

No. 26507

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**KENYA  
and  
ETHIOPIA**

**Treaty respecting the boundary between the two countries  
(with maps, schedules and protocol). Signed at Mombasa on 9 June 1970**

*Authentic texts: English and Amharic.*

*Registered by Kenya on 25 April 1989.*

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**KENYA  
et  
ÉTHIOPIE**

**Traité relatif à la frontière entre les deux pays (avec cartes,  
tableaux et protocole). Signé à Mombasa le 9 juin 1970**

*Textes authentiques : anglais et amharique.*

*Enregistré par le Kenya le 25 avril 1989.*

## TREATY<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA AND THE EMPIRE OF ETHIOPIA RESPECTING THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES

His Excellency, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya,  
and

His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia,

Animated by their ardent desire to draw closer, through good neighbourly relations and perfect harmony, the bonds of brotherly friendship which happily exist between their countries;

Considering the perfect identity of their countries' ideal for peace and security with that of the peace and security of the African continent as constituting the solid, unalterable and proud foundation of their common policy;

Wishing to offer to the brotherly peoples of Africa a stimulating example, in the application to the fundamental principles of fraternity, as laid down in the Charter of the Organization of African Unity;

Have resolved and agreed to conclude a Treaty determining the boundary between their two countries and regulating certain matters pertaining thereto, as follows:

*Article I.* Between the terminal points of the line described in Schedule I to the present Treaty, the boundary between Ethiopia and Kenya shall follow the line described in Schedule I, which Schedule shall form an integral part of this Treaty and is hereby declared authoritative.

*Article II.* The boundary line referred to in Article I above is also delineated on the series of thirty (30) maps<sup>2</sup> (hereinafter referred to as the Boundary Commission Maps) published as Series SK 73 by the Survey of Kenya in 1970 which maps shall form an integral part of the present Treaty.

*Article III.* In the event of any discrepancy between the description of the boundary line in Schedule I to the present Treaty and the delineation of the boundary line on the Boundary Commission Maps, the description of the boundary in Schedule I shall prevail.

*Article IV.* The boundary line is demarcated on the ground by a series of boundary pillars in the manner described in Schedule I to the present Treaty, which pillars are hereby declared to be the agreed and recognized boundary marks between Ethiopia and Kenya.

*Article V.* By virtue of the boundary demarcation and for the purposes of clarification only, it is stated that:

- (a) The Hara Dawa water point is in Ethiopia;
- (b) The El Mole Diko water point is in Kenya;
- (c) The San Kurar water point is in Ethiopia;

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 9 June 1970 by signature, in accordance with article XVI.

<sup>2</sup> See insert in a pocket at the end of this volume.

- (d) The Banya Police Post area is in Kenya;
- (e) The Qadaduma Wells and Police Post area are in Ethiopia;
- (f) The Godoma Wells are in Kenya;
- (g) The area of the former Kenya Namoruputh Police Post is in Kenya.

*Article VI.* Beyond Point D.23 shown in Schedule I to the present Treaty the boundary has not been determined.

[*Article VII*].<sup>1</sup> In respect of the River Dawa upstream between Malka Rie and Malka Mari (Pillar No. 1 in Schedule 1 hereto), the boundary line follows the lowest course of the river bed and, in view of the importance of the river's water to the local population on both sides, it is agreed by the Contracting Parties that

(a) Along this stretch of the river, canalisation of the flood waters shall during the flood season be permitted for purposes of cultivation but no work, the result of which might be prejudicial to the population further downstream as far as Malka Rie as regards their water supply or might cause an alteration in the course of the river, shall be undertaken in or near the bed of the River Dawa.

(b) The boundary line shall follow any natural change or changes in the lowest course of the river bed from time to time between Malka Rie and Malka Mari; provided that in the event of any such deviation in course taking the river more than half a kilometre distant from its original position shown on the maps mentioned in Article II hereof then the Contracting Parties shall consult and agree on an appropriate boundary line at that point or points, making provision for continued access to the water of the river for those inhabitants who enjoyed it before the deviation occurred.

(c) In the event of "cut-offs" caused by the meandering nature of the river in this stretch resulting in a change of boundary and consequent hardship to settled peoples on either side of the river by reason of the loss of their previous territorial status, the Contracting Parties will arrange that

- (i) The settled inhabitants so cut off and deprived of their previous territorial status shall be repatriated to their respective countries if they do so desire, in which case they shall be compensated for the loss of their existing habitation or cultivation by the Contracting Party benefiting from the change;
- (ii) If such affected persons choose to remain on the land cut off, they may retain their existing citizenship but shall be subject to the government and administration of the new country of their residence, and shall not be expelled by the government of such country except after receiving not less than five years' notice of such intended expulsion and after receiving reasonable and transferable compensation for loss of any existing habitation and cultivation which they may have on this stretch of the river at the time of receiving the said five years' notice. Such notice shall be given through the government of the country of which such persons are nationals.

*Article VIII.* The Contracting Parties have agreed to conclude a separate Protocol pertaining to trans-frontier watering and grazing rights and facilities obtaining at Qadaduma and Godoma, which Protocol is set out in Annex I to this Treaty and shall form an integral part of it.

<sup>1</sup> The text within brackets does not appear in the authentic Amharic text of the Treaty — Le texte entre crochets ne figure pas dans le texte authentique amharique du Traité.

*Article IX.* Kenya Government personnel in the Namoruputh area shall have access through Ethiopia territory to the Omo River for the purpose of obtaining fresh water. Other Kenya inhabitants and duly authorised government agents in the Namoruputh area may from time to time have access to the Omo River for fresh water under and subject to administrative arrangements made by the two governments and according to the security conditions in the area.

*Article X.* The demarcation of the portion of the boundary line in the vicinity of the Omo River Delta and the Lake Rudolf area shall be completed by the Contracting Parties as soon as the ground shall become sufficiently consolidated to permit the permanent marking of the boundary line by pillars of the same type as those described in Schedule I, including the replacement of the temporary signals (pointer beacons) erected by the 1950-55 Boundary Commission in that sector which is between boundary pillars Nos. C.54 and D.1 described in Schedule I.

*Article XI.* 1. Each Contracting Party agrees to maintain in good order separately and at its own expense, the several sectors of the boundary line respectively shown under its name in Schedule II to this Treaty, and to maintain jointly between them that sector of the boundary which is stated to be their joint responsibility in Schedule II.

2. Such maintenance shall include the following obligations:

- (i) The maintenance in good repair of the boundary pillars and also the reference pillars constructed on the banks of any watercourse whose bed is followed by the boundary line;
- (ii) The clearance of trees or bushes growing up on the cleared width of 4 metres of the boundary line which render one pillar invisible from the next, or growing up in the bed of any small watercourse followed by the boundary line;
- (iii) In the event of a boundary pillar or reference pillar having been completely destroyed or having disappeared without leaving marks enabling the exact site to be found again, the Contracting Party responsible for the maintenance of that sector of the boundary shall, before undertaking the reconstruction of the pillar, inform the other Contracting Party so that the pillar can be jointly resited;
- (iv) Every pillar which has to be rebuilt shall conform to the design and dimensions of the one it replaces, be truly centred over the buried mark, and bear the same inscriptions;
- (v) The maintenance in motorable condition of the boundary access roads referred to in Article XIII, paragraph (a) (i), which roads shall be maintained by the Contracting Party using them for the maintenance of the sector of boundary for which it is responsible according to Schedule II hereto.

*Article XII.* 1. There shall be a joint inspection of the whole boundary described in Schedule I by representatives appointed by the two Contracting Parties immediately after the making of this Treaty and thereafter in every fifth year.

2. The representatives shall after each inspection draw up and sign a joint report identical in English and Amharic texts on the actual condition of the cleared land 4 metres wide on the boundary line, and of the boundary pillars and reference

pillars, specifying the work requiring to be done; this report shall be submitted to the Contracting Parties.

3. Each of the Contracting Parties shall then carry out, without delay, the work thus defined in those sectors of the boundary for the maintenance of which they are respectively and/or jointly responsible according to Schedule II hereto and thereafter shall notify the other as soon as the said work shall have been completed.

4. The joint inspections and consequential maintenance work provided for in this Article are in addition to the continuing maintenance obligations provided for in Article XI hereof.

