	1160	80		
	RIGHT BANK NO.2/CANAL HEAD	482	473	9		
	LA HEUREUSE ADVENTURE/ MES DELICES	374	358	16	Division	332122
	LA GRANGE	1676	1592	84		
	BAGOTSVILLE	855	834	21		
	NISMES	208	183	25		
	TOEVLUCT	26	23	3		
	LA RETRAITE	951	908	43		
	BELLE VUE (SUGAR LANDS)	259	238	21		
	BELLE VUE/GOOD INTENT	868	822	46		
	DE GESUSTERS (SISTERS VILLAGE)	1241	1183	58		
	GOEDVERWAGTING/DE JONGE RACHEL	63	65	-2		
	PATENTIA	1388	1337	51		
	GOEDVERWAGTING/ PATENTIA (SUGAR LANDS)	0	4	-4		
	THE BELL/LITTLE ALLIANCE	0	0	0	Number	332112
	HAGUE/FELLOWSHIP	1062	1010	52		
	BEN AMSTEL	628	585	43		
	BLANKENBURG	289	268	21		
	LA JALOUSIE	545	537	8		

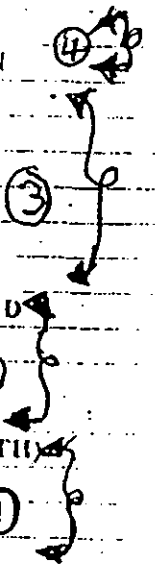
OLD NEW

Division	Name of New Division	FINAL	PVL	DIFF	Changes In	Old Div. Number
332222	WINDSOR FOREST	1296	1305	-9		
332223	RUIMZIGT	369	366	3		
332224	WALLERS DELIGHT/NOUVELLE FLANDERS	277	261	16		
332231	THE BEST	1126	1044	82		
332232	VREED-EN-HOOP	2217	2075	142		
332233	POUDEROYEN	2244	2142	102		
332241	MALGRE TOUT/VERSAILLES	155	151	4		
332242	GOED FORTUIN	1755	1687	68		
332243	SCHOONARD/MEER ZORGEN	8	7	1		
332244	MALGRE TOUT/MEER-ZORGEN (SUGAR LANDS)	0	0	0	Name	
411111	MOBLISSA/LA VILLETTE	36	34	2		
411112	ELIZABETH/LOO CREEK	50	34	16		
411113	LOO CREEK/KAIRUNI	58	60	-2		
411114	KAIRUNI/MOBLISSA	111	95	16		
411121	LOO LANDS/UITSPA	101	80	21		
411122	VRYHEID/LOW WOOD	265	310	-45		
411123	HAIMARUNI	250	226	24		
411124	HAIBU	0	1	-1		
411211	SANS SOUCI/NEW ST. EUSTATIUS	21	3	18		
411212	YAROWKABRA/KURU KURU	96	50	46		
411213	KURU KURU/HIAURARUNI	166	191	-25		
411221	MADEWINI/MARUDI	127	118	9		
411222	KURURU/BADERIMA	859	774	85		
412111	TIMEHRI (SOUTH)	459	454	5		
412112	TIMEHRI (NORTH)	426	400	26		
412121	SOESDYKE	1637	1514	123		
412122	DEN HEUVEL/HUIST COVERDEN	227	231	-4		
412131	CALEDONIA/LAND OF CANAAN	396	374	22		
412132	RELIEF/BRICKERY	524	521	3		
412133	GARDEN OF EDEN	209	198	11		
412134	FRIENDSHIP	785	758	27		
412135	NEW HOPE	214	213	1		
412136	CRAIG/GOOD SUCCESS	1348	1294	54		
412211	HERSTELLING/LITTLE DIAMOND	4182	4024	158	New Division	412213
412212	MOCHA/ARCADIA	1236	1152	84	New Division	412215
412221	DIAMOND	341	324	17	Number	412212
412222	GOLDEN GROVE	4155	4059	96	Number	412211
412231	RAMSBURG (PROVIDENCE SOUTH)	93	89	4	Number	412221
412232	PROVIDENCE	576	542	34	Number	412222
412233	PETER'S HALL	2319	2180	139	Number	412223
412234	ECCLES	1095	1001	94	Number	412224
412235	SUGAR CANE FIELDS (HAAGS BOSCH, SAGE POND, RA)	1	29	-28	Number	412225
413111	KINGSTON (WEST)	572	570	2		
413112	KINGSTON (EAST)	610	554	56		
413121	THOMAS LANDS	109	110	-1		
413122	NON PARIEL PARK	89	85	4		
413131	QUEENSTOWN	1794	1702	92		
413132	ALBERTOWN	2385	2280	105		
413141	SOUTH CUMMINGSBURGH	2028	1943	85		
413142	NORTH CUMMINGSBURGH	1370	1302	68		

Windsor Forest

Pouderooyne

Good Fortuin



East Bank Dem.

Name of New Division		FINAL	PVL	DIFF	Changes In	Old Div. Number
KITTY (CENTRAL)		2533	2428	105		
KITTY (SOUTH)		2706	2633	73		
SURRY/VANVILLE/BEL AIR GARDENS		573	556	17		
BEL AIR/BEL AIR SPRINGS		624	594	30		
PRASHAD NAGAR		800	787	13		
NORTH EAST CAMPBELLVILLE		1440	1350	90		
NORTH WEST CAMPBELLVILLE		1432	1388	44		
LAMAHIA GARDENS		452	445	7		
SECTION 'K' CAMPBELLVILLE		1414	1381	33		
BEL AIR PARK		646	632	14		
NEWTOWN/CAMPBELLVILLE		3841	3722	119		
SOPHIA/LILIENDAAL (NORTH)		655	751	-96		
PATTENSEN/TURKEYEN		199	175	24		
CUMMINGS LODGE NTH (NTH R'WAY EMBANK)		354	325	29		
CUMMINGS LODGE CENTRAL (STH R'WAY EMBANK)		778	695	83		
CUMMINGS LODGE (SOUTH)		177	208	-31		
PATTENSEN/TURKEYEN (SOUTH)		1	5	-4		
SOPHIA/LILIENDAAL (SOUTH)		281	239	42		
TURKEYEN (CENTRAL)		34	37	-3		
SOPHIA/PATTENSEN (CENTRAL)		407	100	307		
TUCVILLE		2017	1661	356		
GUYHOC PARK CUM ANNEXIS		635	588	47		
FESTIVAL CITY		750	680	70		
NORTH RUIMVELDT HOUSING SCHEME		2309	2189	120		
SOUTH RUIMVELDT PARK (EAST)		1335	1172	163		
SOUTH RUIMVELDT PARK (WEST)		919	884	35		
SOUTH RUIMVELDT GARDENS (EAST)		1110	1026	84		
SOUTH RUIMVELDT GARDENS (WEST)		409	408	1		
ROXANNE BURNHAM GARDENS		647	591	56		
GUYHOC GARDENS		232	211	21		
RUIMVELDT INDUSTRIAL ESTATE'S EXTENSION		156	137	19		
RUIMVELDT INDUSTRIAL ESTATE		16	14	2		
RIVERVIEW		424	359	65		
ALEXANDER VILLAGE		1326	1274	52		
WEST RUIMVELDT		3904	3716	188		
EAST RUIMVELDT		2539	2306	233		
AGRICOLA		1722	1428	294		
MC DOOM		807	755	52		
HOUSTON/MEADOW BANK		764	756	8		
HOUSTON (S/CANE CULT)		0	1	-1		
ROME (S/CANE CULT)		30	184	-154		
LODGE (NORTH)/BOTANICAL GARDENS		1677	1616	61		
LODGE (SOUTH)		2193	2045	148		
LODGE HOUSING SCHEME/D'URBAN BACKLANDS		710	662	48		
MEADOW BROOK GARDENS		861	783	78		
NORTH EAST/EAST LA PENITENCE		1962	2003	-41		
WEST LA PENITENCE		2400	2182	218		
ALBOUYSTOWN		3098	2992	106		
CHARLESTOWN		2669	2494	175		
BOURDA (WEST)		752	726	26		
BOURDA (EAST)		1332	1309	23		

Division	Name of New Division	FINAL	PVT.	DIFF.	Changes In	Old Div. Number
41371	STAROEK/CENTRAL (EAST)	2810	2690	120		
41372	STAROEK/CENTRAL (WEST)	1178	1146	32		
41373	WEK-EN-RUST (EAST)/NEWBURG	2054	1946	108		
413732	WEK-EN-RUST (WEST)	835	777	58		
41374	ROUSTOWN/LACATOWN (WEST)	562	544	18		
413742	STAROEK (CENTRAL)/LACATOWN	1113	1062	51		
41411	INDUSTY	1598	1552	46		
41412	OCLE	1109	1076	33		
41413	GOEDERWAC/TING/SPARENDAAM	1524	1449	75		
41414	PLAISANCE VILLAGE	1871	1841	30		
41415	OCLE SUGAR ESTATE	2	1	1		
41416	BETTER HOPE	2554	2508	46		
41417	WREID'S LUST	1492	1453	39		
41418	BROTHERS/MONTROSE	982	984	-2		
41419	FELICITY/A RESSOUVENIR	304	293	11		
41420	SUCCESS/CHATEAU MARGOT	1853	1807	46		
41421	LA BONNE INTENTION	1110	1387	23		
41422	LA BONNE INTENTION (S/CANE CULT)	0	1	-1		
41423	BETTERWAC/TING VILLAGE	1400	1347	53		
41424	TIGHM VILLAGE	2894	2792	102		
41425	MON REPOS (MON REPOS WEST & D'ENBRAC)	2848	2705	143		
41426	GOOD HOPE	100	151	-51		
41427	LUSIGNAN (NOG EENS & TWO FRIENDS)	2230	2142	88		
41428	ANNANDALE (EAST AND WEST)	2472	2362	110		
41429	LUSIGNAN CANE CULTIVATION	3	11	-8		
41430	BUXTON VILLAGE (NTH OF RWAY RES)	1891	1866	25		
41431	VIGILANCE/NON PAMEL (NTH OF THE RWAY RES)	1435	1388	47		
41432	ENTERPRISE EAST OR ELIZABETH HALL & ENTERPRI	1180	1072	108		
41433	PARADISE/FOULIS	623	610	13		
41434	VIGILANCE/NON PAMEL (STH OF RWAY)	375	362	13		
41435	BUXTON VILLAGE/SHIP VICE (STH OF RWAY)	76	63	13		
41436	ENTERPRISE (WEST) & ELIZABETH HALL (STH OF RWAY)	1022	995	27		
41437	VIGILANCE/FOULIS S/CANE CULTIVATION	2049	1889	160		
41438	EMMORE/HOPE (NORTH OF THE RAILWAY)	1168	1114	54		
41439	EMMORE/HOPE (SOUTH OF THE RAILWAY)	1886	1840	46		
41440	EMMORE/HOPE (S/CANE CULT NO.1)	823	787	36		
41441	EMMORE/HOPE (S/CANE CULT NO.2)	1	4	-3		
41442	HASTINGTON	771	480	291		
41443	GOLDEN GROVE VILLAGE	1167	1045	122		
41444	NABACUS	1045	1005	40		
41445	JOHN/CRAIG MILNE	665	609	56		
41446	VICTORIA/BELFIELD	1275	1147	128		
41447	NOOTENZHI/DUCHIEFOR	584	639	-55		
41448	TWO FRIENDS/CLOMBROOK	1785	1689	96		
41449	BEE HIVE/GROVE	810	808	32		
41450	HASTINGTON (S/CANE CULT)	210	394	-154		
41451	UNITY/MOSQUITO HALL	1176	1141	35		
41452	SPRING HALL/VOORZICHTHEID	381	375	6		
41453	HEEREN-EN-VELD/GOOD HOPE	857	817	40		

