

Treaty Series

*Treaties and international agreements
registered
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Recueil des Traités

*Traités et accords internationaux
enregistrés
ou classés et inscrits au répertoire
au Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies*

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VOLUME 1528

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VOLUME 1528

1989

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au Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies*

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I. N° 26507

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NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

Under Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the coming into force of the Charter shall, as soon as possible, be registered with the Secretariat and published by it. Furthermore, no party to a treaty or international agreement subject to registration which has not been registered may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations. The General Assembly, by resolution 97 (I), established regulations to give effect to Article 102 of the Charter (see text of the regulations, vol. 859, p. VIII).

The terms "treaty" and "international agreement" have not been defined either in the Charter or in the regulations, and the Secretariat follows the principle that it acts in accordance with the position of the Member State submitting an instrument for registration that so far as that party is concerned the instrument is a treaty or an international agreement within the meaning of Article 102. Registration of an instrument submitted by a Member State, therefore, does not imply a judgement by the Secretariat on the nature of the instrument, the status of a party or any similar question. It is the understanding of the Secretariat that its action does not confer on the instrument the status of a treaty or an international agreement if it does not already have that status and does not confer on a party a status which it would not otherwise have.

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Unless otherwise indicated, the translations of the original texts of treaties, etc., published in this *Series* have been made by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

NOTE DU SÉCRÉTARIAT

Aux termes de l'Article 102 de la Charte des Nations Unies, tout traité ou accord international conclu par un Membre des Nations Unies après l'entrée en vigueur de la Charte sera, le plus tôt possible, enregistré au Secrétariat et publié par lui. De plus, aucune partie à un traité ou accord international qui aurait dû être enregistré mais ne l'a pas été ne pourra invoquer ledit traité ou accord devant un organe des Nations Unies. Par sa résolution 97 (I), l'Assemblée générale a adopté un règlement destiné à mettre en application l'Article 102 de la Charte (voir texte du règlement, vol. 859, p. IX).

Le terme «traité» et l'expression «accord international» n'ont été définis ni dans la Charte ni dans le règlement, et le Secrétariat a pris comme principe de s'en tenir à la position adoptée à cet égard par l'Etat Membre qui a présenté l'instrument à l'enregistrement, à savoir que pour autant qu'il s'agit de cet Etat comme partie contractante l'instrument constitue un traité ou un accord international au sens de l'Article 102. Il s'ensuit que l'enregistrement d'un instrument présenté par un Etat Membre n'implique, de la part du Secrétariat, aucun jugement sur la nature de l'instrument, le statut d'une partie ou toute autre question similaire. Le Secrétariat considère donc que les actes qu'il pourrait être amené à accomplir ne confèrent pas à un instrument la qualité de «traité» ou d'«accord international» si cet instrument n'a pas déjà cette qualité, et qu'ils ne confèrent pas à une partie un statut que, par ailleurs, elle ne posséderait pas.

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Sauf indication contraire, les traductions des textes originaux des traités, etc., publiés dans ce *Recueil* ont été établies par le Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

I

Treaties and international agreements

registered

on 25 April 1989

No. 26507

Traités et accords internationaux

enregistrés

le 25 avril 1989

N° 26507

No. 26507

**KENYA
and
ETHIOPIA**

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

Authentic texts: English and Amharic.

Registered by Kenya on 25 April 1989.

**KENYA
et
ÉTHIOPIE**

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

Textes authentiques : anglais et amharique.

Enregistré par le Kenya le 25 avril 1989.

TREATY¹ 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) maps² (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;

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

² 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*].¹ In respect of the River Dawa upstream between Malka Rie and Malka Mari (Pillar No. 1 in Schedule I 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.

¹ 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 boundary¹ (which abrogated the Agreement signed at Addis Ababa on 6th December 1907),² 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.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 82, p. 191.

² De Martens, *Nouveau Recueil général de traités*, 3^e 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)
					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; whence it runs through
1	P	315	264	16	situated on the right bank of the Dawa River, in a straight line cut among the palm trees to
2	S	318	251	14	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	to
4	S	324	—	—	whence following the bed of a watercourse in a ravine to
5	S	427	271	16	on the left bank of the watercourse below a cliff 6 metres high; thence through
6	S	471	270	59	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	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	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	on the crest of another spur, crosses another steep-sided re-entrant,
10	S	615	217	26	on the crest of a third spur, crosses a deep ravine,
11	S	655	255	16	on the slope of a fourth spur,
12	S	699	205	28	on the same slope of the spur,
13	S	722	229	14	on the same slope of the spur,
14	S	738	262	57	on the crest of the same spur,
15	S	756	225	02	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	on the ridge of another hill,
17	S	779	267	54	on the ridge of the same hill,
18	S	775	292	29	on the ridge of the same hill,
19	S	793	242	55	on the ridge of the same hill, crosses a deep ravine,
20	S	792	277	23	on a ridge,
21	S	798	200	06	on the same ridge, crosses a deep ravine,
22	S	773	216	45	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 Mandera 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	leaves Tadacha A-Wal Eda and crosses an area of black cotton soil, in light bush, extending as far as Pillar No. 49,
46	S	930	248 03	1,926	
47	S	934	248 03	1,377	
48	S	938	248 03	937	enters the area called Handarak, and crosses the Mandera (Malka Mari-Lulis) road
49	S	936	248 03	2,276	

50	S	935	248 03	1,927	
51	S	931	248 03	857	leaves Handarak and enters the area known as Tarbe Gal Misingo, in bush,
52	S	921	248 03	1,039	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	leaves Sukela A-Wal Sera and enters the area called Hara Dawa in bush,
54	S	936	248 03	1,164	at the start of the southward deviation round Hara Dawa; whence, in a straight
55	S	915	221 33	1,237	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
57	S	934	248 03	1,322	(Malka Mari-Lulis) road, as far as
58	S	968	248 03	826	at the western end of the deviation round Hara Dawa; whence in a straight line
59	S	976	248 03	2,373	through
60	S	973	248 03	1,536	leaves the area of Hara Dawa
61	S	1,000	248 03	2,122	crosses a wide valley and enters Qarcho Dimtu area,
62	S	974	248 03	1,858	in thick bush as far as Pillar No. 65,
63	S	990	248 03	2,919	leaves Qarcho Dimtu, crosses a track and two wide valleys
64	S	1,013	248 03	2,071	enters Sigirso area
65	S	1,029	248 03	1,108	crosses two tracks that join immediately south of the boundary
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 Mandera (Lulis-EI 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	crosses a track, leaves Hai Dara-Wen and enters the Darken Had Iyesa area,
78	S	866	242 45	5,849	leaves Darken Had Iyesa, crosses Laga Hachimi,
79	S	816	242 45	5,273	enters the area called Kiliwi Qorgogla in the area of Jara, crosses the Mandera (Lulis-EI Roba) road
80	S	795	242 45	2,983	on the side of the prominent rock of Kiliwi Qorgogla,
81	S	756	242 21	4,069	where it crosses the Mandera (Kiliwi Hir-EI Roba) road, crosses Laga Sure and leaves [Kiliwi] Qorgogla and Jara areas,
82	S	809	242 29	1,290	at the north-west end of the hill of Handarak,
83	N	952	242 25	4,601	a large rock on a detached hill at the south-eastern end of the hill of Sul, crosses a track and enters Dambal Doru area
84	S	791	242 24	4,600	where it crosses the boundary access road leading from the EI Roba-EI Der track and enters the area called Bur Duras,
85	S	821	242 25	2,571	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 EI Roba-el Der track round the east of Bur Duras rejoins the boundary, and passes through
86	P	1,210	204 51	3,270	
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	where it crosses the EI Der-Gader track;
92	S	834	204 51	3,594	

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
104	S	1,067	238	10	1,055	on the summit of Quf Tika; whence in a straight line towards Pillar No. Q1, through
105	S	1,004	238	11	1,325	on the south-west side of Quf Tika, is rejoined by the boundary access road round Quf Tika, crosses two watercourses, through
Q1	P	953	201	34	2,377	on top of a rise, leaves the area of Quf Tika and enters the area of Wal Mura through
Q2	S	956	201	34	1,454	whence in a straight line towards Pillar No. Q15, crosses the watercourse of the Wal Mura
Q3	S	949	201	34	704	on a stock route
Q4	S	948	201	34	746	on the Qadaduma-Dandu track
Q5	S	944	201	34	355	
Q6	S	943	201	34	722	
Q7	S	927	201	34	284	on the Qadaduma-Gurar track
Q8	S	914	201	34	363	
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	then passes round the head of a watercourse called Aro as far as Pillar No. A.36, through
A.30	M	1,134	315 21	180	
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 Dambiselicha 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	whence by the watershed the head of Laga Dambi as far as Pillar No. A.56,
A.52	M	1,198	209	58	124	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	on a false crest, as seen from Pillar No. A.73,
A.74	M	1,125	252	32	36	on a ridge at the northern end of the area known as Bute;
A.75	S	1,128	340	34	492	
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	whence round the head of a watercourse to Pillar No. A.85
A.83	M	1,057	250 19	152	
A.84	M	1,061	186 16	167	enters the area called Gagaba
A.85	M	1,047	254 44	420	
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	on a small rocky pinnacle,
A.94	M	954	216 22	59	
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	to	on the northern end of the main ridge of Halake Halo, crosses a deep ravine, enters Godoma area
G2	M	1,204	349 27	1,140		
G3	S	1,133	357 15	982		on the southern end of the Futo hills; whence through
G4	M	1,146	319 46	261	to	on the western end of the Futo hills
G5	M	1,147	298 45	348		on the Godoma Didiko-Godoma track crosses Laga Godoma
G6	M	1,122	255 09	874		on the eastern edge of the Hida Galantu plateau; whence through
G7	M	930	255 10	262		
G8	S	836	200 44	484	to	on the southern edge of the Hida Galantu plateau
G9	M	1,072	201 18	47		
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		crosses a gully,
A.127	M	1,018	244 33	265		
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
A.131	M	972	323 23	284		whence following the watershed to Pillar No. A.139 through

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	to
A.161	P	1,246	358 53	219	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 at the western end of Gara Hara Sako, crosses Laga Tuliti, at the foot of a spur called Funan Kitiri whence through
A.172	S	857	282 58	276	
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 whence following a crest of the mountain called Arda Doqa through
A.177	M	1,088	10 20	368	
A.178	M	1,131	29 37	367	
A.179	S	1,182	275 08	481	to on the summit of Arda Doqa; whence it runs down a spur through
A.180	M	1,127	320 03	160	
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	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.188	S	864	294 16	2,923	
A.189	S	818	313 40	1,298	crosses a watercourse called Qarsa Waldaya enters the Moyale area
A.190	S	832	313 15	1,084	on the left bank of Qarsa Waldaya whence following the bed of this watercourse through
A.191	S	843	—	—	

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,
A.193	S	851	258 04	176	to
A.194	M	953	—	—	at the foot of a cascade in the bed of the Qarsa Waldaya
A.195E } A.195K }	R	{ 1,038 1,036	—	—	at the top of the cascade, in the bed of the Qarsa Waldaya; whence following the bed of this water course to
A.196E } A.196K }	R	{ 1,036 1,037	—	—	a pair of reference pillars, one on each bank; from this point the watercourse is
A.197E } A.197K }	R	{ 1,050 —	—	—	called Laga Sera; whence through eight pairs of reference pillars, one on each
A.198E } A.198K }	R	{ 1,052 1,053	—	—	bank,
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 —	—	—	
A.203E } A.203K }	R	{ 1,083 1,085	{ 245 59 257 36	{ 50 44	to } 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	crosses the southern part of an area called Iresa Sherif
A.205	M	1,097	258 52	75	
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	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.230	S	1,155	—	—	
A.231E	R	1,131	—	—	
A.231K	R	—	—	—	
A.232E	R	—	—	—	
A.232K	R	—	—	—	
A.233E	R	—	—	—	
A.233K	R	991	—	—	
A.234E	R	987	—	—	
A.234K	R	—	—	—	
A.235E	R	894	153 04 (to A.235K)	27	to a point midway between reference Pillars Nos. A.235E and A.235K; whence by a straight line to
A.235K	R	892	229 07 (to A.236)	251	straight line to
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	
A.253	M	1,000	257 35	333	repeatedly crosses a track as far as Pillar No. A.258
A.254	M	994	189 36	204	to
A.255	M	949	255 36	207	
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	
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 Wayne 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	
A.279	S	884	325 47	856	to
A.280	S	767	325 48	2,679	on the Wayne-Meti track crosses the El Wayne-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	
A.287	M	1,170	157 34	221	crosses a deep ravine,
A.288	S	1,179	151 49	331	whence it follows a crest line of the mountain called Didibisa, through
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	whence along a ridge of the southern part of the mountain called Gara Abo through
A.294	S	1,248	153 26	106	
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; at the foot of a rock face of Gara Abo, crosses a track which continues as a boundary access road to Sololo
A.302	S	711	282 53	1,822	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, at the foot of a spur of Gara Somaya through
A.303	S	775	190 34	54	
A.304	M	788	248 21	347	
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 at the foot of the eastern end of the hill called Warda,
A.320	M	936	242 46	134	
A.321	M	984	347 50	63	on the rocky southern end of Warda, whence it follows the crest line of Warda through
A.322	M	981	315 41	282	
A.323	M	925	289 30	235	
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
A.334	M	1,015	29 04	270
A.335	S	918	5 16	368
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
A.340	M	1,428	326 58	293
A.341	M	1,445	320 39	903
A.342	M	1,351	328 33	552
A.343	M	1,396	334 18	271
A.344	M	1,394	264 30	1,723
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
A.350	M	1,357	177 42	374
A.351	M	1,269	121 35	624
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
B.1	P	1,347	152 03	111
B.2	M	1,344	187 40	142
B.3	M	1,346	240 15	282
B.4	M	1,327	247 52	533
B.5	M	1,277	221 19	88

to

in a saddle, on the El Golole-El Kiltipe track,
on a spur of the plateau called Gomo through

to

on the Gomo plateau through

to

crosses the head of the watercourse called El Uran,
a pinnacle called Kiltipe,
on a rock

on a pinnacle on the summit of the hill called Buriya,
on a pinnacle,
on a rocky outcrop

on a large rock
on a large rock,
on a rocky outcrop,

on a rocky outcrop
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	crosses Laga Jirime, leaves Qeramso, crosses Laga Mata Arba, boundary access road north of the hill called Mata Arba,
B.10	P	874	273 44	4,006	on the summit of Mata Arba, enters the area called Golja, crosses Laga Walda, boundary access road north of Mata Arba,
B.11	S	732	273 44	5,808	
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	to
B.29	M	1,215	312 03	452	
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	a large rock,
B.53	N	1,743	348	57	177	
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
B.71	S	881	299	14	3,955	at the foot of Forole, crosses the Marsabit-Mega road; 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 Eikumo 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	crosses a tributary of Laga Balal
B.104	S	825	302	56	3,489	leaves Ila Dertu and crosses Laga Balal,
B.105	S	819	302	56	4,704	boundary access road crossing Laga Balal
B.106	S	851	302	56	2,286	boundary access road to the Dukana Sabare road, crosses Laga Kore,
B.107	S	857	302	56	6,786	boundary access road to the Hoboq El Dima road,
B.108	S	847	302	56	2,624	on an eastern spur of the mountains called Hafari; whence through
B.109	S	1,112	253	20	536	on a small cone
B.110	M	1,139	286	57	426	to
B.111	M	1,183	308	09	2,064	on the plateau called Barchuma Hafari,
B.112	M	1,523	312	30	232	on the same plateau,
B.113	S	1,528	309	00	158	on the same plateau; whence along the main ridge of the Hafari mountains to Pillar
B.114	M	1,518	337	25	2,724	No. C.23, through
B.115	M	1,630	309	16	655	on the eastern end of a ridge called Hafari Dima,
B.116	M	1,678	276	53	305	on the same ridge,
B.117	M	1,683	324	41	1,146	on the summit of Hafari Dima,
B.118	M	1,547	294	31	882	
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	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	crosses Laga Mogore
C.28	S	513	267 21	2,910	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-II Eriet road and a branch boundary access road on a small hill,
C.30	S	564	272	42	2,155	on a hill at the eastern side of the area called Garba Merile;
C.31	S	754	305	02	2,235	on the top of a hill,
C.32	S	822	272	15	2,151	on the top of a hill called Nabwal Derich, enters the area called War Dacho (Gelab) Maderte (Gabra) boundary access road to the Sabare-II Eriet road
C.33	S	828	262	49	5,331	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 on the top of a small plateau
C.39	S	596	271	03	1,195	
C.40	S	617	271	06	2,987	
C.41	S	595	271	06	1,838	
C.42	S	561	271	06	2,043	
C.43	S	525	271	04	1,152	leaves Langeria, crosses a watercourse
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	crosses Il Olo,
C.48	S	458	271	04	949	
C.49	S	446	271	04	3,746	
C.50	S	406	291	21	1,827	at the eastern end of the deviation of the boundary line northwards round Banyar, crosses Il Olo, crosses the Banyar Fejej road at the northern apex of the deviation of the boundary line
C.51	S	394	247	27	745	
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 Banyar,
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	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
D.2	M	368	310 34	324	no pillar, at the south-east corner of the deviation
D.3	P	370	53 12	9	no pillar, at the north-east corner of the deviation
N.1	S	370	53 12	3,126	at the north-west corner of the deviation
N.2	—	—	00 00	1,371	
N.3	—	—	285 00	1,664	
N.4	S	375	285 00	865	
N.5	M	375	285 00	214	
D.12	S	373	13 46	491	
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]¹.

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.

¹ 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

[AMHARIC TEXT — TEXTE AMHARIQUE]

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ከቦር አዎዘ ደ ሹዎ ኪንያት

የኪንያ ሪፑብሊክ ጠገገሥት ፕረዚዳንት

- በሁለት ገረቤት አገርቸ ጠባብል ያለውን የጋላ ወጻጅነትና እገዳሁም ወገደጫጭነት በበለጭ ለጫወነከር ከልብ በጠጠኝት፣
- ለአገርቻቸው በላዎና ፀጥታ እገዳሁም ሰለክፍሪያ ያላቸውን የጫወዘባ የጋሪ ፖሊሲ ጠብገያት በጫድረገ፣
- ለተረትም ወገደጫጭ ለሆኑ ሌሎች የክፍሪያ አገርቸ፣ በክፍሪያ አገራት ቻርተር ውስጥ የ ተጠተሱትን ፍረ ገርቸ በሥራ ላይ በጫጥል የይነተኛ ጠባሉ ለጠሆን በጫበብ፣
- እገዳሁም በጠገባባት በጠሆላቸው ሰላላው ወበገና ወበኑን በጫለከተ ሌሎች ገገዮች ላይ ከዚህ የጫተለውን ስጦጦነት አድርገዋል፡፡

አገተጽ 1

የሁለት አገርቸ ወበገ የጫፀርበትና የጫያልቀበት ነጥብ እገዳሁም የጫያልፍበት ጠጠር አገደኛ አባሪ (SCHEDULE I) ውስጥ ጠገላጣ የተበጠው ቢሆን ይህም አባሪ የውሉ አካል ሆኖ ይጸድያል፡፡

አገተጽ 2

በአገደኛው አገተጽ ውስጥ አገደተገለጠው ወበኑ በ30 ቀጠል ከርታያች ላይ ሠፍር / በአገገ ዲህ ወዲህ የወበገ ከጫሊዮን ከርታ በጠባላ ይታወያል፡፡ ከርታው የታተጠው በ1970 / አ.ኤ. አ. / በኪንያ በርቪይ ነው፡፡ ይኸውም SK-73 ተባሉ በተለይ ይታወቃል፡፡

አንቀጽ 3

በወበት መገለጫ አገደኛ ኦባሬ (SCHEDULE I) በሎምነቱና በካርታዎች መካከል ልዩነት ቢ ረጠር ዓወበት መገለጫ ዓህገው አገደኛ ኦባሬ (SCHEDULE I) ይሸናል።

አንቀጽ 4

ወበት በመረት ላይ ተቀይሮ አገደኛው ኦባሬ በሚገልጸው መሠረት በገንባ መበባዎች የተለየ ነው። ከነዚህም መበባዎች በሁለቱ መገገሥታት የታወቁና ሎምነት የተደረገባቸው ናቸው።

አንቀጽ 5

ወበት በመረት ላይ የተተየባ ሰለሆነ ለማበራራት ያህል የሚከተለው ዝርዝር ተገልጾል።
ይኸውም፡-

- ሀ / የሀራ ዲዋ የወሀ ጉዳጊዳ ኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ ነው።
- ለ / ኢሎምራ ዲክ የውሃ ጉዳጊዳ ኬንያ ውስጥ ነው።
- ሐ / የባገኮራር የወሀ ጉዳጊዳ ኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ ነው።
- መ / የባኛ ፖሊስ ጣቢያ ተቦራ ኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ ነው።
- ሠ / የተደጻጻ የወሀ ጉዳጊዳችና የፖሊስ ጣቢያ ኢትዮጵያ ውስጥ ናቸው።
- ረ / የጉደጻ የውሃ ጉዳጊዳች ኬንያ ውስጥ ናቸው።
- በ / የተደቀው የኬንያ ናዎረጽዝ ፖሊስ ጣቢያ ኬንያ ውስጥ ነው።

አንቀጽ 6

በአገደኛው ኦባሬ (SCHEDULE I) ውስጥ ከተገለጸው ክፍ.23 ዓወባን መበሰ ከላይ ያለው አገር በውልና በክልል ያልተወበነ ነው።

በመጠኑ ረኤና በመጠኑ መሪ ስለአገደኛው ኦባሬ ውስጥ የመለከተው ቁ. 1 / መካከል ዓወበት መስር የደቀን ወገዝ የመጨረሻ ወለል ይከተላል።

በወገኑ ውህ ለሚጠቀሙት የሁለቱ ስገር ዜጎች ቢባል በሁለቱ መገገሥታት መካከል የሚከተለው ስምምነት ተደርጓል።

ሀ / ወገኑ በሚመለከት ወቅት በሁለቱም በኩል ያሉት ዜጎች በጠባብ ለሚጠቀሙ ይችላሉ፤ በዚህ ውጭ ገን ስለከ መልካ ረኩ ያሉትን ዜጎች ጥቅም የሚገዳ ወይም የወገኑን ስቅጣጣ የሚሰጥ ሥራ በወገኑ ላይ ወይም ለጠገብ ለይሠራም።

ለ / የወበኑ መሥሪ ለወገኑን የተፈጥሮ መለዋወጥ ይከተላል። ሆኖም ወገኑ በአ ገብነት 2 ውስጥ በከርታው ላይ የተመሰከተውን የተደቀውን ሥፍራ ለቀ ገጣሽ ኪሉ ሜገር ያህል ጥሉ ቢሸሽ ስምምነቱን ያደረጉት ሁለቱ ስገሮች አገደገና በመገናኘት በውሃው ቢጠቀሙ የነበረትን ዜጎች የውሃ ጫገት መብት በመጠበቅ የምር ወበኑን ያስተካክላሉ።

ለ / በወገኑ የተፈጥሮ መለዋወጥ የተነሳ ለሚፈጠሩት ወይም ለሚኖሩት በታያችና አገዳሚም በበታው መኖሩና በወበኑ መለዋወጥ የተነሳ ዜጎቻቸውንና ኃበታቸውን ለሚያጠቁ በዎች ሁለቱ መገገሥታት የሚከተሉትን ውስታዎች ከሥራ ላይ ያው ላሉ።

1. ተኖርቦ ወደአገደኛው ስገር በሂደው በታ ላይ ሠፍረው የነበሩት ዜጎች ወደተደቀው ስገራቸው ለመመለስ ይችላሉ። በዚህን ጊዜ ተኖርቦ በሂደው ሥፍራ የሚጠቀሙ ስገር በላገባረቶቹ ለተረባቸው ነበሩት ነገሮቻቸው ይከፈላቸዋል።
2. የመራቱ መኖሩን የሚመለከታቸው በዎች የተደቀውን ዜጎቻቸውን ጠብቀው በበታቸው ላይ መኖሩን በመርጦ በተረባቸው ስገር ሥርዓትና አስተዳደር ሥር መሆን ይኖርባቸዋል። ተቀባይ የሆነው ስገር ደገም አካላት ዜጎች ከገሩ አገዳዎቹ ቢረዱ የአምስት ዓመት ጭሰጠንተይ አስተዳዎ መብት ይኖርባቸዋል። ስለነበሩታቸው ገን ከተከለሙ አምስት ዓመት

በኋላ አገረገ ለቀው ለውጥ ያሰደደውን መገንባት ማስጠንቀቂያ በደረሰው ጊዜ የነበራቸውን የገበረት ገደብ ከአገር ውስጥ ይዘውት ለውጥ በሚችሉት አካላት ይከፍላቸዋል። ማስጠንቀቂያው ለዚህም የሚጠበቀው በተቀባዮቹ ዜጎች መገንባት በኩል ነው።

አንቀጽ 8

በቀደሞና በገደብ በኩል የሁለቱ አገር ዜጎች ወገን አያደራጁ ለከበባቸው ውሃና የባር ገጠሽ የሚያገኙበት ሰርዓት በዚህ ስምምነት ጋር አባሪና የስምምነቱ አካል በሆነ የፕሮብል (ANNEX I) ስምምነት ተወስኗል።

አንቀጽ 9

በናዎረ ቱክ አካባቢ ያሉ ኪንግድም የመገንባት ሠራተኞች በኢትዮጵያ ጾዶር ላይ አልፎ የመጣ ወሀ በሎ ሊቀፉ ይችላሉ። ሌሎች በናዎረ ቱክ አካባቢ ያሉ ኪንግድምና አገላላጭ በኪንግድም መገንባት የተወከሉ የኪንግድም መገንባት ሠራተኞች አገዳ አገዳ ጊዜ ለመጣት የሚሆን ውሃ መውሰድ ሲያስፈልጋቸው ሁለቱ መገንባታት በሚያደርጉት የአስተዳደር ስምምነትና የደገታ ወጭ ሁኔታ ከተረጋገጠ በኋላ ነው።

