Item 5 of the Provisional Agenda:
Reports of the divisions

Africa South Division Report For
the Twenty Third Session of the UNGEGN

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AFRICA SOUTH DIVISION REPORT FOR THE TWENTY THIRD SESSION OF THE UNGEGN

The Africa South Division comprises Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Unfortunately, the Malawi, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Swaziland reports, regarding the standardization of geographical names activity are not included on this document, in spite of the request by emails and faxes that have been sent, including by post. Anyway, the few information about the geographical names in Namibia, Lesotho and Zambia was given by the representatives of these countries during the Africa South Division meeting in Berlin by occasion of the realization of the 21st Session of the UNGEGN in 2002.

The Africa South Division Report contains only the Botswana, Madagascar, Mozambique and South Africa activities regarding the standardization of geographical names, as such.

BOTSWANA

Place Names Commission of Botswana has not been functional for the past 10 years after its activities were halted primarily as a result of concerns expressed by Government Authorities and other stakeholders on the continuous misspelling of some names. The problems in the validity or authenticity in the spelling of names had caused disputes between village communities despite several meetings, which were held to clarify the uncertainties among different ethnic groups. As a result these differences impacted negatively on the desired plans for the rural areas.

Department of Surveys and Mapping (DSM), being the national, mapping agency then took the responsibility of initiating the drafting of the Place Names Act. The main aim of the act is to provide a solid legal basis for the existence of the Place Names Commission and allow the Commission to function with a clear legal mandate stipulated within the Act.

During the years when the commission was functional, place names, collected from the field by Surveyors and Cartographers, were compiled and field verified. In later years the locations of names collected in the field were carried out using hand held GPS. This exercise continues to date and it is

hoped that on completion, the Fifth report of the Place Names will be published.

Composition of Place Names Commission

Place Names Commission was composed of seven members, with the Director of Surveys and Mapping as an ex-official member and Chairman of the Commission. These members were mainly retired former public officers and former members of parliament, with vast experience and knowledge of their regions.

Despite the Commission having been inactive for such a long period of time, the Dept. of Surveys and Mapping continues to provide the core expertise and secretariat for the commission. Requisite staff from DSM has attended UN sponsored courses on the study of Geographical Names.

In 2004 two officers from this Department attended the UN Toponomy course in Maputo, Mozambique. Such courses are essential to our future development and expansion of the functions of the Commission.

Creation of a Place Names Database

The Department has also embarked upon an Integrated Geographic Information System project. The aim of this project is to build a multiuse, centralized storage for all geodata (topographic, cadastral and geodetic), which will be easy to access and manage both internally and externally. The creation of the Place Names database is therefore currently being undertaken for integration into the geodatabase.

LESOTHO

The information bellow was reported in Berlin in 2002 by the representative from Lesotho during the Africa South Division Meeting.*"Mr. Tsoene from Lesotho indicated that there is no names authority and has there been one before. He added that there is written evidence, though, in the form of follow-up minutes, that at one stage the establishment of Lesotho Names Commission was proposed. The minutes were made by the Chief Physical Planner (CPP) in 1985 and the Senior Survey (around the same time as the CPP). The two were both from the Department of Lands, Survey and Physical Planning. In the minutes they expressed their support for setting up*

such structure and made a recommendation for selection criteria of prospective members."

MADAGASCAR

National Committee for Geographical Names (KPMA)

The nomination of the KPMA's members became official since the 22nd of September 2005. It was one of the resolutions during the last meeting taken in order to avoid the repetitive change of representatives and to guarantee the continuity of the work.

The annual meeting in October 2005 allowed the election of the Permanent Bureau members who worked immediately on a fund request document to be presented to the government.

A task team was also created to establish a pertinent document about KPMA and its ongoing activities to be submitted to potential sponsors.

A working group was appointed to examine the research and studies report about 4 names to be proposed for standardization.

<u>Dissemination</u>

The involvement of some organizations for the dissemination of standardized names proved to be productive, thus:

- The Linguistic Section of the Malagasy Academy organized a national TV program including information and competition about the standardized names (origin, story, …) . It was interesting since the national TV reaches a wide audience.

A pack containing various documents, sent to about 100 schools that cooperate with the Linguistic Section, included also the information paper about the new standardized names.

- The National Institute for Cartography (FTM) organized exhibition and games during the GIS Day. Information about the National Committee and its activities has been included in the program. School maps were distributed to the public mainly composed by students.

- The Ministry of Justice published the list of the standardized names through all the courthouses existing in Madagascar, as it was promised by its representative.