Name of New Division	FINAL	PVL	DIFF	Changes In	Old Div. Number
BELMONT/VERETNIGING	1504	1450	54		
MARY'S HOPE/STRATHAVON	213	155	58		
BAGATELLE (NORTH)/DIAMOND	247	267	-50		
MELVILLE/VIRGINIA	400	374	26		
CANE GROVE/HUNTLEY	1071	1029	42		
ORANGE NASSAU/HANDSOME TREE	103	58	45		
JOE HOOK/LAMA	35	5	30	Name	
LALUNI	289	271	18		
UPPER LEFT BANK MADUNI	1	1	0		
LAMA/INKI - LEFT BANK MAHAICA	0	2	-2		
AKURU/MADUNI	51	109	-55		
ST CUTHBERT'S MISSION (WESTERN PORTION)	302	290	12		
ST CUTHBERT'S MISSION (EASTERN PORTION)	24	2	22		
CONGO BUCKLEYOU/LITTLE ABARY	2	6	-4		
MARUNI	4	4	0		
ST. FRANCIS MAHAICONY RIVER	265	239	26		
CAPTAIN/KIBILERI	0	0	0	Name	511112
BUTENABU/MAHAICONY	0	6	-6	Number	511113
ANDABO	0	0	0		
TAURAKULI	0	0	0		
CONTENT/BIG POND	0	0	0		
TAURAKULI/BERBICE RIVER	0	0	0		
YESI/UPPER BUTENABU	0	1	-1		
KAMADUNI/YESI CREEK	0	0	0		
MARONI/SHUMANS	0	2	-2	Name	
KULISERABO	0	0	0		
BIG BAIBU	210	190	20		
KROPPA/CUM ANNEXIS	0	1	-1		
POSTS/BIG BIABU	519	515	4		
LAND OF LUST/WASH CLOTHES	377	358	19		
ESAU AND JACOB/GOVERNOR LIGHT	66	66	0		
BARA BARA/WATER DOG (LB M/CONY)	201	195	6		
PINE GROUND/MACOUBA (LB M/CONY)	90	84	6		
KAMADUNI/LALUNI	2	2	0		
POSTS/VEVAY	459	453	6		
WOODLANDS/MANILLA	415	396	19		
STRANGROEN/PROSPECT	161	162	-1		
HARMONY HALL/FAIRFIELD	327	309	18		
BATH/ZEALAND	338	324	14	Number	512321
PLANTERS HALL/BUSHY PARK	406	395	11	Number	512322
NOW-OR-NEVER/MARY	268	257	11	Number	512323
BLenheim/ANJOU	720	679	41	Number	512324
HAMLET/BROOMLANDS	4	1	3	Number	512331
PERTH	343	329	14	Number	512332
FORTITUDE/CHANCE	216	197	19	Number	512333
FIRST SAVANNAH/COOK TOM (RB M/CONY)	30	21	9		
PINE GROUND/MACOUBA (RB M/CONY)	189	178	11		
BUSH LOT/BATH (LB ABARY)	79	77	2		
THIRD POINT/TIGER ISLAND (LB ABARY)	51	49	2		
CATHERINE/ADVENTURE	303	316	-13	Number	521232
CAPE CLEAR/WASH CLOTHES (RB M/CONY)	146	134	12		

OPEN NEW XLS

Division	Name of New Division	FINAL	PVL	DIFF	Changes In	Old Div. Number
521212	FIRST POINT/JUGDEO (LB ABARY)	129	134	-5		
521213	ESAU AND JACOB/GOVERNOR LIGHT (RB M/CONY)	71	72	-1		
521214	BARA BARA/MORA POINT (RB M/CONY)	240	229	11		
521215	PARK/HUNTLEY	311	309	2	Number	521221
521216	AIRY HALL	426	416	10	Number	521222
521217	DUNDEE/NOVAR	814	781	33	Number	521223
521218	RETRIEVE/GRANT NO. 1703	196	182	14	Number	521224
521219	GOOD FAITH/CALCUTTA	691	652	39	Number	521231
522111	PROFIT/FOULIS	139	137	2		
522112	ELDORADO/GOLDEN FLEECE	1304	1254	50		
522113	WELDAAD/RISING SUN	311	300	11		
522121	SEAFIELD/BELLE VUE	663	625	38		
522122	LICHFIELD/PHOENIX	410	382	28		
522123	KINGELLY/YEOVIL	590	568	22		
522124	CHESTER/TEMPE	405	399	6		
522211	UNION/TRAFFALGAR	839	780	59		
522212	ONVERWAGT/GOLDEN GROVE	418	416	2		
522213	BUSH LOT	1871	1830	41	Number	522221
522214	ARMADALE/BEL AIR	547	522	25	Number	522222
522215	ST JOHN/HOPETOWN	908	851	57	Number	522223
522216	ONDERNEEMING/NAARSTICHEID	47	47	0	Number	522224
522217	ONVERWAGT LAND DEVELOPMENT SCHEME	0	0	0		
523111	BATH/HOPE	1746	1492	254		
523112	WATERLOO/NUMBER 12	533	678	-145		
523113	WOODLEY PARK	731	721	10		
523114	BATH/HOPE (S/CANE CULT)	2	0	2		
523121	WOODLANDS/INVERNESS	563	538	25		
523122	WILLEMSTAD/BEL AIR	303	296	7		
523131	ZEE LUST/MON CHOISI	895	855	40		
523132	ZEE ZIGT/COTTON TREE	1607	1573	34		
523133	D'EDWARD/ROSIGNOL	2656	2497	159		
523141	NO.3 (SHIELDSTOWN)	682	658	24		
523142	BUSH LOT NO.9 (BALTHYOCK S/CANE CULT)	59	56	3		
523143	NO.6 (BLAIRMONT)/NO.9 (BALTHYOCK)	1484	1424	60		
523144	ZORG-EN-HOOP/GELDERLAND	479	476	3		
523211	SHUMACKER'S LUST	0	0	0		
523212	LA FRATERNITE/NO.9	2	0	2		
523213	ZUIDWYK/BROERS LUST	0	3	-3		
523221	OPHOOP VAN BETER/DANKBARHEID	1	1	0		
523222	FEARN/ZEEDEN RUST	9	7	2		
523231	HERSTELLING	0	0	0		
523232	BANK CREEK/YAKATA BASIN	23	17	6	Name	
611111	GREATER BRANDWAGT SARI	2	0	2		
611112	BLOEMHOF/LA PRUDENCE	0	2	-2		
611113	LITTLE GEERTRUYDENBURG/CATHERINA	0	0	0		
611121	MARAS/SCHEPMOED	85	85	0		
611122	L'ENTERPRISE/MA RETRAITE	132	130	2		
611211	BELMONT/NEW VIGILANTIE	32	38	-6		
611212	GLASTULICH/ZORG-EN-VLYCT	24	28	-4		
611221	PLEGT ANKER/HIGHBURY	270	232	38		
611222	BUSES LUST/KORNBERAADT	222	213	9		

*Belladrum Village Dist. (12)*

*Litchfield Village Dist. (12)*

*Bush Lot Village Dist. Council (15)*

*Woodley Park Village Dist. (12)*

*N. 8. W. B. B. (9)*

*Resignol Dist. Council (15)*

*WITACCA Village Dist. (12)*

Sl. No.	Name of New Division	FINAL	PVL	DIFF	Changes In	Old Div. Number
31	ENFIELD/ROTTERDAM	586	564	22	Number	611223 ✓
32	BELLE VUE/EDINBURGH	852	812	40	Number	611311
33	PROVIDENCE ESTATES	1	1	0	Number	611312
41	PHILADELPHIA/WYBURG	1	1	0	Number	611321
42	ANNA CLEMENTIA/CARACAS	783	716	67	Number	611322
11	QUEENSTOWN/FORT ORDINANCE	391	374	17		
12	SMYTHFIELD	957	932	25		
21	VRYSMAN'S ERVEN	569	533	36		
22	MOUNT SINAI (NORTH)	305	274	31		
23	MOUNT SINAI (CENTRAL)	575	554	21		
31	STANLEYTOWN SAVANNAH	788	752	36		
32	MOUNT SINAI (SOUTH)	133	117	16		
41	OVERWINNING (RESIDENTIAL AREA)	507	477	30		
42	OVERWINNING (SCANE CULT) WEST	3	3	0		
43	OVERWINNING (SCANE CULT) EAST	0	1	-1		
51	PROVIDENCE (RESIDENTIAL AREA)	101	96	5		
52	PROVIDENCE (SCANE CULT)	1	1	0		
61	GLASGOW (NORTH)	208	210	-2		
62	GLASGOW (SOUTH)	168	153	15		
71	STANLEYTOWN (SOUTH EAST)	467	451	16		
72	STANLEYTOWN (SOUTH WEST)	479	474	5		
73	STANLEYTOWN (NORTH)	682	643	39		
74	STANLEYTOWN BURIAL GROUND	28	30	-2		
81	SMYTHISTOWN (SOUTH)	626	594	32		
82	SMYTHISTOWN (SOUTH CENTRAL)	474	455	19		
83	SMYTHISTOWN (WEST CENTRAL)	202	182	20		
84	SMYTHISTOWN (EAST CENTRAL)	472	430	42		
85	SMYTHISTOWN (CENTRAL)	401	393	8		
86	SMYTHISTOWN (NORTH CENTRAL)	355	351	4		
87	SMYTHISTOWN (NORTH)	177	174	3		
11	TORANI/TAUNAMA CREEK	0	0	0		
12	TAUNAMA	0	0	0		
21	UPPER LEFT BANK POTOKO RIVER	0	1	-1		
22	LOWER LEFT BANK POTOKO	0	0	0		
1	LWR RIGHT BANK POTOKO/LIT. MIBIKURI RIVER	0	1	-1		
2	LIT. MIBIKURI/UPPER RIGHT BANK POTOKO RVR	78	34	44		
1	PATWALLA/KABOYARI	0	2	-2		
2	KABOYARI/TORANI	113	106	7		
1	KINTYRE/NO. 9 OR LEWIS MANOR	290	278	12		
2	TREURNIET/BOHEMIA	305	294	11		
3	KENDALLS/INDUSTRY	604	560	44	Number	621121
4	HAMMERSMITH/BORLAM	16	23	-7	Number	621122
1	GIBALTAR/NO. 0	347	333	14	Number	621211 ✓
2	NO. 1	412	371	41	Number	621212 ✓
3	COURTLAND	511	476	35	Number	621221 ✓
4	FYRISH	1348	1315	33	Number	621222 ✓
1	CRAB ISL/ORDINANCE FORTLANDS/SIT ANCHOR	592	575	17	Number	621311 ✓
2	CUMBERLAND/PROSPECT	2781	2662	119	Number	621312 ✓ 621313
3	NO. 3/NO. 38	4	8	-4	Number	621313 622113
1	NO. 3/ROSE HALL (CANJE)	769	773	-4	Number	621321
2	RELIANCE/GOOD BANANA LAND	1685	1599	86	Number	621322