አንቀጽ 10

በሎ ደሰል አጠገብና በረዶልፍ ጋይቅ አካባቢ ያሉው የወገን መስመር ሥፍራው የደረቀ አገ ደሆን ቋሚ በሆኑ በአገዳዥው አባሪ (SCHEDULE I) በተወሰኑት የጾባባ የደባቶች ጾባባ ይደረገባቸዋል። በጋ.54 እና በጋ.1 መካከል ያሉት ጊዜያዊ የወገን ጾባባዎች ጭቅጣጭ ጾባባ (pointer beacons) አ.አ.አ. በ1950-55 የወገን ስሜሊዳን የተከላቸው በሆነ አገላላጭ መታከት ይኖርባቸዋል።

አንቀጽ 11

1. ሁለቱ መገንባታት በአባሪ ሁለት ወሰን የተከፈረውን ጾባባዎች በየገል ወዲህቸው

በጋራ ያደረጉባቸውን በጋራ ሆነው የወበኑ መብቶችን በይጠፋና ጥገና በይጋይሰባቸው ለመጠበቅ ተስጋኞች ናቸው።

2. ይህ የጥገና ውሳኔ የሚከተሉትን ገዳታዎች የያዘ ነው።

ሀ. የወበን መብቶችና በጥገናው ወገዝ ዲር ያሉት ተጠቃሽ የወበን መብቶች ጥገና በይገናኙባቸው በመልካም ሁኔታ መጠበቅ።

ለ. አፈት ጫጥ ሰፊ ሰፊ ጥርጊያ ውስጥ ያሉት የወበን መብቶች አገዳ የወበን መብት ከሌላው ጋር ትይዩ አገዳይሆን የሚጋርደው ተጥቷል መጠጠር ይኖርበታል። አገዳሪው ወበኑ በሚከተሉት ፈባላት አቅራቢያ ያሉትም ተጥቷል በጥገናው ጊዜ ተገባሪው መገኘት አለባቸው።

ሐ. የወበን መብት አገዳሪው ተጠቃሽ የሆነ የወበን መብት ወርብ በፈረሰ ጊዜ ይህን ሥፍራ አገዳሪውን የተደበበው መገገሚያ መብቱን አገዳገን ለመክፈት ከሌላው መገገሚያ ጋር ተገባሪ ሁሉ ተገገሟት በአገዳሪ ላይ የመልካቱን ሥፍራ ይወስናሉ።

መ. አገዳገን የሚከተሉው አያገዳገፉ የወበን መብት በቅርጽና በልኩ የበፊቱን መብት መቆሰና የተከተሉትም አስተዳዳሪ ተቀጥሮ አገዳገን መሠረት ላይ መሆኑን በርገጥ መረጋገጥ ይኖርበታል።

ሠ. በአገጥሞ 13 በተፈ ተቀጥሮ /ሀ / አና /ለ / ውስጥ አገዳገን መብትን በአገዳገኛው አባል በተዘረዘረው መሠረት የተከፈሉባቸውን ወደ ወበኑ የሚያደርሱት መገደቦች ጥገናቸው በይጋይሰ ለመሆን ጥቅም አገዳገን ሆነው ይጠበቃሉ።

አገጥሞ 12

1. ይህ ውል ከጸደቀበት ጊዜ አገሰቶ ከሁሉ ተገገሟት የተወጣጡ የመገገሚያ ወሲኖች በአባል አገዳግ ውስጥ የተገለጠውን ወበን በመመርመር ያረጋገጣሉ። ይህም ምርመራ በየአገሰት የመት መጠረጃ ይደረጋል።

- 2. ከሁለቱ መንገዶች የተወጣቱት የወበን ወኪሎች ፎርመራውን አገደፈጹ ኦሪት ጫጎር ስሩት ስላሉው የወበን ጥርጊያ፣ የቦታዎችና ተጠቃሽ የቦታዎች ሁኔታና ስላሉት ስላሉት ጥገና ለሁለቱ ተዋዋይ መንገዶች በአገዳዥነት የፈረመትን ፊርማ ተቀብሎ። ይህም ፊርማ በአገገላዘፍና በአጫርፍ ይዘጋጃል።
- 3. ሁለቱ ተዋዋይ መንገዶች በፊርማ የተረጋገጡ ሀብት ከሙሉም በኋላ በፍጥነት በ ሥራ ላይ በጣዋል በአባሪ ሁሉት (SCHEDULE II) ውስጥ ሁለቱ መንገዶች ስለወበኑ ጥገና ሲባል ባደረጉት ስምዖንት መሠረት በጋራና በየገዳፊነታቸው ያደረጉትን ጥገና ባከናወኑ በጋራ በየገዳፊነታቸው ስላከናወኑት ጥገና ለሌላው መንገድ ያስታወቋሉ።
- 4. በዚህ አገታቸው ውስጥ ስለወበኑ የፎርማ ጥገና የተዘረዘረው ወበኑ አላጣረጠ አገዳ ጠበቅ በአገታቸው 11 ከተደረገው ስምዖንት በተጨማሪ ነው።

አገታቸው 13

- ሀ. በዚህ ውል መሠረት የጥገናውን ሥራ ያላቸገር ለጣከናውን ሲባል ሁለቱ ተዋዋይ አገሮች የሚከተሉትን ስምዖንት አድርገዋል።
 - 1. ጥገናውን ለሚያከናውኑት ሠራተኞችና አገዳሚ የሠራተኞቹን ፀጥታ ለሚያስጠበሩት ወታደሮች ፈቃድ ለመስጠት።
 - 2. በወበኑ ከሚሰጡ ስጦታ ላይ ሙሉነቱ ወደወበኑ የሚያደርሱት መገደቦችና አ ገዳሚ በወበኑ አቅራቢያ ያሉትን ሌሎች መገደቦች አገዳሚነታቸውን
 - 3. በወበኑ አቅራቢያ በሁሉም በኩል ያሉትን የውሀ ጉዳዮች አገዳሚነታቸውን
 - 4. የፈረሱትን የወበን የቦታዎች አገደገና ለመክፈት ሲባል ወደ ሚያስፈልጉት የት ፊርማዎች ነጥቦች ለመደረስ አገዳጅሎ።
- ለ. በስላባ ጊዜ ጥገናውን በሌላው አገር ገብተው ከሚያከናውኑት መንገድ ጋር አገዳ ወይም ሁለት ተጠቃሾች ወበኑ የተሰጠበት መንገድ ይመዳባል።

አንቀጽ 14

በገንቦት ወር 1939 ዓ.ም. አዲስ አበባ ውስጥ የተደረገው ስምምነት፣ በሐዲር ወር 1900 የተደረገውን ስምምነት የተከፈለ ሲሆን፣ አካላት ሁሉን ስምምነቶች አገዳሚ የኢትዮጵያና የኬንያ ወገን የሚመለከቱ ሌሎች ስምምነቶች በዚህ በአሁኑ ስምምነት ተተክተዋል።

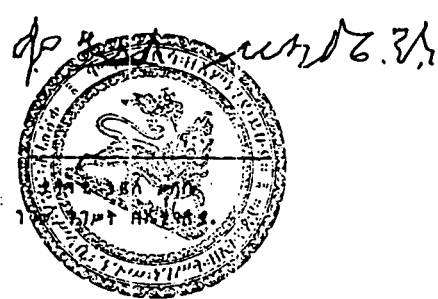
አንቀጽ 15

1. ይህ የአሁኑ ስምምነትና አገዳሚ አባሪዎች በጠቅላላ በአገገራዊና የፋሽ ስፍራ ስራ ሁሉን ስራዎች አካል አኃድ ይኖራቸዋል። በሁሉም ስራዎች መካከል አራማገባባት ቢፈጠር ገን የአገገራዊ ይደናል።
2. በአንቀጽ ሁለት ውስጥ የተጠቀሱት የወገን ኮሚሽን ስርዓቶች በመባል የተባሉ በሁለት ለት ኮፒ ተዘጋጅተው፣ የሁለቱን መንገዶች ጣህን እና በመንገዶቻቸው የተወሰኑ ባላ ሥልጣናት ፊርማ በኖርባቸው አያገገጥሙት መንገድ አገዳሪ ደርባቸውን መዘገብ ለማኖር ወሰኗል።

አንቀጽ 16

ይህ ስምምነት በዚህ ዘራ በተፈረመበት ቀን ይደናል። ለዚህ መተማኛ ይህን ዘንድ በዚህ በታች የተዘረዘሩት ፊርማቸውን በዚህ ስምምነትና በአባሪ ያቸ ፊርማው የአደራሰባቸው ግንባታ አገዳሪነትን አድርገዋል።

በመባባስ በተጣ 17 ኔ 20፣ አሥረ ዘመናት ስለባ ሁለት ዓመት ምህረት ተፈለገ።



[Handwritten signature]

ገጽ ፩

የወበን ጽግፍ

1. ወበን የተጻፈው ስራት ጫትር ስራት ባለው ጥርገና መካከል ተከታታይ ሆነው በተከሉ የወበን ጽግፎች ነው።

የወበን ጽግፎች ከተከሉ የተወሰነው የመረታን አጥጫጥ (TOPOGRAPHY) በመከተል ሲሆን በጠቅላላው አገፋ የወበን ጽግፍ ከሌላው ጋር ትይዩ አገላለጽ ተደርጎ ነው።

2. /ሀ/ ቅዳሳው የተደረገው በአዎስት ዓይነት የወበን ጽግፎች ነው።

— ዓቢይ የወበን ጽግፍ የሆነው በላኦስት ጭዳራ ፈራጭ መባል ሲሆን በዛሬ አባሪ በሁለተኛው በገጠረዥ ውስጥ 'የ' ተብሎ የተጠየቀው ነው።

— በሁለተኛ ደረጃ የተደረገው የወበን ጽግፍ ባሉ በስተ ጭዳራ ፈራጭ መባል ሲሆን 'S' ተብሎ ተሰይሟል።

— 'ተራራ' የወበን ጽግፍ ባሉ ስራት ጭዳራ ሲሆን 'M' ተብሎ ተሰይሟል።

— የተረጎሙ የወበን ጽግፍ ይኸውም ጽግፍ የሆነ ጽግፍ 'N' ተብሎ ተሰይሟል።

— ተጠቃሽ የወበን ጽግፍ በላኦስት ጭዳራ የሆነ 'R' ተብሎ ተሰይሟል።

/ለ/ የወበን ጽግፎች ልክ በጫትር አገልግሎት ነው።

	ዐቢይ	በሁለተኛ ደረጃ የተደበ	ተረፈ
ከፍታ	1.40 ሜ.	1.22 ሜ.	0.80 ሜ.
ንግ ወይም ስፋት ለፍት/	0.37 ሜ.	0.45 ሜ.	0.30 ሜ.
ንግ ወይም ስፋት ሎሠረት/	0.90 ሜ.	0.90 ሜ.	0.30 ሜ.

ተጠቃሚ የሆኑ የወበን መበባዎች 'ተረፈ' ተጠቃሚ ከተጠቃሚ ጋር ተጠባባይነት አሳቸው።

ለ/ ሆኖም ከወበን መበባ ላይ 1-24 ዓሳት ዓቢይ የወበን መበባዎች፤
ከ2-106 ዓሳት በሁለተኛ ደረጃ የተደበቱት የወበን መበባዎችና አገ
ዲሞ ኮ-2-2-22 ተረፈ በመባል የታወቁት ልክ ችግር አገደግኑ ተረፈ
ነው።

	ዐቢይ	በሁለተኛ ደረጃ የተደበ	ተረፈ
	ለ1-24 /	ለ2-106	ለ2-022 /
ከፍታ	1.60 ሜ.	1.20 ሜ.	1.20 ሜ.
ንግ ወይም ስፋት ለፍት/	0.30 ሜ.	0.47 ሜ.	0.30 ሜ.
ንግ ወይም ስፋት ሎሠረት/	1.00 ሜ.	1.00 ሜ.	0.30 ሜ.

ለ/ ከ27974 የወበን መበባ ከሰዊንቶ የተረፈ ጠባብ ያዘለ ነው።
አገዳ በኢትዮጵያ በኩል ሲሆን ሌላው ደገም በኬንያ በኩል ነው።
ከ27974 ላይ የዓሳት ስፍራ የወበን መበባ ተጠር ተጠቃሚነቷ።
በኢትዮጵያ በኩል በአጣርኛ ሲሆን በኬንያ በኩል በአገገራዊ ነው።

ሌ / በ'ተራራ' የወበገ መበባዎች ላይ ደገዎ የዓክፍት ስም የመጀመሪያ ፊደል ተቀርቧል።

ለ / ተጠቃሽ የሆኑት የወበገ መበባዎች በአገዳ በኩል በጅ የተቆረቆሩ ናቸው። ሆኖም ተጠቃሽ የሆኑት የወበገ መበባዎች በአትላንቲክ ውስጥ ሲሆኑ ቅርጹ የተደረገው በአጭር ነው። በኩል በኩል ሲሆን ደገዎ በአገገላጠኛ ነው። የመጀመሪያው ፊደል የዓክፍት ስም ሲታይ 'R' ከፊደሎቹ በፊት ተቀርቧል።

ጠ / አገገላጠኞች ላይ ወበት አገገና የተደባዘዘ ስራ ለ A-1-A. 25፣ A.111-A.115፣ B.16-B.22፣ D. 4-D.11 ተገርግጠው ያዘሉ የወበገ መበባዎች ዓለቁ።

3. በተገር 54 አና ስ.1፣ መካከል የመለከት ገዛያዊ የሆኑት የወበገ መበባዎች የተረፉት አገገጠተሮ ነው።

- የውስጥ ስፋት 5 ሣ.ሜ. ርዝመት 3.35 ሜ. ውስጥ ከፍት ሆኖ የተረፈ በረት 45 ባ.ሜ. ከፍታ ባላው የበረት መልክት ጋር በበሉን የተያያዘ
- 5 ባ.ሜ. ስፋት ባላቸው አራት የበረት ወገኖች 2.45 ሜ. ከፍ ባሉ በጌላ አገገጠኛ አናታቸው ተገጥመው በበሉን የተያያዙ
- ከበረት የተረፈው መስመር ግስተካካዎች መበባ አገገጠኛ አናት ላይ የተያዘው 2.5 ሣ.ሜ. የውስጥ ስፋት ባላው በረት ሲሆን ከመረት ከፍታው 1 ሜ. ያህል ነው።
- መቀስ ለመቀስ የሚገኘው ውስጥ ከፍት የሆነው በረትና በመቅላላው መልክት አገገጠኛነት የያዘው በረት ከሚገኘው በተረፈው ገዳጌ ውስጥ የተከለ ነው።

-- ለዎልድት ክንዲያገለገሉ በግለት የተከሰተ በረብጥ ጠቅላላ ክፍታችው 3.35ጌ ነው።

4. ለ/ በዚህ ግለጫ ውስጥ አቅጣጫ (BEARING) የተጠላው በጌንን በግምላክተው ነጥብና በአቅጣጫ ጠቅላላ ግልጽ ያለውን ግዕዝን ለመተር ለሆነ ግዕደጉ የግለጫው ጠቅላላ የበግነት በገፍ አገደግላለው አቅጣጫ ጠቅላላ ከነጥቡ ጋር በመታሰር ነው።

/ለ/ የግራፊክስ አቅጣጫ ቅርጽ (PROJECTION) በ40 ሳንቲግራዎ የቤልት ለውጥ አለ። ይህም ለውጥ በወሰን ምባባ ተጥር 81 ላይ ተጠቅሟል።

የኢትዮጵያና የኪንያ የወበን መስመር

ዝርዝር መገለጫዎች

<u>የወበን መስመር</u>	<u>ወበን</u>	<u>ክፍታ</u>	<u>የሚተላለፈው የወበን ስፋት ማዕ</u>	<u>የሚተላለፈው</u>	<u>16 /</u>
<u>ቶር</u>					
1 /	2 /	3 /	4 /	5 /	
		፱	ዐ	፱	
					<p>በኢትዮጵያና በኪንያ መሀል ያለው ወበን የሚገኝበት ከደቡብ ወንዝ ላይ ከሚገኘው ከመደረገው ዝቅተኛ ቦታ ላይ በሀገር ይኸውም ሥፍራ በኪንያና በጣልያን ወበን ላይ ከተገኘ ስፋት የወበን መስመር ስፋት ሆኖ ከወንዙ በስተቀር በመሬት ላይ ለሌሎች ጠባብ በሚገኝ አሰባሰብ በሚወሰደው መገገፍ ላይ ከሌሎች ጠባብ በጣልያንና የደቡብ አፍሪካ ስፋት 650 ሜትር ያህል ራቅ በሉ ይገኛል። ከዚህ ቦታ የወበን መስመር ወንዙን በሚገኝበት ዝቅተኛው የውሃ መጠን ላይ የተከተለ በመሬት መሬት ከሚገኘው ከተገኘ /1 / የወበን መስመር ጋር ተይዞ አሰባሰብ ስፋት ይሄደናል ከዚህም በስተቀር ከ</p>
1	P	315	264 16	274	<p>ደቡብ ወንዙ በስተቀር በኪንያ ሆኖ የተገኘ መስመር በመከተል የደቡብ ወንዙ ስፋት ከዚህም ይበልጣል።</p>
2	S	318	251 14	134	<p>ከኢትዮጵያ በኩል ወደ መሬት መሬት የሚወሰደው የኪንያ መገገፍ ከወበን ጋር ከሚገናኝበት ሥፍራ ስፋት ከዚህም በተጨማሪ የወበን መስመር ስፋት ከዚህም ይበልጣል ከ</p>

/1 /	/2 /	/3 / m	/4 / o ' /	/5 / m	/6 /
3	S	321	271 37	106	ወደ
4	S	324	— —	—	ከገደብ ውስጥ የሆነ የሸጥ ወጪ በሙከራ ወደ
5	S	427	271 16	91	6 ሚሮ ከፍታ በላይ ተገኝቶ ያለ ገደብ በስተገርጌ ከሚገኘው የሸጥ ወጪ በስተገራ በኩል አድርጎ ወደ
6	S	471	270 59	290	ከተጠቀሰው ገደብ በላይና ገደብ ሆኖ ከሚገኝ የከገር ወጪ ከዚያም በተገኘው ገደብ በስተገራ ረዕይ ያለ ገደብ(SFUR) አጠገብ አያሸጥስ ወደ
7	S	569	243 56	102	ከተገኘው ገደብ ሁኔታ በላይ የተገኘ ከላይ በተጠቀሰው ገደብ ገደብ (SFUR) አገጣጠም በሚገኘው በገደብ አድርጎ በተገኘው ገደብ ወደ
8	S	586	214 31	1240	በዚህ በተገኘው ገደብ ያለ ገደብ ላይኛ ከዚያም ከገደብ ወደ ገደብ ተገኝቶ በሆኑ የተገኘው ገደብ አገጣጠም ገደብ የሆነ ወጪ (re-entrant) አድርጎ ወደ
9	S	655	212 00	613	ሌላ ገደብ ካለ ገደብ አገጣጠም ላይኛ ከዚያም ገደብ የሆነ ሌላ ወጪ አድርጎ

/1 /	/2 /	/3 / m	/4 / o ' /	/5 / m	/6 /
10	S	615	217 26	660	በበለጠፍ ረዞዎ ያሉ ዝብታ (SPUR) እናት ላይ፣ ከዚያም ተልቅ የሆነ ጉዳይ ይሸገርና
11	S	655	255 16	279	ረዞዎ በሰው አረተኛ ዝብታ (SPUR) ተጻፋት ላይ
12	S	699	205 28	116	በዚህ ረዞዎ በሰ ዝብታ (SPUR) ተጻፋት ላይ
13	S	722	229 14	144	በዚህ ረዞዎ በሰ ዝብታ (SPUR) ተጻፋት ላይ
14	S	738	262 57	562	በዚህ ረዞዎ በሰ ዝብታ (SPUR) እናት ላይ
15	S	756	225 02	1334	ዎበብ ቁ. 14 በሰበት በዚህ ረዞዎ በሰ ዝብታ ከፍተኛ እናት ላይ፣ ከዚያም ገደጭ የሆነ ረዞዎ ዝብታ በጠባብሳጅው የሚገኝ ሁለት ሸጦችን አፈርጦ
16	S	747	260 37	901	በሰላ ከረብታ ተረተር (Ridge) ላይ
17	S	779	267 54	637	በዚህ ከረብታ ተረተር ላይ
18	S	775	292 29	436	በዚህ ከረብታ ተረተር ላይ
19	S	793	242 55	780	በዚህ ከረብታ ተረተር ላይ ተልቅ ጉዳይ አፈርጦ
20	S	792	277 23	359	በተረተር ላይ
21	S	798	200 06	528	በዚህ ተረተር ላይ፣ ከዚያም ተልቅ ጉዳይ በግጥረተ
22	S	773	216 45	251	ረዞዎ በሰ ዝብታ (SPUR) ላይ

/1 /	/2 /	/3 / m	/4 / o ' /	/5 / m	/6 /
23	S	800	264 29	306	በዚህ ረዘም ባለ ዝብታ ላይ፣ ከዚያም ወደ
24	P	810	248 06	224	<u>ጫ</u> በተባሉ በታ ውስጥ በሚገኝ ፒንተረር(Escarpment) ላይ ላይ፣ ከዚያም በተታ ጫጭር ወደ
25	S	813	248 03	2010	<u>ከሚገኝ</u> ጫጭር ተገንጥሎ ወደ ኢትዮጵያ የሚያመራውን የአገር ጫጭር በሚያፈርቱበት ስፍራ ላይ
26	S	822	" "	1519	ጭብ ተ.46 ደረሰ ተታተቶ ባለ ተታጭ ውስጥ ስለፍ
27	S	834	" "	224	
28	S	835	" "	746	
29	S	815	" "	473	
30	S	808	" "	567	<u>ለጋ ሀጭ ፒሬያኪን ኦጂርጦ</u>
31	S	824	" "	665	
					<u>ከጫ</u> ይወጣና
32	S	845	" "	217	
33	S	846	" "	467	
34	S	855	" "	214	
35	S	862	" "	1222	
36	S	873	" "	776	
37	S	877	" "	2017	<u>ወራገበ ተበፍፍታ</u> ከሚገልጽ በታ ውስጥ

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38	S	876	248 03	2018	
39	S	892	" "	1046	
40	S	901	248 03	881	
41	S	904	" "	555	
42	S	905	" "	1922	<u>ሀቡኒ ከሚባል በታ ውስጥ</u>
43	S	912	" "	1332	
					<u>ሀቡኒን ይተዋና ወላጅ ለቀል</u> <u>ኪዳ ወደተጠራው በታ ገባቸ</u>
44	S	921	" "	2019	
45	S	930	" "	460	
46	S	930	" "	1926	<u>ከወላጅ ለቀል ኪዳ ይወጣና፣</u> <u>የወረራ ወረራት እያደረገ በዘር</u> <u>ዛሬ ተጥጦል ውስጥ እስከ ያበባ</u> <u>ቶ. 49 ደረሰ ይሄላል</u>
47	S	934	" "	1377	
48	S	938	" "	937	
49	S	936	" "	2276	<u>ሀገራዊት ወደተጠራ በታ ይገባና፣</u> <u>የግንደራን ወገንቷ ሎልካ ወራ</u> <u>ሉሉባ / ያደርጋል።</u>
50	S	935	" "	1927	
51	S	931	" "	857	<u>ከሀገራዊት ይወጣና በተሻ ውስጥ</u> <u>ተርቢ ጋሬ ሚባንን ወደተጠራ</u> <u>በታ ይገባል</u>

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52	S	^m 921	^o , 248 03	^m 1039	<u>ከተርቤ ጋል ጫባንን</u> ይወጣና <u>በኩላ ለዓለ ቤራ</u> ለካባቢ ገበቶ አገዳ በጥና የግንዳራን ጫባ <u>ጫባ ጫባ ለሥነ ፈ ያጀርባል።</u>
53	S	933	" "	2103	
54	S	936	" "	1164	<u>ከሱዳን ለዓለ ቤራ</u> ይወጣና ዓር ለዓር ለዓላሪ ህራ ዲዋ ከሚባል በታ ይገባል
55	S	915	221 33	1237	<u>ጫባ ጫባ ለዓለ ህራ</u> ወደ ደቡብ ጫባ ከሚባል በታ ለዓላሪ ከሚባል በታ ጫባ <u>የግንዳራን ጫባና ጫባ ጫባ</u> ሱዳን / ለዓላሪ ህራ ካባቢ ያጀርባል።
56	S	927	286 14	893	<u>ጫባ ጫባ ለዓለ ህራ</u> ከሚባል በታ በታ ጫባ ለዓላሪ ከሚባል በታ ጫባ ጫባ ጫባ ጫባ ጫባ <u>ጫባ ጫባ - ሱዳን / ለዓላሪ</u> ከሚባል
57	S	934	248 03	1322	<u>ህራ ዲዋን ዘር</u> በሰጠው በኩል ባለው የጫባ ጫባ ጫባ ለዓላሪ ከሚባል በታ ጫባ
58	S	968	" "	826	<u>ህራ ዲዋን</u> ለካባቢ ትቶ
59	S	976	" "	2373	አገዳ ቤ በለቶ ይሻገርና <u>ቶርባ ለዓለ ከተባለ</u> በታ ይገባል