*Article XIII.* To facilitate the maintenance of the boundary as provided for in this Treaty, it is agreed that each Contracting Party shall

(a) Permit personnel charged with the carrying out of the boundary maintenance work or with the inspecting thereof, and escorts responsible for the security of such personnel:

- (i) To use the boundary access roads, marked as such on the Boundary Commission Maps and any other roads which run generally along or in the vicinity of the boundary;
- (ii) To use the water points nearest the boundary on both sides of it;
- (iii) To have access to any trigonometrical point needed for the re-establishment of pillars.

(b) Provide, as needed, one or more of its own representatives to accompany the personnel of the other Contracting Party while such personnel are working or moving in its own territory.

*Article XIV.* The provisions of the Exchange of Notes done at Addis Ababa on 29th September 1947 constituting an agreement on the Kenya-Ethiopia boundary<sup>1</sup> (which abrogated the Agreement signed at Addis Ababa on 6th December 1907),<sup>2</sup> together with any other agreements relating to the Kenya-Ethiopia boundary previous to the present Treaty, are hereby abrogated.

*Article XV.* 1. The present Treaty and the Schedules and Annex forming part thereof are done in the Amharic and English languages, both texts being equally authentic. In case of divergence between the Amharic and the English texts, the English text shall prevail.

2. Two copies of the Boundary Commission Maps referred to in Article II above have been signed and sealed by duly authorized representatives of the two Contracting Parties and one copy of each has been deposited with each Contracting Party.

*Article XVI.* The present Treaty shall enter into force as from the date of its signature.

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 82, p. 191.

<sup>2</sup> De Martens, *Nouveau Recueil général de traités*, 3<sup>e</sup> série, tome II, p. 832 (English text only).

IN FAITH WHEREOF, the undersigned have placed their signatures at the end of this Treaty and its Schedules and Annex and affixed thereto their seals.

DONE at Mombasa, on this 9th day of June in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy.

*[Signed]*

JOMO KENYATTA  
President  
of the Republic of Kenya

*[Signed]*

HAILE SELASSIE I  
Emperor  
of Ethiopia

## SCHEDULE I

## DESCRIPTION OF THE BOUNDARY

1. The boundary has been demarcated by a series of pillars and a lane cleared to a width of 4 metres astride the line of the boundary.

The siting of the pillars was determined by topographical considerations; and, in general, each pillar is visible from the one preceding and from that following it.

2. (a) Five types of pillar have been used in the demarcation:

- Main boundary pillar, in the form of a rectangular pyramid, indicated as P in column (2) of this Schedule;
- Secondary boundary pillar, in the form of a triangular pyramid, indicated as S;
- “Mountain” boundary pillar, in the form of a rectangular pillar, indicated as M;
- Natural boundary pillar, that is to say a prominent rock, indicated as N;
- Reference pillar, in the form of a rectangular pillar, indicated as R.

(b) The dimensions of the boundary pillars are:

	<i>Main</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Mountain</i>
Height .....	1.40 m	1.22 m	0.80 m
Side at the top .....	0.37 m	0.45 m	0.30 m
Side at the base .....	0.90 m	0.90 m	0.30 m

The reference pillars are similar to the “mountain” boundary pillars.

(c) However, main boundary Pillars Nos. 1 and 24, secondary Nos. 2 to 106 and “mountain” Nos. D.2 to D.22 are of the following dimensions:

	<i>Main Nos. 1 and 24</i>	<i>Secondary Nos. 2 to 106</i>	<i>Mountain Nos. D.2 to D.22</i>
Height .....	1.60 m	1.20 m	1.20 m
Side at the top .....	0.30 m	0.47 m	0.30 m
Side at the base .....	1.00 m	1.00 m	0.30 m

(d) Each boundary pillar bears two cement panels: one on the face on the Ethiopian side, the other on that of the Kenya side. On each panel the name of the country and the number of the pillar have been inscribed: on the panel on the Ethiopian side the inscription has been made in Amharic characters, on that on the Kenya side in English characters.

(e) On the “mountain” boundary pillars the initial letter replaces the name of the country.

(f) The reference pillars bear only one panel, on the face looking towards the boundary: the inscription has been made in Amharic characters if the pillar is on Ethiopian territory, in English characters if it is on Kenya territory. The initial letter replaces the name of the country, and the letter R precedes the number of the pillar.

(g) It is to be noted that it was found necessary to re-demarcate the boundary in certain sections and in consequence there are no pillars bearing the numbers A.1 to A.25, A.111 to A.115, B.16 to B.22 and D.4 to D.11.

3. The provisional signals established between boundary pillars Nos. C.54 and D.1 are made up as follows:

- A central length of steel piping of 5 cm internal diameter and about 3.35 m long, surmounted by a steel vane, about 45 cm high, secured to the tube by a bolt;

- Four inclined lengths of piping, also of 5 cm diameter, screwed into sleeves welded to the central length of piping at about 2.45 m from its bottom end, acting as struts;
- The struts being connected together by lengths of piping of 2.5 cm internal diameter fixed horizontally at about 1 m above ground level;
- The feet of the central length of piping and of the struts being set in buried blocks of cement;
- The total height of the erected signal is approximately 3.35 m above ground level.

4. (a) In this Schedule the term “bearing” is used as being the angle between a direction and the north of the projection, measured clockwise from the north at the point in question.

(b) It is to be noted that there is a change of belt of the projection used at the meridian of 40° longitude east; whence the change of bearing noted at Pillar No. 81.



Pillar No. (1)	Type (2)	Altitude (3) m	Bearing to the next pillar (4) °	Distance to the next pillar (5) m	(6)
1	P	315	264 16	274	The boundary between Ethiopia and Kenya starts from a point on the lowest point of the course of the Dawa River opposite Boundary Pillar No. 1 of the boundary between Kenya and Somalia, situated on the right bank of the river about 650 metres north-west of the Police Post on the Mandera-Dolo Gedo road of the Malka Rie area. From this point the line follows the lowest point of the course of the river up-stream as far as a point opposite Boundary Pillar No. 1 at Malka Mari; <b>whence it runs through</b>
2	S	318	251 14	134	situated on the right bank of the Dawa River, in a straight line cut among the palm trees to where the Ethiopian track leading to Malka Mari joins the boundary; thence in a straight line cut among the palm trees through
3	S	321	271 37	106	to
4	S	324	— —	—	whence following the bed of a watercourse in a ravine to
5	S	427	271 16	91	on the left bank of the watercourse below a cliff 6 metres high; thence through
6	S	471	270 59	290	above the cliff, at the crossing of a well-marked track, and then climbs in a straight line along the side of a spur to
7	S	569	243 56	102	on the false crest of the said spur as seen from Pillar No. 6; whence in a straight line to
8	S	586	214 31	1,240	on the same spur; thence in a series of straight lines from pillar to pillar crosses a steep-sided re-entrant through
9	S	655	212 00	613	on the crest of another spur, crosses another steep-sided re-entrant,
10	S	615	217 26	660	on the crest of a third spur, crosses a deep ravine,
11	S	655	255 16	279	on the slope of a fourth spur,
12	S	699	205 28	116	on the same slope of the spur,
13	S	722	229 14	144	on the same slope of the spur,
14	S	738	262 57	562	on the crest of the same spur,
15	S	756	225 02	1,334	on the upper crest of the same spur as Pillar No. 14, crosses two watercourses and a steep-sided spur between them,
16	S	747	260 37	901	on the ridge of another hill,
17	S	779	267 54	637	on the ridge of the same hill,
18	S	775	292 29	436	on the ridge of the same hill,
19	S	793	242 55	780	on the ridge of the same hill, crosses a deep ravine,
20	S	792	277 23	359	on a ridge,
21	S	798	200 06	528	on the same ridge, crosses a deep ravine,
22	S	773	216 45	251	on a spur,