N/A  
TOWN  
25

DICTIONARY

Division	Name of New Division	FINAL	PVL	DIFF	Changes In	Old Div. Number
621223	LITTLE BLEYENDAAL/NO.11	1271	1165	106	Number	621323
621224	RELANCE/ADELPHI(WEST)	684	663	21	Number	621324
621225	CANE FIELD/ENTERPRISE (S/CANE CULT)	962	881	81	Number	621313
621231	SPECULATION/VOLKERTS LUST	27	30	-3	Number	621331
621232	BACHELORS ADVENTURE/HARMONY	123	143	-20	Number	621332
622111	KILCOY/CHESENEY	1000	961	39		
622112	ALBION	1135	1100	35		
622113	NIGG	1578	1531	47	Number	622121 ✓
622114	BELVEDERE	1299	1215	84	Number	622122 ✓
622115	HAMPSHIRE	884	642	242	Number	622123 ✓
622116	CHESENEY/HAMPSHIRE (S/CANE CULT)	0	1	-1	Number	622124 ✓
622211	WILLIAMSBURG (NORTH)	38	598	-860		
622212	WILLIAMSBURG (CENTRAL)	1335	627	708		
622213	WILLIAMSBURG STH (S/CANE CULT)	0	5	-5		
622221	ROSEHALL NORTH	1552	1493	59		
622222	ROSEHALL CENTRAL	860	794	66		
622223	ROSEHALL STH (S/CANE CULT)	0	1	-1		
622311	PORT MOURANT	1057	1062	-5		
622312	ANKERVILLE/HASWELL	1331	1276	55	Name	
622313	PORT MOURANT/HASWELL (S/CANE CULT)	0	5	-5		
622314	RESOURCE	859	788	71	Number	622321 ✓
622315	TAIN	841	799	42	Number	622322 ✓
622316	CLIFTON/JOHN	1169	1113	56	Number	622323 ✓
622317	RESOURCE/JOHN (S/CANE CULT)	0	1	-1	Number	622324 ✓
622321	PORT MOURANT FOLLOW-UP SCHEME (NORTH)	0	0	0	Number	622331
622322	PORT MOURANT FOLLOW-UP SCHEME (SOUTH)	13	21	-8	Number	622332
622411	BLOOMFIELD/LETTER KENNY	1449	1405	44		
622412	AUCHLYNE/WHIM	959	932	27		
622421	LANCASTER/ELVERSTON	1454	1406	48		
622422	ALNESS/HOGSTYE	1056	1026	30		
622431	ADVENTURE/FRIENDSHIP	615	603	12		
622432	NURNEY/NO.28 OR BUSH LOT	1367	1308	59		
631111	MAIDA/PHILIPPI	417	417	0		
631112	CROMACTY/TARLOGIE	457	457	0		
631121	MACEDONIA/NEVILLE	297	351	-54		
631122	NO. 37/KILTARIN	560	485	75		
631123	HAVERSHAM/DINGWALL	253	262	-9		
631124	JAVA/JOPPA	384	376	8		
631211	LESBEHOLDEN	815	795	20	Number	631311
631212	MIBIKURI	1446	1374	72	Number	631312
631213	JOHANNA	816	824	22	Number	631313
631214	YAKUSARI	1130	1101	29	Number	631314
631221	CANJE/SOUTH BRANCH CANAL	0	1	-1	Number	631321
631222	CANJE/NORTH BRANCH CANAL	0	0	0	Number	631322
632111	NO.52/NO.0	964	902	62		
632112	NO.55/NO.58	1182	1105	77		
632113	NO.59/NO.60	687	654	33	Number	632121 ✓
632114	NO.61/NO.63	426	398	28	Number	632122 ✓
632115	NO.64/NO.66	1810	1743	97	Number	632123 ✓
632116	NO.67/NO.69	1487	1442	45	Number	632131 ✓

Albion Village Dist (9)

ROSE HALL TOWN

Port Mourant Village Dist (12)

John Dist. Council (15)  
Alness Dist. Council (15)

Upper Bourgetyne Dist. Council (15)



Division	Name of New Division	FINAL	PVL	DIFF	Changes In	Old Div. Number
118	NO.72/NO.74	1080	1026	54	Number	632133 ✓
119	NO.73/NO.74 (SUGAR LANDS)	3	8	-5	Number	632134 ✓
121	GOOD HOPE/NO. 45	228	231	-3	Number	631211 ✓
122	NO. 46	186	184	2	Number	631212 ✓
123	RISING SUN/FLOYD WARD	779	736	43	Number	631221 ✓
124	MARY'S HOPE/NO. 51 (Leeds - No 50 + 51)	658	610	48	Number	631222 ✓
211	SOOKRAM'S CROSS/CANJE (NORTH)	0	4	-4	Name	
212	SEAFORD/SOOKRAM'S CROSS (NORTH)	1	1	0	Name	
221	SOOKRAM'S CROSS/CANJE (SOUTH)	0	0	0	Name	
222	SEAFORD/SOOKRAM'S CROSS (SOUTH)	0	0	0	Name	
111	COFFEE CUTTER/KORIRI	0	0	0	Name	
112	KORIRI SIKI	0	0	0	Name	
121	SKELDON WATER PATH/BANIM	162	153	9	Name	
122	BANIM/COFFEE CUTTER	0	1	-1	Name	
211	CRABWOOD CREEK (NORTH) & EXTRA DEPTHS	0	0	0	Name	
212	JACKSON/MOLESON (NORTH)	3084	1034	2050	Number	641212 ✓
213	CRABWOOD CREEK (SOUTH)	34	24	10	Number	641214 ✓
214	JACKSON/MOLESON (CENTRAL)	57	2089	-2032	Number	641221 ✓
215	JACKSON/MOLESON (SOUTH)	46	40	6	Number	641222 ✓
221	JACKSON/MOLESON BACKLANDS	0	0	0	Number	64221 ✓
222	SKELDON/JACKSON BACKLANDS	0	0	0	Number	641211 ✓
321	SPRING GARDEN (NO.75)	1	0	1	Number	641211 ✓
322	HARRIET (NO.76)	166	155	11	Number	
323	NO.77 (EAST)	193	181	12	Number	
324	NO.77 (WEST)	176	153	23	Number	
325	NO.78 (NORTH)	421	395	26	Number	
326	NO.78 (CENTRAL)	781	743	38	Number	
327	NO.78 (SOUTH)	431	418	13	Number	
328	RAMPOOR HOUSING SCHEME (NO.78)	906	820	86	Number	
331	NO.79 (NORTH)	521	503	18	Number	
332	NO.79 (SOUTH)	758	727	31	Number	
333	NO.80 (SKELDON)	1053	974	79	Number	
334	NO.81 (NORTH) (LINE PATH "C" CUM ANNEXIS)	233	253	-20	Number	
335	NO.81 (SOUTH) (LINE PATH A, B AND F)	314	288	26	Number	
336	NO.82 (NORTH) (LINE PATH "D")	759	700	59	Number	
337	NO.82(STH)/NO.83 OR NEW CALCUTTA	619	609	10	Number	
411	HURUWIN CREEK (RB IKURUWA RVR)	170	157	13	Number	
412	CROSSOWA HEAD	6	5	1	Number	64212
421	SIKITA KOYARI	0	0	0	Number	64212
422	TAKOYARI/KOYERI	0	0	0	Number	64212
211	UPPER LEFT BANK MARABUNTA	0	0	0	Number	64212
212	LOWER LEFT BANK MARABUNTA	0	0	0	Number	64221
221	UPPER RIGHT BANK MARABUNTA	0	0	0	Number	64221
222	LOWER RIGHT BANK MARABUNTA	0	0	0	Number	64222
111	RIGHT BANK KARI-KARI/UPPER LT BANK CANJE	0	0	0	Number	64222
112	ALIGATOR/LEFT BANK KARI-KARI (ULB CANJE)	0	0	0	Number	
211	RIGHT BANK YARKURABU/WAIKABURI	0	0	0	Number	
222	STEPHENBURG/LEFT BANK YARKURABU	0	0	0	Number	
23	TORANI/OLERON	51	43	8	Number	
11	FRANSENBURG/RIGHT BANK TABELA CREEK (RB CAN)	0	0	0	Number	
12	LEFT BANK TABELA/RIGHT BANK MARINERO	0	0	0	Number	

CHIEF WAIS

Division	Name of New Division	FINAL	PVI	DIFF	Changes In	Old Div. Number
651221	LEFT BANK MARINERO/RIGHT BANK EKWARUN	0	0	0		
651222	LEFT BANK EKWARUN/CANJE HEADWATER	0	0	0		
652111	LA PATIENCE/MON BLOU	0	0	0		
652112	UPPER LEFT BANK MIBIRIKURU	0	0	0		
652121	MIBIRIKURU/KAMANI (L.B IKURUWA)	0	0	0	New Division	65212
652122	UPPER RIGHT BANK MIBIRIKURU	0	0	0	New Division	65212
652211	RIGHT BANK KAMANI/LEFT BANK IKURUWA	0	0	0		
652212	LEFT BANK CROSSOWA/RIGHT BANK IKURUWA	47	40	7		
652221	UPPER RIGHT BANK IKURUWA RIVER	0	0	0		
652222	UPPER LEFT IKURUWA RIVER	0	0	0		
661111	ARAPARU (SOUTH)	0	0	0	New Division	66111
661112	KANAKABURI	0	0	0	New Division	66111
661121	UPPER KAIWANNA (NORTH)	0	0	0	New Division	66112
661122	LOWER KAIWANNA (NORTH)	0	0	0	New Division	66112
661211	UPPER KAIWANNA (SOUTH)	0	0	0	New Division	66121
661212	LOWER KAIWANNA (SOUTH)	0	0	0	New Division	66121
661221	UPPER MAPENNA (SOUTH)	0	4	-4	New Division	66122
661222	LOWER MAPENNA (SOUTH)	0	0	0	New Division	66122
66211	OREALLA/EPIRA	602	541	61	New Division	662111 6621
662121	TARAKULI HEAD (NORTH)	0	0	0	New Division	66212
662122	TARAKULI HEAD (SOUTH)	0	0	0	New Division	66212
662211	MANAKOBALAPALISO	1	1	0	New Division	66221
662212	BIG MARABUNTALAPALISO	0	1	-1	New Division	66221
662221	KALKUNI/YAROWA	0	0	0	New Division	66222
662222	HAIMARAKABRA	0	0	0	New Division	66222
662223	TIMEHA/WHITE RIVER (L.B CORENTYNE)	0	0	0	New Division	66222
711111	MURUWAWA/OHNOPI	130	113	17	Number	711114
711112	ARAU/TSHUAI	0	0	0		
711121	UPPER EKEREKI	0	0	0		
711122	EKEREKI (CENTRAL)	0	0	0		
711123	LOWER EKEREKI/OHNOPI	129	102	27		
71113	EAIKAN	179	168	11	Number	711111
71114	ARAU	35	15	20	Number	711113
711211	PAIRIPARU/IRLUOWRA	0	1	-1		
711212	ERAKIRI/SPECTACLE	9	9	0		
711213	MAKAPA/ARENASSI	0	0	0		
711221	TOWAPARU/KUMARU	28	28	0		
711222	ABOYA/MPARI	7	7	0	Number	711227
711223	ARENASSI/ASSAI	3	3	0		
711224	ASSAI/DUKWARRI	0	0	0		
711225	MARUPA/DUKWARRI	19	19	0		
711226	MAIPURI/GOLD	35	39	-4		
71123	KURUTUKU	64	46	18	Number	711222
712111	RUPA	0	0	0		
712112	GOLD/TORORARU	0	0	0		
712113	IROMA	0	0	0		
712114	ARANKA	25	5	20		
712121	WAIAMU	0	0	0		
712122	TARORARU/WAIKURI	65	33	32		
712123	IPURI/KOPANG	56	56	0		