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60	S	973	248 03	1536	ዎበብ ቱ.65 ደረሰ ጥቅቱ በሰ ፋር ውስጥ ያሰፋል
61	S	1000	" "	2122	<u>ከቀርቦ ላይ ተወዳኛ ለገዳ</u> የአገር መገዳደፍ ሁለት በረረ ሸሎታቸን ተሸገር
62	S	974	" "	1858	ሲፐርብ ኦባባይ ይገባል
63	S	990	248 03	2919	ከወበኑ በስተቀር ለሌላ አገራት የሚገኙ ሁለት የአገር መገዳደፍ ያደርጋል
64	S	1013	" "	2071	<u>ከሲፐርብ ይወጣል</u> <u>ደርኬን ወታ</u> ስሜ ወደ ተሰር በታ ይገባል
65	S	1029	" "	1108	
66	S	1031	" "	3697	<u>ከደርኬን ወታ ስሜ</u> ይወጣል <u>ኦባ ሞሌ</u> ወደ ተሰር በታ ይገባል
67	S	1038	" "	1828	<u>በኦባ ሞሌ ውስጥ</u> ከዎትገገው ደካ በር በዎትገባ ለሰላም ሥፍራ አድርጎ
68	P	1034	296 20	1260	<u>በኦባ ሞሌ ከረገጥ ዙሪያ</u> ወደ ስሜን ወታወቅ ወይን ሳይፕ ከዚያም በተተኛ ወሎር የአገር መገዳደፍ አደርጎ

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69	S	1035	250 07	730	የኢገር ግንባራ ከዲያርቲቦት በጠቅላላው ግዕዝ ላይ ከዚያም በተተ.ጠቅራ ከሰነ
70	S	1032	205 36	1608	በሁለተኛው ጠቅላላ ግዕዝ ላይ ከዚያም በተተ.ጠቅራ በዙ የኢገር ግንባራን ከያፈጠ ከሰነ
71	P	1005	242 43	1363	<u>በኢሰ ጠቅላላ ከራዎች ዛሬና በግንባ</u> የጠቅላላው የዕለታዊ ግለጽ ላይ ከዚያም በተተ.ጠቅራ
72	S	996	" "	285	<u>የግንባራ /ሌላ-ኢሰ ርባ /</u> ግንባራ ከዲያርቲቦት ላይ ከዚያም <u>ከኢሰ ጠቅላላ</u> ከሰነ ይወጣ
73	S	994	" "	974	ባን ከራር ወደ ተገራው በታ ይገባል
74	S	974	217 12	1067	በባን ከራር የወሀ ጉዳይ ዛሬና በሰተምሥራት በኩል ባለው የጠቅላላው ግንባራ ላይ ከዚያም በተተ.ጠቅራ ከሰነ
75	S	965	276 41	822	በጠቅላላው ግዕዝ ላይ ከዚያም በተተ.ጠቅራ ላይ ከገዳ የኢገር ግንባራ ከገዳ ሆለቶ ከገላላም <u>የግንባራ /ሌላ-</u> <u>ኢሰ ርባ ያለው /ግንባ</u> ከያፈጠ ወደ

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76	S	943 m	242 45 o ' m	1646 m	<p><u>በባን ኮራር</u> የውሃ ጉዳይ ላይ ዙፋን በስጦታ በኮራር ባለ የውጤት ማረጋገጫ ላይ በዚያም በተገኘው ግን <u>ኮራር</u> ከተገኘው በታዩት ወይ <u>ህይወት</u> ላይ አካባቢ ገብተ ወይ</p>
77	S	917	242 43	2471	<p>አገልግሎት ማገድ አደጋ <u>ህይወት</u> ላይ ወይ <u>ደርሱን</u> ህይወት አካባቢ ይገ ባሉ።</p>
78	S	866	242 45	5849	<p><u>ከደርሱን</u> ህይወት ወይ ለገንዘብ ያደርጋል</p>
79	S	816	" "	5273	<p><u>በጊዜ</u> አካባቢ ወይ <u>ከሌላ</u> የርጉም ወይም ሆስፒ ይገባል የግንደን /ሌላ-አገልግ <u>ርቢ</u> / ማገድ ያደርጋል</p>
80	S	795	" "	2983	<p><u>በከሌላ</u> የርጉም የሚገኝ ትልቅ አሉት ገን ላይ</p>
81	S	756	242 21	4069	<p>የግንደን ማገድ <u>በከሌላ</u> ላይ አለበት ሌላ ሲሆን / በሌላ ደርሱን ላይ ለገንዘብ ያደ ረገጥ <u>ከከሌላ</u> የርጉም አገልግ አካባቢያት ወይ</p>
82	S	809	242 29	1290	<p>በሌላው ወይም በኮራር ባለው <u>የህግ</u> ኮራር ከረገጥ ላይ</p>

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83	N	952	242 25	4601	በሱል ከረብታ ደብዳቤ የሥራት ጠርዝ በኩል በአገታ ለበጎቹ በሆነች ከረብታ ላይ ያለ አገታ ትልቅ ስለት ላይ ሆኖች አገታ የአዲሩ ግንባታ ያደርገዋል ወይ ደብዳቤ ደር እካባቢ ይገባል
84	S	791	242 24	4600	<u>ከኩል ርባ ወይ ኩል ርባ</u> ከሚያ ጭራ ጭራ አገታ ለገባች የወበኑን ጭራ ጭራ አደርጦ <u>ቡር ራራስ</u> ከተባለው እካባቢ ይገባል
85	S	821	242 25	2571	
86	P	1210	204 51	3270	<u>በቡር ራራስ</u> ተራራ ጭራ ላይ፣ ከዚያም በተተተ ጭራ ወይ <u>ገደብ</u> ተራራ ጭራ ይሄደዋል <u>ጠቢኔ</u> ለሪቲ ከተባለው እካባቢ ይገባል፣ ከዚያም ሥፍራ ላይ <u>ከኩል ርባ</u> ለገባች <u>ኩል</u> ደር ከላይ ጭራ ጭራ ለገባች <u>በቡር ራራስ</u> በስተሥራት ዞር የወበኑ ጭራ ጭራ አገታ አገባች ከወበኑ ጋር ይገጠማል፣ ከዚያም ለሌላ
87	S	821	204 50	4392	
88	S	838	204 53	1463	
89	S	840	204 51	2286	<u>ከጠቢኔ ለሪቲ</u> ይወጣል ወይ <u>ደቡ</u> እካባቢ ገባች፣ ከዚያም ለሌላ

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90	S	836	204 44	1587	
91	S	831	204 51	3474	<u>ኮኤሌ ዓር ኦሰቡ ፲፱፻፸፱</u> የሚወሰደውን መንገድ አገልግሎት
92	S	834	" "	3594	
93	S	829	" "	4273	
					ከደቡብ ወተቶ ገጠማዊ ወደ ተባብሮ አካባቢ ይገባናል በስተቀር በኮኤሌ ተሰባታይ በገጠማዊ ዙፋን ወሰኑን የሚያገናኘውን መንገድ መሆኑን አገልግሎት
94	P	1315	216 52	1430	በገጠማዊ አካባቢ ላይ አሰጣጥ ከዚያም በተገኘው መስመር ወደ
95	P	1114	316 58	382	በስተቀር በኮኤሌ በሰሜን ገጠማዊ መዳከሚያ ላይ አሰጣጥ ላይ ከዚያም በተገኘው መስመር ወደ
96	P	1174	224 22	2842	ዝቅ ባሉ የገጠማዊ አሰጣጥ ላይ ከዚያም በተገኘው መስመር ወደ <u>ጌና ጠቅ ኮረብታ ቢሄድ በገጠማዊ</u> በስተቀር በኮኤሌ ከሚጠቀሙ የወሰን መንገድ መስመር ጋር ዘር ከተገናኘ በኋላ ይሸገገም አሰጣጥ
97	S	864	224 18	3349	<u>ከገጠማዊ ደወጣና በስተቀር</u> በሰሜን አካባቢ ገብቶ
98	S	861	" "	3792	

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					ከሰከከባ ደወጣና ገንባ ኮሚሽን ለካባቢ ቢደርሱ
99	S	891	224 20	4637	
					ገንባ የሚሰጠውን የሸጥ ጭንቀት ለፈጠራ
100	S	880	" "	2400	
101	S	893	224 21	2959	
					ከገንባ ደወጣና ወደ ትቶ ርዕሰ ለካባቢ ይገባል
102	S	908	224 18	4793	<u>ትቶ ርዕሰ</u> የተሰጠውን የሸጥ ጭንቀት ያፈርምልገገ ከቶና ሊቃና በስተቀላን በኩል የሚያገለግል የወሰን ጭንቀት ጭንቀት ከሆነው ዘመን ከ ትቶ ርዕሰ ደወጣና ቶና ሊቃ ኮሚሽን ለካባቢ ይገባል
103	P	1069	238 12	94	በቶና ሊቃ ለፍትህ ለይገገ ከዚያም በተገኘው ለሆነው ወደ ቀበብ ቶ.ገ ለሆነው
104	S	1067	238 10	1055	<u>በቶና ሊቃ</u> ደብዳቤ ማዕረግ ገን ለይገገ <u>በቶና ሊቃ</u> ዘር ከሚመዘኑ የወሰን ጭንቀት ጭንቀት ጭንቀት ከገንባና ይገገማልገገ ሁለት የሸጥ ጭንቀት ያፈርጥና
105	S	1004	238 11	1325	በሌላው ዘቶቶን ገብታ ለፍትህ ለይገገ ከቶና ሊቃ ደወጣና ወል ሙራ ኮሚሽን ለካባቢ ይገባል

/1 /	/2 /	/3 / m	/4 / o ' ' /	/5 / m	/6 /
Q1	F	953	201 34	2377	ከዚህም በተታወቀው ወይም በቦታ ቁ. 15 ከክፍሉ
Q2	S	956	201 34	1454	የወጪውን ስም ያደርጋል።
Q3	S	949	" "	704	በስም ይገኛል ሲሆን
Q4	S	948	" "	746	
Q5	S	944	" "	355	ከተለያዩ ወይም ደገፍ በሚወሰደው ስም ይገኛል ሲሆን
Q6	S	943	" "	722	
Q7	S	927	" "	284	
Q8	S	914	" "	363	<u>ከተለያዩ</u> ወይም <u>ገጠራ</u> በሚወሰደው ስም ይገኛል ሲሆን
Q9	S	928	" "	1268	ከአገሪቱ ስም የሚወሰደውን ስም ያደርጋል
Q10	M	958	" "	145	በስም ይገኛል ሲሆን
Q11	S	967	" "	707	በስም ይገኛል ሲሆን ስም የሚወሰደውን ስም ወይም ገጠራ የሚወሰደውን ስም ያደርጋል
Q12	S	909	" "	409	
Q13	M	982	" "	631	<u>ገጠራ</u> የሚወሰደውን ስም የሚወሰደውን ስም ያደርጋል

/1 /	/2 /	/3 / m	/4 / o ' /	/5 / m	/6 /
Q14	M	1174	201 34	243	
Q15	P	1288	267 07	1102	<u>በጋራ ያያ</u> ስናት ላይ
Q16	N	1222	290 41	574	በስናት ላይ የበግጥ ደርቦ ከላብት ስላት ላይ፣ ከዚያም <u>የጋራ ያያ</u> ተረፎ አየጠተላ
Q17	M	1127	264 38	478	
Q18	M	1136	276 03	610	
Q19	S	1005	298 04	41	
					ወደ
Q20	M	998	" "	686	<u>በጋራ ያያ</u> የዕረብ ግጥም አያወራ
Q21	S	770	" "	1085	አገዳጅ የገደብ አገዳጅ የሆኑ ወጭኛ ያገለግላሉ
Q22	M	995	" "	15	<u>ራሣ</u> በተጠላቅ በረብታ ስናት ላይ
Q23	P	995	343 25	941	በዚህ በራሣ ወጭ ላይ፣ ከዚያም በተገኙት ወጭ ወደ ወጭኛ ተ. A-26
Q24	S	800	" "	207	በስዳ ሸሊቶ ውስጥ
Q25	M	857	" "	1301	አስከፊ ወጭኛ ተ. Q29 ደረሰ <u>ገዳ በበገባ</u> የተጠላቅ ሸጥ አያደገገው ያገለግላሉ።

/1 /	/2 /	/3 / m	/4 / o	/5 / m	/6 /
A37	S	1233	260 00	28	
A38	M	1233	225 10	253	
A39	M	1201	183 39	85	
A40	M	1201	259 59	115	
A41	M	1181	285 00	308	
A42	S	1121	277 27	188	ከሀራ ደቡብ ወደ በልቲቻ የሚ ወሰደውን ግንብ በዝገታዎች መሀከል ባሉው በዘቅተኛው ሥፍራ ያጸርጥና
A43	M	1164	257 50	175	
A44	M	1201	192 32	94	
A45	M	1233	213 23	137	
A46	M	1269	265 57	56	
A47	M	1283	299 39	96	
A48	M	1295	333 10	103	ከዚህ በጋራ የኮረብታውን አርከገ በጠክተል
A49	P	1299	323 02	160	
A50	M	1294	312 31	65	
					አስከ
A51	M	1287	275 40	250	
A52	M	1198	209 58	124	በወህ መፍበገጃት ግክሩረገ ላይ በሥጋ ደቡብ ግንቦች አዳርጎ በጠባብ ተ. አ 56 አራፍ

/1 /	/2 /	/3 /	/4 /	/5 /	/6 /
		m	o ' m	m	
A 53	M	1195	201 41	159	
A 54	M	1187	259 27	63	
A 55	S	1182	287 50	538	
A 56	M	1235	197 01	499	
A 57	M	1252	303 14	71	በሀለብዛብ ኮረብታ ላይ
A 58	M	1248	283 34	569	በዚህ ኮረብታ ላይ
A 59	S	1157	188 30	151	
A 60	M	1159	275 46	467	
A 61	M	1050	293 59	67	
A 62	M	1030	292 42	105	
A 63	M	995	292 19	417	
A 64	S	841	297 37	440	በጠገን ላይ ስለ ቡቲ የተ በሰጠው የወሀ ጠገን ያፈርባል
A 65	M	1004	279 30	78	
A 66	M	977	243 20	208	
A 67	M	892	225 28	244	ሁለት የወገዝ ገደባዎች በጫገ ናገሰት የጫገ ጠገን ላይ
A 68	M	970	225 44	23	የአገዳ ረዘብ ያለ ገብታ (SPUE) እርከን አየተከተለ አሰከ ዎበባ ተ. A 73 ደረሰ

/1 /	/2 /	/3 / m	/4 / o	/5 / m	/6 /
A 69	M	975	158 20	99	
A 70	M	1008	157 54	41	
A 71	M	1019	158 23	26	
A 72	M	1023	198 31	138	
A 73	M	1024	277 38	504	
A 74	M	1125	252 32	36	ከዎበብ ተጥርጣጥን በወለከ ተገ ሳንታዎ ከናገ ወሰሰ ከሚታዩው ሥፍራ ላይ
A 75	S	1128	340 34	492	ቡቲ ከሚታዩው ለከባቢ ከሚገኙ ተረተር በሚኖሩ ወርዞ ላይ
A 76	M	1108	222 12	91	
A 77	M	1094	253 50	72	
A 78	M	1072	245 33	486	
A 79	M	870	306 54	166	<u>ገዳ ረገግ</u> ከሚታዩው ስለገ ወሰነ
A 80	M	928	355 53	197	
A 81	M	976	351 19	225	
A 82	M	1015	350 05	412	
A 83	M	1057	250 19	152	ከአገሩ የሸጥ ወይንን በላይ ዘር ወደ ዎበብ ተ. A 85

/1 /	/2 /	/3 / m	/4 / o ' ' '	/5 / m	/6 /
A84	M	1061	186 16	167	
A85	M	1047	254 44	420	<u>ገገባ ከተሰራዊ ለካባቢ ይገባና</u>
A86	M	1000	227 10	280	
A87	M	966	238 01	104	
A88	M	963	245 10	74	
A89	M	954	270 00	361	
A90	S	926	328 42	550	<u>ሲን ሆላን ከጸርጠ</u>
A91	M	936	327 59	186	
A92	M	948	253 27	666	<u>ሲን ገገባን ከጸርጠ</u>
A93	M	915	305 54	251	
A94	M	954	261 22	59	በአገታ ትገሽ አሉት አና ት ላይ ስላይና
A95	M	938	217 40	113	
A96	S	900	192 45	60	<u>ከገቡ ሲከረ ወደ ገገባ የወሀ</u> <u>ገደገደ ገደብ የሚወስደውን ወገን</u> <u>ከጸርጠ</u>
A97	M	931	230 20	146	

/1 /	/2 /	/3 / m	/4 / o	/5 / m	/6 /
A 98	M	929	299 07	71	ከገንባ ወተታ በአገታ ረዘዎ ያለ ዝታ (SPUR) ተጻፈት ይወርዳና
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	2586	ከዝታ (SPUR) ገርጌ በታረበ ሚ ወሰተ ያለ ግንባ ለገ <u>ፋገን ያጋርዳል</u>
A 103	P	790	270 57	1266	<u>በገደብ ይገራ</u> እናት ላይ፣ <u>ከግንባራ</u> የሚመዘገብ የወበገ ግንባ ግንባ
A 104	S	845	266 59	348	በአገታ ተለይታ በወተታ ለገ ሰተና ከረበታ ወፍ ላይ
A 105	S	826	266 57	2553	<u>በገደብ ገርቢ</u> እካባሪ ወሰተ ባለው ከፍተኛ ሥፍራ አልፎ ለገ ለገን ያጋርዳል
A 106	S	830	232 58	75	<u>በገደብ ሀዳቢ</u> እካባሪ፣ <u>ሀላክ</u> <u>ሀላ</u> ከሚባል ተራራ በሰተሥራቅ በኩል በሆነው-ገርጌ ላይ
A 107	M	850	274 51	403	
A 108	M	1048	280 25	60	
A 109	M	1054	247 44	143	

/1 /	/2 /	/3 / m	/4 / o ' .	/5 / m	/6 /
AJ 10	P	1048	013 57	1257	በጥናዕ የሀላኪ ሀላ ተረተር ላይ፣ ከዚያም
G1	M	1207	017 04	380	
G 2	M	1204	349 27	1140	
					ወደ
G 3	S	1133	357 15	982	<u>ከሀላኪ ሀላ</u> አናት ተረተር በሰ ተከፋገ በከፊ በላው ግላዊያው ላይ ሆኖ፣ አገዳ ጥራት ገደብ በመሸገር <u>ገደብ</u> ከከባቢ ይገባል
G 4	M	1146	319 46	261	<u>አረቶ</u> ከረብታዎች ደብዳቤ ግላዊያ ላይ፣ ከዚያም
G 5	M	1147	298 45	348	
					ወደ
G 6	M	1122	255 09	874	የረቶ ከረብታዎች መፅረጥ ግላዊያ ላይ
G 7	M	930	255 10	262	
G 8	S	836	200 44	484	<u>ከገደብ የላከ አሰጣጥ ገደብ</u> በሚወሰደው መገደብ ላይ፣ ለገ <u>ገደብ</u> ተሸገር
G 9	M	1072	201 18	47	<u>በሃገ ገለገቶ ፓላቶ</u> መሥሪያዎ ጠርዝ ላይ፣ ከዚያ
G 10	M	1077	201 16	410	
G 11	M	1093	221 04	781	

/1 /	/2 /	/3 / m	/4 / o ' ,	/5 / m	/6 /
G12	M	1161	258 44	380	
G13	M	1194	218 04	32	
					ወደ
G14	M	1187	209 24	880	<u>ከሂደ ገለገቱ ፕላን በስተቀር</u> በኮል ባለው ጦርነ ላይ
G15	M	912	249 43	846	<u>በሂደ ገለገቱ ፕላን ረዘም ያለ</u> ዝግታ(SFUR) ላይ፣ የሸተ ወጪዎች ያደርጉና
A116	S	845	295 53	161	<u>በወጪዎች ተራራ ገርገሮ ከዚያም</u>
A117	M	897	320 17	299	
A118	M	1010	291 43	425	
A118A	M	1162	282 55	103	
					ወደ
A119	S	1189	252 03	198	በወጪዎች ስናት ላይ፣ የከፍተ ኛውን ቦታዎች ወሰን በመከተል ወደ ጾባ ቶ. A129
A120	M	1171	247 48	40	
A121	M	1163	301 46	173	
A122	M	1128	251 57	256	
A123	M	1135	251 43	610	
A124	M	1102	255 30	312	

	/1 /	/2 /	/3 / m	/4 / o '	/5 / m	/6 /
A125	M		1044	245 18	321	
A126	M		1025	238 24	363	ኢጣል የውሀ በረብር ያደርጋል
A127	M		1018	244 33.	265	
A128	M		1029	236 50	314	
A129	M		1043	277 03	277	አገል የውሀ በረብር አደርጋል
A130	M		993	287 07	134	ኮሊምባ የውሀውን ጠቅላይ (WATER-SHED) አግኝተዋል አገል ጠቅላይ ተ. A139 ሂደት
A131	M		972	323 23	284	
A132	M		1019	264 52	462	
A133	M		979	283 45	98	
A134	M		971	354 45	72	
A135	M		966	332 29	192	
A136	M		940	329 18	78	
A137	M		931	279 21	233	
A138	M		964	246 36	516	
						በብርባይ ወቅት ጠቅላይ አገል ያለ ሥፍራ ያደርጋል
A139	M		936	276 36	286	በጋራ ነፃ ተረብቶ ለጣልያ ጉዳይ ላይ

/1 /	/2 /	/3 / m	/4 / o ' /	/5 / m	/6 /
A140	S	888	278 33	1366	<u>ሰጋ ናናገ ያፈርዋል</u>
A141	S	821	278 52	401	ኗኗ ከሚገለጹ አካባቢ ውስጥ በስተጠቅራብ በኩል የሚገኙ በጥንካሬ ከረብታ ላይ
A142	M	887	274 41	172	<u>ጋራ ስል ላይ</u> ከሚገለጹ ጠረጠራ ያች ገርገጥ ከዚያም
A143	M	882	347 37	259	
A144	M	919	291 15	368	
A145	M	926	263 14	418	
A146	M	1090	265 24	228	
					ወደ
A147	M	1170	255 09	101	<u>በጋራ ስል ላይ</u> ለናች ላይ፣
A148	M	1166	207 39	155	
A149	M	1126	293 42	369	
A150	M	1077	245 44	166	
A151	M	1060	263 17	1652	<u>በጋራ ስል ላይ</u> በስተጠቅራብ በኩል በላው ጉኑ ላይ፣ ሰጋ <u>ቡራገ ያፈርዋል</u>

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		m	o ' m	m	
A152	S	920	285 11	215	<u>ጋራ ያቤሉ</u> በጫባለው ተራራ ላይ በለው ረዘቆ ያለ ዝባታ ገርጌኙ ከዚያም
A153	M	965	263 32	223	
A154	M	1054	284 35	90	
A155	M	1082	260 26	195	
A156	M	1115	289 18	165	
A157	M	1136	308 28	186	
A158	M	1151	352 09	190	
A159	M	1214	018 21	210	
A160	M	1240	338 38	75	ወደ
A161	P	1246	358 53	219	<u>በጋራ ያቤሉ</u> እና ት ላይኙ ከዚያም <u>የጋራ ያቤሉን</u> እርከገ ተከትሎ
A162	E	1209	331 45	242	
A163	M	1165	343 42	95	
A164	E	1166	004 56	465	ወደ
A165	M	1076	245 51	730	<u>ጋራ ሀራ ባከ</u> በጫባሉ ረዘቆ ያለ ዝባታ ተፋሩት ላይ

/1 /	/2 /	/3 /	/4 /	/5 /	/6 /
		m	o ' m	m	
A 166	M	10 23	255 52	92	
A 167	M	10 25	256 57	571	
A 168	M	979	291 39	488	
A 169	M	942	251 38	86	
A 170	M	948	292 31	214	
					ወደ
A 171	S	936	299 10	2019	<u>በጋራ ሀራ በስ የዕራብ ዳርባ ጠርክ</u> ላይ፣ ሲጋ ተረጎገ ያደርጋል።
A 172	S	857	282 58	276	<u>ፍገ ኪሪ ከግብጽ ረዘፍ ያለ</u> ዝታ ገርጌ ላይ፣ ከዚያም
A 173	M	973	265 01	198	
A 174	M	1075	317 15	179	
A 175	M	1095	298 05	65	
					ወደ
A 176	M	1094	013 59	186	<u>አርባ ይታ በጠራው ተራራ ላይ</u> ከፍተኛ ሥፍራያት በውስጥ
A 177	M	1088	010 20	368	

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A 178	M	1131	029 37	367	
					ወደ
A 179	S	1182	275 08	481	<u>ከአርባ ይቋ</u> ለኖት ሳይፕ በዚያው በአገል ረዞቆ ባለ ገቢ ተሰ ተሰጥ ሳይ አፃፂደ
A 180	M	1127	320 03	160	
A 181	M	1136	268 27	370	
A 182	M	1090	243 35	174	
A 183	M	1082	226 38	126	
A 184	M	1063	293 03	191	
A 185	M	1028	296 15	254	
A 186	M	950	257 35	704	
A 187	M	853	294 04	284	
					ጠገን አፈርጦ ወደ
A 188	S	864	294 16	2923	<u>ቶሊ አገተሳ ገብባላቸው ትገሽ</u> ገረብታ ሳይፕ ገሰገሱ ይቋ ተ በተ ባለው ከከባቢ አልፎ በሚገባሉ ከከባቢ ውስጥ የሚገኘውን አገል የሸጥ ጠፍባሽ ያፈርጣል
A.189	S	818	313 40	1298	<u>ተርባ ወሰደያ</u> የተባለውን የሸጥ ጠፍባሽ ያፈርጣል

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A190	S	832	313 35	1084	ወደ ጥያሄ ኦባባዊ ይገባል
A191	S	843	— —	—	የቀርባ ወልደደገ ሸጥ የገራ ጠረፍ ይዘ፣ ከዚያም ይሸገኑ የውሃ መገዳ ከየተከተለ
A192E) A192K)	R	(848	— —	—	ከሸጡ መፍበሻ ገራና ቶፕ የቀው ሁለት ገደባ ኦሎሳካቸው መበባዎቻቸው
A193	S	851	258 04	176	በቀርባ ወልደደገ ሸጥ መፍበሻ ከፖርቶ ገርጌ
A194	M	953	— —	—	በቀርባ ወልደደገ ከፖርቶ ገርጌ መገባ አጠገብ ከዚያም የሸጡ መፍበሻ ተከተሉ ወደ
A195E) A195K)	R	(1038 (1036	— —	—	ከሸጡ መፍበሻ ገራና ቶፕ በት ይዳኑት የተከተሉ ኦሎሳካቸው መበባ ዎቻቸው ለፍራ ከዚህ ገብ ለገብተ ሸጡ ለጋ ለራ ከየተባለ ይጠራል፣ በዚህ ወገን ገራና ቶፕ ስምገት/8 / ኦሎሳካቸው መበባዎቻቸው ይዘ
A196E) A196K)	R	(1036 (1037	— —	—	