Pillar No. (1)	Type (2)	Altitude (3) m	Bearing to the next pillar (4) ° ' "	Distance to the next pillar (5) m	(6)
23	S	800	264 29	306	on the same spur, to
24	P	810	248 06	224	on top of the escarpment in the area called Mari; whence in a straight line through
25	S	813	248 03	2,010	where it crosses a track leading from the Manderu road into Ethiopia,
26	S	822	248 03	1,519	through thick bush as far as Pillar No. 46,
27	S	834	248 03	224	
28	S	835	248 03	746	
29	S	815	248 03	473	
30	S	808	248 03	567	
31	S	824	248 03	665	crosses Laga Ha-Wal Sherifki leaves Mari,
32	S	845	248 03	217	
33	S	846	248 03	467	
34	S	855	248 03	214	
35	S	862	248 03	1,222	
36	S	873	248 03	776	
37	S	877	248 03	2,017	in the area called Walenso Qaba-Noftu,
38	S	876	248 03	2,018	
39	S	892	248 03	1,046	
40	S	901	248 03	881	
41	S	904	248 03	555	
42	S	905	248 03	1,922	in the area called Habuni,
43	S	912	248 03	1,332	leaves Habuni and enters the area called Tadacha A-Wal Eda,
44	S	921	248 03	2,019	
45	S	930	248 03	460	
46	S	930	248 03	1,926	leaves Tadacha A-Wal Eda and crosses an area of black cotton soil, in light bush, extending as far as Pillar No. 49,
47	S	934	248 03	1,377	
48	S	938	248 03	937	
49	S	936	248 03	2,276	enters the area called Handarak, and crosses the Manderu (Malka Mari-Lulis) road

50	S	935	248	03	1,927	
51	S	931	248	03	857	
52	S	921	248	03	1,039	leaves Handarak and enters the area known as Tarbe Gal Misingo, in bush, leaves Tarbe Gal Misingo and enters Sukela A-Wal Sera area, crosses a watercourse and the Mandera (Malka Mari-Lulis) road,
53	S	933	248	03	2,103	
54	S	936	248	03	1,164	leaves Sukela A-Wal Sera and enters the area called Hara Dawa in bush,
55	S	915	221	33	1,237	at the start of the southward deviation round Hara Dawa; whence, in a straight line, crosses the Mandera (Malka Mari-Lulis) road and the Laga Kaba Qare
56	S	927	286	14	893	at the apex of the deviation; whence, in a straight line, crosses the Mandera (Malka Mari-Lulis) road, as far as
57	S	934	248	03	1,322	at the western end of the deviation round Hara Dawa; whence in a straight line through
58	S	968	248	03	826	
59	S	976	248	03	2,373	leaves the area of Hara Dawa
60	S	973	248	03	1,536	crosses a wide valley and enters Qarcho Dimtu area,
61	S	1,000	248	03	2,122	in thick bush as far as Pillar No. 65,
62	S	974	248	03	1,858	leaves Qarcho Dimtu, crosses a track and two wide valleys
63	S	990	248	03	2,919	enters Sigirso area
64	S	1,013	248	03	2,071	crosses two tracks that join immediately south of the boundary
65	S	1,029	248	03	1,108	
66	S	1,031	248	03	3,697	leaves Sigirso and enters Darken Mata Hama area
67	S	1,038	248	03	1,828	leaves Darken Mata Hama area and enters the area called El Mole,
68	P	1,034	296	20	1,260	in the small area called Daka Bor, which is part of El Mole,
69	S	1,035	250	07	730	at the start of the northward deviation round the water pools of El Mole; whence, in a straight line, crosses a track, as far as
70	S	1,032	205	36	1,608	at a corner of the deviation, where it crosses a track; whence in a straight line as far as
71	P	1,005	242	43	1,363	at another corner of the deviation; whence, in a straight line, crosses several tracks, as far as
72	S	996	242	43	285	at the western end of the deviation round the water pools of El Mole; whence in a straight line through
73	S	994	242	43	974	where it crosses the Mandera (Lulis-El Roba) road, leaves the area of El Mole,

Pillar No. (1)	Type (2)	Altitude (3) m	Bearing to the next pillar (4)	Distance to the next pillar (5) m	(6)
74	S	974	217 12	1,067	enters the area known as San Kurar, to at the eastern end of the deviation round the wells of San Kurar; whence in a straight line as far as
75	S	965	276 41	822	at the apex of the deviation whence, in a straight line, crosses a track, a valley, and the Manderā (Lulis–El Roba) road
76	S	943	242 45	1,646	at the western end of the deviation round the wells of San Kurar; whence, in a straight line, leaves the area called San Kurar and enters the area Hai Dara-Wen through
77	S	917	242 43	2,471	
78	S	866	242 45	5,849	crosses a track, leaves Hai Dara-Wen and enters the Darken Had Iyesa area,
79	S	816	242 45	5,273	leaves Darken Had Iyesa, crosses Laga Hachini,
80	S	795	242 45	2,983	enters the area called Kiliwi Qorgogla in the area of Jara, crosses the Manderā (Lulis–El Roba) road
81	S	756	242 21	4,069	on the side of the prominent rock of Kiliwi Qorgogla,
82	S	809	242 29	1,290	where it crosses the Manderā (Kiliwi Hiri–El Roba) road, crosses Laga Sure and leaves [Kiliwi] Qorgogla and Jara areas,
83	N	952	242 25	4,601	at the north-west end of the hill of Handarak,
84	S	791	242 24	4,600	a large rock on a detached hill at the south-eastern end of the hill of Sul, crosses a track and enters Dambal Doro area
85	S	821	242 25	2,571	where it crosses the boundary access road leading from the El Roba–El Der track and enters the area called Bur Duras,
86	P	1,210	204 51	3,270	on the summit of Bur Duras mountain; whence in a straight line towards the summit of Gamada mountain, enters the area called Chachane Ariti, where the boundary access road from the El Roba–el Der track round the east of Bur Duras rejoins the boundary, and passes through
87	S	821	204 50	4,392	
88	S	838	204 53	1,463	
89	S	840	204 51	2,286	
90	S	836	204 44	1,587	leaves Chachane Ariti and enters the area of Dobu, then passes through
91	S	831	204 51	3,474	
92	S	834	204 51	3,594	where it crosses the El Der–Gader track;

93	S	829	204	51	4,273	leaves Dobu and enters the area called Gamada; start of a boundary access road passing round the west of Gamada
94	P	1,315	216	52	1,430	on the summit of Gamada; whence in a straight line to
95	P	1,114	316	58	382	on a peak of the western ridge of Gamada; whence in a straight line to
96	P	1,174	224	22	2,842	on a secondary summit of Gamada; whence in a straight line towards the hill called Quf Tika, is rejoined by the boundary access road passing round the west of Gamada, and passes through
97	S	864	224	18	3,349	leaves the area of Gamada and enters the [area] called Sokoksa, through
98	S	861	224	18	3,792	leaves Sokoksa and enters the area called Gagaba, through
99	S	891	224	20	4,637	crosses the watercourse called Gagaba, then passes through
100	S	880	224	20	2,400	
101	S	893	224	21	2,959	
102	S	908	224	18	4,793	leaves Gagaba and enters the area of Teso Ramu, through
103	P	1,069	238	12	94	crosses the watercourse called Teso Ramu; start of a boundary access road round the north of Quf Tika; leaves Teso Ramu and enters the area called Quf Tika to on the summit of Quf Tika; whence in a straight line towards Pillar No. Q1, through
104	S	1,067	238	10	1,055	on the south-west side of Quf Tika, is rejoined by the boundary access road round Quf Tika, crosses two watercourses, through
105	S	1,004	238	11	1,325	on top of a rise, leaves the area of Quf Tika and enters the area of Wal Mura through
Q1	P	953	201	34	2,377	whence in a straight line towards Pillar No. Q15, crosses the watercourse of the Wal Mura
Q2	S	956	201	34	1,454	
Q3	S	949	201	34	704	on a stock route
Q4	S	948	201	34	746	
Q5	S	944	201	34	355	on the Qadaduma-Dandu track
Q6	S	943	201	34	722	
Q7	S	927	201	34	284	
Q8	S	914	201	34	363	on the Qadaduma-Gurar track
Q9	S	928	201	34	1,268	crosses a track from the Alge valley
Q10	M	958	201	34	145	on a rock
Q11	S	967	201	34	707	on a rock; crosses a watercourse and the Alge-Gurar track
Q12	S	909	201	34	409	
Q13	M	982	201	34	631	on the northern slope of the mountain called Gara Yaya