Name of New Division

FINAL PVT

DIFF

Changes In

(Old Div. Number)

12	QUARTZ/TON/STOP-OF CREEK	7	0	7	7	71221	Number	721157	Number	721122	Number	721121	Number	721131	Number	721155	Number	721156	Number	721114	Number	721132	Number	721152	Number	721153	Number	721133	Number
13	PAHAWA/FISH	8	2	2	6																								
14	TACANA POINT/FIRE	1	1	1	0																								
21	SARAT/PEBB	20	5	5	15																								
22	ONO	283	238	238	45																								
23	MAIRWA/FAIRHST	30	30	30	0																								
24	PAC/ASS/TECH	69	69	56	13																								
31	JAWALLA	298	273	273	25																								
41	AKARAU	442	393	393	49																								
12	KWAK/PAIKWA	0	0	0	0																								
13	KAKO/EAST ATAKAO	1	1	1	0																								
14	HOLITU	2	2	2	0																								
2	PARUHA	0	0	0	0																								
3	WARABDON	232	213	213	19																								
11	YAMARA/PARTANG	260	249	249	11																								
12	KAWOIGENG/CHICH	156	116	116	40																								
13	OKOKANG/KAMARITAK	94	99	99	-5																								
14	KANG/PANAMU	7	7	7	0																								
31	HAER/KUEWA	0	0	0	0																								
32	IRUWA/WAPAU	0	0	0	0																								
33	WANAWA/IRUWA	0	0	0	0																								
34	YAKABA	0	0	0	0																								
5	MOKOWTA	24	24	24	0																								
7	KAMARANG/KENG	182	167	167	15																								
8	CHINOWENG	282	261	261	21																								
9	PHILIPAI	104	100	100	4																								
10	DEAIRA/KAREZIN	368	332	332	36																								
1	EPING	0	202	202	-202																								
2	KURUPUNG	47	40	40	7																								
3	MEAMU	298	245	245	53																								
4	APAKWA/PEARIA	26	0	0	26																								
5	WAKAWAKAPU/WAKAPAU	114	0	0	114																								
6	AWAKAPAKU/ATAKAKA	0	0	0	0																								
7	ISSENARI	0	0	0	0																								
8	PITARENG	44	146	146	-102																								
9	OLIVE/SANDS	193	0	0	193																								
1	UPPERSEANG	208	204	204	4																								
2	LOWER SEANG	0	0	0	0																								
3	KATOPAI/KABANG	0	3	3	-3																								
4	MERIME	8	11	11	-3																								
5	TOAISING/KAPAI	0	0	0	0																								
6	KANANABARU/SIPAPAU	0	0	0	0																								
7	KUONG-KUONG/WAIMA	8	9	9	-1																								
8	WAIMA/ORIA	0	0	0	0																								
9	UPPER PURUNI	0	0	0	0																								
10	KAITUNI	30	0	0	30																								
11	TIGER/PURAI	0	0	0	0																								
12	STOP FALL/PAUKA	0	0	0	0																								
13	MAHAI/ARU/ISSANO	149	122	122	27																								
14	OHIA/ARU/ARISI	0	0	0	0																								

CHIEF NEWS

Division	Name of New Division	FINAL	P.V.L.	DIFF	Changes In	Old Div. Num
722133	APOLOAKURU/KUNABALI	0	0	0		
722134	HONEY CAMP/KURUBIRU	36	38	-2		
722211	KABURI	236	210	26		
722212	KURUBIRU/MAKARI	72	72	0		
722221	MASHIKURU/LITTLE TIPURU	60	0	60		
722222	LITTLE TIPURU/BUTUKARI	74	102	-31		
722223	BARA-BARA/TAMOUR	0	1	-1		
722224	AKENNA/KANAIMA	104	60	44		
722231	KAOW/CALE	280	297	-17		
722232	TUMERING/MONGRIPPO	749	662	57		
722233	AKARAKABRA/HURIKABRA	83	68	15		
722234	YAKARAMARA/ARITAK	99	79	20		
722235	ARITAK/MASHIKURU	8	8	0		
722236	IKURIBISI	0	0	0		
722237	WARAWARA/MAKWAI	16	16	0		
722238	KUNAME/TROPE	10	10	0		
722239	WARIMAMBO/TUMARENG	51	60	-9		
722241	BARTICA (EAST)	1093	987	106		
722242	BARTICA (EAST CENTRAL)	804	764	40		
722243	BARTICA (WEST CENTRAL)	736	704	32		
722244	BARTICA (WEST)	228	213	15		
722251	WARA-WARA/BIRD ISLAND	1	1	0		
722252	TAKUTU/TIPURU	0	0	0		
81111	MONKEY MOUNTAIN	161	186	-25	Number	811111
811121	TUSENEN	59	0	59	Number	811113
811122	KOWA/AGEAFRIO	0	0	0	Number	811115
81113	PARAMAKATOI	498	460	38	Number	811112
81114	TAREKA	49	45	4	Number	811114
811211	LOWER LEFT BANK KOPINANG RIVER	1	1	0		
811212	UPPER POTARU/UPPER LEFT BANK IRENG	1	2	-1		
811221	CHENAPAU/ARNIK	53	55	-2		
811222	LOWER RIGHT BANK KOPINANG	45	49	-4		
81123	CHENAPAU	127	98	29	Number	811223
81131	KATO	256	233	23	Number	811121
81132	KUREKUBARU	267	261	6	Number	811122
81133	KANAPANG	34	34	0	Number	811123
81134	ITABAC	70	63	7	Number	811124
81135	KAMANA	62	50	12	Number	811125
81136	KOPINANG	220	217	3	Number	811126
81137	KABARUPAI	74	74	0	Number	811127
81138	WARA	80	72	8	Number	811128
811391	NORTH TAME	6	9	-3	Division	811129
811392	SOUTH TAME	23	17	6	Division	811129
812111	UPPER RIGHT BANK KURIBRONG	0	0	0		
812112	UPPER LEFT BANK KURIBRONG	0	1	-1		
812121	WARATAK/ECHERAK	44	30	14		
812122	AMU	0	0	0		
812211	ECHERAK/ARNIK	2	2	0		
812212	RIGHT BANK KONEPARU	0	0	0		
812221	ECHERAK/NORTH KERENGKU	0	0	0		
812222	SOUTH KERENGKU	0	0	0		

Division	Name of New Division	FINAL	PVL	DIFF	Changes in	Old Div. Number
31	UPPER LEFT BANK BLACK WATER CREEK	0	0	0		
32	UPPER RIGHT BANK ECHLEBAR RIVER	0	0	0		
11	ITAWA/AMAILA	0	0	0		
12	YATIELA/DUKALIKABRA	0	0	0		
21	APANACH/PORTAGE FALLS	0	0	0		
22	BARTICA POTARO ROAD/EMBIPARU	0	0	0		
11	EWANG/EKUREPARI	0	0	0		
12	TUMATUMARI/MAHIDIA	727	632	95		
21	KONAWARUK	12	9	3		
22	MOWASI/SLOTH	0	0	0		
11	UPPER MURUWA	0	0	0		
12	LOWER MURUWA	0	0	0		
21	UPPER SIPARUNI/TAKUTU	0	0	0		
22	LOWER SIPARUNI	0	0	0		
11	DUNARI/SURAMA	0	0	0		
12	SIPARUNI/KURATOKA	0	0	0		
21	KURATOKA/LADYSMITH	0	0	0		
22	MAKARI/CASHEW	0	0	0		
1	KANUKU/SAURAB	0	0	0		2871
11	RAADWAI/MIRUWAI	0	0	0	Number	911124
12	ARAWANA-PAWUA/GATEWAI	2	1	1		
13	SKABUNK/CENTRAL SAWARIWAI	90	69	21		
2	POTARINAI	213	194	19	Number	911121
3	SHULINAB(MACUSH)VILLAGE	183	181	2	Number	911122
4	ST.IGNATIUS (FARMLANDS)	102	22	80	Number	911123
5	MOCO-MOCO	139	140	-1	Number	911125
6	NAPPI	357	315	42	Number	911127
71	MOCA MOCA/IMPRENZA	48	0	48	New Division	911128
72	MOCA MOCA/MANARI	642	629	13	New Division	911128
8	ST.IGNATIUS (HOMESTEADS)	197	240	-43	Number	911129
91	UPPER RIGHT BANK NAPPI	5	20	-15	New Division	911126
92	UPPER LEFT BANK NAPPI	0	0	0	New Division	911126
11	PIKARA/MARAKANATA	20	24	-4		
12	COCHOEIRA/PASSARINHO	10	10	0		
13	KWAIMWATTA/KARANAMBO	33	30	3		
14	RIGHT BANK MORA (RUPUNUNI)	0	0	0	Number	911216
15	KARASABAI	874	830	44		
16	MASSARA	94	102	-8	Number	911214
17	TOKA	70	49	21	Number	911215
18	UPPER BURRO-GERRO	0	1	-1		
19	RIGHT BANK RUPUNUNI/YUPUKARI	2	0	2	Number	912117
20	RIGHT BANK SURAMA RIVER	63	56	7		
21	LEFT BANK MURU	0	0	0		
22	ARANAPITA	208	216	-8		
23	UPPER AWARIKTU/MORUWAI (LB RUPUNUNI)	22	37	-15		
24	YUPUKARI/MAFARRI (RB RUPUNUNI)	152	147	5		
25	MAFARRI/CRAEWOOD RIVER (RB RUPUNUNI)	0	1	-1		
26	ANNAL	409	325	84	Number	912112
27	YAKARINTA	201	176	25	Number	912116
28	YUPUKARI	230	191	39	Number	912118
29	MORUWAI/MARUWAI	0	0	0		