	/1 /	/2 /	/3 / m	/4 / o '	/5 / m	/6 /
A197E) A197K)	R	(1050	— —	—		
A198E) A198K)	R	(1052 (1053	— —	—		
A199E) A199K)	R	—	— —	—		
A200E) A200K)	R	—	— —	—		
A201E) A201K)	R	(1070	— —	—		<u>ከኢትዮጵያ የደረሰ ወደ ኪንያ የደረሰ</u> የጭነት መገንታ በነዚህ በሁለት አመናዛች የቀበሌዎች መሀል ያለፋል።
A202E) A202K)	R	(1076	— —	—		ወደ
A203E) A203K)	R	(1083 (1085	245 59 257 36	50 44		በአመናዛች የቀበሌዎች ተ. A203E እና A203 K መሀል ባሉው አጋማሽ ነጥብ ላይ ከዚያም በተገኘው መስመር ወደ
A204	S	1086	258 58	183		<u>የአረብ ሺፊናን</u> አካባቢ ደብዳቤ ከፍሎ ያቋርጣል
A205	K	1097	258 52	75		

/1 /	/2 /	/3 / m	/4 / o ' /	/5 / m	/6 /
A206	S	1099	320 26	516	የአገል ለውጥ ማረፊያ በሚናዩ መዕረብ ጠርዝ ላይ ከዚያም አስጠ መበቦ ቶ. ለ 221 ድረስ አገል ማ ገዳ ይከተላል።
A207	M	1113	311 16	64	
A208	M	1114	272 53	83	
A209	M	1116	310 08	124	
A210	M	1109	259 52	100	
A211	M	1126	258 05	44	
A212	M	1130	267 05	60	
A213	M	1134	307 19	81	
A214	M	1128	263 58	62	
A215	M	1134	309 34	81	
A216	M	1136	324 08	80	
A217	M	1135	253 09	82	
A218	P	1128	198 09	265	ጫ ወቅርባ ተጠሉ ከሚጠራው ማ ደር በስተደቡብ ጫ ወቅርባ ከተ ባሰ ተራራ ዘቅተኛ በታ ላይ የሚ ያልፍ የሁለት ማገዳገኛ መጋጠሚያ ሥፍራ ላይ።
A219	S	1151	197 11	81	
A220	M	1159	226 41	84	

/1 /	/2 /	/3 /	/4 /	/5 /	/6 /
		m	o ' m	m	
A221	S	1154	248 04	164	ከመገገቱ ይወጣና
A222	S	1184	274 55	34	ገጭራ ወደ ተገለጸው ለካባቢ ይገባል።
A223	M	1185	254 14	236	
A224	M	1144	270 34	280	በአለም ገበታ ላይ ስለፍጥ ስገታ የወሀ በረብር ያፈርጣል።
A225	M	1122	286 35	176	ስገታ መገገቱ ስፈርጠ
A226	S	1172	301 19	31	
A227	M	1173	279 52	128	
A228	M	1176	254 05	519	በስገታ ከረብታ ለናት ላይ፣ ከገጭራ ይወጣና ስገታ የወሀ በረብርና ስገታ መገገቱ ያፈርጣል።
A229	P	1207	181 30	265	
A230	S	1155	- -	-	በ181° 30' ስገታ ላይ የጥቅም መጠር ስገታ ተገባው ይህ መጠር ያፈርጠው ከተገለጸው የገጥሞች መጠን ጋር ተገናኝቶ ስለሰጠው ለፍ ድረስ፣ ከዚያም የዚህ የጥቅም ስገታ መጠን በመከተል ከወሀ መገገቱ ገራና የጥቅም ጠቅላይ በስገታ ጥገታ ስለሰጠው መጠን ያፈርጣል።
A231B)	R	(1131	- -	-	
A231K)					
A232E)	R	-	- -	-	
A232K)					

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A 233E) A 233K)	R	-	- -	-	
A 234E) A 234K)	R	(991 987	- -	-	
A 235E A235K)	R	{ 894 892	153 04 (to A235K) 229 07 (to A236)	27) 251)	የጥራት ለ A235 E እና A235K በሆኑት ዋሳኪዎች መሀል ባለው አጋጣሚ በታላቅ ከዚያም በጥ ጥቅም ላይ ይውላል
A236	S	991	221 49	24	በአገልግሎት ላይ ያለ ገቢ ላይ
A 237	M	995	190 04	232	
A 238	M	10 12	228 00	95	
A 239	M	10 22	162 07	53	
A 240	M	10 20	232 00	267	
A 241	M	10 44	208 22	108	
A 242	M	10 48	298 21	954	ከዚያም የወሀ ጥቅም ላይ የወሰደ ታላቅ
A 243	M	895	217 58	243	ወይ
A 244	M	832	286 36	368	ከአገልግሎት ላይ ያለ ገቢ ላይ
A 245	S	760	286 37	718	ከሌላ በጋራ በሰጠው በኩል አዲስ ርግ ለጋራ በጋራ አድርጎ ተሰጥቶ ገቢው ከተሰጠው ገቢ በላይ በሰጠው ደብዳቤ ዘር ከወሰነው መገናኛ መገንጠያ ጋር ተገናኝቶ

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A 246	S	977	313 48	207	<u>በቲስ ጌሪባ ተረተር-ሳይ ከዚ</u> <u>ያዎ ዓቲባ ጌሪባን ከፍተኛ ቦታ</u> <u>ያች ሎሎር ከዓተከተሩ</u>
A 247	M	1005	003 57	191	
A 248	M	1026	313 49	138	
A 249	M	1028	295 50	405	
A 250	M	1036	254 08	297	
A 251	M	1027	244 20	263	
A 252	M	1037	307 34	485	ከሰከ ዎባባ ቁ. A258 ዲረስ ከገዳ ወገንዳ ከዓዲጋገዎ በግደረተኛ
A 253	M	1000	257 35	333	
A 254	M	994	189 36	204	
A 255	M	949	255 36	207	ወደ
A 256	M	936	229 21	550	
A 257	M	816	196 29	176	
A 258	M	846	187 27	266	ከዚህ ደጋጊያ ዓተከራውን ገረ ቦታ ከፍተኛ ቦታያች በሎሎር ከዓተከተሩ
A 259	M	841	161 29	252	

/1 /	/2 /	/3 / m	/4 / o ' m	/5 / m	/6 /
A 260	M	871	173 27	297	
A 261	M	866	234 00	121	
					ወደ
A 262	S	859	266 28	3320	<p><u>ከቲብ ገለባ-በስተደቡብ</u> የሚገኝ ሜዳ ላይ ያለውን የወበን ጠገና ጠገና ጠገና ከሚያደርግበት ላይ ጋር ሆኖ ጎል ገደ የተጠሉትን የውሀ ጠገናዎች ያደርጋል፡፡ ወደ ደቡብ በመተካት ከዚያ ወደ በሥራ የሚወሰደውን ጠገና ተክት በጋላ የወበን ጠገና የሚሆነውን ጠገና ያደርጋል፡፡</p>
A 263	S	708	266 30	2611	<u>ለጋ ጊዜ</u> ያደርጋል
A 264	S	713	291 22	1731	<p><u>ጊዜ</u> ከተጠላው ገረብ ደቡብ ላይ ማለፊያ ገርጌ ላይ ከወትገን ከለገዱ በኋላ የሚገኙትን ተገንኮረብ ላይ</p>
A 265	S	687	287 01	2628	ለገዱ ጠገና ላይ
A 266	P	720	290 36	2373	<p><u>ቶቤ አገር</u> በተጠላ ስነተኛ ኮረብታ ላይ <u>የርባ ሂደት</u> ከተጠላው አካባቢ ይገባል <u>ጋራ</u> የተጠላውን ጠረብ በስተደቡብ የሚከተል የወበን ጠገና ጠገና ጠገና ያደርጋል፡፡</p>
A 267	M	859	281 15	936	<u>በጊዜ</u> ጋራ ረዕዮ ያለ ጠገና ላይ
A 268	M	762	285 13	24	በኋላ ከወትገን ተገንኮረብ ላይ
A 269	L	761	286 20	4537	<p>በዚያው ጠረብ ላይ <u>ከጊዜ</u> ጋራ በስተደቡብ በኩል የሚከተል የወበን ጠገና ጠገና ጠገና ጠገና ጠገና ጠገና ያደርጋል፡፡</p>

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A 270	S	729	286 34	3510	<u>የራሪ ስብ ከተባሉ ትገሻ ጠረብታ ላይ</u>
A 271	S	698	286 38	5841	<u>ለጋ ሸርባገ ያጸርጻል፣ ከኦል ወዳ</u> የው ጉዳይቸ ከሰከ በሰላ ፖሊስ <u>ጸባይ ከሚወሰደው ከወበኑ ጠገናኛ</u> ጠገገዱ በሰተደቡብ ይገኛል።
A 272	S	748	309 49	182	<u>ጠታ በላ በሚባለው ከረብታ ጥቁራታዩ</u> ገርጌ ላይ፣
A 273	M	812	287 39	459	
A 274	M	907	340 37	666	<u>በጠታ በላ የደቡብ ኦናት ላይ፣</u> ከዚህም የጠታ በላን ከፍተኛ ሥፍ ራዎች በመሰጠር ከየተተለ፣
A 275	M	856	343 07	153	
A 276	M	894	356 19	359	
A 277	M	845	324 28	142	
A 278	M	876	309 24	76	
					ወደ
A 279	S	884	325 47	856	
A 280	S	767	325 48	2679	<u>ከወዳ ከሰከ ሜቤ በላው ጠገገዱ</u> ላይ ከኦል ወዳ ሀርረባ የሚወሰ ደውን ጠገገዱ በሚያጸርቱበት ላይ፣
A 281	S	894	330 15	905	ከአገዱ ረዘም ያለ ዝገታ ገርጌ
A 282	M	1121	348 07	282	

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A 283	M	1160	8 21	134	
A 284	M	1167	321 35	439	የአገልግሎት ወገን ጭንቀት መገዛት ያደርጋል
A 285	M	1223	283 38	492	<u>ደደገባ</u> በተጠላቃ ገረብነት በስተ ደቡብ በኮል ባለው ረዛቆች ያለ ገባታላቂ
A 286	M	1236	247 37	1113	አገልግሎት ገደብ ያደርጋል
A 287	M	1170	157 34	221	<u>የሰጠ</u> በተጠላቃ ተራራ ላይ ከፍተኛ በታደሩን አገልግሎት አጠቃቀም
A 288	S	1179	151 49	331	
A 289	M	1182	194 36	245	
A 290	S	1206	163 57	130	
A 291	M	1218	162 04	354	
A 292	M	1233	158 50	259	
					ወይ
A 293	S	1224	216 36	541	
A 294	S	1248	153 26	106	<u>ጋራ</u> አባል ከተጠላቃ ተራራ በስተ ደቡብ በኮል ባለው ተራ ተራ ላይ አደርገኛል

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A 295	M	1265	234 07	271	<u>ኢሳ ኦቦ</u> የተጠላቅን የወሀ ገዳጋዪት ያሰፍል
A 296	M	1337	254 17	190	
A 297	M	1371	257 03	129	
A 298	M	1392	194 05	111	
					አገዳ ገዳባ ያፈርዳል
A 299	S	1402	201 38	890	
					ወደ
A 300	P	1404	304 19	401	<u>በጋራ ኦቦ</u> ደጠባዊ ስፍት ሳይፕ
A 301	S	973	282 52	2700	<u>በጋራ ኦቦ</u> የጣገኘ ደገኘ ገርገፕ <u>ወደ ባሉሉ</u> የሚያስፈልግና የወጠን ጠገኛና የሆነው ጠገዳ ያፈር ዋል።
A 302	S	711	282 53	1822	<u>ከደከሉ</u> ተነስቶ አገደ ወጠን ጠገ ናኛ ጠገዳ አያገለገል ወደ ባሉሉ የሚሰጥው ጠገዳ ሳይፕ በአኛኛ አካባቢ ወሰን ጋራ ጠገዳ ከሚሰጥው ተራራ በስተደጠባ በኩል የወጠን ጠገዳ አልፏል
A 303	S	775	190 34	54	<u>በጋራ ጠገዳ</u> በገዳ ረዘብ ባሉ ዝቅጅ ገርገ አዳርጎ
A 304	M	788	248 21	347	
A 305	M	884	299 33	234	
A 306	M	934	321 42	708	
A 307	M	1083	021 30	133	

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A 308	M	1110	000 10	303	ወደ
A 309	P	1144	274 18	141	<u>በጋራ ስሜት</u> አናት ላይ ከዚያም
A 310	M	1136	213 41	57	
A 311	M	1123	249 29	23	
A 312	M	1115	253 26	224	
A 313	M	1030	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	ወደ
A 318	S	811	269 22	2609	<u>በጋራ ስሜት</u> ረዘመ ከላ ገዢ ትርጉም ከጋር ስሜት በስተቀር ዘርፍ የወበኑን ግንኙ ግንገዳ አልፎ የገሰሰን ስላዳና ከሌ ገሰሰ ወደ ተገሰት የወሀ ገዳገዳች የሚ ወሰዳትን ግንገዳች አጋርጦ
A 319	S	824	242 48	300	<u>የርዳ</u> የተገለጸ ገረብ ታዲያዎች ዳርቻ ላይ
A 320	M	936	242 46	134	
A 321	M	984	347 50	63	<u>የየርዳ</u> ደብዳቤ አላትም ዳርቻ ላይ፣ ከዚያም <u>በየርዳ</u> ላይ የኦሮ ከኑን ግንገዳ በመከተል
A 322	M	981	315 41	282	

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A 323	M	925	289 30	235	
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	1025	272 05	550	
A 333	M	1064	320 24	611	
					ወደ
A 334	M	1015	029 04	270	
A 335	S	918	005 16	368	<u>ከኦሪ ገሥራ ወደ ቋጠላ</u> ወገን በከረብተት ወሰኑ ዝቅተኛ ወተሰራጊ ሥፍራ ሳይኖር
A 336	M	1075	328 44	373	<u>በገም ፕላን ረዘም ባሉ ዝብታ</u> ሳይ ከዚያም
A 337	M	1171	335 17	806	
A 338	M	1268	332 19	365	
A 339	M	1301	352 01	640	
					ወደ
A 340	M	1428	326 58	293	በገም ፕላን ሳይ አዳርጎ

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A 341	M	1445	302 39	903	
A 342	M	1351	328 33	552	
A 343	M	1396	334 18	271	ወደ
A 344	M	1394	264 30	1723	<u>ከሰ ከረገ</u> የተባሉውን ወሀ ወገን ወገኖች ያደርጋል፤
A 345	N	1454	264 55	237	<u>ዲሞክራሲ</u> ከሚባሉ የገለጹ ገቢት ስናት ሳይ፤
A 246	M	1368	285 52	205	በከገዱ ደገፍ ሳይ፤
A 347	M	1270	219 34	127	
A 348	M	1257	230 57	389	
A 349	M	1405	131 52	246	<u>ቤደ</u> ከተባሉ ከረብቷ ወፍ ሳይ በሚገኙ ስላትግ ስናት ሳይ
A 350	M	1357	177 42	374	በከገዱ ሹልጽ ገቢት ስናት ሳይ
A 351	M	1269	121 35	624	በከገዱ ስላትግ ስገጠገጥ ሳይ፤
A 352	M	1259	180 45	456	
A 353	M	1392	169 58	132	
A 354	M	1385	232 32	210	
A 355	M	1420	174 35	615	በከገዱ ትጠቅ ደገፍ ሳይ
B1	P	1347	152 03	111	በከገዱ ትጠቅ ደገፍ ሳይ
B 2	M	1344	187 40	142	በከገዱ ስላትግ ስገጠገጥ ሳይ፤
B 3	M	1346	240 15	282	
B 4	M	1327	247 52	533	በከገዱ ስላትግ ስገጠገጥ ሳይ፤

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		m	o ' m	m	
B5	M	1277	221 19	88	ከአገዳ ረዘም ያሉ ገቢታ ኦፍ ት ላይት ከዚያም
B6	M	1245	226 16	95	
B7	M	1193	262 11	1059	አገዳ የወሀ በረብር አይርጠፕ <u>ጸረዎቢ</u> ከተባሉ አካባቢ ይገባና ወደ
B8	S	795	249 58	2830	ከአገዳ ረዘም ያሉ ገቢታ ገርጌ ላይ ከዚያም በስተቀር በኩል ባሉው <u>ከዋይራ</u> ከሰባ ወርባ ቤት በሚወሰደው የወበን ወገኖች ወገን አቅርጎ
B9	S	744	" "	3842	ላጋ ጥራጥ አይርጠፕ <u>ከጸረዎቢ</u> ይወጣና፣ ላጋ ወታ አርባን ያይር ወጣ፣ <u>ወታ አርባ</u> ከተባሉ ገረብታ ዙፊያ በሰሜን በኩል ከወበን ወገኖች ወገን ጋር ይገናኛል፣
B10	P	874	273 44	4006	በወታ አርባ ወፍ ላይት ከዚያም <u>ገልጿ</u> ከተባሉ አካባቢ ይገባና አልፎ ላጋ ወጣን አይርጠ የወበን ወገኖች ወገን ከሆነ ወታ አርባን በስተቀር ዘር ከሚወጣ ወገን ተገናኝተ
B11	S	732	" "	5808	ላጋ ተርባን አይርጠፕ ከገልጿ አካባቢ ይወጣል፣
B12	S	725	" "	6095	ላጋ <u>አርባርገና ላጋ ጥራጥ</u> ያይርጣል

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B 13	S	763	273 44	4886	<p><u>ሲጋ ዋሪታገፕ ያጋርባሰፕ ወበኑ</u> <u>የሚያሰናብት ጫራት ከባተገጦራ</u> <u>ትሰጥ ልገገይ ፈበበት ጠቅራገ</u> <u>በጠኪና የሚያስኪዱ አድርገታል</u></p>
B 14	S	775	273 44	2837	<p><u>ጠኪና የሚያስኪዱ ጫራት ጣላቴያ</u> <u>ሳይፕ</u></p>
B 15	S	788	" "	5732	<p><u>ኛበላቴ ከተባሎው ኩረበታ ዙፊያ</u> <u>በሰተደቡብ የሚያሰፈውን የወበገ</u> <u>ጫራት ጠቅራገ ያገገና ወደ</u></p>
B 23	S	1004	257 17	4185	<p><u>በፓዳን ከቆፕ ከኛበላቴ ኩረበታ</u> <u>ሳይፕ ከኛበላቴ በሰተደቡብ ከሚ</u> <u>ረው የወበገ ጫራት ጠቅራገ ጋር</u> <u>ተገናኘተ አገደገና የወበገ ጫራት</u> <u>ጠቅራገ ስለ ሳጦት ከተባሎት ኩረ</u> <u>በታያፕና ከኛርሌ ተፈራ በሰተደቡብ</u> <u>ከጠርባቤት ወደ ጫጋ ከሚወሰደው</u> <u>ጫራት ጋር ተገናኘተ</u></p>
B 24	S	988	281 43	192	<p><u>የኢል ሳጦት የበሰተደቡብ ገርጌ</u> <u>ከቆትገገ በፓዳን ከቆፕ ኩረበታ</u> <u>ሳይፕ</u></p>
B 25	M	1003	260 37	1116	<p><u>በዚገው ኩረበታ ሳይፕ</u></p>
B 26	M	1320	237 33	335	<p><u>በኢል ሳጦት አናት ሳይፕ ከዚያዎ</u></p>
B 27	P	1339	218 24	172	<p><u>በኢል ሳጦት የበሰተደቡብ አናት ሳይ</u></p>
B 28	M	1318	235 22	389	<p>ወደ</p>

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B29	M	1215	312 03	452	
B30	S	1054	318 00	2059	<u>በኦሌ</u> የምት ገርጌ
B31	M	1158	352 57	85	<u>በኦሌ</u> የምት በስተመዕራብ በቻውን በሎ ኮረብታ ወፍ ሳይ
B32	M	1142	311 41	1223	በዚህ ኮረብታ በፍተኛ በታ ሳይ
B33	S	1062	308 02	2971	<u>በኦሌ</u> የምት በስተመዕራብ በኮሌ በሎው የኮረብታው ዘርፍ ሳይ
B34	S	854	" "	4084	የግንቦት ስክለኛ ህዝብ
B35	S	892	294 58	289	<u>ፍርሎ</u> ከተባለው ተራራ በደቡብ ወሥራቅ ዳርቻ ከግንቦት በቻውን የሎ ኮረብታ ገርጌ
B36	M	1043	234 36	148	በዚህ በቻውን ከሆነ ኮረብታ ሳይ፣
B37	M	1053	291 23	357	በዚህ በቻውን ከሆነ ኮረብታ ሳይ፣
B38	S	923	291 21	212	በአገልግ ግንቦት ሳይ፣
B39	M	1039	006 13	194	<u>ከፍርሎ</u> ደቡብ ወሥራቅ ዳርቻ ገርጌ ሳይ፣ በዚያው የፍርሎን አርከን ከየተከተሉ
B40	M	1021	315 24	298	
B41	M	1072	306 08	124	
B42	M	1084	002 30	137	
B43	M	1097	313 47	234	
B44	M	1167	356 03	349	
B45	M	1331	272 41	469	

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B46	M	1343	321 45	451	
B47	M	1329	296 31	524	
B48	M	1430	347 27	525	
B49	M	1478	297 48	538	
B50	M	1624	334 05	517	
B51	M	1694	312 15	486	
B52	M	1661	326 38	347	
B53	N	1743	348 57	177	አገዳ ትልቅ ኮሎት
B54	M	1711	297 06	239	
B55	N	1823	347 59	673	አገዳ ትልቅ ኮሎት
B56	M	1892	310 14	51	
B57	P	1894	270 30	232	በፍርሶ ከፍተኛ ወፍ ሳይኒ
B58	M	1756	334 17	422	
B59	M	1674	332 47	468	
B60	M	1422	347 55	660	
B61	M	1619	291 38	182	በፍርሶ ሰዓድ ደ ወፍ ሳይኒ ሳይ በዲገኝ አገዳ ትልቅ ደተኝ ሳይኒ
B62	M	1595	271 33	408	
B63	M	1415	328 41	389	
B64	M	1224	259 21	103	
B65	M	1197	254 30	123	
B66	M	1148	287 03	157	

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		m	o ' m		
B67	M	1149	267 11	265	
B68	M	1077	264 20	314	
B69	M	983	299 13	231	
B70	P	952	299 14	5134	ወደ <u>ከፍርሌ ገርገፕ ከወርባቤት ወደ</u> <u>ጫጋ የሚወሰደውን ግንባ</u> <u>ያደርግልት</u>
B71	S	881	299 14	3955	ከወበት ግንኙ ግንባ ጋር ኦሳኒ ጌራ ከተባሉው ኮረብታ በስተደቡብ ይገኛል
B72	M	1014	307 56	1305	ሰብቻው ከጭ ኮረብታ ኦናት ላይ
B73	P	1187	302 28	5304	<u>በኦሳኒ ጌራ</u> ኦናት ላይ፣ ከወበት ግንኙ ግንባ ጋር <u>ከኦሳኒ ጌራ</u> በስተደቡብ ይገኛል፣ የኦባተ ገጭ ቅሪት ዲጋጋይ የወበትን ጭ ወር ወኪና የሚያስገቡ አድርጎታል
B74	S	835	302 28	3040	ወኪና የሚያስገቡ ከፍሉ ያሉቅና፣ <u>ኦሳኒ ወታ በጌራ</u> ከተባሉው ኮረብታ በስተደቡብ ወደ ወበት ወደረባ ግንባ
B75	S	977	304 01	5249	<u>በኦሳኒ ወታ በጌራ</u> ኦናት ላይ፣ <u>ቫቡራ</u> ከተባሉው ኮረብታ በስተቡራግ የሚዘረውን የወበት ግንኙ ግንባ አገኘተ አገላለፈ አገደገና ከኦሳኒ <u>ወታ በጌራ</u> በስተደቡብ፣ የሚወጣውን የወበት ግንኙ ግንባ ይከታተላል፣ የኦባተ ገጭ ቅሪት ዲጋጋይ ጌራ በበበት ጭራግ ወኪና የሚያስገቡ አድርጎታል

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B76	P	872	301 48	5241	በሽብር ወፍ ሳይፕ
B77	S	778	304 13	3802	ወኪና የሚያስገባው ወረት ያሳቅና ከሽብር በስተቀር የሚመዘውን የወበን ወገኖች ወገን ያገኛል።
B78	S	762	304 14	4333	
B79	S	768	304 12	2318	
B80	S	768	304 19	5359	
B81	P	794	348 29	496	<u>ደባ ተቀላ ከተባሉት በስተ</u> ወዘተ የገሰ ኮረብታ (concess) በደብዳቤ ይሠራቅ በሚገኘው ኦፕቲ ሳይ
B82	N	827	295 56	322	የደባ ተቀላ የመሀከላኛው ኮረብታ
B83	N	824	303 43	3502	የደባ ተቀላ ስሜና ይወሰን ኮረብታ
B84	S	776	303 37	4587	ኤል በራል የተባሉት የውሃ ወገን ያገኛል።
B85	S	777	303 38	3477	<u>ደባ</u> ከተባሉት ኮረብታ በስተቀር የሚዘረውን የወበን ወገኖች ወገን ያገኛል
B86	S	814	319 59	244	በደባ ከደብዳቤ ይሠራቅ ዳርጅ ሳይፕ
B87	M	809	308 47	746	<u>በደባ</u> ስሜና ይወሰን ዳርጅ ሳይፕ
B88	S	711	304 03	565	<u>ከደባ</u> በስተቀር በሚዘረው የወበን ወገኖች ወገን ሳይ ሲሆን ይኸው ወገን ከወበን ወደ ደብዳቤ በውጭ የወበን ተቀላ B89 ኦፕ B90 ያሉት ከደብዳቤ ኦፕ <u>ገሰ</u>