Pillar No. (1)	Type (2)	Altitude (3) m	Bearing to the next pillar (4) ° ' "	Distance to the next pillar (5) m	(6)
Q14	M	1,174	201 34	243	
Q15	P	1,288	267 07	1,102	on the summit of Gara Yaya
Q16	N	1,222	290 31	574	a rock, on top of which there is a cement block; following the ridge of Gara Yaya through
Q17	M	1,127	264 38	478	
Q18	M	1,136	276 03	610	
Q19	S	1,005	298 04	41	
Q20	M	998	298 04	696	to
Q21	S	770	298 04	1,085	at the western end of Gara Yaya
Q22	M	995	298 04	15	crosses a track and a watercourse
Q23	P	995	343 25	941	on the top of the hill called Rasa
Q24	S	800	343 25	261	on the same top of Rasa; whence in a straight line towards Pillar No. A.26
Q25	M	857	343 25	1,301	in the Ade valley
Q26	S	877	343 25	1,101	repeatedly crosses the watercourse called Goda Sabansa as far as Pillar No. Q29
Q27	S	898	343 25	911	in the Odo valley
Q28	S	937	343 25	1,041	
Q29	M	1,113	343 25	688	
Q30	M	1,200	343 25	45	on the south end of Egu hill
A.26	P	1,200	286 03	170	on the summit of Egu hill
A.27	M	1,139	338 58	40	at the foot of Egu hill
A.28	M	1,138	277 52	244	
A.29	M	1,129	322 36	113	
A.30	M	1,134	315 21	180	then passes round the head of a watercourse called Aro as far as Pillar No. A.36, through
A.31	M	1,116	266 34	235	
A.32	S	1,103	252 45	108	
A.33	M	1,113	216 23	210	
A.34	M	1,142	237 16	153	
A.35	M	1,153	180 44	300	
A.36	M	1,195	261 46	233	
A.37	S	1,233	260 00	28	
A.38	M	1,233	225 10	253	

A.39	M	1,201	183	39	85	
A.40	M	1,201	259	59	115	
A.41	M	1,181	285	00	308	
A.42	S	1,121	277	27	188	where it crosses the Hara Dambiselticha track at the lowest point of a saddle,
A.43	M	1,164	257	50	175	
A.44	M	1,201	192	32	94	
A.45	M	1,233	213	23	137	
A.46	M	1,269	265	57	56	
A.47	M	1,283	299	39	96	
A.48	M	1,295	333	10	103	whence it follows the crest of a hill through
A.49	P	1,299	323	02	160	
A.50	M	1,294	312	31	65	
						as far as
A.51	M	1,287	275	40	250	
A.52	M	1,198	209	58	124	whence by the watershed the head of Laga Dambi as far as Pillar No. A.56, through
A.53	M	1,195	201	41	159	
A.54	M	1,187	259	27	63	
A.55	S	1,182	287	50	538	
A.56	M	1,235	197	01	499	
A.57	M	1,252	303	14	71	on Halaqabesa hill
A.58	M	1,248	283	34	569	on the same hill
A.59	S	1,157	188	30	151	
A.60	M	1,159	275	46	467	
A.61	M	1,050	293	59	67	
A.62	M	1,030	292	42	105	
A.63	M	995	292	19	417	
A.64	S	841	297	37	440	on a track, crosses the watercourse called El Bute;
A.65	M	1,004	279	30	78	
A.66	M	977	243	20	208	
A.67	M	892	225	28	244	on a track at the junction of two ravines,
A.68	M	970	225	44	23	
						whence along the crest line of a spur as far as Pillar No. A.73
A.69	M	975	158	20	99	
A.70	M	1,008	157	54	41	
A.71	M	1,019	158	23	26	
A.72	M	1,023	198	31	138	
A.73	M	1,024	277	38	504	
A.74	M	1,125	252	32	36	on a false crest, as seen from Pillar No. A.73,
A.75	S	1,128	340	34	492	on a ridge at the northern end of the area known as Bute;
A.76	M	1,108	222	12	91	

Pillar No. (1)	Type (2)	Altitude (3) m	Bearing to the next pillar (4) °	Distance to the next pillar (5) m	(6)
A.77	M	1,094	253 50	72	
A.78	M	1,072	245 33	486	
A.79	M	870	306 54	166	in the valley called Goda Rupisa;
A.80	M	928	355 53	197	
A.81	M	976	351 19	255	
A.82	M	1,015	350 05	412	
A.83	M	1,057	250 19	152	whence round the head of a watercourse to Pillar No. A.85
A.84	M	1,061	186 16	167	
A.85	M	1,047	254 44	420	enters the area called Gagaba
A.86	M	1,000	227 10	280	
A.87	M	966	238 01	104	
A.88	M	963	245 10	74	
A.89	M	954	270 00	361	
A.90	S	926	328 42	550	crosses Laga Hude,
A.91	M	936	327 59	186	
A.92	M	948	253 27	666	crosses Laga Gagaba,
A.93	M	915	305 54	251	
A.94	M	954	216 22	59	on a small rocky pinnacle,
A.95	M	938	217 40	113	
A.96	S	900	192 45	60	where it crosses a track from Gimbi Dakara to the Gagaba wells,
A.97	M	931	230 20	146	
A.98	M	929	299 07	71	leaves Gagaba and runs down a spur
A.99	M	918	286 31	74	
A.100	M	899	279 55	294	
A.101	M	818	292 15	89	
A.102	S	791	276 43	2,586	at the foot of the spur, crosses a track in a cultivated plain, and Laga Dugo,
A.103	P	790	270 57	1,266	on the summit of Gimbi Dakara, boundary access road from Mandera road
A.104	S	845	266 59	348	on the summit of a small isolated hill,
A.105	S	826	266 57	2,553	on a crest in the Goda Garse area, crosses Laga Egu,
A.106	S	830	232 58	75	in the Goda Hadesa area, at the eastern foot of the mountain called Halake Halo,
A.107	M	850	274 51	403	
A.108	M	1,048	280 25	60	
A.109	M	1,054	247 44	143	
A.110	P	1,048	13 57	1,257	on the main ridge of Halake Halo; whence through



G1	M	1,207	17	04	380	
G2	M	1,204	349	27	1,140	
G3	S	1,133	357	15	982	to on the northern end of the main ridge of Halake Halo, crosses a deep ravine, enters Godoma area
G4	M	1,146	319	46	261	on the southern end of the Futo hills; whence through
G5	M	1,147	298	45	348	
G6	M	1,122	255	09	874	to on the western end of the Futo hills
G7	M	930	255	10	262	
G8	S	836	200	44	484	on the Godoma Didiko-Godoma track crosses Laga Godoma
G9	M	1,072	201	18	47	on the eastern edge of the Hida Galantu plateau; whence through
G10	M	1,077	201	16	410	
G11	M	1,093	221	04	781	
G12	M	1,161	258	44	380	
G13	M	1,194	218	04	32	
G14	M	1,187	209	24	880	to on the southern edge of the Hida Galantu plateau
G15	M	912	249	43	846	on a spur of the Hida Galantu plateau crosses a watercourse
A.116	S	845	295	53	161	at the foot of the Chabich mountain, whence through
A.117	M	897	320	17	299	
A.118	M	1,010	291	43	425	
A.118A	M	1,162	282	55	103	
A.119	S	1,189	252	03	198	to on a crest of Chabich; whence following a crest line to Pillar No. A.129 through
A.120	M	1,171	247	48	40	
A.121	M	1,163	301	46	173	
A.122	M	1,128	251	57	256	
A.123	M	1,135	251	43	610	
A.124	M	1,102	255	30	312	
A.125	M	1,044	245	18	321	
A.126	M	1,025	238	24	363	
A.127	M	1,018	244	33	265	crosses a gully,
A.128	M	1,029	236	50	314	
A.129	M	1,043	277	03	277	
A.130	M	993	287	07	134	crosses a gully, to whence following the watershed to Pillar No. A.139 through
A.131	M	972	323	23	284	