- The Service of Meteorology enjoined each Weather Reporter in every TV to use those standardized names.

However, much work remains and many circumstances revealed that it is still hard to get rid of former names. Moreover, Malagasy people must also face change of currency and it is obviously rather hard to deal with both.

Another fact is that Madagascar is a wide country and the cooperation of the responsible at each administrative level is needed to get control of the situation, at least to improve KPMA's efficiency.

Gazetteer

The project of a gazetteer based on the 1:100 000 scale map series and containing 51 236 entries is definitely too pretentious at the moment. The work will be then started at a much smaller scale. The recommendations and the examples given by other countries will be taken in account; to the attributes feature, category, geographical coordinates, administrative level will be added some other information such as historical origin.
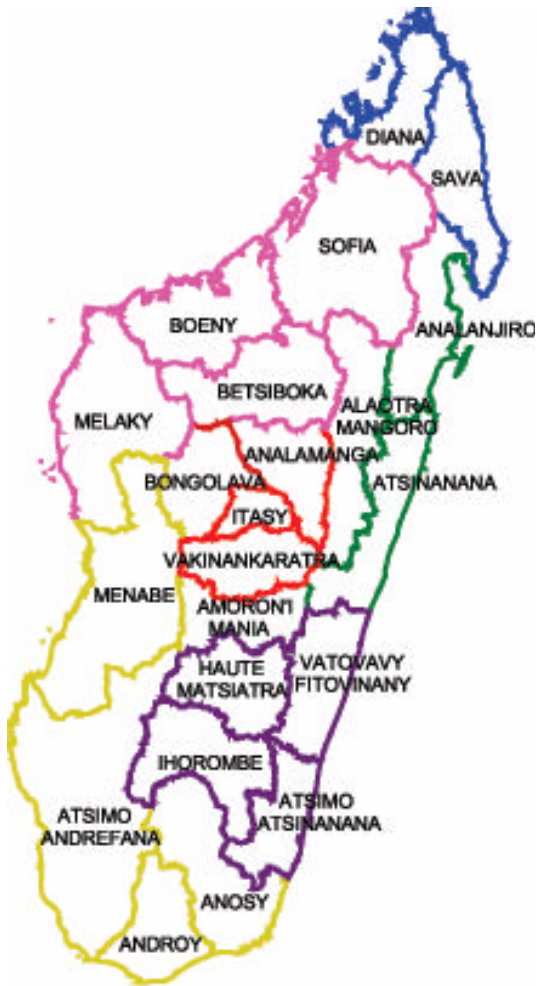The KPMA and the National Institute for Cartography are in close cooperation for updating the existing Toponymic Data Base.

Other Informations

New Administrative Level Boundary in Madagascar
The second administrative level of Madagascar has changed since June 2004 and is actually constituted by 22 Faritra (regions), replacing the 113 "Fivondronana".
Those regions were established to facilitate management by grouping areas with economic and linguistic affinities. The 22 new names are frequently used and are already communicated to the Secondary Administrative Level Boundary (SALB) Project.

FIRST LEVEL FARITANY (Province)	SECONDARY LEVEL FARITRA (Region)
ANTSIRANANA	DIANA
	SAVA
MAHAJANGA	SOFIA
	BOENY
	BETSIBOKA
	MELAKY
TOAMASINA	ANALANJIROFO
	ALAOTRA MANGORO
	ATSINANA
ANTANANARIVO	ANALAMANGA
	BONGOLAVA
	ITASY
	VAKINANKARATRA
FIANARANTSOA	AMORON' I MANIA
	HAUTE MATSIATRA
	VATOVAVY FITOVINANY
	IHOROMBE
	ATSIMO ATSINANANA
TOLIARA	MENABE
	ATSIMO ANDREFANA
	ANDROY
	ANOSY

Coding System

A single coding system is in study jointly by the Ministry of Interior, the Postal service, the Service of Meteorology and the National Institute for Cartography. It is supposed to resolve the problem of the too many duplicated names and different code depending on the user that exist in Madagascar.

GSDI-8

The representative from Madagascar was selected to present a paper about GIS and TDB as Support to the National Standardization Program on Geographical Names in April 2005 in Egypt during the 8th International Conference on the Global Spatial Data Infrastructure. Unfortunately, funding support was lacking and in spite of the free conference registration offered by the organizer FIG, she couldn't size that opportunity.