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B89	M	762	304 05	170	
B90	S	769	304 03	7379	ራራ ከተጠራው አካባቢ ይገባል፣ ከመሰብሰብ ጥጥር ጋር B89 እና B90. በስተደቡብ ጠገን ሆኖ የሚተላለፍ የወበን ጠገን ጠገን ያገኛል።
B91	S	792	304 06	5013	ከራራ ይወጣል፣
B92	S	798	304 05	3654	<u>ባህንባህ</u> ከተጠራው ከረብታ በስተ ቡዌን ዘር ከሚመጣው የወበን ጠገ ና ጥገና ጋር <u>ከኖርት ሆር</u> ወደ <u>ጣይ ኦሪት</u> ከሚወሰደው ጠገን ይገናኛል።
B93	S	848	322 15	247	<u>ባህንባህ</u> ደቡብ የመሥራቅ በኩል በላ ረዳ ያሉ ዝቅታ ገርጌ፣ ከዚያም
B94	M	883	300 55	277	
B95	M	924	309 05	81	
B96	M	930	267 44	367	
B97	M	1011	304 26	340	ወደ
B98	P	1056	302 56	1345	<u>ባህንባህ</u> እናት ላይ፣ ከዚያም በስተደቡብ በሚያመራው ጠገን አድርጎ
B99	S	815	" "	1749	<u>ባህንባህ</u> በሜና ደቡብ ገርጌ <u>ከኖርት ሆር</u> ወደ <u>ጣይ ኦሪት</u> የሚወሰደው ጠገን ያደርጋል
B100	S	814	" "	5144	<u>ላጋ ጥታ</u> ያደርጋል

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B 101	S	800	302 56	6035	<u>አሳ ዳር ተ ከተጠራው አካባቢ</u> ይገባል።
B 102	S	820	" "	1642	አገል ጥርጊያ መስጫ ጋሊያ በወበገ መገናኛ መገንታነት <u>ከዳካና</u> ወደ ሠበረ በሚወሰደው መገንታ አስከገባ ደረሰ የሚሠራ አጀርጤ <u>ለጋ በላልገ</u> የሚዘር የወበገ መገናኛ መገንታ አጀርጤ
B 103	S	824	" "	1332	
B 104	S	825	" "	3489	<u>የላጋ በላልገ</u> ገባር ወገዝ ያጀርጤል።
B 105	S	819	" "	4704	<u>ከአሳ ዳር ተ</u> ይወጣና ሊጋ በላልገ ያጀርጤል።
B 106	S	851	" "	2286	<u>ለጋ በላልገ</u> የሚያጀርጥ የወበገ መገናኛ መገንታ ያጋጥሙ ዩሬ.
B 107	S	857	302 56	6786	<u>ከዳካና</u> አስከ በባረ ወዳራው መገንታ የሚወሰደው የወበገ መገናኛ መገንታ ይደርስና <u>ለጋ ኩረገ</u> ያጀ ርጤል
B 108	S	847	302 56	2624	<u>ከሆበቅ</u> ወደ <u>ኢል</u> ዲሞ ከሚያደርበው መገንታ ጋር የሚያጋጥሙ የወበገ መገናኛ መገንታ ይከፈላል
B 109	S	1112	253 20	536	<u>ሀረፊ</u> የተጠራ ተራራዎች በስተጥም ራቅ በኩል ያሉ ረጅም ተተጣጣይ ገብታ ሊይፕ ከዚያም

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B 110	M	1139	286 57	426	
B 111	M	1183	308 09	2064	በአገዳ ትገሽ ጻዕዛናዊ ሸል በሩባታ ላይኛ ወደ
B 112	M	1523	312 30	232	<u>በርዕዳ ሀሩሪ</u> ከጣሎ ፕላን ላይኛ
B 113	S	1528	309 00	158	በዚህ ፕላን ላይኛ
B 114	M	1518	337 25	2724	በዚህ ፕላን ላይኛ ከዚያም <u>የሀሩሪ</u> ተራራዎችን ጥናዕን ተረተር በውስ ተላ ወደ ዎበበ ተር 23ኛ ከዚያም
B 115	M	1630	309 16	655	<u>ሀሩሪ ላይ</u> በጣሎው ተረተር ዎሥራዎቹ ደርጅው ላይኛ
B 116	M	1678	276 53	305	በዚህ ተረተር ላይኛ
B 117	M	1683	324 41	1146	በሀሩሪ ላይ ለናት ላይኛ
B 118	M	1547	294 31	882	
B 119	M	1655	296 24	400	
B 120	M	1673	271 53	741	
B 121	M	1662	258 37	696	
B 122	M	1663	315 08	358	
B 123	M	1730	341 54	122	
B 124	M	1731	349 04	320	
B 125	M	1682	315 44	1252	
B 126	M	1727	352 42	395	
B 127	M	1785	016 59	123	
B 128	M	1789	301 50	805	

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01	P	1828	330 33	227	<u>በህጋዊ</u>	የጠረጠው ከፍተኛ ወፍ ላይ
02	M	1784	346 45	446		
03	M	1762	259 57	320		
04	M	1689	300 32	631		በአገሩ ጎልቶ አላገ ላይ፣
05	M	1471	308 57	1169		
06	M	1427	197 45	319		
07	M	1422	215 06	389		
08	M	1410	223 03	1106		
09	M	1341	312 05	741		
010	M	1308	297 13	972		በጎልቶ ደገ፣ ላይ፣ አገሩ የሸጥ • ፍባሽ ያደርጋል፣
011	M	1374	251 27	544		
012	M	1436	281 17	104		
013	M	1434	319 24	622		
014	M	1384	309 03	1390		
015	M	1402	316 24	308		
016	M	1395	322 56	67		
017	M	1390	337 50	100		
018	M	1374	277 37	501		
019	M	1352	293 10	772		
020	M	1236	269 30	1625		

/1 /	/2 /	/3 /	/4 /	/5 /	/6 /
		m	o ' m	m	
C21	M	1097	352 03	419	<u>አሊሳ</u> ከተባሉ ከረብታ ደብዳቤ የሥራቅ ዳርቻ ሳይፕ
C22	M	1091	317 07	440	<u>በአሊሳ</u> ሳይፕ ወደ
C23	S	1164	292 59	5657	<u>በአሊሳ</u> ኦናት ሳይፕ ወደ ሰበረ የሚሄዱ የወበንን መገናኛ መገንዳ ያፈፍኖ
C24	S	638	283 16	3452	በጎንጎ ከረብታ ሳይፕ ወደ በበረ የሚወሰደው የወበን መገናኛ መገንዳ ያገኘ ከምስቦ ቶር 25 በስተ በሜን ያለውን የወበን መገናኛ መገንዳ ይከፈላል።
C25	S	639	296 03	4388	ተገባሉ በቻውን ከቆኑ ከረብታ ሳይፕ ከምስቦ ቶር 25 በስተቀር የሚዘር የወበን መገናኛ መሥር ያገኘ፣ ገና፣ የሸጥ መፍሰሻ አቋርጦ፣ የጎረ ከተባሉው አካባቢ ይገባል፣ ከምስቦ ቶር 26 በስተደቡብ ዘር የወበን መገናኛ መገንዳ ያገጥሙ ይረዳል።
C26	P	668	267 22	6869	በቻውን ከቆኑ ከረብታ ኦናት ሳይፕ ከምስቦ ቶር 26፣ በስተደቡብ የሚመጣ የወበን መገናኛ መገንዳ ይከፈላል።
C27	S	520	267 22	1678	<u>ለጋ ጠገራን</u> ያቋርጣል።
C28	S	513	267 21	2910	<u>ጭብር</u> ወይም <u>ጭብር</u> ከሚባሉው /ተደም የኮስቲኒ ሰይጣን ከተባሉ ይጠራ የነበረው/ አካባቢ ይገባል።

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C29	S	501	267 22	6646	<p><u>ከወጪ ባሕር ወይም ከወጪ ይወጣል፣ ከበበረ ኦሎም አል ኤፍ ዓት ወዲህ ጭንቀት የሚወስዱ የወበት ግንኙ ጭንቀት በተጨማሪ አገል ሊሉ ትርጉሞች የሆኑ የወበት ግንኙ ጭንቀት ያደርጋል።</u></p>
C30	S	564	272 42	2155	<p>በአገል አሰጣፍ ከረብታ ላይ፣</p>
C31	S	754	305 02	2235	<p><u>ገርባ ጭረቱ ከተገለጸ አካባቢ በበተጨማሪም በኩል በሚገኝ ከረብታ ላይ፣</u></p>
C32	S	822	272 15	2151	<p>በአገል ከረብታ አናት ላይ</p>
C33	S	828	262 49	5331	<p><u>ናበግል ጭንቀት ከሚገልጽ ከረብታ አናት ላይ፣ የር ዳቸ / ስገላባ / ወይም ጭንቀት ጠገብራ / ከሚገልጽ አካባቢ ይገባል ከበበረ ወደ ስል ኤፍ ዓት ወዲህ ጭንቀት ጭንቀት ያደርጋል የወበት ግንኙ ጭንቀት ከሚገልጽ ከሚገልጽ ተ. C 34 ወደ በሚገልጽ ይተሰራል</u></p>
C34	S	774	263 44	3411	<p>በቻውን የሙ ጭንቀት የሆነ ከረብታ ላይ፣ ከዚያም ከሚገልጽ ተ. C 35፣ አና C 37 በስተቀር የወበት ግንኙ ጭንቀት</p>
C35	P	799	271 05	1267	<p>በከረብታ አናት ላይ፣</p>
C36	S	710	" "	2184	
C37	S	666	271 06	1938	<p>ከሚገልጽ ተ. C 35፣ C 36 አና C 37፣ በስተቀር ተገቢ ከዚያም ከሚገልጽ ተ. C 38 በስተቀር የሚተሰራ የወበት ግንኙ ጭንቀት ያደርጋል።</p>

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C38	S	618	271 06	2796	ከቆበበ ቱ. ር 38 በስተቀር ስለው ወበን ጭገኛ ጭገታ ከቆበበኛ ቱ. ር 39 አሰክ ር 51 ወደደቡብ አልኛ ይተሰሩኑ ከጭ ጸ ተ ወይዎ ጭገር ተ አካባቢ ይወጻኛ አገታ ጻጸተ ጭገባ በባት ገዢ ያጸርቃልኑ
C39	S	596	271 04	1195	በገጭን ተነጥሎ በላ ኮረብታ ላይኑ ላገገጫ ያ ተባላው አካባቢ ይገባልኑ
C40	S	617	271 06	2987	በአገታ አገስተኛ ገላ ተ ላይኑ
C41	S	595	" "	1838	
C42	S	561	" "	2043	ከላገገጫ ያ ይወጻልኑ አገታ ጻጸተ ጭገባ ያጸርቃልኑ
C43	S	525	271 04	1152	
C44	S	540	271 05	1261	
C45	S	524	271 06	2295	
C46	S	505	271 05	2833	ኢል አሉ ጻ ተባላውን ጻጸተ ጭገባ ያጸርቃልኑ
C47	S	484	271 03	3081	
C48	S	458	271 04	949	
C49	S	446	271 04	3746	<u>ኢል አሉን ያጸርቃልኑ</u>
C50	S	406	291 21	1827	በበኛ ጭገ ያ ወበኑ ወደ በጭን ጻጸተባናበት ጻጸተባሥራት ዳርቻ ላይኑ <u>ኢል አሉን ያጸርቃልኑ ከበኛ</u> ወደ <u>ፈገገ</u> ጻጸተባውን ጭገታ ያጸርቃልኑ

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051	S	394	247 27	745	የወበት ጠቅላይ ወደብን ታተፍ አገዳጅ ወደብን በሚሰጥበት ጭዘን ላይ
051A	S	392	247 28	835	
052	S	386	271 05	2446	በባን ዙሪያ የቆይታ የወበት ጠቅላይ ጭዘን ጭዘን ወርዘ ላይ
053	S	369	" "	861	
054	P	368	" "	—	በር ቴ ኮር ለወሪያ የተባሉትን ደጋ አካባቢ ያረርዳላት (Pointer Beacon) /ገዳ ከሌሎች የወበት ወበት/ላይ ያረርዳላት ይህም ከወበት ተ. 054 ላይ የወበት ጠቅላይ አካባቢ ላይ ገደብ ላይ ሲሆን ይህም ወበት በጭዘን የነበረው ከወበት ተ. 054 1162 ሜትር ረቀቅ በላይ ነበር ለ በ271° 04' 53" አቅጣጫ ላይ ከወበት ተ. 052 ከዚያም በጭዘን ተ. 053 እና 054 አልፎ የሚሄደው የተታ ጠቅላይ 1130° 34' 55" አቅጣጫ ላይ ከወበት ተ. D3 ከዚያም ተ. D2 እና D1 አልፎ የሚሄዱ የተታ ጠቅላይ የሚተሰጡበት ነጥብ ላይ ከዚያም አልፎ በE5፣ E4፣ E3 እና E2 ወበት ላይ ያረርዳላት ከሁን በረቱ እነዚህ ወበት ከወበት ተ. D1 አገልግሎት ላይ በተጠቀሰው ቅጽ ተከተል ተረጎሙ መሠረት አገልግሎት በ6658፣ 4633፣ 3312 እና 1928 ሜትር ስርተት ላይ ተጠቅሞ ነበር ለ ከዚያም
ሌሎች ጠረጴጅ ቆይታ ወስን /			310 34	—	

/1 /	/2 /	/3 / m	/4 / o ' .	/5 / m	/6 /
D 1	S	368	310 34	233	
D 2	M	368	" "	324	
D 3	P	370	053 12	9	ሎ ተገ በተገለ ጸላት ጠገባልበ ርከ / ላይፕ በኪገጃ ናዎረ ቻተሰ ዛሬጃ በሚሄደው የወበት ጠገናኛ ደገጣዊ ዎዕራበ ጸርዝ ላይፕ
N 1	S	370	" "	3126	
N 2	—	—	000 00	1371	ከህዝ ዎበበ የላዎፕ የወበት ጠስ ጠር ጠታወሪጃ ደገጣዊ ዎሥራት ጣዕዘገ ላይፕ
N 3	—	—	285 00	1664	ከህዝዎ ዎበበ የላዎፕ የወበት ጠስጠር ጠታወሪጃ በሰሜናዊ ዎሥራት ጣዕዘኑ ላይፕ
N 4	S	375	" "	865	
N 5	M	375	" "	214	
D 12	S	373	013 46	491	የወበት ጠስጠር ጠታወሪጃ በሰሜናዊ ዎዕራበ ጣዕዘገ ላይፕ
D 13	M	371	" "	666	
D 14	M	371	" "	401	
D 15	M	371	" "	355	
D 16	M	371	" "	430	
D 17	M	371	" "	385	

/1 /	/2 /	/3 / m	/4 / o ' /	/5 / m	/6 /
D18	M	371	013 46	464	
D19	M	371	" "	481	
D20	M	371	" "	402	
D21	M	370	" "	396	
D22	M	370	" "	545	
D23	P	371	- -	-	አኮላን ከተባለው ተረ ተር ከደቡባዊ ዎሥራቅ ወርዞ በስተደቡባ 200 ሜትር ያህል ሬቅ በጫል ስፍራ ላይ፣

ጊዜ ስያሜ

ሀ / ከገጽ 117 መሠረት በጥደታ ስለወጡት ጥገና ቢዋናሉ ደርገዋል።
 ከገጸው ተኩረው ተከሩናሉ።

ተራ ተጥር	መገሰሰ	ኢትዮጵያ የወበን ዎበበ ተጥር	ርቀት በኪ. ጫ.	ኪንያ የወበን ዎበበ ተጥር	ርቀት በኪ. ጫ.
1	ከወበን ዎበበ ተጥ. 1 መሬት ማራ / ከሰዊወበን ዎበበ ተ.72 ጥምር	-	-	72	74
2	ከወበን ዎበበ ተጥ. 72 ከሰዊ ወበን ዎበበ ተጥር A 102 ጥምር	140	128	-	-
3	ከወበን ዎበበ ተጥ. A 102 ከሰዊ ወበን ዎበበ ተጥር 201 R ስያሜ / ጥምር	-	-	111	45
4	ከወበን ዎበበ ተጥ. 201 R ከሰዊ ወበን ዎበበ ተጥ. A 262 ሌሊት ከረበታ / ጥምር	61	12	-	-
5	ከወበን ዎበበ ተጥ. A262 ከሰዊ ወበን ዎበበ ተጥ. A 301 /ጋራ አባ ጥምር	-	-	39	41
6	ከወበን ዎበበ ተጥ. A301 ከሰዊ ወበን ዎበበ ተጥ. B 70 /የርሌ ተራራ /ጥምር	117	90	-	-
7	ከወበን ዎበበ ተጥ. B70 ከሰዊ ወበን ዎበበ ተጥ. B97 /ዳባዳባ ከረበታ / ጥምር	-	-	27	76
8	ከወበን ዎበበ ተጥ. B 97 ከሰዊ ወበን ዎበበ ተጥ. C23 ሌሊት ከረበታ /ጥምር	54	65	-	-
9	ከወበን ዎበበ ተጥ. C 23 ከሰዊ ወበን ዎበበ ተጥ. C 54 ለርደሬፍ ቆይቶ በሰተሥረቅ / ጥምር	-	-	31	85
ጠቅላላ		372	295	280	321
10	ከወበን ዎበበ ተጥር 54 ከሰዊ ወበን ዎበበ ተጥር D23 /የኢትዮጵያ የዎሬ የክ ፖሊስ ጣቢያ / ደሰ ያራወ ወበን ተገናው ከሚሰጠው ጠኢትዮጵያና በኪንያ / በጋራ ነው። /ለ / ከ9ዋ ወንዝ ጳር በሰተሥራን የሚገኙት ተጠቃሽ የወበን ዎበበያች በኢትዮጵያ ጋራ ነት ሥር ናቸው።				

ANNEX I

ፕሮብላ

ወበገ ከፃታላረ ሰላሚረረገው የገጠሽና የውሀ ማጠቃለያ ጉዳይ የኢትዮጵያ ገንዘብ ገንዘብ ገንዘብና የኪንግ ራብራክ ወገን ገንዘብ በዛሬው ቀን በተረፈረፉት የኪንግና የኢትዮጵያ የውሀ ስምምነት በኦገስት 8 መሠረት የሚከተለውን ስምምነት አድርገዋል።

አንቀጽ 1

በዚህ ፕሮብላ ውስጥ በኦገስት 2 በተወበበው ክልል ውስጥ ከዚህ በፊት አገደሚረረገው ሁሉ የኪንግ ዜጎች ከብተቻቸው በተደገገው የኢትዮጵያ ዜጎች ከብተቻቸው በገደብ ለግን ጥናት ወህ ለማጠቃለያ ይቻላል።

አንቀጽ 2

ክ.ኤ.ክ. በ1963-4 ዓ.ም. የኢትዮጵያና የኪንግ የወበገ ኮሚሽን በደነገገው መሠረት በተደገገው በገደብ ገጠሽና አገዳሚ ውሃ ማጠቃለያ በሥራ ላይ ለውህ የሚቻለው ኮሚሽን ወገን ስምምነት በወበበው ስፍራ ብቻ ነው።

አንቀጽ 3

1. የገጠሽና አገዳሚ የውሀውን ሥፍራ አሚወስኑት መስመር በተደገገው በኩል ያለው በኢትዮጵያ ወገን ገንዘብ በገደብ በኩል ያለው በኪንግ ወገን ገንዘብ ወደገን ገንዘብ ይጠገናል።
2. በሚረረገው ጥገና መስመሩ በግንጠራ ከፀፀዋት ነፃ ሆኖ ገልጎ በመሆን የገጠሽና የውሀው ሥፍራ ተለይቶ ይታያል።
3. አገዳሚ ወገን የሚወከለውን ሰው ወርጦ በሥራው በኩል ያለውን የገጠሽና የውሀውን ሥፍራ የሚወስነው፣ መስመር አገዳሚ ማድረግ ይቻላል። ይኸውም የሚሆነው የሚወከለው ወገን ገንዘብ አስተዳዳሪ ጥያቄ ከተረጋገጠ በኋላና ከመርማሪው ጋር አገዳሚ የራሱን ስምምነት ከወከለ በኋላ ነው።

አንቀጽ 4

በዓናው ስምዖን አንቀጽ 12 ስለወሰነ ጥገናና አጠባበቅ በተደረገው ስምዖን መሠረት የገጠሸና የውሃው መስጫ ይጠበቃል።

አንቀጽ 5

ይህ የአሁኑ ፕሮቱክል የናው ስምዖን ከተፈረመበት ዕለት አገሰተ አሰክ አዎስት ዓመታት ድረስ ይለናል። ከአዎስት ዓመታት በኋላ ገን ፕሮቱክሉን ለማባደስ የሚገባው መገንዘብ ለላይው መገንዘብ በጽሑፍ ጻፏቸው ይኖርበታል። ይህ ዓይነት አድራጊነት የሚተላለፍ ኪንዳ በተደግጻል እካባቢ በገዛት ውስጥ ሎቶ የውሀ ጉዳይ ለአሰክ አገሰተገኘ ድረስና ኢትዮጵያም በሰብሐ በጉዳይ እካባቢ በገዛት ውስጥ ተጠባባሪ አሰክታል።

አንቀጽ 6

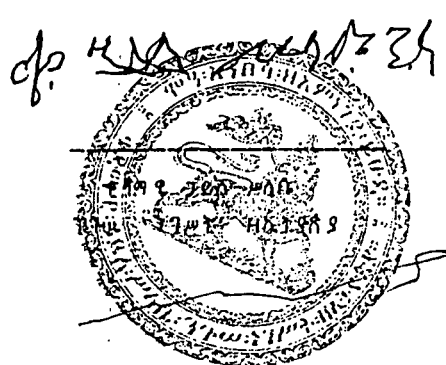
በዚህ ፕሮቱክል በአንቀጽ 5 አገደተገለጠው ሁሉ ሁለት መገንዘብ ለዚንቻቸው ከበተኙ ገጠሸና ውሀ በገዛታቸው ውስጥ በተቻለ ፍጥነት ለማዘጋጀት በዚህ ጥረት ማድረግ ይኖርበታል።

አንቀጽ 7

ይህ ፕሮቱክል በዚህ በተፈረመበት ተገ ይለናል።
ለዚህ መተግበሩ ይህን ዘንድ በዚህ በታች የተጠረጠረ ፈርማቸውን በዚህ ፕሮቱክል ላይ ፈርመው የአየራባቸው ግንባታ አገደረገበት አድርገዋል።

በጠቀሰበት ቀን 1759
ዓመተ ምህረት ተፈጸመ።

አሥራ አጠገኝ መተ ስልባ ሁለት



Handwritten signature of a representative, with the name 'ጆሎ ኪንዳ' and title 'የኪንዳ ሪፑብሊክ መገንዘብ ፕረዚዳንት' written below it.

[TRADUCTION — TRANSLATION]

TRAITÉ¹ ENTRE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU KENYA ET L'EMPIRE
D'ÉTHIOPIE RELATIF À LA FRONTIÈRE ENTRE LES DEUX
PAYS

Son Excellence Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, Président de la République du Kenya, et

Sa Majesté impériale Haile Selassie I, Empereur d'Éthiopie,

Animés de l'ardent désir de rendre plus étroits, grâce à des relations de bon voisinage et de parfaite harmonie, les liens d'amitié fraternelle qui existent heureusement entre les deux pays,

Considérant la parfaite identité entre l'idéal de paix et de sécurité de leurs pays et celui du continent africain, idéal qui constitue le fondement solide, immuable et noble de leur politique commune,

Désireux d'offrir aux peuples frères d'Afrique un exemple stimulant de l'application des principes fondamentaux de fraternité consignés dans la Charte de l'Organisation de l'unité africaine,

Ont décidé et sont convenus de conclure un traité visant à fixer la frontière entre les deux pays et à régler certaines questions s'y rapportant de la manière suivante :

Article premier. Entre les points terminaux de la ligne décrite au tableau I du présent Traité, la frontière entre l'Éthiopie et le Kenya suit la ligne décrite audit tableau qui constitue lui-même partie intégrante du présent Traité et qui fait ainsi autorité.

Article II. Le tracé de la frontière visé à l'article premier ci-avant figure également sur les trente (30) cartes² (ci-après dénommées « cartes de la Commission de la frontière ») dont la série a été publiée sous la cote SK 73 par le Relevé du Kenya de 1970, lesdites cartes formant partie intégrante du présente Traité.

Article III. En cas de divergence entre le tracé de la frontière qui figure au tableau I du présent Traité et celui qui apparaît sur les cartes de la Commission de la frontière, le premier tracé prévaudra.

Article IV. La ligne frontalière est délimitée au sol par une série de bornes, de la manière décrite au tableau I du présent Traité et il est entendu que les dites bornes constituent les marques convenues et reconnues délimitant la frontière entre l'Éthiopie et le Kenya.

Article V. En vertu du tracé de la frontière et uniquement à des fins d'éclaircissement, il est précisé que :

- a) Le point d'eau de Hara Dawa est situé en Éthiopie;
- b) Le point d'eau d'El Mole Diko est situé au Kenya;

¹ Entré en vigueur le 9 juin 1970 par la signature, conformément à l'article XVI.

² Voir hors-texte dans une pochette à la fin du présent volume.