Pillar No. (1)	Type (2)	Altitude (3) m	Bearing to the next pillar (4) °	Distance to the next pillar (5) m	(6)
A.132	M	1,019	264 52	462	
A.133	M	979	283 45	98	
A.134	M	971	354 45	72	
A.135	M	966	332 29	192	
A.136	M	940	329 18	78	
A.137	M	931	279 21	233	
A.138	M	964	246 36	516	
A.139	M	936	276 36	286	crosses a saddle, to
A.140	S	888	278 33	1,366	on the northern summit of the hill called Gara Nana,
A.141	S	821	278 52	401	crosses Laga Nana
A.142	M	887	274 41	172	on an isolated hill on the west side of the area called Nana,
A.143	M	882	347 37	259	at the foot of the hills called Gara El Dima, whence through
A.144	M	919	291 15	368	
A.145	M	926	263 14	418	
A.146	M	1,090	265 24	228	
A.147	M	1,170	255 09	101	to
A.148	M	1,166	207 39	155	on a crest of Gara El Dima,
A.149	M	1,126	293 42	369	
A.150	M	1,077	245 44	166	
A.151	M	1,060	263 17	1,652	on the western side of Gara El Dima
A.152	S	920	285 11	215	crosses Laga Bura,
A.153	M	965	263 32	223	at the foot of a spur of the mountain called Gara Yabelo, whence through
A.154	M	1,054	284 35	90	
A.155	M	1,082	260 26	195	
A.156	M	1,115	289 18	165	
A.157	M	1,136	308 28	186	
A.158	M	1,151	352 09	190	
A.159	M	1,214	18 21	210	
A.160	M	1,240	338 38	75	
A.161	P	1,246	358 53	219	to on the summit of Gara Yabelo; whence following the crest of Gara Yabelo through

A.162	M	1,209	331	45	242	
A.163	M	1,165	343	42	95	
A.164	M	1,166	4	56	465	
A.165	M	1,078	345	51	730	to whence it runs down a spur called Gara Hara Sako through
A.166	M	1,023	255	52	92	
A.167	M	1,025	256	57	571	
A.168	M	979	291	39	488	
A.169	M	942	251	38	86	
A.170	M	948	292	31	214	
A.171	S	936	299	10	2,019	to
A.172	S	857	282	58	276	at the western end of Gara Hara Sako, crosses Laga Tuliti, at the foot of a spur called Funan Kitiri whence through
A.173	M	973	265	01	198	
A.174	M	1,075	317	15	179	
A.175	M	1,095	298	05	65	
A.176	M	1,094	13	59	186	to
A.177	M	1,088	10	20	368	whence following a crest of the mountain called Arda Doqa through
A.178	M	1,131	29	37	367	
A.179	S	1,182	275	08	481	to
A.180	M	1,127	320	03	160	on the summit of Arda Doqa; whence it runs down a spur through
A.181	M	1,136	268	27	370	
A.182	M	1,090	243	35	174	
A.183	M	1,082	266	38	126	
A.184	M	1,063	293	03	191	
A.185	M	1,028	296	15	254	
A.186	M	960	257	35	704	
A.187	M	853	294	04	284	
A.188	S	864	294	16	2,923	crosses a track to on a small hill called Qubi Intala Golbo; crosses the area called Galgalo Dimtu, and a watercourse in the Mansile area
A.189	S	818	313	40	1,298	
A.190	S	832	313	15	1,084	crosses a watercourse called Qarsa Waldaya enters the Moyale area
A.191	S	843	—	—	—	on the left bank of Qarsa Waldaya whence following the bed of this watercourse through

Pillar No. (1)	Type (2)	Altitude (3) m	Bearing to the next pillar (4) °	Distance to the next pillar (5) m	(6)
A.192E A.192K	R	848	— —	—	a pair of reference pillars, one on each bank, to
A.193	S	851	258 04	176	at the foot of a cascade in the bed of the Qarsa Waldaya
A.194	M	953	— —	—	at the top of the cascade, in the bed of the Qarsa Waldaya; whence following the bed of this water course to
A.195E A.195K	R	{ 1,038 1,036	— —	—	a pair of reference pillars, one on each bank; from this point the watercourse is called Laga Sera; whence through eight pairs of reference pillars, one on each bank,
A.196E A.196K	R	{ 1,036 1,037	— —	—	
A.197E A.197K	R	1,050	— —	—	
A.198E A.198K	R	{ 1,052 1,053	— —	—	
A.199E A.199K	R	—	— —	—	
A.200E A.200K	R	—	— —	—	
A.201E A.201K	R	1,070	— —	—	the Ethiopia Moyale-Kenya Moyale road passes between these two reference pillars;
A.202E A.202K	R	1,076	— —	—	to
A.203E A.203K	R	{ 1,083 1,085	245 59 257 36	50 44	} a point midway between reference pillars Nos. A.203E and A.203K; whence by a straight line to
A.204	S	1,086	258 58	183	
A.205	M	1,097	258 52	75	crosses the southern part of an area called Iresa Sherif
A.206	S	1,099	320 26	561	at the north-western end of an airstrip; whence it follows a track as far as Pillar A.221 through
A.207	M	1,113	311 16	64	
A.208	M	1,114	272 53	73	
A.209	M	1,116	310 08	124	
A.210	M	1,109	259 52	100	

A.211	M	1,126	258	05	44	
A.212	M	1,130	267	05	60	
A.213	M	1,134	307	19	81	
A.214	M	1,128	263	58	62	
A.215	M	1,134	309	34	81	
A.216	M	1,136	324	08	80	
A.217	M	1,135	253	09	82	
A.218	P	1,128	198	09	265	on a track junction in the saddle called by the same name as the settlement to the north, Mude Choqorsa
A.219	S	1,151	197	11	81	
A.220	M	1,159	226	41	84	
A.221	S	1,165	248	04	164	leaves the track
A.222	S	1,184	274	55	34	enters the area called Somare,
A.223	M	1,185	254	14	236	
A.224	M	1,144	270	34	280	on a rocky outcrop, crosses a gully,
A.225	M	1,122	286	35	176	crosses a track
A.226	S	1,172	301	19	31	
A.227	M	1,173	279	52	128	
A.228	M	1,176	254	05	519	on the top of a hill, leaves Somare, crosses a gully and a track
A.229	P	1,207	181	30	265	
A.230	S	1,155	—	—	—	whence by a straight line on a bearing of 181° 30' to the intersection of this line with the watercourse called Qa Nine, whence it follows the bed of Qa Nine through five pairs of reference pillars, one on each bank,
A.231E	}	R	1,131	—	—	—
A.231K						
A.232E	}	R	—	—	—	—
A.232K						
A.233E	}	R	—	—	—	—
A.233K						
A.234E	}	R	{	991	}	—
A.234K						
A.235E	}	R	{	894	153 04	27
A.235K						
				(to A.236)		
A.236	S	991	221	49	24	on a spur
A.237	M	995	190	04	232	
A.238	M	1,012	228	00	95	
A.239	M	1,022	162	07	53	

Pillar No. (1)	Type (2)	Altitude (3) m	Bearing to the next pillar (4) °	Distance to the next pillar (5) m	(6)
A.240	M	1,020	232 00	267	
A.241	M	1,044	208 22	108	
A.242	M	1,048	298 21	954	whence following a watershed, through
A.243	M	895	217 58	243	
					to
A.244	M	832	286 36	368	at the foot of a spur,
A.245	S	760	286 37	718	on the left bank of Laga Bori, crosses Laga Bori, boundary access road south of the hill called Teso Golba
A.246	S	977	313 48	207	on a ridge of Teso Golba, whence it follows a crest line of Teso Golba through
A.247	M	1,005	3 57	191	
A.248	M	1,026	313 49	138	
A.249	M	1,028	795 50	405	
A.250	M	1,036	354 08	297	
A.251	M	1,027	244 20	263	
A.252	M	1,037	307 34	485	
					repeatedly crosses a track as far as Pillar No. A.258
A.253	M	1,000	257 35	333	
A.254	M	994	189 36	204	
A.255	M	949	255 36	207	
					to
A.256	M	936	229 21	550	
A.257	M	816	196 29	176	
A.258	M	846	187 27	266	whence it follows a crest line of the hill called Kiltipe through
A.259	M	841	161 29	252	
A.260	M	871	173 27	297	
A.261	M	866	234 00	121	
					to
A.262	S	859	266 28	3,320	whence it crosses a plain boundary access road south of Teso Golba, crosses Qa Hoqe and El Guda watercourses, crosses a track which continues southwards as a boundary access road from the Moyale-Sololo road
A.263	S	708	266 30	2,611	
					crosses Laga Diri,
A.264	S	713	291 22	1,731	on a small, isolated hill at the foot of the southern end of the hill called Dirana,
A.265	S	687	287 01	2,628	on a track
A.266	P	720	290 36	2,373	on a small hill called Qubi Ajali, enters the area called Qorobo Hida, boundary access road south of the hill called Jilba Gara