1990 NEW

Division	Name of New Division	FINAL	PVL	DIFF	Changes In	Old Div. Number	Number
912212	KATIWAU (RB RUPUNUNI)	73	60	13			
912221	MANARIWAU/ARAKWAI	33	25	8			
912222	ARAKWAI/WARIWAU (RB RUPUNUNI)	0	0	0			
912231	MAKOUDIT/KABOWYAR (LB RUPUNUNI)	0	0	0	New Division	912231	91242
912232	WARIWAU/LITTLE MARUWAU (RB RUPUNUNI)	0	0	0			
91224	SAND CREEK	293	258	35	Number	912213	
91225	SAWARIWAU	302	269	33	Number	912223	
912311	KALISHADAKER/CRAWDWOOD (RB RUPUNUNI)	0	0	0			
912312	MARITAMHIA (RB KWITARO)	0	0	0	Number	912315	
912321	UPPER LEFT BANK KWITARO RIVER	40	1	39			
912322	UPPER RIGHT BANK KWITARO RIVER	0	0	0			
91233	SHEA	172	145	27	Number	912312	
91234	MARURANAU	288	265	23	Number	912313	
91235	AWARIWAUNAU	229	199	30	Number	912314	
91241	AISHALTON	535	494	41	Number	912411	
91242	KARAUDANAWA	400	378	22	Number	912412	
912441	DADARWAU/WAMURIAK	0	0	0	New Division	912423	
912442	MILIWAU/SHUNAWAU	0	0	0	New Division	912423	
91245	ACHIWIUB	184	160	24	Number	912422	
92111	KANSIEN	0	75	-75			
921121	LOWER LEFT BANK KASSIKATTYU RIVER	96	0	96			
921122	UPPER LEFT BANK KASSIKATTYU RIVER	0	0	0			
921211	UPPER KUYUWINI RIVER (WEST)	0	0	0			
921212	KUDUDINWAB/QUATA (UPPER KUYUWINI EAST)	0	0	0			
921221	QUATA/NATTI (LOWER KUYUWINI WEST)	0	0	0			
921222	LOWER KUYUWINI (EAST)	0	0	0			
921311	TAMANNAIKU (UPPER ESSEQ LB)	0	0	0			
921312	TARUMA/WEST AMUKU (UPPER ESSEQ)	0	0	0			
921321	ROIWA/KUYUWINI MOUTH (LB ESSEQ)	0	0	0			
921322	ESSEQUIBO/NEW RIVER DIVIDE (RB ESSEQ)	0	0	0			
922111	UPPER REWA OR ILIWA RIVER (NORTH)	0	1	-1			
922112	UPPER REWA OR ILIWA RIVER (SOUTH)	1	1	0			
922121	LOWER KWITARO/RUPUNUNI (EAST)	0	0	0			
922122	LOWER REWA OR ILIWA (SOUTH)	2	2	0			
922123	LOWER REWA OR ILIWA (NORTH)	71	75	-4			
922131	TUMALAU OR BAT RIVER (RUPUNUNI EAST)	0	0	0			
922132	MAKARAPAN (LOWER RUPUNUNI)	2	3	-1			
922211	PAKANIS/SMYTHS ESSEQUIBO RIVER	125	104	21			
922212	SMYTHS RIVER/PATTERSON ISLAND (UPPER ESSEQ)	0	0	0			
922221	GREAT FALLS (UPPER ESSEQ)	1	1	0			
922222	JACOB'S LADDER FALLS/ROIWA RIVER (UPPER ESSEQ)	0		0			
901111	MAKARI/MAAM	0	0	0			
901112	KURUPUKARIE/BLACK WATER CREEK	17	17	0			
901121	BLACK WATER/WARAPUTA	29	1	28			
901122	WARAPUTA/MARIABA	103	0	103			
9011211	MARIABA/DEHALIBANA	0	82	-82			
9011212	MOKO-MOKO/ARIWINA	0	0	0			
9011221	ILIKAPUTA/ROCKSTONE	120	10	110			
9011222	ANARIKA/MORABALLI	172	162	10			
9011223	BADAWARIN/MORABALLI	69	39	30			

		Changes In Old Div. Number				
		954	944	10		
112	BAMBAKARA KARA (SOUTH)	506	497	9		
121	RETRIEVE NORTH MACKENZIE ✓	2589	2510	79		
122	WASHER POND	405	259	146		
123	KARA KARA/SHIBARU	73	72	1		
124	RICHMOND/DORABISI	9	135	-126		
125	SURIPANA HEAD	157	163	-6		
126	WATOOKA SQUARE	141	141	0		
131	DALLAWALLA/KATABULI	342	344	-2		
132	KATABULI/SILVERTOWN	2747	2559	188		
133	BLUEBERRY HILL/ONE MILE (WISMAR)	2837	2682	155		
134	HALF MILE/ONE MILE	1858	1806	52		
135	BAKOURA/OLD ENGLAND	224	207	17		
136	WISROC PARK	789	770	19		
137	KADABULI/HARUKARU	0	0	0		
211	SHIBARU	155	142	13		
212	UPPER KARA KARA	7	7	0		
213	DORABISI/WAINIBISI	332	306	26		
214	WAINIBISI/AROWAKAI	87	69	18		
215	BIG WINEPERU/LITTLE WINEPERU	14	7	7		
216	BAKOURIA/WINEPERU	12	11	1		
217	KADABULI/BAKOURIA	0	0	0		
218	ARABAI/ARUTMA	38	38	0		
221	ARAWAKA/HARIWA	1	114	-113		
222	ARAMPA	365	355	10		
223	SABABARO/WARABARO	2	2	0		
224	WARABARO/BIG WINEPERU	95	83	12		
11	EMPRESSA	379	409	-30		
12	WAMARA	37	0	37		
21	IRON MOUNTAIN	0	0	0		
22	CANISTER FALLS	0	0	0		
11	CHRISTMAS FALLS/KAMWATTA	0	0	0		
12	KAMWATTA/MARLISSA FALLS	0	0	0		
21	LEFT BANK KURUDUNI RIVER	2	2	0		
22	RIGHT BANK KURUDUNI RIVER	0	0	0		
1	YAWAKURI	15	17	-2		
2	MAMBAKARA/HAMAKABRA	3	3	0		
1	KIBILIBIRI	115	405	-290		
2	KABOYARI	403	175	228		
	HURURU	40	2	38	Number	021222
1	KWAKWANI	1076	967	109	New Division	021223
2	UPPER MANBAKA	0	0	0	New Division	021223
1	WABADA/KIBILIBIRI	105	87	18		
2	MOIRA	36	0	36	Number	022113
1	LOWER BISSARUNI/WIKKI	0	0	0		
2	UPPER BISSARUNI/UPPER WIKKI	0	0	0		
	WIKKI RIVER	14	4	10	Number	022112
	LEFT BANK WIRUNI RIVER	112	392	20		
	RIGHT BANK WIRUNI RIVER	124	127	-3		
	TORAN/KIMBLA	243	232	11		
	KIMBLA/WIKKI	242	247	45		

LINDEN  
TOWN

# REVIEW

Division	Name of New Division	FINAL	PVT	DIFF	Changes In	Old Div. Number
OS	BELGIUM	0				
OS	BRAZIL	0				
OS	CANADA	22				
OS	CHINA	1				
OS	CUBA	0				
OS	MOSCOW	3				
OS	SUR	31				
OS	U.K.	22				
OS	U.S.A.	74				
OS	VEN	12				

Only embassy staff



## **APPENDIX N**

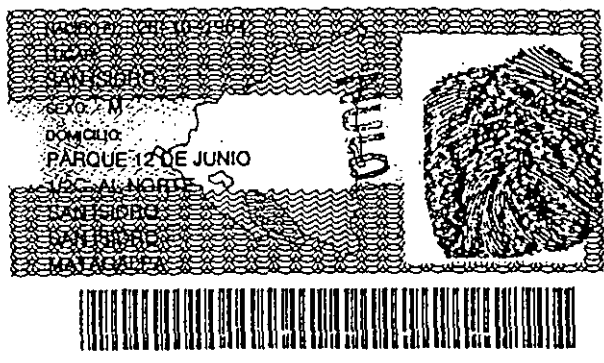
ESTE DOCUMENTO ES INTRANSFERIBLE. NO ES VALIDO SI PRESENTA TACHADURAS O ENMENDADURAS. EL TITULAR ESTA OBLIGADO A NOTIFICAR EL CAMBIO DE SU DOMICILIO EN LOS 30 DIAS SIGUIENTES A QUE ESTE OCURRA.

*Muestra Polvino*

MUESTRA  
DIRECCION GENERAL  
INSTITUTO

*[Signature]*

Firma Del Ejector



Muestra de Credencial, en respuesta a las bases para la Licitacion Publica INTERNACIONAL, LPI=IFE-001/92 del INSTITUTO FEDERAL ELECTORAL

Nombre: Jose Maria  
Muestra  
Muestra  
Domicilio: Avenida  
Muestra  
001  
Fecha/Nac: 000000  
Clave De Elector: 000000000000



Dto 0 Mpo 0 C.P. 00000  
Secc 000A Loc 0 Mza 00



File No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Photo Application Form**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Photographer \_\_\_\_\_

File No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Certificate of Registration**

Registration Area \_\_\_\_\_ P.D. \_\_\_\_\_

This is to certify that the registration

of \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

of \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

has been allowed by me

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Enumerator \_\_\_\_\_

Date photograph taken \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Official Photographer \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Registered Person \_\_\_\_\_

### MINOR'S REGISTRATION RECORD CARD

Registration No. 

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Surname \_\_\_\_\_

Christian Name (s) \_\_\_\_\_

SEX ☐ M ☐ F

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Country of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Barbadian		How long resident
Commonwealth		
Alien		

Registration Area \_\_\_\_\_ P.D. \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Parent/Guardian \_\_\_\_\_ Ref. No. of Parent/Guardian \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Application \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Parent/Guardian \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Enumerator \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Registration Officer \_\_\_\_\_

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Date	Address	Registration Area
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	P.D. _____

Date	Address	Registration Area
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	P.D. _____

Date	Address	Registration Area
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	P.D. _____

Please take this to your nearest Photo Centre in  
order to be photographed

File No. \_\_\_\_\_

Photo Application Form

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Photographer

File No. \_\_\_\_\_

Certificate of Registration

Registration Area \_\_\_\_\_ P.O. \_\_\_\_\_

This is to certify that the registration

of \_\_\_\_\_

Name

of \_\_\_\_\_

Address

has been allowed by me

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Enumerator

Date photograph taken \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Official Photographer

Signature of Registered Person

NATIONAL REGISTRATION RECORD CARD

Registration No. \_\_\_\_\_

Surname \_\_\_\_\_

Christian Name (s) \_\_\_\_\_

SEX

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ F ☐ M \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Country of Birth

Barbadian

Commonwealth

Allen

How long

Resident

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Registration Area \_\_\_\_\_ P.O. \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Application \_\_\_\_\_

Old National Insurance No. \_\_\_\_\_ Old Electoral No. \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Applicant

Signature of Enumerator

Signature of Registration Officer

Photograph

NATIONAL INSURANCE RECORD CARD

Registration No. \_\_\_\_\_

Surname \_\_\_\_\_

Christian Name (s) \_\_\_\_\_

SEX

Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ F ☐ M \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Country of Birth

Barbadian

Commonwealth

Allen

How long

Resident

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Registration Area \_\_\_\_\_ P.O. \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Application \_\_\_\_\_

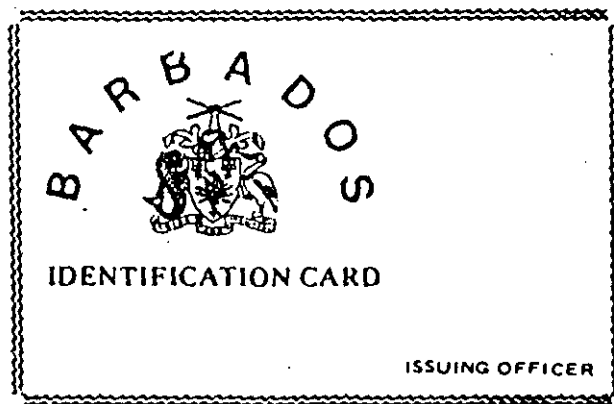
Old National Insurance No. \_\_\_\_\_ Old Electoral No. \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Applicant

Signature of Enumerator

Signature of Registration Officer

Photograph



NAME

FILE NO.