- c) Le point d'eau de San Kurar est situé en Ethiopie;
- d) La circonscription du poste de gendarmerie de Banya est située au Kenya;
- e) Les puits et la circonscription du poste de gendarmerie de Qadaduma sont situés en Ethiopie;
- f) Les puits de Godoma sont situés au Kenya;
- g) La circonscription de l'ancien poste de gendarmerie de Namoruputh est située au Kenya.

Article VI. La frontière n'a pas été délimitée au-delà du point D.23 qui figure au tableau I du présent Traité.

[*Article VII*]¹. En ce qui concerne la rivière Dawa en allant vers l'amont entre Malka Rie et Malka Mari (borne n° 1 au tableau I du présent Traité), la frontière suit le parcours le plus profond du lit de la rivière et, compte tenu de l'importance de ses eaux pour la population locale vivant sur ses berges, les Parties contractantes sont convenues que :

a) Dans cette partie de la rivière, la canalisation sera autorisée pendant la saison des crues à des fins de culture, mais aucun travail ne sera entrepris dans ou près du lit de la rivière Dawa, qui pourrait causer préjudice aux populations situées plus loin en aval jusqu'à Malka Rie en ce qui concerne leur alimentation en eau ou qui pourrait entraîner une modification du cours de cette rivière.

b) Le tracé de la frontière correspondra à tous changements naturels du cours le plus profond du lit de la rivière entre Malka Rie et Malka Mari; étant entendu qu'au cas où une telle déviation du cours devait être supérieure à 500 mètres de son cours d'origine tel qu'il est indiqué sur les cartes visées à l'article II ci-avant, les Parties contractantes, après s'être consultées, conviendront d'un tracé approprié de la frontière à cet (ces) endroit(s), tout en assurant l'accès aux eaux de la rivière aux populations qui pouvaient en bénéficier avant la modification du cours.

c) Au cas où les méandres de la rivière dans cette partie de son cours devaient entraîner des modifications de la frontière et l'isolement et la précarité des populations établies sur ses deux rives en raison de la perte de leur condition territoriale antérieure, les Parties contractantes veilleront à ce que :

- i) Les populations établies ainsi isolées et privées de leur condition territoriale antérieure soient rapatriées si elles le désirent; en pareil cas, elles seront indemnisées de la perte de leur habitation et de leurs cultures par la Partie contractante à laquelle la modification de la frontière profite;
- ii) Les personnes qui décideraient de demeurer dans la portion de territoire isolé conservent leur nationalité tout en étant subordonnées au gouvernement et à l'administration de leur nouveau pays de résidence; elles ne seront pas expulsées par le gouvernement dudit pays à moins d'avoir reçu un préavis de cinq ans ainsi qu'une indemnisation raisonnable et transférable de toute habitation existante et des cultures qu'elles pourraient posséder le long de

¹ Le texte entre crochets ne figure pas dans le texte authentique amharique du Traité; il a été traduit par le Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies — The text within brackets does not appear in the authentic Amharic text of the Treaty; it has been translated by the Secretariat of the United Nations on the basis of the authentic English text.

cette partie de la rivière au moment de la réception dudit préavis. Celui-ci leur sera communiqué par le gouvernement dont elles sont des ressortissants.

Article VIII. Les Parties contractantes sont convenues de conclure un Protocole distinct relatif aux droits d'abreuvement et de pâturage transfrontières et aux facilités disponibles à Qaduduma et à Godoma. Le texte dudit Protocole figure à l'annexe I du présent Traité dont il constitue une partie intégrante.

Article IX. Le personnel du Gouvernement du Kenya appartenant à la circonscription de Namoruputh aura accès, à travers le territoire éthiopien, à la rivière Omo aux fins de s'y approvisionner en eau douce. D'autres habitants du Kenya et les agents gouvernementaux dûment autorisés de la circonscription de Namoruputh pourront, de temps à autre, avoir accès à la rivière Omo pour y obtenir de l'eau douce sous réserve d'arrangements administratifs intervenus entre les deux Gouvernements et sous réserve des conditions de sécurité existant dans la région.

Article X. Les Parties contractantes achèveront le tracé de la frontière dans le voisinage du delta de la rivière Omo et de la région du lac Rodolphe dès que le sol sera suffisamment affermi pour permettre le bornage de la frontière au moyen de bornes du même type que celles décrites au tableau I, y compris le remplacement des signaux (feux pointeurs) installés en 1950-55 par la Commission de la frontière dans ce secteur situé entre les bornes n^{os} C.54 et D.1 visées au tableau I.

Article XI. 1. Chaque Partie contractante s'engage à maintenir en bon état, séparément et à ses frais, les différents secteurs de la ligne frontalière dont la responsabilité leur appartient conformément au tableau II du présent Traité, et à maintenir conjointement avec l'autre Partie le secteur de la frontière qui est prévu comme étant placé sous leur responsabilité conjointe audit tableau.

2. Cette obligation d'entretien comprend :

- i) Le maintien en bon état des bornes et des bornes de référence érigées sur les berges de tout cours d'eau dont le lit correspond à la ligne frontalière;
- ii) Le défrichage des arbres et des broussailles qui poussent sur la largeur défrichée de 4 mètres à partir de la ligne frontalière qui obstruent la visibilité d'une borne à l'autre, ou qui poussent dans le lit de tous petits cours d'eau qui suivent également la ligne frontalière;
- iii) Au cas où une borne ou une borne de référence aurait été entièrement détruite ou serait disparue sans laisser de marque permettant de déterminer sa situation exacte, la Partie contractante responsable de l'entretien du secteur frontalier concerné doit, avant de procéder au remplacement de la borne, informer l'autre Partie contractante de façon à permettre la détermination conjointe de l'emplacement;
- iv) Chaque nouvelle borne doit correspondre, par sa conception et ses dimensions, à la borne qu'elle remplace; elle doit être précisément centrée sur l'empreinte de l'ancienne borne et comporter les mêmes indications;
- v) L'entretien des chemins d'accès frontaliers carrossables visés à l'alinéa i du paragraphe a de l'article XIII par la Partie contractante qui les utilise aux fins de l'entretien en bon état du secteur frontalier dont elle est responsable conformément au tableau II ci-après.

Article XII. 1. Il sera procédé à une inspection conjointe de l'ensemble de la frontière décrite au tableau I par des représentants nommés par les deux Parties

contractantes immédiatement après la conclusion du présent Traité et, par la suite, sur une base quinquennale.

2. A la suite de chaque inspection, lesdits représentants dresseront et signeront un rapport conjoint identique en langues anglaise et amharique, décrivant l'état de la bande de terre défrichée d'une largeur de 4 mètres à la ligne frontalière, ainsi que celui des bornes et des bornes de référence, en précisant la nature des travaux à exécuter. Ledit rapport sera transmis aux Parties contractantes.

3. Chaque Partie contractante procède alors sans retard à l'exécution des travaux ainsi décrits pour ce qui est des secteurs frontaliers dont elle a la responsabilité soit exclusive, soit conjointe avec l'autre Partie conformément aux dispositions du tableau II. Chaque Partie notifie l'autre Partie dès que les travaux en question ont été exécutés par elle.

4. Les inspections conjointes et les travaux d'entretien y consécutifs prévus au présent article s'ajoutent aux obligations d'entretien permanentes prévues à l'article XI du présent Accord.

Article XIII. Afin de faciliter l'entretien de la frontière prévu au présent Traité, chaque Partie contractante s'engage à :

a) Permettre au personnel chargé des travaux d'entretien de la frontière ou de son inspection, ainsi qu'aux escortes responsables de la sécurité dudit personnel :

- i) D'utiliser les chemins d'accès frontaliers qui figurent sur les cartes de la Commission de la frontière, de même que toutes autres routes qui courent généralement le long de la frontière ou à proximité de celle-ci;
- ii) D'utiliser les points d'eau les plus rapprochés de la frontière et de chaque côté de celle-ci;
- iii) D'avoir accès à tout point trigonométrique nécessaire à la repose des bornes.

b) Le cas échéant, faire accompagner par l'un ou plusieurs de ses représentants le personnel de l'autre Partie contractante pendant que ceux-ci travaillent ou circulent sur son territoire.

Article XIV. Les dispositions de l'échange de notes auquel il a été procédé à Addis-Abeba le 29 septembre 1947 qui constituait un accord relatif à la frontière entre le Kenya et l'Éthiopie¹ (abrogeant par la même occasion l'Accord signé à Addis-Abeba le 6 décembre 1907)², ainsi que tous autres accords relatifs à la frontière entre le Kenya et l'Éthiopie, antérieurs au présent Traité, sont, par les présentes, abrogés.

Article XV. 1. Le présent Traité, ses tableaux et son annexe qui en font partie intégrante, sont faits en langues amharique et anglaise, les deux textes faisant également foi. En cas de divergence entre les textes amharique et anglais, ce dernier prévaudra.

2. Les deux exemplaires des cartes de la Commission de la frontière visées à l'article II ci-avant ont été signés et scellés par les représentants dûment autorisés des deux Parties contractantes, un exemplaire de chacune d'entre elles étant déposé auprès de chaque Partie contractante.

¹ Nations Unies, *Recueil des Traités*, vol. 82, p. 191.

² De Martens, *Nouveau Recueil général des traités*, 3^e série, tome II, p. 832 (texte anglais seulement).

Article XVI. Le présent Traité entrera en vigueur à la date de sa signature.

EN FOI DE QUOI les soussignés ont apposé leurs signatures à la fin du présent Traité, de ses tableaux et de son annexe, en y apposant leurs sceaux.

FAIT à Mombassa le 9 juin 1970.

Le Président
de la République du Kenya,

[*Signé*]

JOMO KENYATTA

L'Empereur
d'Ethiopie,

[*Signé*]

HAILE SELASSIE I

TABLEAU I

DESCRIPTION DE LA FRONTIÈRE

1. La frontière est délimitée au moyen d'une série de bornes et d'une laie déboisée d'une largeur de 4 mètres chevauchant la frontière.

Le choix de l'emplacement des bornes tient compte de considérations topographiques et, en général, chaque borne est visible depuis celle qui la précède et celle qui la suit.

2. a) La délimitation a été effectuée au moyen de cinq types de bornes :

- Borne frontière principale de forme pyramidale rectangulaire, indiquée par la lettre P dans la colonne (2) du présent tableau;
- Borne frontière secondaire de forme pyramidale triangulaire, indiquée par la lettre S;
- Borne frontière « de montagne » de forme rectangulaire, indiquée par la lettre M;
- Borne frontière naturelle, par exemple une roche d'un volume important, indiquée par la lettre N;
- Borne de référence de forme rectangulaire, indiquée par la lettre R.

b) Les dimensions des bornes sont les suivantes :

	<i>Borne principale</i>	<i>Borne secondaire</i>	<i>« de montagne »</i>
Hauteur.....	1,40 m	1,22 m	0,80 m
Dimension sommet.....	0,37 m	0,45 m	0,30 m
Dimension base.....	0,90 m	0,90 m	0,30 m

Les dimensions des bornes de référence correspondent à celles des bornes « de montagne ».

c) Toutefois, les bornes principales n^{os} 1 et 24, les bornes secondaires n^{os} 2 à 106 et les bornes « de montagne » n^{os} D.2 à D.22 ont les dimensions suivantes :

	<i>Principales n^{os} 1 et 24</i>	<i>Secondaires n^{os} 2 à 106</i>	<i>« De montagne » n^{os} D.2 à D.22</i>
Hauteur.....	1,60 m	1,20 m	1,20 m
Dimension sommet.....	0,30 m	0,47 m	0,30 m
Dimension base.....	1,00 m	1,00 m	0,30 m

d) Chaque borne comporte deux plaques en ciment, l'une sur la face éthiopienne, l'autre sur la face kényenne. Le nom du pays et le numéro de la borne sont inscrits sur chaque plaque : Côté éthiopien, l'inscription est en caractères amhariques; côté kényen, l'inscription est en anglais.

e) Sur les bornes « de montagne », la lettre ou le caractère initial remplace le nom du pays.

f) Les bornes de référence ne comportent qu'une seule plaque du côté dirigé vers la frontière; l'inscription est en caractères amhariques lorsque la borne est posée en territoire éthiopien et en anglais lorsqu'elle est posée en territoire kényen. La lettre initiale remplace le nom du pays et la lettre R précède le numéro de la borne.

g) Il convient de noter qu'il s'est avéré nécessaire de tracer la frontière à nouveau dans certains secteurs et il s'ensuit que les bornes portant les numéros A.1 à A.25, A.111 à A.115, B.16 à B.22 et D.4 à D.11 sont absentes.

3. Les signaux provisoires placés entre les bornes n^{os} C.54 et D.1 possèdent les caractéristiques suivantes :

- Un tube central en acier d'un diamètre intérieur de 5 cm et d'une longueur de 3,35 m surmonté à une pinnule d'acier d'environ 45 cm de hauteur fixée au tube au moyen d'un boulon;
- Quatre tubes inclinés, également d'un diamètre de 5 cm, vissés à des chemises soudées au tube central à environ 2,45 m de sa base et qui servent de support;
- Les supports sont rattachés les uns aux autres par des tubes d'un diamètre intérieur de 2,5 cm, fixés horizontalement à environ 1 m du sol;
- La base du tube central et celle des supports sont fixées dans des blocs de ciment enterrés;
- La hauteur totale du signal érigée est approximativement de 3,35 m au-dessus du niveau du sol.

4. a) Au sens du présent tableau, le terme « position » désigne l'angle entre une direction et le nord de la projection, calculé, dans le sens des aiguilles d'une montre, du nord au point en question.

b) Il convient de noter qu'il y a un changement de zone de la projection utilisé au méridien de 40 de longitude est, d'où le changement de position observé à la borne n^o 81.

Borne (1)	Type de borne (2)	Altitude (3) m	Projection à la borne suivante (4)	Distance jusqu'à la borne suivante (5) m	(6)
					La frontière entre l'Éthiopie et le Kenya débute en un point situé au point le plus profond du cours de la rivière Dawa en face de la borne n° 1 de la frontière entre le Kenya et la Somalie, située sur la rive droite de ladite rivière à environ 650 mètres au nord-ouest du poste de gendarmerie situé sur la route Mandera-Dolo Gedo de la zone de Malka Rie. A partir de ce point, la ligne suit le point le plus profond du cours de la rivière en amont jusqu'à un point situé en face de la borne n° 1 à Malka Mari; puis elle se dirige par
1	P	315	264 16	274	située sur la rive droite de la rivière Dawa, sur une ligne droite traversant les palmiers jusqu'au
2	S	318	251 14	134	où la piste éthiopienne se dirigeant vers Malka Mari rejoint la frontière; puis sur une ligne droite traversant les palmiers jusqu'au
3	S	321	271 37	106	jusqu'au
4	S	324	—	—	d'où elle suit le lit d'un cours d'eau coulant dans un ravin jusqu'au
5	S	427	271 16	91	située sur la rive gauche du cours d'eau sur un escarpement haut de 6 mètres; puis qui se dirige par
6	S	471	270 59	290	au-dessus de l'escarpement, à l'intersection d'une piste bien indiquée, puis qui monte en ligne droite le long du côté d'un éperon jusqu'au
7	S	569	243 56	102	située sur la fausse arête dudit éperon que l'on aperçoit de la borne n° 6; puis se dirige en suivant une ligne droite jusqu'au
8	S	586	214 31	1 240	située sur le même éperon; puis se dirige en une suite de ligne droite de borne en borne, puis traverse un rentrant escarpé jusqu'au
9	S	655	212 00	613	située sur la crête d'un autre éperon, puis traverse un autre rentrant escarpé
10	S	615	217 26	660	situé sur la crête d'un troisième éperon, puis traverse un ravin profond,
11	S	655	255 16	279	sur la pente d'un quatrième éperon,
12	S	699	205 28	116	sur la même pente de l'éperon,
13	S	722	229 14	144	sur la même pente de l'éperon,
14	S	738	262 57	562	sur la crête du même éperon,
15	S	756	225 02	1 334	sur la plus haute crête du même éperon que la borne n° 14, traverse deux cours d'eau et un éperon escarpé situé entre les deux,
16	S	747	260 37	901	sur le faite d'une autre colline,
17	S	779	267 54	637	sur le faite de la même colline,
18	S	775	292 29	436	sur le faite de la même colline,
19	S	793	242 55	780	sur le faite de la même colline, traverse un ravin profond,
20	S	792	277 23	359	sur une ligne de faite,
21	S	798	200 06	528	sur la même ligne de faite, traverse un ravin profond,

Borne (1)	Type de borne (2)	Altitude (3) m	Projection à la borne suivante (4)	Distance jusqu'à la borne suivante (5) m	(6)
22	S	773	216 45	251	sur un éperon, sur le même éperon, vers
23	S	800	264 29	306	
24	P	810	248 06	224	sur le haut d'un escarpement dans la zone dénommée Mari, d'où sur une ligne droite par
25	S	813	248 03	2 010	où elle traverse une piste se dirigeant depuis la route de Mandera jusqu'en Ethiopie,
26	S	822	248 03	1 519	à travers d'épaisses broussailles jusqu'à la borne n° 46,
27	S	834	248 03	224	traverse Laga Ha-Wal Sherifki quitte Mari,
28	S	835	248 03	746	
29	S	815	248 03	473	dans la zone dénommée Walenso Qabanofu,
30	S	808	248 03	567	
31	S	824	248 03	665	dans la zone dénommée Habuni, quitte Habuni et pénètre dans la zone dénommée Tadacha A-Wal Eda,
32	S	845	248 03	217	
33	S	846	248 03	467	quitte Tadacha A-Wal Eda et traverse une zone de sol noir de culture de coton, légèrement broussailleuse, s'étendant jusqu'à la borne n° 49,
34	S	855	248 03	214	
35	S	862	248 03	1 222	quitte Habuni et pénètre dans la zone dénommée Tadacha A-Wal Eda,
36	S	873	248 03	776	
37	S	877	248 03	2 017	dans la zone dénommée Habuni, quitte Habuni et pénètre dans la zone dénommée Tadacha A-Wal Eda,
38	S	876	248 03	2 018	
39	S	892	248 03	1 046	dans la zone dénommée Habuni, quitte Habuni et pénètre dans la zone dénommée Tadacha A-Wal Eda,
40	S	901	248 03	881	
41	S	904	248 03	555	dans la zone dénommée Habuni, quitte Habuni et pénètre dans la zone dénommée Tadacha A-Wal Eda,
42	S	905	248 03	1 922	
43	S	912	248 03	1 332	dans la zone dénommée Habuni, quitte Habuni et pénètre dans la zone dénommée Tadacha A-Wal Eda,
44	S	921	248 03	2 019	
45	S	930	248 03	460	dans la zone dénommée Habuni, quitte Habuni et pénètre dans la zone dénommée Tadacha A-Wal Eda,
46	S	930	248 03	1 926	
47	S	934	248 03	1 377	

48	S	938	248 03	937					
49	S	936	248 03	2 276					pénètre dans la zone appelée Handarak et traverse la route de Mandera (Malka Mari-Lulis)
50	S	935	248 03	1 927					
51	S	931	248 03	857					quitte Handarak et pénètre dans la zone dénommée Tarbe Gal Misingo dans les broussailles,
52	S	921	248 03	1 039					quitte Tarbe Gal Misingo et pénètre dans la région de Sukela A-Wal Sera, traverse un cours d'eau et la route de Mandera (Malka Mari-Lulis),
53	S	933	248 03	2 103					
54	S	936	248 03	1 164					quitte Sukela A-Wal Sera et pénètre dans la zone dénommée Hara Dawa à travers les broussailles,
55	S	915	221 33	1 237					au départ d'une déviation vers le sud autour de Hara Dawa; d'où sur une ligne droite, traverse la route de Mandera (Malka Mari-Lulis) et le Laga Kaba Qare
56	S	927	286 14	893					au sommet de la déviation; d'où en ligne droite, traverse la route de Mandera (Malka Mari-Lulis) jusqu'à
57	S	934	248 03	1 322					l'extrémité occidentale de la déviation autour de Hara Dawa; d'où en ligne droite par
58	S	968	248 03	826					quitte la région de Hara Dawa
59	S	976	248 03	2 373					traverse une large vallée et pénètre dans la région de Qarcho Dimtu,
60	S	973	248 03	1 536					dans d'épaisses broussailles jusqu'à la borne n° 65,
61	S	1 000	248 03	2 122					quitte Qarcho Dimtu, traverse une piste et deux larges vallées,
62	S	974	248 03	1 858					pénètre dans la région de Sigirso,
63	S	990	248 03	2 919					traverse deux pistes qui se rejoignent immédiatement au sud de la frontière,
64	S	1 013	248 03	2 071					quitte Sigirso et pénètre dans la région de Darken Mata Hama,
65	S	1 029	248 03	1 108					
66	S	1 031	248 03	3 697					
67	S	1 038	248 03	1 828					quitte Darken Mata Hama et pénètre dans la région dénommée El Mole,
68	P	1 034	296 20	1 260					dans la petite région dénommée Daka Bor, qui fait partie d'El Mole, au départ de la déviation qui se dirige vers le nord en contournant les mares d'El Mole; d'où elle traverse en ligne droite une piste jusqu'à
69	S	1 035	250 07	730					à un tournant de la déviation où elle traverse une piste; d'où en ligne droite jusqu'à
70	S	1 032	205 36	1 608					à un autre tournant de la déviation; d'où elle traverse en ligne droite plusieurs pistes jusqu'à

Borne (1)	Type de borne (2)	Altitude (3) m	Projection à la borne suivante (4)	Distance jusqu'à la borne suivante (5) m	(6)
71	P	1 005	242 43	1 363	à l'extrémité occidentale de la déviation contournant les mares d'El Mole d'où en ligne droite jusqu'à
72	S	996	242 43	285	où elle traverse la route de Mandera (Lulis-El Roba) et quitte la région d'El Mole,
73	S	994	242 43	974	
74	S	974	217 12	1 067	pénètre dans la région dénommée San Kurar, à
75	S	965	276 41	822	à l'extrémité orientale de la déviation contournant les puits de San Kurar; d'où en ligne droite jusqu'à
76	S	943	242 45	1 646	au sommet de la déviation d'où, en ligne droite, elle traverse une piste, une vallée et la route de Mandera (Lulis-El Roba)
77	S	917	242 43	2 471	à l'extrémité occidentale de la déviation contournant les puits de San Kurar; d'où, en ligne droite, elle quitte la région dénommée San Kurar et pénètre dans la région de Hai Dara-Wen, par
78	S	866	242 45	5 849	traverse une piste, quitte Hai Dara-Wen et pénètre dans la région de Darken Had Iyesa,
79	S	816	242 45	5 273	quitte Darken Had Iyesa et traverse Laga Hachini,
80	S	795	242 45	2 983	pénètre dans la région dénommée Kiliwi Qorgogla dans la région de Jara et
81	S	756	242 21	4 069	traverse la route de Mandera (Lulis-El Roba)
82	S	809	242 29	1 290	sur le côté de la roche saillante de Kiliwi Qorgogla,
83	N	952	242 25	4 601	où elle traverse la route de Mandera (Kiliwi Hiri-El Roba) et Laga Sure, et quitte les régions de Kiliwi Qorgogla et de Jara,
84	S	791	242 24	4 600	à l'extrémité nord-ouest de la côte de Handarak,
85	S	821	242 25	2 571	une roche volumineuse sur une côte isolée à l'extrémité sud-est de la côte de Sul,
86	P	1 210	204 51	3 270	traverse une piste et pénètre dans la région de Dambal Doro
87	S	821	204 50	4 392	où elle traverse le chemin d'accès à la frontière venant de la piste El Roba-El Der
88	S	838	204 53	1 463	et pénètre dans la région dénommée Bur Duras, au sommet du mont Bur Duras; d'où, en ligne droite vers le sommet du mont Gamada, pénètre dans la région dénommée Chachane Ariti où le chemin d'accès à la frontière depuis la piste El Roba-el Der contournant à l'est le Bur Duras rejoint la frontière et traverse

89	S	840	204	51	2 286	quitte Chachane Aniti et pénètre dans la région de Dobu puis traverse où elle traverse la piste El Der-Gader;
90	S	836	204	44	1 587	
91	S	831	204	51	3 474	
92	S	834	204	51	3 594	
93	S	829	204	51	4 273	
94	P	1 315	216	52	1 430	quitte Dobu et pénètre dans la région dénommée Gamada; début d'un chemin d'accès à la frontière contournant Gamada à l'ouest
95	P	1 114	316	58	382	au sommet de Gamada; d'où en ligne droite jusqu'à
96	P	1 174	224	22	2 842	sur un pic de la ligne de faite occidentale de Gamada; d'où en ligne droite jusqu'à au sommet secondaire de Gamada; d'où, en ligne droite, vers la côte dénommée Quf Tika, est rejointe par le chemin d'accès à la frontière contournant Gamada à l'ouest, et traverse
97	S	864	224	18	3 349	quitte la région de Gamada et pénètre dans la région dénommée Sokoksa, par
98	S	861	224	18	3 792	quitte Sokoksa et pénètre dans la région dénommée Gagaba, par
99	S	891	224	20	4 637	traverse le cours d'eau dénommé Gagaba, puis traverse
100	S	880	224	20	2 400	
101	S	893	224	21	2 959	
102	S	908	224	18	4 793	quitte Gagaba et pénètre dans la région de Teso Ramu, par
103	P	1 069	238	12	94	traverse le cours d'eau dénommé Teso Ramu; début d'un chemin d'accès
104	S	1 067	238	10	1 055	frontalier contournant Quf Tika au nord; quitte Teso Ramu et pénètre dans la région dénommée Quf Tika par
105	S	1 004	238	11	1 325	au sommet du Quf Tika; d'où, en ligne droite, vers la borne n° Q1, par
Q1	P	953	201	34	2 377	sur le côté sud-ouest du Quf Tika, est rejointe par le chemin d'accès frontalier
Q2	S	956	201	34	1 454	contournant le Quf Tika, traverse deux cours d'eau, par
Q3	S	949	201	34	704	au sommet d'une élévation, quitte la région de Quf Tika et pénètre dans la région
Q4	S	948	201	34	746	du Wal Mura, par
Q5	S	944	201	34	355	d'où, en ligne droite, vers la borne n° Q15, traverse le cours d'eau du Wal Mura
Q6	S	943	201	34	722	sur un chemin à bestiaux
Q7	S	927	201	34	284	sur la piste Qadaduma-Dandu
Q8	S	914	201	34	363	sur la piste Qadaduma-Gurar
Q9	S	928	201	34	1 268	