A.267	M	859	281	15	936	on a spur of Jilba Gara,
A.268	M	762	285	13	24	on a small isolated hill,
A.269	M	761	286	20	4,537	on the same hill, boundary access road south of Jilba Gara, leaves Qorobo Hida
A.270	S	729	286	34	3,510	on a small hill called Qarari Obo,
A.271	S	698	286	38	5,841	
						crosses Laga Arsa, boundary access road south of the area of El Waye wells to Sololo Police Post
A.272	S	748	309	49	182	at the foot of the eastern end of the hill called Mata Sadi,
A.273	M	812	287	39	459	
A.274	M	907	340	37	666	on the southern crest of Mata Sadi, whence it follows the crest line of Mata Sadi through
A.275	M	896	343	07	153	
A.276	M	894	356	19	359	
A.277	M	845	324	28	142	
A.278	M	876	309	24	76	
						to
A.279	S	884	325	47	856	
A.280	S	767	325	48	2,679	on the Waye-Meti track crosses the El Waye-Haroresa track
A.281	S	894	330	15	905	at the foot of a spur
A.282	M	1,121	348	07	282	
A.283	M	1,160	8	21	134	
A.284	M	1,167	321	35	439	
						crosses the head of a watercourse,
A.285	M	1,223	283	38	492	on a southern spur of the hill called Dadansa
A.286	M	1,236	247	37	1,113	
						crosses a deep ravine,
A.287	M	1,170	157	34	221	whence it follows a crest line of the mountain called Didibisa, through
A.288	S	1,179	151	49	331	
A.289	M	1,182	194	36	245	
A.290	S	1,206	163	57	130	
A.291	M	1,218	162	04	354	
A.292	M	1,233	158	50	259	
						to
A.293	S	1,224	216	36	541	
A.294	S	1,248	153	26	106	whence along a ridge of the southern part of the mountain called Gara Abo through
A.295	M	1,265	234	07	271	
						passes the wells called El Abo
A.296	M	1,337	254	17	190	
A.297	M	1,371	257	03	129	

Pillar No. (1)	Type (2)	Altitude (3) m	Bearing to the next pillar (4) ° ' "	Distance to the next pillar (5) m	(6)
A.298	M	1,392	194 05	111	
A.299	S	1,402	201 38	890	crosses a ravine,
A.300	P	1,404	304 19	401	to
A.301	S	973	282 52	2,700	on the southern summit of Gara Abo;
A.302	S	711	282 53	1,822	at the foot of a rock face of Gara Abo, crosses a track which continues as a boundary access road to Sololo
A.303	S	775	190 34	54	on a track from Dukale which continues as a boundary access road to Sololo; in the Anona area boundary access road south of the mountain called Gara Somaya,
A.304	M	788	248 21	347	at the foot of a spur of Gara Somaya through
A.305	M	884	299 33	234	
A.306	M	934	321 42	708	
A.307	M	1,083	21 30	133	
A.308	M	1,110	00 10	303	
A.309	P	1,144	274 18	141	to
A.310	M	1,136	213 41	57	on the summit of Gara Somaya; through
A.311	M	1,123	249 29	23	
A.312	M	1,115	253 26	224	
A.313	M	1,030	254 16	119	
A.314	M	979	210 56	226	
A.315	M	944	256 01	187	
A.316	M	899	205 14	313	
A.317	M	829	243 26	98	
A.318	S	811	269 22	2,609	to
A.319	S	824	242 48	300	at the foot of a spur of Gara Somaya, boundary access road south of Gara Somaya, crosses the Golole valley, crosses tracks to the wells called El Golole
A.320	M	936	242 46	134	at the foot of the eastern end of the hill called Warda,
A.321	M	984	347 50	63	
A.322	M	981	315 41	282	on the rocky southern end of Warda, whence it follows the crest line of Warda
A.323	M	925	289 30	235	through
A.324	M	956	292 30	109	
A.325	M	956	308 23	105	



A.326	M	953	295	30	57	
A.327	M	942	297	05	287	
A.328	M	867	245	12	193	
A.329	M	909	317	51	174	
A.330	M	948	328	42	160	
A.331	M	978	315	36	365	
A.332	M	1,025	272	05	550	
A.333	M	1,064	320	24	611	
						to
A.334	M	1,015	29	04	270	
A.335	S	918	5	16	368	
						in a saddle, on the El Golole-El Kiltipe track, on a spur of the plateau called Gomo through
A.336	M	1,075	328	44	373	
A.337	M	1,171	335	17	806	
A.338	M	1,268	332	19	365	
A.339	M	1,301	352	01	640	
						to,
A.340	M	1,428	326	58	293	on the Gomo plateau through
A.341	M	1,445	320	39	903	
A.342	M	1,351	328	33	552	
A.343	M	1,396	334	18	271	
						to
A.344	M	1,394	264	30	1,723	crosses the head of the watercourse called El Uran, a pinnacle called Kiltipe, on a rock
A.345	N	1,454	264	55	237	
A.346	M	1,368	285	52	205	
A.347	M	1,270	219	34	127	
A.348	M	1,257	230	57	389	
A.349	M	1,405	131	52	246	on a pinnacle on the summit of the hill called Buriya,
A.350	M	1,357	177	42	374	on a pinnacle,
A.351	M	1,269	121	35	624	on a rocky outcrop
A.352	M	1,259	180	45	456	
A.353	M	1,392	169	58	132	
A.354	M	1,385	232	32	210	
A.355	M	1,420	174	35	615	on a large rock
B.1	P	1,347	152	03	111	on a large rock,
B.2	M	1,344	187	40	142	on a rocky outcrop,
B.3	M	1,346	240	15	282	
B.4	M	1,327	247	52	533	on a rocky outcrop
B.5	M	1,277	221	19	88	at the top of a spur, through

Pillar No. (1)	Type (2)	Altitude (3) m	Bearing to the next pillar (4)		Distance to the next pillar (5) m	(6)
B.6	M	1,245	226	16	95	
B.7	M	1,193	262	11	1,059	
B.8	S	795	249	58	2,830	crosses a gully, enters the area called Qeramso to at the foot of a spur whence by the southern cut line boundary access road from the Moyale-Marsabit road, through
B.9	S	744	249	58	3,842	
B.10	P	874	273	44	4,006	crosses Laga Jirime, leaves Qeramso, crosses Laga Mata Arba, boundary access road north of the hill called Mata Arba,
B.11	S	732	273	44	5,808	on the summit of Mata Arba, enters the area called Golja, crosses Laga Walda, boundary access road north of Mata Arba,
B.12	S	725	273	44	6,095	crosses Laga Toroba leaves Golja,
B.13	S	763	273	44	4,886	crosses Laga Urbur and Laga Wachu
B.14	S	775	273	44	2,837	crosses Laga Qolata, lava on boundary renders line unmotorable
B.15	S	788	273	44	5,732	end of unmotorable section
B.23	S	1,004	257	16	4,185	boundary access road south of the hill called Nyabalati to on an isolated hill Nyabalati; boundary access road south of Nyabalati; boundary access road south of the hills called El Dimtu and the mountain called Forole to the Marsabit-Mega a road
B.24	S	988	281	43	192	on an isolated hill at the eastern foot of El Dimtu,
B.25	M	1,003	260	37	1,116	on the same hill,
B.26	M	1,320	237	33	335	on the crest of El Dimtu whence through
B.27	P	1,339	218	24	172	on the southern summit of El Dimtu,
B.28	M	1,138	235	22	389	
B.29	M	1,215	312	03	452	to
B.30	S	1,054	318	00	2,059	at the foot of El Dimtu,
B.31	M	1,158	352	57	85	on the top of an isolated hill west of El Dimtu,
B.32	M	1,142	311	41	1,223	on the top of the same hill,
B.33	S	1,062	308	02	2,971	on the outlier of the western hill of El Dimtu,
B.34	S	854	308	02	4,084	crosses the Magado area