NAME		
SEX	DATE OF BIRTH	
REGISTRATION NUMBER		
NATIONALITY		
DISTINGUISHING MARKS		
HEIGHT	CMS	DATE ISSUED
SIGNATURE		

## **APPENDIX O**

7/20/95

DRAFT RELEASE

PCER on "Registration"

"Preparation of Electoral Roll".

The Inter-party Committee on Electoral Reform (IPCER) considered the issue of National Registration for the 1997 National and Regional Elections.

The IPCER was of the opinion that the use of the existing lists of voters ought not to be continued and that a new Electoral roll should be provided through a door to door enumeration exercise to be carried out in 1995/1996. The IPCER was advised and accepted, in (18) eighteen months' activity ending with the publication of an Electoral Roll of 1996.

IPCER was also concerned about the role of the National Registration Centre and its relationship with the Elections Commission. The consensus was that this centre should be brought under the control and direction of the Elections Commission i.e. the machinery of the NRC should be controlled by the Elections Commission.

Special attention was paid to the age of eligibility for enumeration and the IPCER agreed on 14 years and over.

The use of a unique ID number and the age influenced coloured photograph were also formally considered by the IPCER and accepted.

The unique features of registration in the Hinterland Region as noted by the IPCER and special considerations were clearly reported for more timely conclusion of this activity.

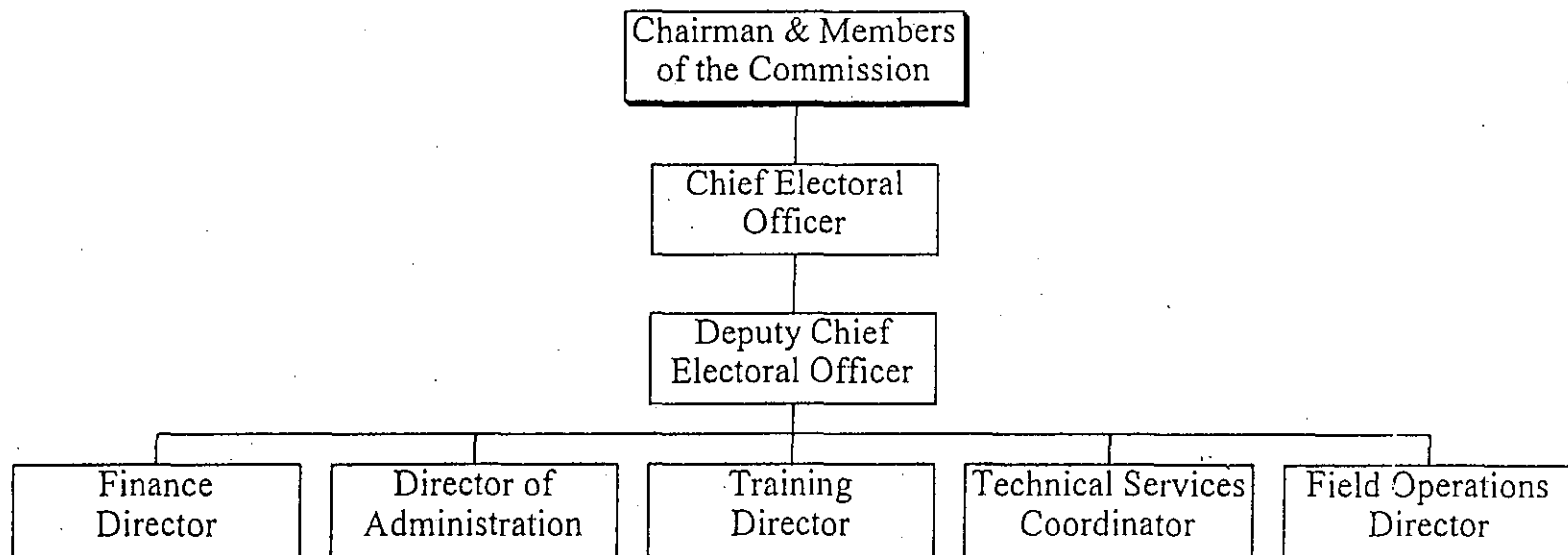
The subject of scrutineers was also discussed and the IPCER is committed to the continuation of this policy at the National and Regional Elections.

Discussion have not ended on the issue of payment for such routineering, the organisation and the costing of which have used some concern.

## **APPENDIX P**



## Proposed Organizational Chart for Elections Commission



## APPENDIX Q

## **APPENDIX R**

# FES-Carter team coordinating assistance for electoral reform

all ideas for reform must be in the Guyanese," according to former High Commissioner John Graham.

Graham, a representative of the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), is here at a joint IFES-Carter seven-man team which is exploring government official and representatives of various political

parties the areas in which technical and other support would be required.

IFES has provided support and assistance to the Elections Commission in its preparations for the 1992 General Elections and the 1994 Municipal and Local Government Elections.

Both IFES and the Carter Center have submitted to the Government a list of recommendations for reforming the electoral system. The joint mission is to ensure that their ef-

forts in providing the assistance requested is properly coordinated.

There are two members from the Carter Center on the team. They are Dennis Smith, a former head of the Barbados Elections Commission and David Carroll from the Emory University base of the Centre in Atlanta.

In an interview with *Stabroek News*, Graham said it was from groups

such as the Inter-party Parliamentary Group, that his team would look for direction as to the general requirements of technical support and assistance that would be needed.

Graham stressed that IFES' role would be to support local efforts.

Asked if IFES proposed providing assistance in the merger of the National Registration Centre and the Elections Commission, Graham said that if IFES' assis-

tance was desired "it would clearly be prepared to assist."

But he noted that the expertise for what was essentially a Guyanese operation was here.

Reacting to whether the assistance to be provided would include the provision of computers and other equipment to support a modern electoral system, Graham said that though the discussions were at a very early stage, the provision of

such assistance "could very well be among the issues to be discussed."

Graham said that he has already met with President Cheddi Jagan and that he planned to speak with the Minority Leader. He noted that because it was essential to have the maximum participation by the Guyanese people in any programme of assistance IFES would provide, the team planned to have the widest possible consultations with all the political parties and other

groups interested in electoral reform.

And to questions about whether such assistance could be in place in time for the 1997 Elections, Graham said that the timing would be a function of the speed with which legislative approval might be necessary for any aspect of the programme before it could begin.

The other members of the team are Juan Manuel Herrero, Harry Neufeld, Ely Lee and Elisa Reller.

# Overseas experts examine polls system

ENNIFER CIPRIANI

JOINT seven-member mission from the Atlanta-Carter Center and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) is doing work here on a mission to improve the local electoral system. The mission arrived Saturday on the invitation of the Elec-

tions Commission Secretariat and will leave this month-end after discussions with political parties, non-governmental organisations and government officials.

If the recommendations are accepted, the agencies will assist with the implementation by seeking sources of funding, members said yesterday.

Team member IFES Senior

Adviser and former Canadian High Commissioner to Guyana, Mr John Graham said the mission has already initiated discussions for funding in case the plan is accepted.

Graham stressed that the team is not here to give directions to anyone but to assist technically with the modifications to the process as suggested by Guyanese.

The Washington-based IFES has been providing technical electoral support to Guyana since 1990, covering the October 1992 general elections and the August 1994 Local Government and Municipal polls.

Graham noted that several distinguished persons have studied the electoral process here and have selected several areas (turn to centre pages).



TEAM at work: from left Neufeld, Smith, Herrero, Graham, Roller and Lee yesterday. (Winston Oudkerk photo.)

## Overseas experts examine polls system

(from page one)  
for improvement to make the system more transparent.

These include registration, voter education, poll worker education and the use of computer hardware and software to expedite the process.

IFES is tasked with providing practical solutions which must be examined and approved by Guyanese, said Graham, adding that this is a fundamental part of strengthening the process.

He said the group is not just working towards the next elections but is looking at a long-term plan, under which further technical inputs will

not be required from organisations like IFES once the required measures are institutionalised.

A proposal has been mooted locally to pattern the Guyana voter registration system after the Barbados model.

It was also suggested that the National Registration Centre be merged with the Elections Commission.

Commenting on this, Graham said that while Guyanese have expressed interest in examining the Barbados system of registration, other options will also be considered by IFES.

If merging the Elections Commission is what the

people want, then IFES will provide the technical means to do so, he said.

Under the Barbados system, each child is registered at birth and upon reaching age 18, is automatically placed on the voters' list.

The name is taken off when the person dies.

Graham declined to outline possible proposals by IFES, noting this will be premature and a violation of professional ethics before the report is submitted.

It is possible the team will conduct another follow-up visit here depending on the reaction to the IFES report.

Other members of the team

include IFES Programme Officer, Ms Elisa Roller, IFES technical team leader, Mr Harry Neufeld, IFES Computer Systems Specialist, Mr Ely Lee and former Barbados Chief Elections Officer, Mr Dennis Smith.

Also here is Mr Juan Manuel Herrero, who was responsible for the executive direction of the Federal Electoral Registry in Mexico and coordinated the 1990 census there.

Carter Center representative, Mr David Carroll will arrive here Monday.

Neufeld, Smith and Lee have worked in Guyana before.

## Joint Carter/IFES electoral team here for discussions

A joint Carter Center/International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) team is presently in the country for discussions with the parties represented on the

Inter-Party Committee on Electoral Reform.

The seven member team, which will be here for about two weeks, is headed by former

*Turn to Page 4*

## Joint Carter/IFES

*From Page 3*

Canadian High Commissioner to Guyana, John Graham. Graham is a representative of IFES. The Carter Center is being represented by Denis Smith and Dr David Carroll. Carroll, however, will not arrive until next week. Smith was head of the Carter Center resident mission here which monitored the 1992 General elections.

Ms Elisa Roller, a member of the team told Stabroek News that the team was here for discussions with officials of the Elections Commission and the National Registration Centre, Government officials and with representatives of "as many political parties as possible" given its schedule.

Sources say that among issues they will be discussing with Govern-

ment officials and party representatives will be the proposed merger of the Elections Commission and the National Registration Centre, the upcoming national registration exercise, the methods for the conduct of the registration and the requirements for doing so.

The Inter-Party Committee on Electoral Reform on which the four parties in the National Assembly are represented have been looking at a number of issues related to the holding of the next general elections due in 1997.

Among the issues they have considered and on which they have reportedly reached agreement are included the composition of the Elections Commission and the appointment of the Chairman of the Commission.