Borne (1)	Type de borne (2)	Altitude (3) m	Projection à la borne suivante (4) °	Distance jusqu'à la borne suivante (5) m	(6)
Q10	M	958	201 34	145	traverse une piste depuis la vallée d'Alge sur une roche
Q11	S	967	201 34	707	sur une roche
Q12	S	909	201 34	409	traverse un cours d'eau et la piste Alge-Ciurar
Q13	M	982	201 34	631	sur le versant nord de la montagne dénommée Gara Yaya
Q14	M	1 174	201 34	243	sur le sommet du Gara Yaya
Q15	P	1 288	267 07	1 102	sur une roche au sommet de laquelle se trouve un bloc de ciment; longeant la ligne
Q16	N	1 222	290 31	574	de faite du Gara Yaya par
Q17	M	1 127	264 38	478	à
Q18	M	1 136	276 03	610	à l'extrémité occidentale du Gara Yaya
Q19	S	1 005	298 04	41	
Q20	M	998	298 04	696	
Q21	S	770	298 04	1 085	
Q22	M	995	298 04	15	traverse une piste et un cours d'eau
Q23	P	995	343 25	941	au sommet de la côte dénommée Rasa
Q24	S	800	343 25	261	sur le même sommet; d'où, en ligne droite, vers la borne n° A.26
Q25	M	857	343 25	1 301	dans la vallée de l'Ade
Q26	S	877	343 25	1 101	traverse à plusieurs reprises le cours d'eau dénommé Goda Sabansa jusqu'à la
Q27	S	898	343 25	911	borne n° Q29
Q28	S	937	343 25	1 041	dans la vallée de l'Odo
Q29	M	1 113	343 25	688	
Q30	M	1 200	343 25	45	sur l'extrémité sud de la côte Egu
A.26	P	1 200	286 03	170	au sommet de l'Egu
A.27	M	1 139	338 58	40	au pied de l'Egu
A.28	M	1 138	277 52	244	
A.29	M	1 129	322 36	113	puis contourne la source d'un cours d'eau dénommé Aro jusqu'à la borne n° A.36,
A.30	M	1 134	315 21	180	par
A.31	M	1 116	266 34	235	
A.32	S	1 103	252 45	108	

A.33	M	I 113	216	23	210	
A.34	M	I 142	237	16	153	
A.35	M	I 153	180	44	300	
A.36	M	I 195	261	46	233	
A.37	S	I 233	260	00	28	
A.38	M	I 233	225	10	253	
A.39	M	I 201	183	39	85	
A.40	M	I 201	259	59	115	
A.41	M	I 181	285	00	308	
A.42	S	I 121	277	27	188	où elle traverse la piste Hara Dambi-Selitcha au point le plus bas d'un col,
A.43	M	I 164	257	50	175	
A.44	M	I 201	192	32	94	
A.45	M	I 233	213	23	137	
A.46	M	I 269	265	57	56	
A.47	M	I 283	299	39	96	
A.48	M	I 295	333	10	103	d'où elle suit la crête d'une côte par
A.49	P	I 299	323	02	160	
A.50	M	I 294	312	31	65	
A.51	M	I 287	275	40	250	jusqu'à
A.52	M	I 198	209	58	124	d'où, par la ligne de partage des eaux, la source de Laga Dambi jusqu'à la borne n° A.56, par
A.53	M	I 195	201	41	159	
A.54	M	I 187	259	27	63	
A.55	S	I 182	287	50	538	
A.56	M	I 235	197	01	499	
A.57	M	I 252	303	14	71	
A.58	M	I 248	283	34	569	
A.59	S	I 157	188	30	151	sur la côte Halaqabesa
A.60	M	I 159	275	46	467	sur la même côte
A.61	M	I 050	293	59	67	
A.62	M	I 030	292	42	105	
A.63	M	995	292	19	417	
A.64	S	841	297	37	440	sur une piste, traverse le cours d'eau dénommé El Bute,
A.65	M	I 004	279	30	78	
A.66	M	977	243	20	208	
A.67	M	892	225	28	244	sur une piste à l'intersection de deux ravins,
A.68	M	970	225	44	23	
A.69	M	975	158	20	99	d'où, le long de la ligne de crête d'un éperon jusqu'à la borne n° A.73

Borne (1)	Type de borne (2)	Altitude (3) m	Projection à la borne suivante (4) °	Distance jusqu'à la borne suivante (5) m	(6)
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	
A.75	S	1 128	340 34	492	sur une fausse crête, aperçue de la borne n° A.73, sur une ligne de faite à l'extrémité nord de la région dénommée Bute;
A.76	M	1 108	222 12	91	
A.77	M	1 094	253 50	72	
A.78	M	1 072	245 33	486	
A.79	M	870	306 54	166	
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	
A.84	M	1 061	186 16	167	
A.85	M	1 047	254 44	420	d'où contournant la source d'un cours d'eau jusqu'à la borne n° A.85
A.86	M	1 000	227 10	280	pénètre dans la région dénommée Gagaba
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	traverse Laga Hude,
A.91	M	936	327 59	186	
A.92	M	948	253 27	666	traverse Laga Gagaba,
A.93	M	915	305 54	251	sur un petit pic rocheux,
A.94	M	954	216 22	59	
A.95	M	938	217 40	113	
A.96	S	900	192 45	60	où elle traverse une piste de Gimbi Dakara aux puits de Gagaba,
A.97	M	931	230 20	146	quitte Gagaba et descend un éperon
A.98	M	929	299 07	71	
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	à la base de l'éperon, traverse une piste au milieu d'une plaine en culture, et Laga Dugo,
A.103	P	790	270	57	1 266	au sommet du Gimbi Dakara, chemin d'accès frontalier depuis la route de Mandra
A.104	S	845	266	59	348	au sommet d'une petite colline isolée,
A.105	S	826	266	57	2 553	sur une crête dans la région de Goda Garse, traverse Laga Egu,
A.106	S	830	232	58	75	dans la région de Goda Hadesa, à la base orientale de la montagne dénommée 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	sur la principale ligne de faite de Halake Halo; puis vers
G1	M	1 207	17	04	380	
G2	M	1 204	349	27	1 140	
G3	S	1 133	357	15	982	à
G4	M	1 146	319	46	261	à l'extrémité septentrionale de la principale ligne de faite de Halake Halo, traverse un profond ravin; pénètre dans la région de Godoma
G5	M	1 147	298	45	348	à l'extrémité sud des monts Futo; puis par
G6	M	1 122	255	09	874	à
G7	M	930	255	10	262	à l'extrémité occidentale des monts Futo
G8	S	836	200	44	484	sur la piste Godoma Didiko-Godoma, traverse Laga Godoma
G9	M	1 072	201	18	47	sur le bord oriental du plateau Hida Galantu; puis par
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	à
G15	M	912	249	43	846	sur le bord sud du plateau Hida Galantu
A.116	S	845	295	53	161	sur un éperon du plateau Hida Galantu, traverse un cours d'eau
A.117	M	897	320	17	299	à la base du mont Chabich, puis par
A.118	M	1 010	291	43	425	
A.118A	M	1 162	282	55	103	
A.119	S	1 189	252	03	198	à
A.120	M	1 171	247	48	40	sur une crête du Chabich; d'où suivant une ligne de crête jusqu'à la borne n° A.129
A.121	M	1 163	301	46	173	par
A.122	M	1 128	251	57	256	

Borne (1)	Type de borne (2)	Altitude (3) m	Projection à la borne suivante (4) °	Distance jusqu'à la borne suivante (5) m	(6)
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	traverse un ravin,
A.127	M	1 018	244 33	265	
A.128	M	1 029	236 50	314	
A.129	M	1 043	277 03	277	
A.130	M	993	287 07	134	traverse un Ravin, jusqu'à d'où, suivant la ligne du partage des eaux jusqu'à la borne n° A.139 par
A.131	M	972	323 23	284	
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	traverse un col, jusqu'à sur le sommet nord de la colline dénommée Gara Nana,
A.140	S	888	278 33	1 366	traverse Laga Nana sur une colline isolée du côté occidental de la région dénommée Nana, au pied des collines dénommées Gara El Dima, d'où par
A.141	S	821	278 52	401	
A.142	M	887	274 41	172	
A.143	M	882	347 37	259	
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	à sur la crête des Gara El Dima,
A.148	M	1 166	207 39	155	
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	du versant occidental des Gara El Dima traverse Laga Bura, à la base de l'éperon du mont dénommé Gara Yabelo, d'où par
A.152	S	920	285 11	215	
A.153	M	965	263 32	223	
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	à au sommet du Gara Yabelo; d'où en suivant la crête du Gara Yabelo par
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	à d'où elle descend un éperon dénommé Gara Hara Sako par
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	à à l'extrémité occidentale du Gara Hara Sako, traverse le Laga Tulliti, à la base de l'éperon dénommé Funan Kitiri, d'où par
A.172	S	857	282 58	276	
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	à d'où, en suivant une crête du mont dénommé Arda Doqa, par
A.177	M	1 088	10 20	368	
A.178	M	1 131	29 37	367	
A.179	S	1 182	275 08	481	à au sommet de l'Arda Doqa; d'où elle descend un éperon par
A.180	M	1 127	320 03	160	
A.181	M	1 136	268 27	370	
A.182	M	1 090	243 35	174	
A.183	M	1 082	266 38	126	

Borne (1)	Type de borne (2)	Altitude (3) m	Projection de la borne suivante (4) °	Distance jusqu'à la borne suivante (5) m	(6)
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	traverse une piste jusqu'à sur une petite colline dénommée Qubi Intala Golbo; traverse la région dénommée Galgalo Dimtu et un cours d'eau dans la région de Mansile
A.189	S	818	313 40	1 298	
A.190	S	832	313 15	1 084	traverse un cours d'eau dénommé Qarsa Waldaya pénètre dans la région Moyale
A.191	S	843	—	—	sur la rive gauche du Qarsa Waldaya, d'où en suivant le lit de ce cours d'eau et passant entre
A.192E } A.192K }	R	848	—	—	deux bornes de référence, une sur chaque rive, à
A.193	S	851	258 04	176	au pied d'une cascade dans le lit du Qarsa Waldaya
A.194	M	953	—	—	au bord de la cascade, dans le lit du Qarsa Waldaya; d'où en suivant le lit de ce cours d'eau jusqu'à
A.195E } A.195K }	R	1 038 1 036	—	—	une paire de bornes de référence, une sur chaque rive; de ce point le cours d'eau se nomme Laga Sera; d'où entre huit paires de bornes de référence posées sur chaque rive,
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	—	—	la route Ethiopie Moyale-Kenya Moyale passe entre deux bornes de référence;
A.202E } A.202K }	R	1 076	—	—	

A.203E	}	R	{	1 083	245	59	50	à un point à mi-chemin entre les bornes de référence n°s A.203E et A.203K; d'où, en ligne droite, jusqu'à	
A.203K				1 085	257	36	44		
A.204		S		1 086	258	58	183		
A.205		M		1 097	258	52	75	traverse la partie méridionale de la région dénommée Iresa Sherif	
A.206		S		1 099	320	26	561		à l'extrémité nord-ouest d'une piste d'atterrissage; d'où elle court le long de la piste jusqu'à la borne A.221 par
A.207		M		1 113	311	16	64	à l'intersection de pistes au col portant le même nom que celui du hameau situé au nord, Mude Choqorsa	
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		
A.219		S		1 151	197	11	81		
A.220		M		1 159	226	41	84		
A.221		S		1 165	248	04	164		
A.222		S		1 184	274	55	34		
A.223		M		1 185	254	14	236		
A.224		M		1 144	270	34	280		
A.225		M		1 122	286	35	176		
A.226		S		1 172	301	19	31		
A.227		M		1 173	279	52	128		
A.228		M		1 176	254	05	519		
A.229		P		1 207	181	30	265		
A.230		S		1 155	—	—	—		
A.231E	}	R	{	1 131	—	—	—	au haut d'une colline, quitte Somare et franchit un ravin et une piste d'où, dans une ligne droite, avec projection de 181° 30' à l'intersection de cette ligne avec le cours d'eau dénommé Qa Nine, d'où elle court le long du lit du Qa Nine entre cinq paires de bornes de référence, une sur chaque rive,	
A.231K					—	—	—		—
A.232E						—	—		—
A.232K		R		—	—	—	—		

Borne (1)	Type de borne (2)	Altitude (3) m	Projection à la borne suivante (4) °	Distance jusqu'à la borne suivante (5) m	(6)
A.233E	R	—	—	—	
A.233K					
A.234E					
A.234K					
A.235E	R	894	153 04	27	à un point situé à mi-chemin entre les bornes de référence n ^{os} A.235E et A.235K; d'où, par une ligne droite, jusqu'à
A.235K		892	229 07 (à A.235K) (à A.236)	251	
A.236	S	991	221 49	24	sur un éperon
A.237	M	995	190 04	232	
A.238	M	1 012	228 00	95	d'où, suivant la ligne de partage des eaux, par
A.239	M	1 022	162 07	53	
A.240	M	1 020	232 00	267	à
A.241	M	1 044	208 22	108	
A.242	M	1 048	298 21	954	à la base d'un éperon, sur la rive droite du Laga Bori, traverse celui-ci, chemin d'accès à la frontière au sud de la colline dénommée Teso Golba
A.243	M	895	217 58	243	
A.244	M	832	286 36	368	sur une ligne de faite de la Teso Golba, d'où elle suit la ligne de crête de la Teso Golba par
A.245	S	760	286 37	718	
A.246	S	977	313 48	207	à
A.247	M	1 005	3 57	191	
A.248	M	1 026	313 49	138	à
A.249	M	1 028	795 50	405	
A.250	M	1 036	354 08	297	à
A.251	M	1 027	244 20	263	
A.252	M	1 037	307 34	485	à
A.253	M	1 000	257 35	333	
A.254	M	994	189 36	204	à
A.255	M	949	255 36	207	
A.256	M	936	229 21	550	à

A.257	M	816	196	29	176	d'où elle court le long d'une ligne de crête de la colline dénommée Kililipe par
A.258	M	846	187	27	266	
A.259	M	841	161	29	252	
A.260	M	871	173	27	297	
A.261	M	866	234	00	121	
A.262	S	859	266	28	3 320	à
						d'où elle traverse un chemin d'accès frontalier en plaine au sud de Teso Golba, traverse les cours d'eau Qa Hoqe et El Guda, franchit une piste qui continue vers le sud se transformant en route d'accès à la frontière de la route Moyale-Sololo
A.263	S	708	266	30	2 611	traverse Laga Diri,
A.264	S	713	291	22	1 731	sur une petite colline isolée au pied de l'extrémité sud de la côte dénommée Ditrana,
A.265	S	687	287	01	2 628	sur une piste
A.266	P	720	290	36	2 373	sur une petite colline dénommée Qubi Ajali, pénètre dans la région dénommée Qorobo Hida, chemin d'accès à la frontière au sud de la colline dénommée Jilba Gara
A.267	M	859	281	15	936	sur un éperon de Jilba Gara,
A.268	M	762	285	13	24	sur une petite colline isolée,
A.269	M	761	286	20	4 537	sur la même colline, chemin d'accès à la frontière au sud de Jilba Gara, quitte Qorobo Hida
A.270	S	729	286	34	3 510	sur une petite colline dénommée Qarari Obo,
A.271	S	698	286	38	5 841	traverse Laga Arsa, chemin d'accès à la frontière au sud de la région des puits d'El Waye jusqu'au poste de gendarmerie de Sololo
A.272	S	748	309	49	182	au pied de l'extrémité orientale de la colline dénommée Mata Sadi,
A.273	M	812	287	39	459	
A.274	M	907	340	37	666	sur la crête méridionale du Mata Sadi, d'où elle court le long de la ligne de crête du Mata Sadi, par
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	
A.279	S	884	325	47	856	à
A.280	S	767	325	48	2 679	sur la piste de Waye-Meti, traverse la piste El Waye-Haroresa
A.281	S	894	330	15	905	à la base d'un éperon
A.282	M	1 121	348	07	282	
A.283	M	1 160	8	21	134	
A.284	M	1 167	321	35	439	

Borne (1)	Type de borne (2)	Altitude (3) m	Projection à la borne suivante (4) °	Distance jusqu'à la borne suivante (5) m	(6)
A.285	M	1 223	283 38	492	traverse la source d'un cours d'eau, sur l'éperon sud de la côte dénommée Dadansa
A.286	M	1 236	247 37	1 113	
A.287	M	1 170	157 34	221	franchit un ravin, d'où elle court le long d'une ligne de faite de la montagne dénommée Didibisa, par
A.288	S	1 179	151 49	331	
A.289	M	1 182	194 36	245	à
A.290	S	1 206	163 57	130	
A.291	M	1 218	162 04	354	d'où, le long d'une ligne de faite du versant méridional d'une montagne dénommée Gara Abo, par
A.292	M	1 233	158 50	259	
A.293	S	1 224	216 36	541	à
A.294	S	1 248	153 26	106	
A.295	M	1 265	234 07	271	longe les puits dénommés El Abo, franchit un ravin,
A.296	M	1 337	254 17	190	
A.297	M	1 371	257 03	129	à
A.298	M	1 392	194 05	111	
A.299	S	1 402	201 38	890	sur le sommet méridional du Gara Abo; à la base d'une paroi rocheuse du Gara Abo, traverse une piste qui se transforme en chemin d'accès frontalier vers Sololo
A.300	P	1 404	304 19	401	
A.301	S	973	282 52	2 700	Sololo : dans la région d'Anona, chemin d'accès frontalier au sud du mont dénommé Gara Somaya, à la base d'un éperon du Gara Somaya, par
A.302	S	711	282 53	1 822	
A.303	S	775	190 34	54	
A.304	M	788	248 21	347	
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	

					à	au sommet du Gara Somaya; par				
A.309	P	1 144	274 18	141						
A.310	M	1 136	213 41	57						
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						
					à	au pied d'un éperon du Gara Somaya, chemin d'accès frontalier au sud du Gara Somaya, traverse la vallée de Golole, franchit les pistes jusqu'aux puits dénommés El Golole				
A.318	S	811	269 22	2 609						
						au pied de l'extrémité orientale d'une colline dénommée Warda,				
A.319	S	824	242 48	300						
A.320	M	936	242 46	134						
A.321	M	984	347 50	63						
						à l'extrémité rocheuse méridionale de la Warda, d'où elle suit la ligne de faite de la Warda, par				
A.322	M	981	315 41	282						
A.323	M	925	289 30	235						
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						
					à	dans un col, sur la piste El Golole-El Kiltipe, sur un éperon du plateau dénommé Gomo, par				
A.334	M	1 015	29 04	270						
A.335	S	918	5 16	368						
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						
					à	sur le plateau de Gomo, par				
A.340	M	1 428	326 58	293						
A.341	M	1 445	320 39	903						

Borne (1)	Type de borne (2)	Altitude (3) m	Projection à la borne suyvante (4) °	Distance jusqu'à la borne suyvante (5) m	(6)
A.342	M	1 351	328 33	552	
A.343	M	1 396	334 18	271	
A.344	M	1 394	264 30	1 723	à
A.345	N	1 454	264 55	237	traverse la source d'un cours d'eau dénommé El Uran,
A.346	M	1 368	285 52	205	un pic dénommé Kiltipe,
A.347	M	1 270	219 34	127	sur un rocher
A.348	M	1 257	230 57	389	
A.349	M	1 405	131 52	246	sur un pic au sommet d'une côte dénommée Buriya,
A.350	M	1 357	177 42	374	sur un pic,
A.351	M	1 269	121 35	624	sur un affleurement rocheux
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	sur un gros rocher
B.1	P	1 347	152 03	111	sur un gros rocher,
B.2	M	1 344	187 40	142	sur un affleurement rocheux,
B.3	M	1 346	240 15	282	
B.4	M	1 327	247 52	533	sur un affleurement rocheux
B.5	M	1 277	221 19	88	au sommet d'un éperon, par
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	traverse un ravin, pénètre dans la région dénommée Qeramso jusqu'à à la base d'un éperon d'où par la ligne de coupe méridionale du chemin d'accès frontalier depuis la route Moyale-Marsabit, par
B.9	S	744	249 58	3 842	traverse Laga Jirime, quitte Qeramso, traverse Laga Mata Arba, chemin d'accès frontalier au nord de la colline dénommée Mata Arba.
B.10	P	874	273 44	4 006	sur le sommet de Mata Arba, pénètre dans la région dénommée Golja, traverse Laga Walda, chemin d'accès frontalier au nord de Mata Arba,
B.11	S	732	273 44	5 808	traverse Laga Toroba, quitte Golja,
B.12	S	725	273 44	6 095	traverse Laga Urbur et Laga Wachu

B.13	S	763	273 44	4 886	traverse Laga Qolata, la lave à la frontière rend la ligne non carrossable
B.14	S	775	273 44	2 837	fin de la portion non carrossable
B.15	S	788	273 44	5 732	chemin d'accès frontalier méridional de la colline dénommée Nyabalati, jusqu'à sur une colline isolée Nyabalati; chemin d'accès frontalier au sud de Nyabalati;
B.23	S	1 004	257 16	4 185	chemin d'accès frontalier au sud des collines dénommées El Dimtu et de la montagne dénommée Forole à la route Marsabit-Mega
B.24	S	988	281 43	192	sur une colline isolée à la base orientale d'El Dimtu,
B.25	M	1 003	260 37	1 116	sur la même colline,
B.26	M	1 320	237 33	335	sur la crête d'El Dimtu d'où par
B.27	P	1 339	218 24	172	sur le sommet méridional d'El Dimtu,
B.28	M	1 138	235 22	389	à
B.29	M	1 215	312 03	452	à la base d'El Dimtu,
B.30	S	1 054	318 00	2 059	au sommet d'une colline isolée à l'ouest d'El Dimtu,
B.31	M	1 158	352 57	85	au sommet de la même colline,
B.32	M	1 142	311 41	1 223	à l'extrémité du versant occidental d'El Dimtu,
B.33	S	1 062	308 02	2 971	traverse la région de Magado
B.34	S	854	308 02	4 084	au pied d'une colline isolée à l'extrémité sud-est du mont dénommé Forole,
B.35	S	892	294 58	289	au sommet de la même colline isolée,
B.36	M	1 043	234 36	148	au sommet de la même colline isolée,
B.37	M	1 053	291 23	357	sur une piste,
B.38	S	923	291 21	212	à la base de l'extrémité sud-est du Forole; d'où elle court le long de la ligne de
B.39	M	1 039	6 13	194	crête du Forole, par
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	

Borne (1)	Type de borne (2)	Altitude (3) m	Projection à la borne suivante (4) °	Distance jusqu'à la borne suivante (5) m	(6)
B.53	N	1 743	348 57	177	
B.54	M	1 711	297 06	239	un gros rocher,
B.55	N	1 823	347 59	673	un gros rocher,
B.56	M	1 892	310 14	51	au sommet de Forole,
B.57	P	1 894	270 30	232	
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	au sommet d'une grosse roche sur le pic nord-ouest de 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	à
B.71	S	881	299 14	3 955	au pied de Forole, traverse la route Marsabit-Mega;
B.72	M	1 014	307 56	1 305	chemin d'accès frontalier au sud de la côte dénommée Uilani Dera,
B.73	P	1 187	302 28	5 304	au sommet d'une colline isolée
B.74	S	835	302 28	3 040	au sommet d'Uilani Dera, chemin d'accès frontalier au sud d'Uilani Dera, la lave à la frontière rend la ligne non carrossable
B.75	S	977	304 01	5 249	fin de la portion non carrossable, chemin d'accès frontalier au sud de la colline dénommée Uilani Mata Sadeni,
B.76	P	872	301 48	5 241	au sommet de l'Uilani Mata Sadeni, chemin d'accès frontalier au nord de la colline dénommée Shabel, chemin d'accès frontalier au sud d'Uilani Mata Sadeni, la lave à la frontière rend la ligne non carrossable
B.77	S	778	304 13	3 802	au sommet de Shabel,
B.78	S	762	304 14	4 333	fin de la portion non carrossable, chemin d'accès frontalier au nord de Shabel
B.79	S	768	304 12	2 318	
B.80	S	768	304 19	5 359	
B.81	P	794	348 29	496	sur le cône sud-est des trois cônes dénommés Daka Qaqala;

B.82	N	827	295	56	322	le cône central Daka Qaqala,
B.83	N	824	303	43	3 502	le cône nord-ouest de Daka Qaqala,
B.84	S	776	303	37	4 587	traverse le cours d'eau dénommé Il Belil,
B.85	S	777	303	38	3 477	chemin d'accès frontalier au nord de la colline dénommée Daqani
B.86	S	814	319	59	244	à l'extrémité sud-est de Daqani,
B.87	M	809	308	47	746	à l'extrémité nord-ouest de Daqani,
B.88	S	711	304	03	565	sur le chemin d'accès frontalier au nord de Daqani qui continue au sud de la
B.89	M	762	304	05	170	frontière en contournant les bornes n ^{os} B.89 et B.90, traverse Laga Kiriba,
B.90	S	769	304	03	7 379	
B.91	S	792	304	06	5 013	pénètre une région dénommée Rara, chemin d'accès frontalier au sud des bornes
B.92	S	798	304	05	3 654	n ^{os} B.89 et B.90 qui se transforme alors en piste
B.93	S	848	322	15	247	quitte Rara,
B.94	M	883	300	55	277	chemin d'accès frontalier au nord de la colline dénommée Dibandiba de la route
B.95	M	924	309	05	81	North Horr—Mado Elkumo,
B.96	M	930	267	44	367	à la base d'un éperon sur le versant sud-est de Dibandiba, d'où par
B.97	M	1 011	304	26	340	
B.98	P	1 056	302	56	1 345	à
B.99	S	815	302	56	1 749	au sommet de Dibandiba; d'où par la ligne de coupe méridionale par
B.100	S	814	302	56	5 144	à la base nord-ouest de Dibandiba traverse la route North Horr—Mado Elkumo,
B.101	S	800	302	56	6 035	traverse Laga Wata,
B.102	S	820	302	56	1 642	pénètre dans la région dénommée Ila Dertu
B.103	S	824	302	56	1 332	traverse une ligne de coupe qui devient le chemin d'accès frontalier de la route
B.104	S	825	302	56	3 489	Dukana Sabare et aussi un chemin d'accès frontalier traversant Laga Balal
B.105	S	819	302	56	4 704	traverse un tributaire de Laga Balal
B.106	S	851	302	56	2 286	quitte Ila Dertu et traverse Laga Balal,
B.107	S	857	302	56	6 786	chemin d'accès frontalier traversant Laga Balal
B.108	S	847	302	56	2 624	chemin d'accès frontalier de la route Dukana Sabare, traverse Laga Kore,
						chemin d'accès frontalier de la route Hoboq El Dima,