B.35	S	892	294	58	289	at the foot of an isolated hill at the south-eastern end of the mountain called Forole,
B.36	M	1,043	234	36	148	on top of the same isolated hill,
B.37	M	1,053	291	23	357	on top of the same isolated hill,
B.38	S	923	291	21	212	on a track,
B.39	M	1,039	6	13	194	at the foot of the south-eastern end of Forole; whence it follows the crest line of Forole through
B.40	M	1,021	315	24	798	
B.41	M	1,072	306	08	124	
B.42	M	1,084	2	30	137	
B.43	M	1,097	313	47	234	
B.44	M	1,167	356	03	349	
B.45	M	1,331	272	41	469	
B.46	M	1,343	321	45	451	
B.47	M	1,329	296	31	524	
B.48	M	1,430	347	27	525	
B.49	M	1,478	297	48	538	
B.50	M	1,624	334	05	517	
B.51	M	1,694	312	15	486	
B.52	M	1,661	326	38	347	
B.53	N	1,743	348	57	177	a large rock,
B.54	M	1,711	297	06	239	
B.55	N	1,823	347	59	673	a large rock,
B.56	M	1,892	310	14	51	
B.57	P	1,894	270	30	232	on the summit of Forole,
B.58	M	1,756	334	17	422	
B.59	M	1,674	332	47	468	
B.60	M	1,422	347	55	660	
B.61	M	1,619	291	38	182	on top of a large rock on the north-western peak of Forole;
B.62	M	1,595	271	33	408	
B.63	M	1,415	328	41	389	
B.64	M	1,224	259	21	103	
B.65	M	1,197	254	30	123	
B.66	M	1,148	287	03	157	
B.67	M	1,149	267	11	265	
B.68	M	1,077	264	20	314	
B.69	M	983	299	13	231	
B.70	P	952	299	14	5,134	to at the foot of Forole, crosses the Marsabit-Mega road;
B.71	S	881	299	14	3,955	boundary access road south of the hill called Ulani Dera,

Pillar No. (1)	Type (2)	Altitude (3) m	Bearing to the next pillar (4) °	Distance to the next pillar (5) m	(6)
B.72	M	1,014	307 56	1,305	on the summit of an isolated hill
B.73	P	1,187	302 28	5,304	on the summit of Ulani Dera, boundary access road south of Ulani Dera, lava on boundary renders line unmotorable
B.74	S	835	302 28	3,040	end of unmotorable section, boundary access road south of the hill called Ulani Mata Sadeni,
B.75	S	977	304 01	5,249	on the summit of Ulani Mata Sadeni, boundary access road north of the hill called Shabel, boundary access road south of Ulani Mata Sadeni, lava on boundary renders line unmotorable
B.76	P	872	301 48	5,241	on the summit of Shabel,
B.77	S	778	304 13	3,802	end of unmotorable section, boundary access road north of Shabel
B.78	S	762	304 14	4,333	
B.79	S	768	304 12	2,318	
B.80	S	768	304 19	5,359	
B.81	P	794	348 29	496	on the south-eastern cone of the three cones called Daka Qaqala;
B.82	N	827	295 56	322	the middle cone of Daka Qaqala,
B.83	N	824	303 43	3,502	the north-western cone of Daka Qaqala,
B.84	S	776	303 37	4,587	crosses the watercourse called Il Belil,
B.85	S	777	303 38	3,477	boundary access road north of the hill called Daqani
B.86	S	814	319 59	244	on the south-east end of Daqani,
B.87	M	809	308 47	746	on the north-west end of Daqani,
B.88	S	711	304 03	565	on the boundary access road north of Daqani which continues south of the boundary by-passing Pillar Nos. B.89 and B.90 crosses Laga Ririba,
B.89	M	762	304 05	170	
B.90	S	769	304 03	7,379	enters area called Rara, boundary access road south of Pillar Nos. B.89 and B.90 which continues as a track
B.91	S	792	304 06	5,013	leaves Rara,
B.92	S	798	304 05	3,654	boundary access road north of the hill called Dibandiba to the North Horr-Mado Elkumo road,
B.93	S	848	322 15	247	at the foot of a spur on the south-east side of Dibandiba, whence through
B.94	M	883	300 55	277	
B.95	M	924	309 05	81	
B.96	M	930	267 44	367	
B.97	M	1,011	304 26	340	

to

B.98	P	1,056	302	56	1,345	on the summit of Dibandiba; whence by the southern cut line through
B.99	S	815	302	56	1,749	at the north-western foot of Dibandiba crosses the North Horr-Mado Elkumo road,
B.100	S	814	302	56	5,144	crosses Laga Wata,
B.101	S	800	302	56	6,035	enters the area called Ila Dertu
B.102	S	820	302	56	1,642	crosses a cut line which continues as a boundary access road to the Dukana Sabare road and also a boundary access road crossing Laga Balal
B.103	S	824	302	56	1,332	
B.104	S	825	302	56	3,489	crosses a tributary of Laga Balal
B.105	S	819	302	56	4,704	leaves Ila Dertu and crosses Laga Balal,
B.106	S	851	302	56	2,286	boundary access road crossing Laga Balal
B.107	S	857	302	56	6,786	boundary access road to the Dukana Sabare road, crosses Laga Kore,
B.108	S	847	302	56	2,624	boundary access road to the Hoboq El Dima road,
B.109	S	1,112	253	20	536	on an eastern spur of the mountains called Hafari; whence through
B.110	M	1,139	286	57	426	
B.111	M	1,183	308	09	2,064	on a small cone
B.112	M	1,523	312	30	232	to
B.113	S	1,528	309	00	158	on the plateau called Barchuma Hafari,
B.114	M	1,518	337	25	2,724	on the same plateau;
B.115	M	1,630	309	16	655	whence along the main ridge of the Hafari mountains to Pillar No. C.23, through
B.116	M	1,678	276	53	305	on the eastern end of a ridge called Hafari Dima,
B.117	M	1,683	324	41	1,146	on the same ridge,
B.118	M	1,547	294	31	882	on the summit of Hafari Dima,
B.119	M	1,655	296	24	400	
B.120	M	1,673	271	53	741	
B.121	M	1,662	258	37	696	
B.122	M	1,663	315	08	358	
B.123	M	1,730	341	54	122	
B.124	M	1,731	349	04	320	
B.125	M	1,682	315	44	1,252	
B.126	M	1,727	352	42	395	
B.127	M	1,785	16	59	123	

Pillar No. (1)	Type (2)	Altitude (3) m	Bearing to the next pillar (4) °	Distance to the next pillar (5) m	(6)
B.128	M	1,789	301 50	805	
C.1	P	1,828	330 33	227	on the highest peak of Hafari,
C.2	M	1,784	346 45	446	
C.3	M	1,762	259 57	320	
C.4	M	1,689	300 32	631	on top of a large rock,
C.5	M	1,471	308 57	1,169	
C.6	M	1,427	197 45	319	
C.7	M	1,422	215 06	389	
C.8	M	1,140	223 03	1,106	
C.9	M	1,341	312 05	741	
C.10	M	1,308	297 13	972	on a large rock, crosses a watercourse
C.11	M	1,374	251 27	544	
C.12	M	1,436	281 17	104	
C.13	M	1,434	319 24	622	
C.14	M	1,384	309 03	1,390	
C.15	M	1,402	316 24	308	
C.16	M	1,395	322 56	67	
C.17	M	1,390	337 50	100	
C.18	M	1,374	277 37	501	
C.19	M	1,352	293 10	772	
C.20	M	1,236	269 30	1,625	
C.21	M	1,097	352 03	419	on the south-east end of a hill called Alala,
C.22	M	1,091	317 07	440	on Alala, to
C.23	S	1,164	292 59	5,657	on the summit of Alala; boundary access road to Sabare
C.24	S	652	283 16	3,452	on a small hill, boundary access road to Sabare, boundary access road north of Pillar No. C.25
C.25	S	689	296 03	4,388	on top of an isolated hill, boundary access road north of Pillar No. C.25, crosses a watercourse, enters the area called Mogore, boundary access road south of Pillar No. C.26
C.26	P	668	267 22	6,869	on top of an isolated hill, boundary access road south of Pillar No. C.26 leaves Mogore
C.27	S	520	267 22	1,678	
C.28	S	513	267 21	2,910	crosses Laga Mogore enters Chew Bahir/Chalbi (formerly called Lake Stefanie) area,