MOZAMBIQUE

One of the main objectives of the National Directorate of the Local Administration (DNAL) is to undertake the territorial division and the toponymy of Mozambique in order to enable or to facilitate the local governments in the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented for a good governance. The country is divided in 10 Provinces and the Maputo city has the province statute; 128 Districts divided in 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes; 393 Administrative Posts and 1042 Localities.

Taking in account that the names of the localities are not yet approved by the government, one of the priorities, at the moment, is to undertake the field work for the delimitation and description of the locality boundaries as the first step for approval by the Government. This task was started in the Maputo Province which has 76 localities and, during this year, this task will continue for the remaining Provinces. It is included on this report the list of provinces, districts and administrative posts of Mozambique.

The urban centers are grouped in 68 villages and 23 cities, which are classificated according to the following classes:

Maputo City   (class "A")
Beira City   (class "B")
Nampula City (class "B")
Pemba, Lichinga, Nacala, Ilha de Moçambique, Quelimane, Tete, Chimoio, Inhambane, Xai-Xai and Matola Cities (class "C")
Montepuez, Cuamba, Angoche, Guruè, Manica, Dondo, Maxixe, Chibuto and Chókwè Cities – (class "D")

Meanwhile the ex-National Directorate of Geography and Cadastre (DINAGECA), is still involved not only in the introduction into the data base the districts boundaries, but also in the compilation of the Geographical Dictionary of Mozambique.

The topographical maps at 1: 50 000 scale (1207 sheets whole country) and 1: 250 000 scale (102 sheets whole country), published by DINAGECA, are not reflect the reality on the ground not only in terms of the toponymy, but also in terms of the infrastructures. On this regards Is on going the process for   updating all these maps, new names will be collected during the

fieldwork, as well. These two scales maps will be produced in digital format in the near future.

National Geographical Names Authority

As was already mentioned in the Session of the UNGEGN held in New York in 2004, all the documents for the creation of the geographical names authority in Mozambique are already concluded. Only some administrative formalities are not yet finalized for approval by the Government. So it expected to create the Geographical Names Authority in Mozambique during this year.

UNGEGN Training Course on Toponymy held in Mozambique

The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names together with the Government of Mozambique from 17 to 24 September 2004 in Maputo, organized and sponsored the Eight Course on Geographical Names for the Africa South Division. The Course was held at the ex-National Directorate of Geography and Cadastre (DINAGECA). The course took place, taking in account the revitalization and coordination of geographical names activities in Africa, an issue of special concern, and one that the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) had requested the assistance of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names in addressing.

Objectives of the Course

The objective of the course was to introduce participants to **a)** the importance of standardized geographical names for various applications **b)** concepts and understanding of process of standardization **c)** the UNGEGN and UN Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names and to resolution **d)** means of establishing names authorities **e)** collecting, researching, treating, standardizing and dissemination names and **f)** to promote cooperation and training course opportunities between divisions of UNGEGN, especially the member countries of the Africa South Division.

Attendance and Lectures

Twenty six (26) participants from Botswana, Egypt, Mozambique, and South Africa attended the course, and most of theme already had some familiarity with geographical names work. The lectures were:

Ms Helen Kerfoat (Kerfoot) (Canada) Chairperson of the UNGEGN.
Professor Ferjan Ormeling (Netherlands), Convenor of Working. Group on Training Course in Toponymy.
Dr. Andreas Illert (Germany).
Dr. Peter E. Raper – (South Africa); and
Dr. Lucie A. Moller (South Africa).

Programme

The course programme was divided for the following modules:

- Standardization and the UNGEGN.
- UN Conferences on the standardization of geographical names.
- Rational for names committees.
- Establishment of National Names Authorities and functions.
- Practical standardization.
- Introduction to Toponymy Terminology and gazetteers.
- Toponymy guidelines for map and other editors.
- Office treatment and dissemination of geographical names recoding and storage, data base management, digital production of lists and gazetteers.
- Research into geographical names, identifying primary and secondary sources and their applications.
- Multilingual situations.
- National considerations.
- Orthographic rules, etc.
- International issues, languages, scripts, transliteration and transcriptions, endonyms, exonims, transboundary features, etc.
- Reference and geographical coordinates sistems.
- Preparation workshop for field work:
- Collection procedures.
- Planning.
- Materials and practical considerations.
- Compiling lists for data capture.
- Language issues.
- GPS use.
- Practical field work exercise in the area of Marracuene District (30 km north of Maputo City).
- Digital data capture, preparation of gazetteer, populating the data base with entries from the field work exercise and other sources

- Mock Committee meeting, introducing policies and principles, agenda, minutes, decision making, linguistic and other considerations in the standardization process.
- Technical visit to DINAGECA, demonstration of equipment and techniques.
- Evaluation and graduation. The graduation ceremony with presentation of certificates was done by Mr. José Elias Mucombo, National Director of DINAGECA, on behalf of the His Excellency the Minister of the Agriculture, Dr. Helder Muteia.