## **APPENDIX S**



# COST ASSESSMENT

## Civic and Voter Registration and Identification Implementation Plan September 1995

### COST ASSESSMENT

#### Institute Legislative Management Framework (Component #1)

#### Civic Education and Media Campaign

Methods	High Rate	Low Rate	Time	Unit	High Cost	Low Cost
Newspapers (2)	120	100	48	day(s)	7,776	4,800
Television	100	75	24	day(s)	2,400	1,800
Radio	40	30	24	day(s)	960	720
Cinema	20	15	24	day(s)	480	360
Posters	1	0.75	25,000	posters	25,000	18,750
Flyers	0.1	0.075	50,000	flyers	5,000	3,750
Administrative overhead					2,000	1,500
<b>Total Component #1</b>					<b>43,616</b>	<b>31,680</b>

### COST ASSESSMENT

#### Create Elections/Registration Management Framework (Component #2)

Activities	High Rate	Low Rate	Quantity	Unit	High Cost	Low Cost
<b>Personnel Costs</b>						
Project Manager	85,000		1	year(s)	85,000	85,000
Chief Electoral Officer	30,000		1	year(s)	30,000	30,000
Deputy Chief Electoral Officer	20,000		1	year(s)	20,000	20,000
Assistant Chief Electoral Officer	15,000		1	year(s)	15,000	15,000
Finance Director	15,000		1	year(s)	15,000	15,000
Technical Services Coordinator	15,000		1	year(s)	15,000	15,000
Director of Administration	15,000		1	year(s)	15,000	15,000
Field Operations Director	15,000		1	year(s)	15,000	15,000
Other administrative staff	65,000		1	year(s)	65,000	65,000
Technical staff	65,000		1	year(s)	65,000	65,000
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>180,000</b>	<b>180,000</b>
<b>Other costs</b>						
Building maintenance costs				year(s)	50,000	45,000
Newspaper advertising				year(s)	4,000	3,000
Television/radio advertising				year(s)	8,000	6,000
Other (posters/flyers)				year(s)	30,000	28,000
Artwork				year(s)	4,000	3,000
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>96,000</b>	<b>85,000</b>
<b>Training</b>						
Printing of training materials					6,000	5,000
Training consultant salaries					12,000	10,000
Consultant Per Diem/Transportation					20,000	15,000
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>38,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>
<b>Equipment</b>						
Desks	250	200	8	unit(s)	2,000	1,600
Chairs	100	50	8	unit(s)	800	400
Desktop computer	3500	2500	1	unit(s)	3,500	2,500
Air conditioner	900	750	6	unit(s)	5,400	4,500
Photocopy machine	5000	4500	1	unit(s)	5,000	4,500
Filing cabinet	450	350	8	unit(s)	3,600	2,800
Safe	2500	2000	1	unit(s)	2,500	2,000
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>22,800</b>	<b>18,300</b>
<b>Total Component #2</b>					<b>336,800</b>	<b>313,300</b>

**COST ASSESSMENT****Establish Geographic Framework (Component #3)**

Activities	High Cost	Low Cost
Create administrative arrangements for cartography	44,675	34,950
Undertake cartographic update	178,770	141,600
Define and encode each cartographic unit	44,675	34,950
<b>Total Component #3</b>	<b>268,120</b>	<b>211,500</b>

**COST ASSESSMENT****Build Household Framework (Component #4)**

Activities	High Cost	Low Cost
Establish procedures for survey	26,815	21,150
Design survey material	13,400	10,575
Recruit, train, and appoint personnel	53,630	42,290
Assign specific areas to personnel	13,410	10,575
Undertake survey	321,785	253,760
Collect and analyse survey information	26,800	21,140
Place household counts on maps	26,820	21,150
Create database of households	53,650	42,200
<b>Total Component #4</b>	<b>836,310</b>	<b>622,840</b>

**COST ASSESSMENT****Undertake Door-to-Door Enumeration (Component #5)**

Activities	Cost
Establish procedures for enumeration	22,032.75
Design enumeration materials	-11,016.38
Recruit, train and appoint personnel	88,131.00
Distribute enumeration materials	22,032.75
Assign specific areas to personnel	11,016.38
Design and implement public awareness campaign	286,425.74
Undertake enumeration	1,410,096.00
Collect and control enumeration forms	176,262.00
Forward enumeration forms	88,131.00
<b>Total Component #5</b>	<b>2,115,143.00</b>

**SAVINGS****Undertake Door-to-Door Enumeration (Component #5)**

Activities	Savings
Incrementing productivity by 50%	494,211.33
<b>Total Savings</b>	<b>494,211.33</b>

<b>TOTAL COST COMPONENT #5 WITH SAVINGS</b>	<b>1,620,932.67</b>
---	---------------------

**COST ASSESSMENT****Issue ID Cards (Old Style) to New Registrant (Component #6)**

Assumptions	High Rate	Low Rate	Quantity	Time	Unit	High Cost	Low Cost
Stationary units with equipment	3,000		77		unit(s)	231,000	231,000
Mobile units with equipment	3,000		14		unit(s)	42,000	42,000
Van rentals	300		14	5	month(s)	21,000	21,000
Blank ID cards	0.07		200,000		unit(s)	14,000	14,000
Field work salaries	350		91	5	month(s)	159,250	159,250

**Activities**

Procure commodities				1	month(s)	287,000	150,000
Establish logistics schedule				3	week(s)	500	500
Design and implement public awareness campaign				3	week(s)	24,000	24,000
Distribute materials				3	month(s)	24,000	14,000
Assign specific areas to personnel				2	week(s)	500	500
Set up stationary units				3	month(s)	24,000	14,000
Set up mobile units				3	month(s)	24,000	14,000
Distribution of ID card				3	month(s)	24,000	14,000

<b>Total Component #6</b>						<b>408,000</b>	<b>231,000</b>
---------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	----------------	----------------

**SAVINGS****Issue ID Cards (Old Style) to New Registrant (Component #6)**

Activities	Quantity	Unit	High Cost
Combining stationary and mobile units	50	unit(s)	230,000
<b>TOTAL COST COMPONENT #6 WITH SAVINGS</b>			<b>(78,000)</b>

**COST ASSESSMENT****Construct Data Processing System (Component #7)**

Assumptions	High Rate	Quantity	Time	Unit	High Cost	Low Cost
Personnel (Two months)						
Computer expert	330	1	60	day(s)	19,800	19,800
Per Diem	130	1	60	day(s)	330	7,800
Airfare	2,000	1	1	unit(s)	2,000	2,000
Analyst	500	1	2	month(s)	1,000	1,000
Programmer	450	1	2	month(s)	900	900
Hardware Technician	350	1	2	month(s)	700	700

**Commodities**

Computer machine (server)	3,500	1	1	unit(s)	3,500	3,500
Memory Upgrade (16 to 32 MB)	2,500	1	1	unit(s)	2,500	2,500
150 Watts UPS	600	3	3	unit(s)	1,800	1,800
Office supplies & equipment	1,000	1	1	unit(s)	1,000	1,000
Microsoft Office Bundle	500	1	1	unit(s)	500	500

**Activities**

Evaluate hardware/software package			2	day(s)	1,000	1,000
Procure hardware/software package			2	week(s)	10,000	10,000
Set-up/test hardware			1	week(s)	2,000	2,000
Design computer system			4	week(s)	13,500	7,500
Program and test system			4	week(s)	13,500	7,500
Obtain user acceptance			1	week(s)	500	500

<b>Total Component #7</b>					<b>40,500</b>	<b>28,500</b>
---------------------------	--	--	--	--	---------------	---------------

COST ASSESSMENT  
Create Preliminary Voters' List (Component #8)

Assumptions	High Rate	Time	Quantity	Unit	High Cost	Low Cost
<i>Personnel</i>						
Computer expert	330		30	day(s)	9,900	
Per Diem	130		30	day(s)	3,900	
Airfare	2,000		1	unit	2,000	
Analyst	500		1	month(s)	500	
Programmer	450		1	month(s)	450	
Hardware technician	350		1	month(s)	350	
Data entry clerk supervisor	300		1	month(s)	300	
Data entry clerk	250		19	month(s)	4,750	
Verifier	250		5	month(s)	1,250	
<i>Commodities</i>						
Toner	100		45	unit(s)	4,500	
Maintenance kit	350		6	unit(s)	2,800	
Paper	8		300	reams	2,400	
<i>Activities</i>						
Recruit data entry clerks				week(s)	500	500
Train and appoint data entry clerks				week(s)	4,000	4,000
Control batches of source documents				month(s)	10,500	7,500
Perform data entry of enumeration forms				month(s)	10,500	4,500
Validate data and correct as necessary				month(s)	10,500	4,500
Eliminate duplicate records				month(s)	10,500	4,500
File & store source documents				week(s)	10,500	4,500
Create & validate new ID card numbers				month(s)	10,500	4,500
Print preliminary voters' list				week(s)	20,000	15,000
<b>Total Component #8</b>					<b>87,500</b>	<b>48,500</b>

COST ASSESSMENT  
Process Claims and Objections (Component #9)

Assumptions	High Rate	Quantity	Time	Unit	High Cost	Low Cost
<i>Personnel</i>						
Registrars	320	10		month(s)	3,200	
Deputy registrars	197	30		month(s)	5,910	
Clerk typists	154	10		month(s)	1,540	
Office attendants	72	10		month(s)	61,600	
Divisional registrars	154	400		month(s)	7,920	
Public awareness campaign consultant	330	24		day(s)	7,920	
Per Diem	130	24		day(s)	3,120	
Airfare	2000	1		unit(s)	2,000	
<i>Commodities</i>						
Vehicles (Rent)	1000	2		unit(s)	2,000	
Regional utilities	100		10	month(s)	1,000	
Utilities	100		10	month(s)	1,000	
Office supplies, misc.	250		10	month(s)	2,500	
Forms	0.02	80000		unit(s)	1,600	
<i>Public awareness campaign</i>						
Campaign			24	day(s)	20,000	
<i>Activities</i>						
Establish procedures for claims & objections					500	500
Design claims & objections material					500	500
Recruit, train and appoint personnel					35,000	30,000
Distribute claims & objections materials					500	500
Design & implement public awareness campaign					49,000	34,000
Assign specific areas to personnel					500	500
Undertake claims & objections					78,000	63,000
Collect & control claims & objections forms					16,000	16,000
Forward claims and objections forms					15,000	12,000
<b>Total Component #9</b>					<b>185,000</b>	<b>157,000</b>

**COST ASSESSMENT****Create Final Voters' List (Component #10)**

Assumptions	High Rate	Quantity	Unit	High Cost	Low Cost
<i>Personnel</i>					
Computer expert	330	30	day(s)	9,900	
Per Diem	130	30	day(s)	3,900	
Airfare	2,000	1	unit	2,000	
Analyst	500	1	month(s)	500	
Programmer	450	1	month(s)	450	
Hardware technician	350	1	month(s)	350	
Data entry clerk supervisor	300	1	month(s)	300	
Data entry clerk	250	19	month(s)	4,750	
Verifier	250	5	month(s)	1,250	
Public awareness campaign consultant	330	30	day(s)	9,900	
Per Diem	130	30	day(s)	3,900	
Airfare	2,000	1	unit	2,000	
<i>Commodities</i>					
Toner	100	45	unit(s)	4,500	
Paper	8	500	reams	4,000	
<i>Public awareness campaign</i>					
Campaign			day(s)	20,000	
<i>Activities</i>					
Control batches of source documents				7,500	7,500
Perform data entry of claims & objections				7,500	7,500
Validate data and correct as necessary				7,500	7,500
Eliminate duplicates				1,000	1,000
Filing & storage of source documents				7,500	7,500
Design and implement public awareness campaign				7,000	7,000
Print final voters' list				22,000	16,000
<b>Total Component #10</b>				<b>80,000</b>	<b>54,000</b>