C.29	S	501	267	22	6,646	leaves Chew Bahir/Chalbi area, boundary access road to Sabare—Il Eriet road and a branch boundary access road
C.30	S	564	272	42	2,155	on a small hill,
C.31	S	754	305	02	2,235	on a hill at the eastern side of the area called Garba Merile;
C.32	S	822	272	15	2,151	on the top of a hill,
C.33	S	828	262	49	5,331	on the top of a hill called Nabwal Derich, enters the area called War Dacho (Gelab) Maderte (Gabra) boundary access road to the Sabare—Il Eriet road continuing north of Pillar No. C.34
C.34	S	774	263	44	3,411	on the top of an isolated cone, boundary access road north of Pillar Nos. C.35, C.36 and C.37
C.35	P	799	271	05	1,267	on the top of a hill,
C.36	S	710	271	05	2,184	
C.37	S	666	271	06	1,938	boundary access road south of Pillar Nos. C.35, C.36 and C.37 continuing north of Pillar C.38
C.38	S	618	271	06	2,796	boundary access road north of Pillar No. C.38 continuing south of Pillar Nos. C.39 to C.51, leaves War Dacho/Maderte, crosses a watercourse three times, on an isolated hill, enters the area called Langeria
C.39	S	596	271	03	1,195	on the top of a small plateau
C.40	S	617	271	06	2,987	
C.41	S	595	271	06	1,838	
C.42	S	561	271	06	2,043	leaves Langeria, crosses a watercourse
C.43	S	525	271	04	1,152	
C.44	S	540	271	05	1,261	
C.45	S	524	271	06	2,295	
C.46	S	505	271	05	2,833	crosses the watercourse called Il Olo,
C.47	S	484	271	03	3,081	
C.48	S	458	271	04	949	
C.49	S	446	271	04	3,746	crosses Il Olo,
C.50	S	406	291	21	1,827	at the eastern end of the deviation of the boundary line northwards round Banya, crosses Il Olo, crosses the Banya Fejej road
C.51	S	394	247	27	745	at the northern apex of the deviation of the boundary line
C.51A	S	392	247	28	835	
C.52	S	386	271	05	2,446	at the western end of the deviation of the boundary line round Banya,
C.53	S	369	271	05	861	

Pillar No. (1)	Type (2)	Altitude (3) m	Bearing to the next pillar (4) °	Distance to the next pillar (5) m	(6)
C.54	P	368	271 05	—	crosses an area called Sirte Koro Lokwaria, through E.1, a pointer beacon on the boundary line from Pillar No. C.54 to Lake Point — E.1 originally placed 1,162 metres from Pillar No. C.54
Lake Point (in Lake Rudolf)		—	310 34	—	a point situated at the intersection of a straight line on a bearing of 271° 04' 53" from Pillar No. C.52 through C.53 and C.54 and a straight line on a bearing of 130° 34' 55" from Pillar No. D.3 through D.2 and D.1; whence through pointer beacons E.5, E.4, E.3 and E.2 — originally placed at 6,658, 4,633, 3,312 and 1,928 metres respectively from Pillar No. D.1 to
D.1	S	368	310 34	233	
D.2	M	368	310 34	324	
D.3	P	370	53 12	9	on a rock called Lomo Todo (Consul's Rock), at the south-western end of the eastwards deviation of the boundary line round Kenya Namoruputh
N.1	S	370	53 12	3,126	
N.2	—	—	00 00	1,371	no pillar, at the south-east corner of the deviation
N.3	—	—	285 00	1,664	no pillar, at the north-east corner of the deviation
N.4	S	375	285 00	865	
N.5	M	375	285 00	214	
D.12	S	373	13 46	491	at the north-west corner of the deviation
D.13	M	371	13 46	666	
D.14	M	371	13 46	401	
D.15	M	371	13 46	355	
D.16	M	371	13 46	430	
D.17	M	371	13 46	385	
D.18	M	371	13 46	464	
D.19	M	371	13 46	481	
D.20	M	371	13 46	402	
D.21	M	370	13 46	396	
D.22	M	370	13 46	545	
D.23	P	371	— —	—	situated about 200 metres to the south of the south-eastern end of the rocky ridge called Okolon.



## SCHEDULE II

(a) The maintenance of the boundary shall, pursuant to Article XI, be shared between the Contracting Parties as follows:

Item	Description	Ethiopia		Kenya	
		No. of Pillars	Km.	No. of Pillars	Km.
1.	Pillar No. 1 (Malka Mari) up to and including Pillar No. 72 .....	—	—	72	74
2.	From Pillar No. 72 (El Mole) up to and including Pillar No. A102.....	140	128	—	—
3.	From Pillar No. A102 up to and including Pillar No. A201R (Moyale) ....	—	—	111	45
4.	From Pillar No. A201R up to and including Pillar No. A262 (Kiltipe Hill) ..	61	12	—	—
5.	From Pillar No. A262 up to and including Pillar No. A301 (Gara Abo)....	—	—	39	41
6.	From Pillar No. A301 up to and including Pillar No. B70 (Forole Mountain).....	117	90	—	—
7.	From Pillar No. B70 up to and including Pillar No. B97 (Dibandiba Hill).....	—	—	27	76
8.	From Pillar No. B97 up to and including Pillar No. C23 (Alala Hill).....	54	65	—	—
9.	From Pillar No. C23 up to and including Pillar No. C54 (East of Lake Rudolf) ..	—	—	31	85
	TOTAL	372	295	280	321
10.	From Pillar No. C54 up to and including Pillar No. D23 (Ethiopia Namoruputh Police Post) the boundary shall be maintained jointly by Ethiopia and Kenya.				

(b) The reference pillars on the north bank of the Dawa River shall be the responsibility of Ethiopia.

[ANNEX I]

PROTOCOL RELATING TO TRANS-FRONTIER WATERING  
AND GRAZING RIGHTS

The Government of the Republic of Kenya and  
The Government of the Empire of Ethiopia

Pursuant to Article VIII of the Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Treaty signed today agree as follows:

*Article I.* Trans-frontier watering and grazing facilities shall continue to be enjoyed by Kenya nationals with their stock at Qadaduma, and by Ethiopian nationals with their stock at Godoma, within the limits stated in Article II of the present Protocol.

*Article II.* The limits of the trans-frontier grazing and watering areas at Qadaduma and Godoma shall be as demarcated by the lines cut through vegetation by the 1963-64 Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Commission, [such lines having been cut to a width averaging 3 to 4 metres]<sup>1</sup>.

*Article III.* 1. The lines limiting the trans-frontier watering and grazing areas shall be maintained in good order by Ethiopia at Qadaduma and by Kenya at Godoma, at their own respective cost.

2. Such maintenance shall involve the cutting and clearing of the lanes through the vegetation so that they shall at all times be clearly visible and recognizable as the limits of the said watering and grazing areas.

3. A representative duly authorized by one of the Governments for the purpose shall be entitled, after due notice to the other Government and in the company of a representative of that Government duly authorized for the purpose, to inspect the line limiting the grazing and watering areas in the territory of such other Government from time to time.

*Article IV.* The provisions of Article XII of the present Treaty regarding inspection and maintenance shall also apply *mutatis mutandis* to the cleared lanes demarcating the watering and grazing limits under the present Protocol.

*Article V.* The present Protocol shall be valid for five years from the coming into force of the present Boundary Treaty and shall thereafter continue in force for such further periods of five years each as may be consecutively required by either of the Contracting Parties (by notice in writing to the other after each five-year period), until alternative watering facilities are provided, by Kenya near Qadaduma and by Ethiopia near Godoma, for the people and stock using those wells.

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 page 5 — Voir note 1 page 5.

*Article VI.* The two Governments shall endeavour to provide as soon as possible the alternative watering and grazing facilities for their nationals and their stock within their respective territories as mentioned in Article V of the present Protocol.

*[Signed]*

JOMO KENYATTA  
President  
of the Republic of Kenya

*[Signed]*

HAILE SELASSIE I  
Emperor  
of Ethiopia

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