Course Facilities and Materials

For each participants, the training course included ongoing networked computer access. A manual of UNGEGN Resolutions. Was prepared especially to the course by Dr. Rater Raper and Dr. Lucie Moller. As well, earlier data sets, etc. were available to all students. This information was published in the UGEGN Information Bulletin nr. 29 in January 2005.

UGEGN Training Course in Toponymy
18 to 25 September 2006 (Maputo – Mozambique)

The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UGEGN) together with the Government of Mozambique, in pursuance of resolution V/21 of the Fifth Conference on Education and Training is organizing the night Course on Toponymy for the Africa South Division. The course will take place from 18 – 25 September 2006 at the National Directorate of Local Administration/National Directorate of Geography and Cadastre in Maputo. The course will be sponsored by the United Nations and by the Government of Mozambique.

The aim of the Course is to promote United Nations programs for the standardization of the geographical names and encourage countries of the Africa South Division to be more active in the implementation of the UN Resolutions and Conferences for the standardization of geographical names. On this regards participants from the Africa South Division of the UNGEGN as well as from all the Member States of the UN are kindly invited to this toponymy-training course.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF   MOZAMBIQUE
(Provinces Districts and Administrative Posts)

Niassa Province

Districts	Administrative Posts
Cuamba	Cuamba -sede Etatara Lúrio
Lago	Metangula-Sede Cóbuè Lunho Maniamba
Lichinga	Chimbonila-Sede Lione Meponda
Majune	Malanga-Sede Muaquia Nairrubi
Mandimba	Mandimba-Sede Mitande
Marrupa	Marrupa-Sede Marangira Nungo
Maúa	Maúa-Sede Maiaca
Mavago	Mavago-Sede M'sawize
Mecanhelas	Insaca-Sede Chiúta
Mecula	Mecula-Sede Matondovela
Metarica	Metarica-Sede Nacumua
Muembe	Muembe-Sede Chiconono
Ngaúma	Massangulo-Sede Itepela
Nipepe	Nipepe-Sede Muipite
Sanga	Unango-Sede Lussimbesse Macaloge Mathedje

Cabo Delgado Province

Districts	Administrative Posts
Ancuabe	Ancuabe-Sede Metoro Mesa
Balama	Balama-Sede Impiri Kuéckuè Mavala
Chiúre	Chiúre-Sede Chiúre-Velho Katapua Mazeze Namogelia Ocua
Ibo	Ibo-Sede Quirimba
Macomia	Macomia-Sede Chai Mucojo Quiterajo
Mecufi	Mecufi-Sede Murrébuè
Meluco	Meluco-Sede Muaguide
Mocímboa da Praia	Mocímboa da Praia Diaca Mbau
Montepuez	Montepuez-Sede Mapupulo Mirate Nairoto Namanhumbir
Mueda	Mueda-Sede Chapa Imbuo Negomano N'gapa
Muidumbe	Muidumbe-Sede Chitunda Miteda
Namuno	Namuno-Sede Hucula Machoca Meloco N'cumpe Papai
Nangade	Nangade-Sede N'tamba

Nampula Province

Districts	Administrative Posts
Angoche	Angoche-Sede Aúbe Boila Namaponda
Nacarôa	Nacarôa-Sede Inteta Saua-Saua
Lalaua	Lalaua-Sede Méti
Meconta	Meconta-Sede 7 de Abril Corrane Namialo
Mecuburi	Mecuburi-Sede Milhana Muíte Namina
Memba	Memba-Sede Chipende Lúrio Mazua
Mongicual	Liupo-Sede Namige Quinga Quixaxe
Mogovolas	Nametil-Sede Calipo Iulúti Muatua Nanhupo-Rio
Moma	Moma-Sede Chalaua Larde Mucúali
Monapo	Monapo-Sede Itoculo Netia
Mossuril	Mossuril-Sede Lunga Matibane
Muecate	Muecate-Sede Imala Muculuone
Murrupula	Murrupula-Sede Chinga Nihessiue
Nacala-Velha	Nacala-Velha Covo
Eráti	Namapa-Sede Alua Namirrôa