**COST ASSESSMENT****Design, Produce and Control Identification Cards (Component #11)**

Assumptions	High Rate	Quantity	Unit	High Rate
Production of ID cards	1.08	450,000	unit(s)	483,750
Stationary/Mobile units	2,792.00	2,792	unit(s)	7,795,264
<i>Activities</i>				
Determine materials and format of cards				10,000
Establish security measures to be incorporated				5,000
Decide on data elements for incorporation				5,000
Determine source/production of card materials				7,000
Design production control procedures				15,000
Acquire laminators, cutters, cameras and film				755,900
Acquire special commodities				483,750
Introduce control procedures				25,000
<b>Total Component #11</b>				<b>1,306,850</b>

**COST ASSESSMENT****Add Computer System Capabilities (Component #12)**

<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>High Rate</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>High Cost</b>
<i>Commodities</i>				
Compaq server or equivalent	8,500	2	unit(s)	17,000
IBM compatible computers (pentium processor)	3,000	10	unit(s)	30,000
10 baseT hub	500	1	unit(s)	500
High speed laser printer	3,500	3	unit(s)	10,500
Tape drive	350	1	unit(s)	350
High speed scanner	4,000	10	unit(s)	40,000
Bar code reader	300	10	unit(s)	3,000
1250 Watts UPS	850	12	unit(s)	10,200
Netport for printer	400	3	unit(s)	1,200
Bar code printer	1,500	3	unit(s)	4,500
CD rom cutter	3,000	1	unit(s)	3,000
Cables	1,000	1	unit(s)	1,000
Oracle Ver. 7.1 (15 licensed users)	25,000	1	unit(s)	25,000
Unix operating system (30 licensed users)	500	1	unit(s)	500
Microsoft Office	500	1	unit(s)	500
Arcserve	350	1	unit(s)	350
<i>Activities</i>				
Evaluate new hardware and software requirements		2	week(s)	10,000
Procure hardware & software package		6	week(s)	230,000
Set-up & test hardware, install software		3	week(s)	15,000
Recruit & train additional staff		1	month(s)	20,000
Design new computer system		1	month(s)	4,000
Program & test system		1	month(s)	4,000
Perform data conversion		1	week(s)	2,000
Obtain user acceptance		1	week(s)	2,000
Reallocate old hardware		2	week(s)	4,000
<b>Total Component #12</b>				<b>291,000</b>

**COST ASSESSMENT****Distribute Identification Cards (Component #13)**

<b>Assumptions</b>	<b>High Rate</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>High Cost</b>
<i>Personnel</i>				
Salaries		231	person(s)	392,344.64
Per Diem		42	person(s)	28,800.00
<i>Other costs</i>				
Fuel	2	5,000	gallon(s)	10,000.00
Training materials	21	231	person(s)	4,851.00
Office supplies		6	month(s)	9,014.34
Administrative overhead		6	month(S)	67,134.54
<i>Activities</i>				
Design logistics plan for distribution				6,713.45
Establish stationary distribution units				16,347.69
Establish mobile distribution units				16,347.69
Design and implement public awareness campaign				94,414.74
Distribute materials				16,347.69
Recruit, train and appoint personnel				13,892.34
Photograph citizens				333,058.46
Process master cards				49,043.08
Create and issue ID cards (included in photographing citizens)				0.00
Deliver master cards to computer centre				5,000.00
Read bar codes on master cards				10,000.00
<b>Total Component #13</b>				<b>561,185.14</b>

**COST ASSESSMENT****Organize Maintenance of Registration System (Component #14)**

Activities	High Rate	Quantity	Time	Unit	High Cost
<i>10 month campaign</i>					
Salaries (3 persons)	637	10	10	month(s)	63,700.00
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>63,700.00</b>
<i>2 month campaign</i>					
Salaries (3 persons)	637	35	2	month(s)	44,590.00
Per Diem (3 persons per mobile unit)	345	7	2	month(s)	4,830.00
Fuel	2	420		gallon(s)	840.00
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>50,260.00</b>
<i>Other costs</i>					
Administrative overhead			12	month(s)	134,269.08
<b>Subtotal</b>					<b>134,269.08</b>
<b>Total Component #14</b>					<b>248,229.08</b>

**COST ASSESSMENT****Complete Registration of the Population (Component #15)**

Similar to Component #5

**COST ASSESSMENT****Establish Data Linkage to Registrar General Functions (Component #16)**

Similar to Component #12

**COST ASSESSMENT****Provide Statistics for Planning Activity (Component #17)**

	High Cost	Low Cost
<b>Total Component #17</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>

**COST ASSESSMENT****Institutionalized ID Card Use by Commercial Sector (Component #18)**

Activity	High Cost	Low Cost
<i>Information package and campaign</i>		
Salaries	40,000	20,000
Dissemination	7,000	5,000
<b>Total Component #18</b>	<b>47,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>

**Create Geographic Information System (Component #19)**

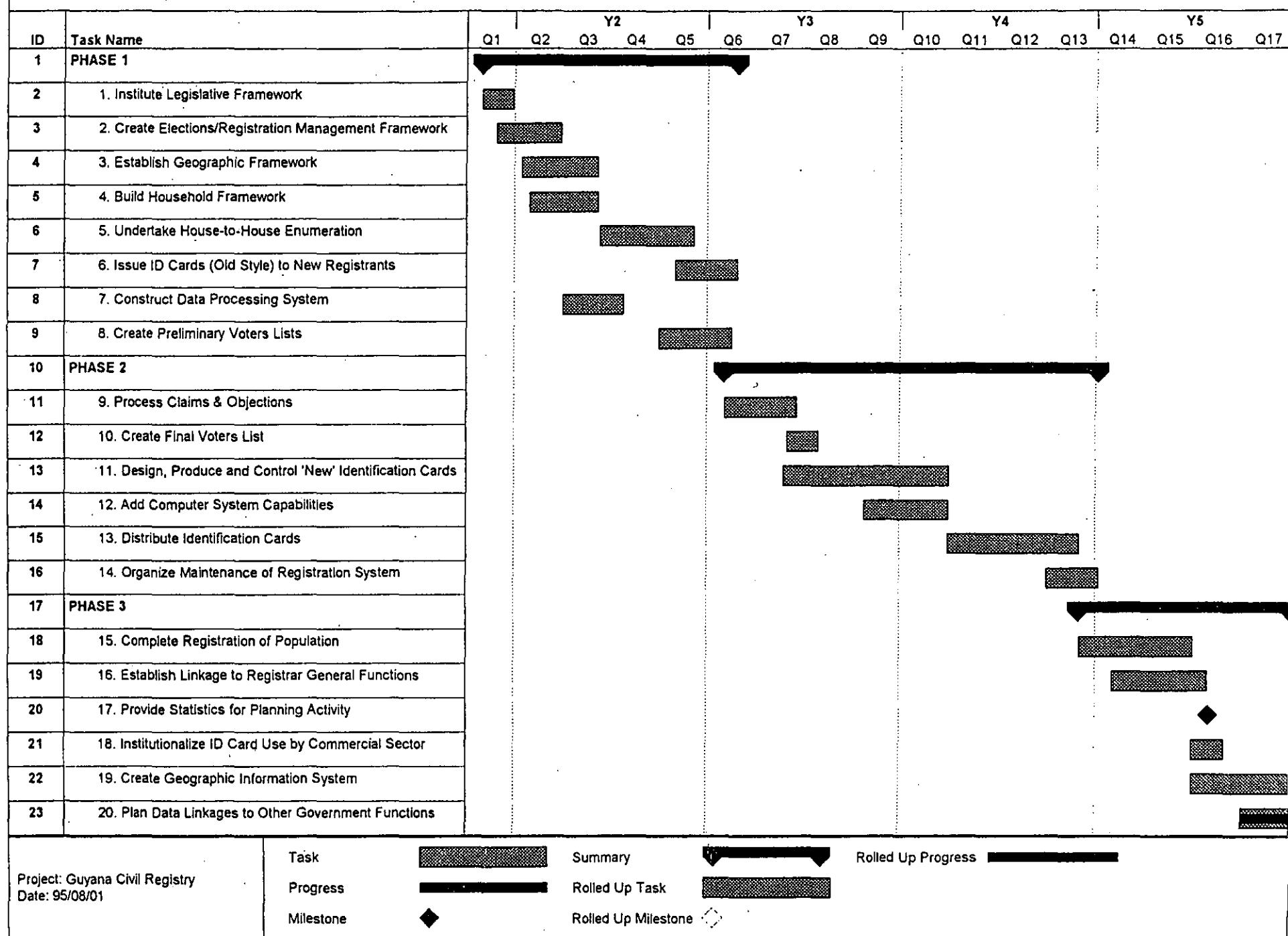
## COST ASSESSMENT

### Plan Data Linkages to other Government Functions (Component #20)

	High Cost	Low Cost
<b>Total Component #20</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>



## **APPENDIX T**



## **APPENDIX U**

## **U. Proposed Agenda for Registrar Training Seminar**

1. Introduction - Chairman of Elections Commission
2. New Rules for Registration & Elections  
  
Merger of Elections Commission & National Registration Centre Functions  
Administrative Plans for the Future  
The Requirement for an Enumeration
3. Roles & Responsibilities - "Who Does What?"  
  
Role of the Commission  
Role of the Political Parties  
Role of the District Registrar  
Role of the Enumeration Supervisors  
Role of Enumerators
4. Enumeration Preparations  
  
Geography, Households & Maps  
Public Awareness & Education
5. Statistics - Measuring Job Size & Progress
6. Enumeration Process - How Does it Work?
7. The Enumeration Receipt - Why Should a Person Keep It?
8. Forms - Delivery, Control & Tracking
9. What Happens at the Computer Centre?
10. Receiving Progress Reports on Data Entry
11. Issuing New Identity Cards to New Registrants
12. Posting the Preliminary List
13. The Claims & Objections Process
14. Political Party Scrutineers
15. Dealing with the Press
16. Getting Ready for the 1997 Elections
17. Maintaining the Registration System  
What happens after the elections?

## APPENDIX V

## **V. CARTER CENTER AND IFES TEAM PROFILE**

**David Carroll:** Associate Director of the Latin American and Caribbean Program at the Carter Center in Atlanta, GA

**John Graham:** Senior Advisor to the Americas at the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES); Former Canadian High Commissioner to Guyana

**Juan Manuel Herrero:** Responsible for the Executive Direction of the Federal Electoral Registry in Mexico, former National Coordinator of the Population & Census and General Technical Coordinator of the Voting Credential with Photograph Program

**Ely Lee:** Computer systems consultant, former UNDP consultant working at the Guyana Elections Commission (1990-1992, 1994)

**Harry Neufeld:** Electoral systems and information technology consultant, provided expert advice to Guyana Elections Commission during the 1992 elections

**Elisa Roller:** IFES Program Officer for the Americas

**Dennis Smith:** Former Chief Electoral Officer in Barbados and co-author of "Proposal for Electoral Reform in Guyana (Phases I and II)"

## **APPENDIX W**

# The Authority Spiral