Districts	Administrative Posts
Nampula	Rapale-Sede Anchilo Mutivasse Namaita
Ribáuè	Ribáuè-Sede Cunle Iapala

Zambézia Province

Districts	Administrative Posts
Alto Molócuè	Mulócuè-Sede Nauela
Chinde	Chinde-Sede Luabo Micaú
Gilé	Gilé-Sede Alto-Lioma
Guruè	Guruè-Sede Lioma Mepuagiua
Ile	Ile-Sede Namigonha Socone
Inhassunge	Inhassunge-Sede Gonhane
Lugela	Lugela-Sede Muabanama Munhamade Tacuane
Maganja da Costa	Maganja da Costa-Sede Baixo Licungo Bajone Mocubela
Milange	Milange-Sede Majaua-Sede Molumbo Mongue
Mocuba	Mocuba-Sede Mugeba Namanjavira
Mopeia	Mopeia-Sede Campo
Morrumbala	Morrumbala-Sede Chire Derre Megaza
Namacurra	Namacurra-Sede Macuse
Namarrói	Namarrói-Sede Regone
Nicoadala	Nicoadala-Sede Maquival
Pebane	Pebane-Sede Mulela Naburi

Tete Province

Districts	Administrative Posts
Angonia	Ulónguè-Sede Dómué
Cahora-Bassa	Songo-Sede Chintholo Chitima
Changara	Luenha-Sede Chioco Marara
Chifunde	Chifunde-Sede Mualadze N'sadzu
Chiúta	Manje-Sede Kazula
Macanga	Furancungo-Sede Chidzolomondo
Mágoè	Mphende-Sede Chinthopo Mukumbura
Maravia	Fingoè-Sede Chipera Chiputu Malowera
Moatize	Moatize-Sede Kambulatsitsi Zóbuè
Mutarara	Nhamayabué-Sede Charre Doa Inhangoma
Tsangano	Tsangano-Sede Netengo-Wa-Mbalame
Zumbo	Zumbu-Sede Muze Zâmbuè

Manica Province

Districts	Administrative Posts
Báruè	Catandica-Sede Chôa Nhampassa
Gondola	Gondola-Sede Amatongas Cafumpe Inchope Macate Matsinho Zembe
Guro	Guro-Sede Mandié Mungari Nhamansonge

Machaze	Chitobe-Sede
	Save
Macossa	Macossa-Sede
	Nhamagua
	Nguawala
Manica	Manica-Sede
	Machipanda
	Mavonde
	Messica
	Vandúzi
Mossurize	Espungabera-Sede
	Chiuraiure
	Dacata
Sussundenga	Sussundenga-Sede
	Dombe
	Muoha
	Rotanda
Tambara	Nhacolo-Sede
	Búzua
	Nhacafula

Sofala Province

Districts	Administrative Posts
Búzi	Búzi-Sede
	Estaquinha
	Sofala
Caia	Caia-Sede
	Murraça
	Sena
Chemba	Chemba-Sede
	Chiramba
	Mulima
Cheringoma	Inhaminga-Sede
	Inhamitanga
Chibabava	Chibabava-Sede
	Goondo
	Muxungue
Dondo	Dondo Sede
	Mafambisse
Gorongosa	Gorongosa-Sede
	Nhamadze
	Vunduzi
Machanga	Machanga-Sede
	Divihne
Marínguè	Marínguè-Sede
	Canxixe
	Súbwè
Marromeu	Marromeu-Sede
	Chupanga
Muanza	Muanza-Sede
	Galinha
Nhamatanda	Nhamatanda-Sede
	Tica

Inhambane Province

Districts	Administrative Posts
Funhalouro	Funhalouro-Sede Tome
Govuro	Mambone-Sede Save
Homoíne	Homoíne-Sede Pembe
Inharrime	Inharrime-Sede Mucumbi
Inhassoro	Inhassoro-Sede Bazaruto
Jangamo	Jangamo-Sede Cumbana
Mabote	Mabote-Sede Zinave Zimane
Massinga	Massinga-Sede Chicomo
Morrumbene	Morrumbene-Sede Mocodoene
Panda	Panda-Sede Mawayela Urrene
Vilankulo	Vilankulo-Sde Mapinhane
Zavala	Quissico-Sede Zandamela

Gaza Province

Districts	Administrative Posts
Bilene-Macia	Macia-Sede Chissano Makluane Mazivila Messano Praia do Bilene
Chibuto	Chibuto-Sede Alto Changane Chaimite Changanine Gidide Malehice
Chigubo	Chigubo-Sede Dindiza
Chicualacuala	Eduardo Mondlane-Sede Mapai Pafúri
Chókwè	Chókwè-Sede Chilembene Lionde Macarretane
Guijá	Caniçado-Sede Chivongoene

	Mubangoene
	Nalázi
Mabalane	Mabalane-Sede
	Combomune
	Ntlavene
Mandlakazi	Mandlakazi-Sede
	Chibonzane
	Chidenguele
	Macuácua
	Mazucane
	Mazucane
	Nguzene
	Xhalala
Massingir	Massingir-Sede
	Mavodze
	Zulu
Massangena	Massangena-Sede
	Mávuè
Xai-Xai	Chngoene-Sede
	Chicumbane
	Zongoene

Maputo Province

Districts	Administrative Posts
Boane	Boane-Sede
	Matola-Rio
Magude	Magude-Sede
	Mahele
	Mapulanguene
	Motaze
	Panjane
Manhiça	Manhiça-Sede
	3 de Fevereiro
	Calanga
	Ilha Josina Machel
	Maluana
	Xinavane
Marracuane	Marracuene-Sede
	Machubo
Matutuíne	Bela-Vista-Sede
	Catembe
	Catuane
	Machangulo
	Zitundo
Moamba	Moamba-Sede
	Pessene
	Ressano Garcia
	Sabié
Namaacha	Namaacha-Sede
	Changalane

NAMÍBIA

The information bellow was reported in Berlin in 2002 by the representative from Namibia during the Africa South Division Meeting.*" Mr. Okapor from Namíbia indicated that they do not have geographical names authority supported by legislation. There has been Cabinet decision that this authority will be under the Minister of Basic Education, Sports, Acts and Culture. He requested assistance from South Africa with the Act they have to employ to make sure that this structure is functioning in their country".*

SOUTH AFRICA

The Minister of Arts and Culture in consultation with the South African Geographical Names Council (SAGNC) appointed Mr. John Skosana (for the remainder of the term) as the Chairperson of the SAGNC after Advocate Thomas Kwena Ntsewa resigned because of work commitments.

The past two years saw the SAGNC recommending to the Minister standardization of some geographical feature and mostly the correction of spelling for a number of geographical features in the Eastern Cape in particular e.g. Bisho to Bhisho, Dutywa to Idutywa, Mtata to Mthatha etc (the comprehensive list of all names that were standardized will be presented as a separate paper during this session).

According to Section 2(1)(a) of the South African Geographical Names Act of 1998 (Act No. 118 of 1998) one of the objectives of the South African Geographical Names Council (SAGNC) is to promote awareness of the economic and social benefits of the standardization of geographical names. On the 18 July 2003 (as report during the UNGEGN 22nd Session held in New York) a video was produced in English to promote the activities of the SAGNC. The video was well received during ICA Conference 2003 held in Durban, South Africa and by our stakeholders (e.g. provinces, government departments, local authorities). In 2004 the SAGNC then reproduce the video with subtitles in other ten official language to be in line with our language plan and also making it accessible to other sections of our communities (a detailed presentation on the video will be presented as separate paper during this session).
The SAGNC continued with its made of facilitating the establishment and functioning of Provincial Geographical Names Committees (PGNCs). In

this endeavor the Council succeeded in finalizing the launching of two remaining Provincial Committees to fulfill its commitment of ensuring that all provinces have these important structures for consultation and facilitation of the process. Capacity building and awareness campaign was conducted in all provinces to ensure proper functioning of these structures (A comprehensive paper on Capacity Building and Awareness Campaign will be presented during the this session).

The SAGNC published a second, revised edition of its *Handbook on Geographical Names*. It maintains a website (http://sagnc.dac.gov.za) on which lists of approved names are published, as well as information about the Council.

The cooperation of the National Language Services and Pan South African Language Board was obtained for the production of orthographies for geographical names in all official languages and other recognised languages, and this work has commenced. This will result in finalisation of the Toponymic Guidelines as required by the UNGEGEN.

The cooperation was also obtained from the Department of Provincial and Local Government in production of a database of the names of local authorities with information on their origin and meaning has resulted in the posting of such information on geographical names system and the geographical names database.

ZAMBIA

The information bellow was reported in Berlin in 2002 by the representative from Zambia during the Africa South Division Meeting*." Mr. Mwanza from Zambia reported that there is no such structure in Zambia and there have never have been any before that was functioning under the guidance of resolutions taken by United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names. The only thing that existed was government Notice in 1953 for this structure to be formed."*

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