Borne (1)	Type de borne (2)	Altitude (3) m	Projection à la borne suivante (4) ° ' "	Distance jusqu'à la borne suivante (5) m	(6)
B.109	S	1 112	253 20	536	sur un éperon est des monts dénommés Hafari; d'où par
B.110	M	1 139	286 57	426	
B.111	M	1 183	308 09	2 064	sur un petit cône
B.112	M	1 523	312 30	232	à
B.113	S	1 528	309 00	158	sur le plateau dénommé Barchuma Hafari,
B.114	M	1 518	337 25	2 724	sur le même plateau; d'où le long de la ligne de faite principale des monts Hafari à
B.115	M	1 630	309 16	655	la borne n° C.23, par
B.116	M	1 678	276 53	305	à l'extrémité orientale d'une chaîne dénommée Hafari Dima,
B.117	M	1 683	324 41	1 146	sur la même chaîne,
B.118	M	1 547	294 31	882	sur le sommet de la chaîne 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	
B.128	M	1 789	301 50	805	
C.1	P	1 828	330 33	227	sur le pic le plus élevé de l'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	au sommet d'une grosse roche,
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	sur une grosse roche, traverse un cours d'eau
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	
C.22	M	1 091	317 07	440	
C.23	S	1 164	292 59	5 657	à l'extrémité sud-est d'une côte dénommée Alala,
C.24	S	652	283 16	3 452	sur Alala,
C.25	S	689	296 03	4 388	à
C.26	P	668	267 22	6 869	au sommet de l'Alala; chemin d'accès frontalier jusqu'à Sabare
C.27	S	520	267 22	1 678	sur une petite colline; chemin d'accès frontalier à Sabare, chemin d'accès au nord
C.28	S	513	267 21	2 910	de la borne n° C.25
C.29	S	501	267 22	6 646	au haut d'une colline isolée, chemin d'accès frontalier au nord de la borne n° C.25,
C.30	S	564	272 42	2 155	traverse un cours d'eau, pénètre dans une région dénommée Mogore, chemin
C.31	S	754	305 02	2 235	d'accès frontalier au sud de la borne n° C.26
C.32	S	822	272 15	2 151	au haut d'une colline isolée, chemin d'accès frontalier au sud de la borne n° C.26
C.33	S	828	262 49	5 331	quitte Mogore
C.34	S	774	263 44	3 411	traverse Laga Mogore
C.35	P	799	271 05	1 267	pénètre dans la région Chew Bahir/Chalbi (auparavant dénommée lac Stephanie),
C.36	S	710	271 05	2 184	quitte la région de Chew Bahir/Chalbi, chemin d'accès frontalier à la route
C.37	S	666	271 06	1 938	sur une petite colline,
C.38	S	618	271 06	2 796	sur une côte du côté oriental de la région dénommée Garba Merile;
					au haut d'une côte
					au haut d'une côte dénommée Nabwal Derich, pénètre dans une région
					dénommée War Dacho (Gelab) Maderte (Gabra), chemin d'accès frontalier à la
					route Sabare-II Eriet continuant au nord de la borne n° C.34
					au sommet d'un cône isolé, chemin d'accès frontalier au nord des bornes n°s C.35,
					C.36 et C.37
					au haut d'une côte,
					chemin d'accès frontalier au sud des bornes n°s C.35, C.36 et C.37 continuant au
					nord de la borne C.38
					chemin d'accès frontalier au nord de la borne n° C.38 continuant au sud de la
					borne n° C.39 à la borne n° C.51, quitte War Dacho/Maderte, traverse un cours
					d'eau à trois reprises,

Borne (1)	Type de borne (2)	Altitude m (3)	Projection à la borne suivante ° (4)	Distance jusqu'à la borne suivante m (5)	(6)
C.39	S	596	271 03	1 195	sur une colline isolée, pénètre dans la région dénommée Langeria
C.40	S	617	271 06	2 987	au sommet d'un petit plateau
C.41	S	595	271 06	1 838	
C.42	S	561	271 06	2 043	quitte Langeria, traverse un cours d'eau
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	traverse le cours d'eau dénommé II Olo,
C.47	S	484	271 03	3 081	
C.48	S	458	271 04	949	
C.49	S	446	271 04	3 746	traverse II Olo,
C.50	S	406	291 21	1 827	à l'extrémité orientale de la déviation de la frontière vers le nord contournant Banya, traverse II Olo, traverse la route Banya Fejej au sommet nord de la déviation de la ligne frontière
C.51	S	394	247 27	745	à l'extrémité occidentale de la déviation de la ligne frontière contournant Banya,
C.51A	S	392	247 28	835	
C.52	S	386	271 05	2 446	
C.53	S	369	271 05	861	
C.54	P	368	271 05	—	pénètre dans une région appelée Sirte Koro Lokwaria, par E.1, un feu pointeur sur la frontière de la borne n° C.54 à Lake Point — E.1 initialement placé à 1 162 mètres de la borne n° C.54
Lake Point (dans lac Rodolphe)		—	310 34	—	un point situé à l'intersection d'une ligne droite sur une projection de 271° 04' 53" de la borne n° C.52 par les bornes C.53 et C.54 et une ligne droite sur une projection de 130° 34' 55" de la borne n° D.3 par les bornes D.2 et D.1; d'où par les feux pointeurs E.5, E.4, E.3 et E.2 — initialement placés à 6 658, 4 633, 3 312 et 1 928 mètres respectivement de la borne n° D.1 jusqu'à
D.1	S	368	310 34	233	
D.2	M	368	310 34	324	sur un rocher appelé Lomo Todo (consul's Rock), à l'extrémité sud-ouest de la
D.3	P	370	53 12	9	déviation vers l'est de la ligne frontière contournant Kenya Namoruputh
N.1	S	370	53 12	3 126	
N.2	—	—	00 00	1 371	aucune borne, à l'angle sud-est de la déviation

N.3	—	—	—	1 664	aucune borne, à l'angle nord-est de la déviation
N.4	S	375	285 00	865	
N.5	M	375	285 00	214	
D.12	S	373	13 46	491	à l'angle nord-ouest de la déviation
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	—	—	située à environ 200 mètres au sud de l'extrémité sud-est de la chaîne rocheuse dénommée Okolon

TABLEAU II

a) Conformément aux dispositions de l'article XI, les Parties contractantes se partagent la responsabilité de l'entretien de la frontière de la manière suivante :

Secteur	Description	Ethiopie		Kenya	
		Nombre de bornes	Km	Nombre de bornes	Km
1.	Borne n° 1 (Malka Mari) jusqu'à et y compris la borne n° 72	—	—	72	74
2.	De la borne n° 72 (El Mole) jusqu'à et y compris la borne n° A102	140	128	—	—
3.	De la borne n° A102 jusqu'à et y compris la borne n° A201R (Moyale)	—	—	111	45
4.	De la borne n° A201R jusqu'à et y compris la borne n° A262 (Kiltipe Hill)	61	12	—	—
5.	De la borne n° A262 jusqu'à et y compris la borne n° A301 (Gara Abo)	—	—	39	41
6.	De la borne n° A301 jusqu'à et y compris la borne n° B70 (Mont Forole)	117	90	—	—
7.	De la borne n° B70 jusqu'à et y compris la borne n° B97 (Dibandiba Hill)	—	—	27	76
8.	De la borne n° B97 jusqu'à et y compris la borne n° C23 (Alala Hill)	54	65	—	—
9.	De la borne n° C23 jusqu'à et y compris la borne n° C54 (à l'est du lac Rodolphe)	—	—	31	85
	TOTAL	372	295	280	321
10.	La frontière sera entretenue conjointement par l'Ethiopie et le Kenya à partir de la borne n° C54 jusqu'à et y compris la borne n° D23 (Poste de gendarmerie éthiopien de Namoruputh).				

b) L'Ethiopie assumera la responsabilité de l'entretien des bornes posées sur la rive nord de la rivière Dawa.

[ANNEXE I]

PROTOCOLE RELATIF AUX DROITS D'ABREUVEMENT
ET DE PÂTURAGE TRANSFRONTALIERS

Le Gouvernement de la République du Kenya et

Le Gouvernement de l'Empire d'Ethiopie,

Conformément à l'article VIII du Traité entre l'Ethiopie et le Kenya relatif à la frontière signé ce jour,

Sont convenus de ce qui suit :

Article premier. Les ressortissants du Kenya et leurs cheptels continueront à profiter des facilités d'abreuvement et de pâturage transfrontaliers à Qadaduma et il en sera de même pour les ressortissants éthiopiens et leurs cheptels à Godoma, dans les limites prévues à l'article II du présent Protocole.

Article II. Les limites des zones d'abreuvement et de pâturage transfrontaliers à Qadaduma et à Godoma sont celles qui ont été délimitées par les lignes de démarcation traversant la végétation, tracées par la Commission de la frontière de 1963-1964, [lesdites lignes ayant une largeur moyenne de 3 à 4 mètres]¹.

Article III. 1. Les lignes délimitant les zones d'abreuvement et de pâturage transfrontaliers seront maintenues en bon état par l'Ethiopie à Qadaduma et par le Kenya à Godoma, les coûts respectifs étant à la charge de chaque pays.

2. Cet entretien comprend la coupe et le défrichement des trouées à travers la végétation de manière à ce que celles-ci soient constamment visibles et reconnaissables comme représentant les limites desdites zones d'abreuvement et de pâturage.

3. Un représentant dûment autorisé par l'un des Gouvernements pourra, de temps à autre, à la suite d'un préavis dûment adressé à l'autre Gouvernement, et en compagnie d'un représentant de l'autre Gouvernement dûment autorisé à cette fin, inspecter la ligne de démarcation des zones d'abreuvement et de pâturage situées dans le territoire de cet autre Gouvernement.

Article IV. Les dispositions de l'article XII du présent Traité relatives à l'inspection et à l'entretien s'appliquent *mutatis mutandis* aux laies déboisées servant de lignes de démarcation des zones d'abreuvement et de pâturage visées par le présent Protocole.

Article V. Le présent Protocole sera applicable pendant une période de cinq ans à compter de la date de l'entrée en vigueur du présent Traité relatif à la frontière et il continuera à s'appliquer par la suite pendant des périodes quinquennales consécutives qui pourraient être réclamées par l'une ou l'autre des Parties (par voie de notification écrite adressée à l'autre Partie à la fin de chaque période quinquennale), jusqu'à ce que d'autres facilités relatives à l'abreuvement aient été assurées par le Kenya à proximité de Qadaduma et par l'Ethiopie à proximité de Godoma, à l'intention des populations et du cheptel utilisant ces puits.

¹ Voir note 1 page 109 — See footnote 1 page 109.

Article VI. Les deux Gouvernements s'efforceront d'assurer le plus rapidement possible d'autres facilités d'abreuvement et de pâturage à leurs ressortissants et au cheptel se trouvant sur leurs territoires respectifs, tel que prévu à l'article V du présent Protocole.

Le Président
de la République du Kenya,

[*Signé*]

JOMO KENYATTA

L'Empereur
d'Ethiopie,

[*Signé*]

HAILE SELASSIE I

ANNEX A

*Ratifications, accessions, prorogations, etc.,
concerning treaties and international agreements
registered
with the Secretariat of the United Nations*

ANNEXE A

*Ratifications, adhésions, prorogations, etc.,
concernant des traités et accords internationaux
enregistrés
au Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies*

ANNEX A

ANNEXE A

No. 1092. EXCHANGE OF NOTES CONSTITUTING AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA AMENDING THE DESCRIPTION OF THE KENYA-ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY. ADDIS ABABA, 29 SEPTEMBER 1947¹

N° 1092. ÉCHANGE DE NOTES CONSTITUANT UN ACCORD ENTRE LE GOUVERNEMENT DU ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD ET LE GOUVERNEMENT ÉTHIOPIEN PORTANT MODIFICATION DU TRACÉ DE LA FRONTIÈRE ENTRE LE KENYA ET L'ÉTHIOPIE. ADDIS-ABÉBA, 29 SEPTEMBRE 1947¹

TERMINATION (*Note by the Secretariat*)

The Government of Kenya registered on 25 April 1989 the Treaty between the Republic of Kenya and the Empire of Ethiopia respecting the boundary between the two countries signed at Mombasa on 9 June 1970.²

The said Treaty, which came into force on 9 June 1970, provides, in its article XIV, for the termination of the above-mentioned Agreement of 29 September 1947.

(25 April 1989)

ABROGATION (*Note du Secrétariat*)

Le Gouvernement kényen a enregistré le 25 avril 1989 le Traité entre la République du Kenya et l'Empire d'Ethiopie relatif à la frontière entre les deux pays signé à Mombasa le 9 juin 1970².

Ledit Traité, qui est entré en vigueur le 9 juin 1970, stipule, à son article XIV, l'abrogation de l'Accord susmentionné du 29 septembre 1947.

(25 avril 1989)

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 82, p. 191, and annex A in volumes 99, 191 and 211.

² See p. 3 of this volume.

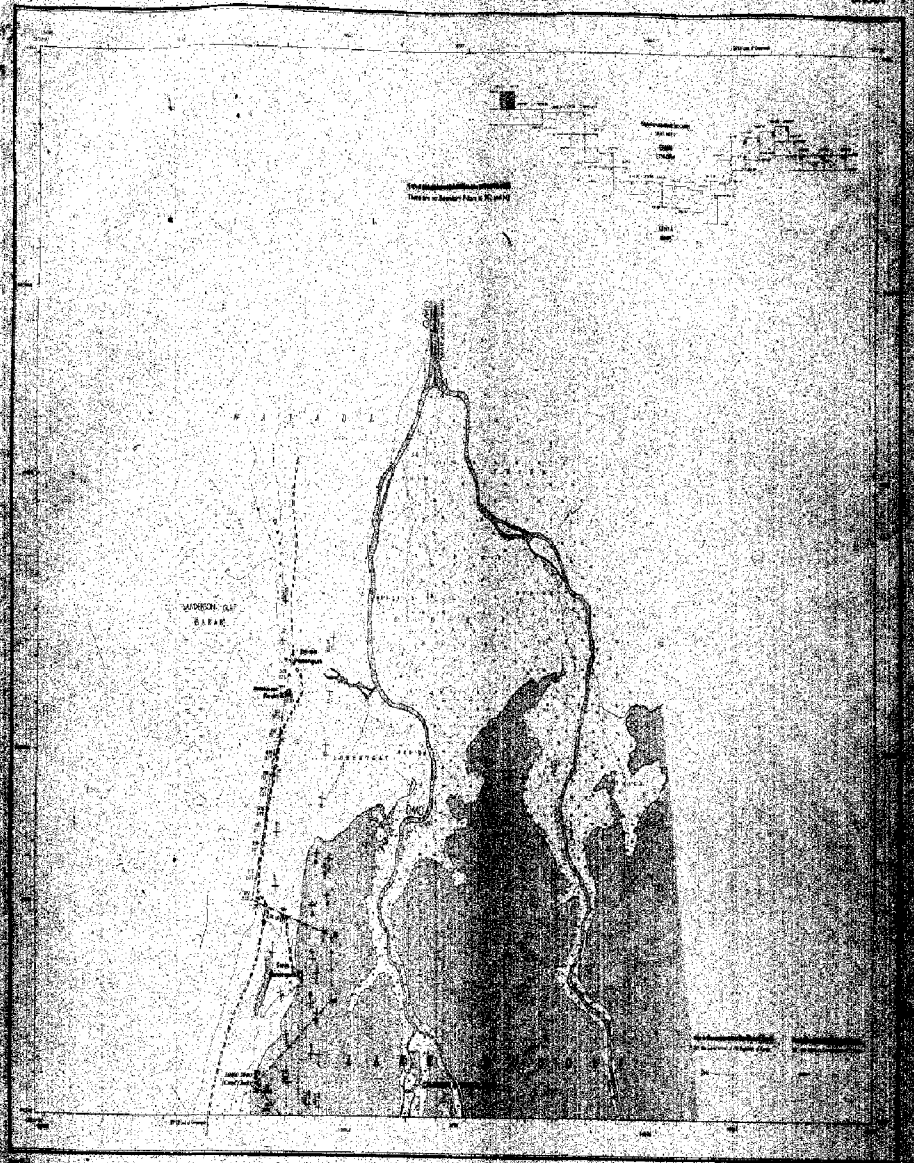
¹ Nations Unies, *Recueil des Traités*, vol. 82, p. 191, et annexe A des volumes 99, 191 et 211.

² Voir p. 3 du présent volume.

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COMMISSION DE LA FRONTIERE KENYA - ETHIOPIE
KENYA-ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Case
Sheet



NOTES

1. This map is based on the Survey of Kenya, 1950-55, and the Survey of Ethiopia, 1950-55.

2. The boundary shown is the result of the Commission's work.

3. The Commission's work is based on the Survey of Kenya, 1950-55, and the Survey of Ethiopia, 1950-55.

4. The Commission's work is based on the Survey of Kenya, 1950-55, and the Survey of Ethiopia, 1950-55.

No.	Description	Remarks
1	Point A	...
2	Point B	...
3	Point C	...
4	Point D	...
5	Point E	...
6	Point F	...
7	Point G	...
8	Point H	...
9	Point I	...
10	Point J	...

Legend

Symbol for boundary line

Symbol for road

Symbol for river

Symbol for contour line

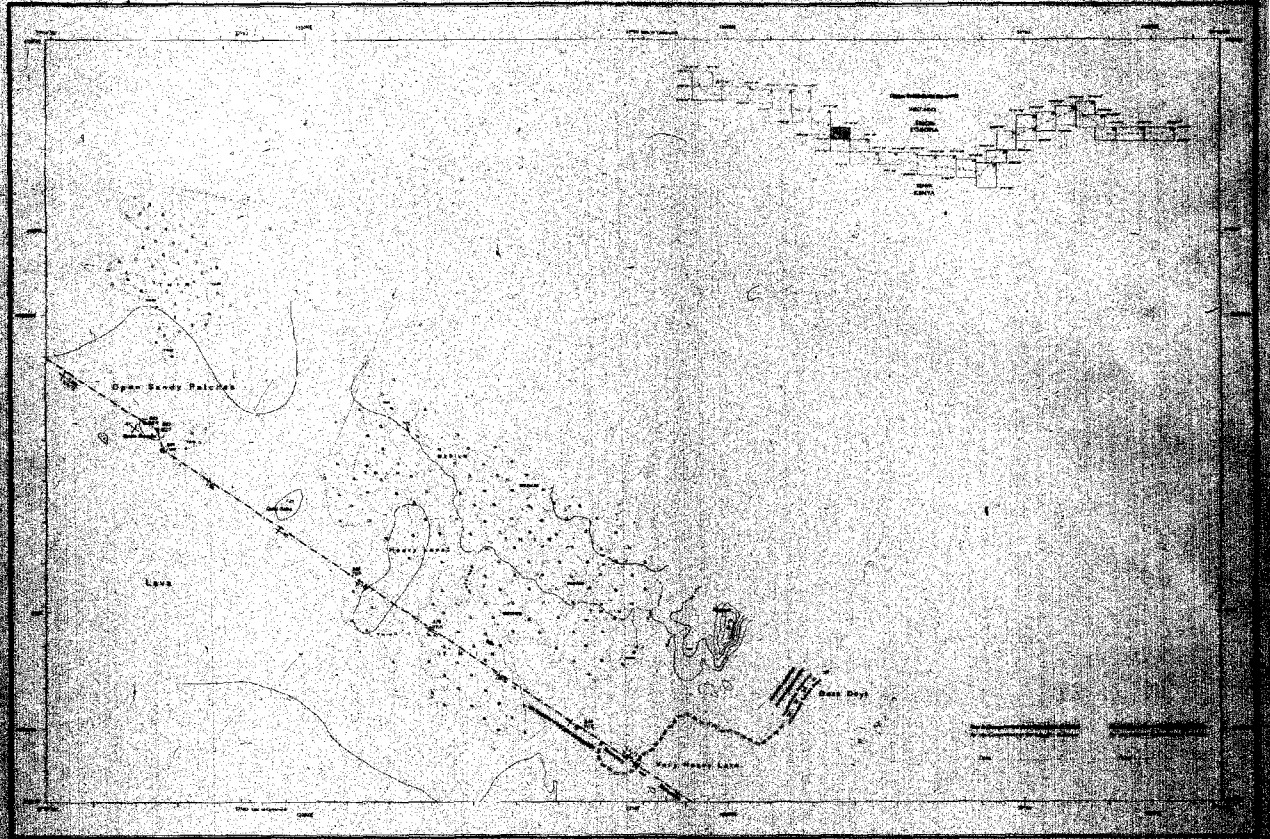
Symbol for spot height

Symbol for place name

1:50,000
1:50,000

COMMISSION DE LA FRONTIERE KENYA - ETHIOPIE
KENYA-ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Scale 1:50,000
Sheet 10



Technical specifications and metadata for the map, including a north arrow, a table of coordinates, and other technical details.

Coordinates of corners of sheet at 1:50,000 scale	
Top Left	Top Right
Bottom Left	Bottom Right

Scale 1:50,000

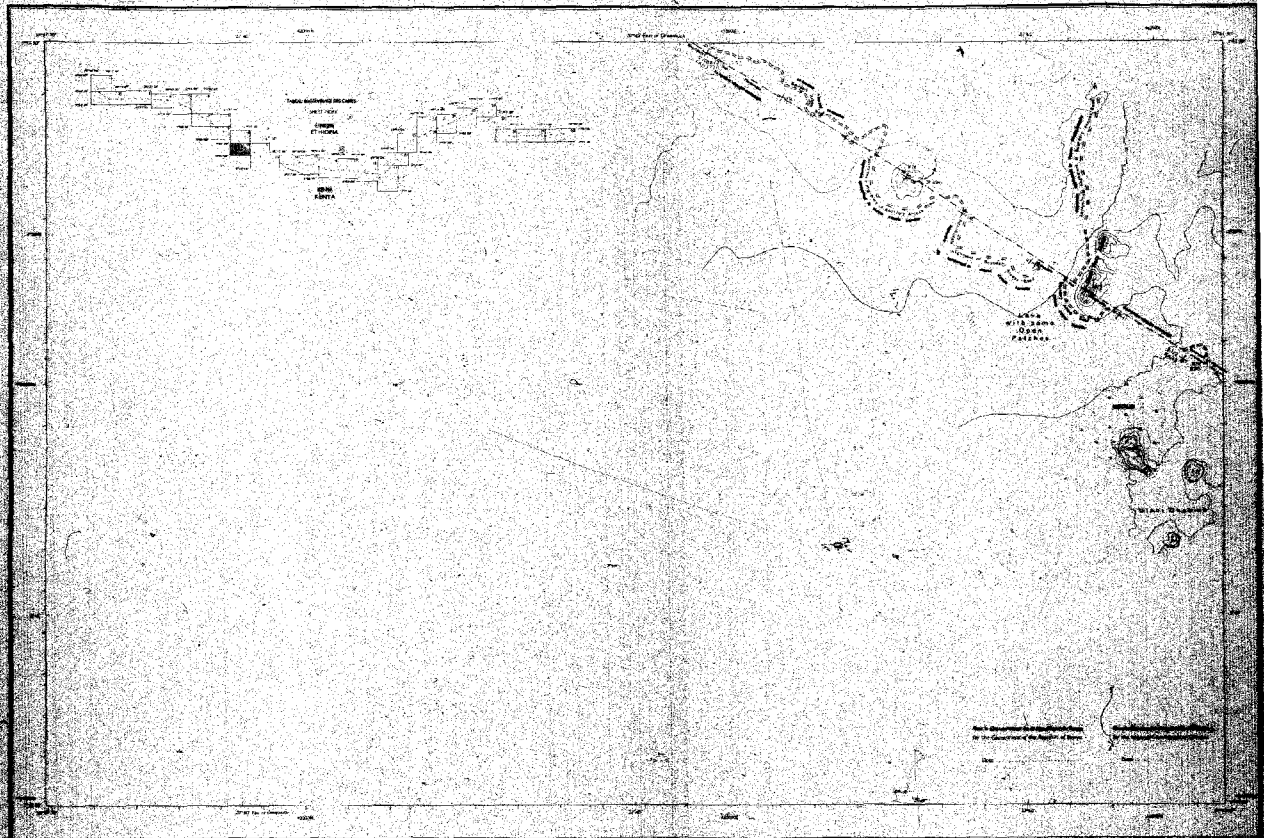
North Arrow

Technical specifications and metadata for the map, including a north arrow, a table of coordinates, and other technical details.

1: 50 000
1: 50,000

COMMISSION DE LA FRONTIÈRE KENYA - ÉTHIOPIE
KENYA-ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Carte 1
Sheet 1



SCALE 1:50,000

NOTES

1. The boundary shown on this map is the result of the work of the Commission and is not to be construed as a statement of the Commission's views on the legal status of the boundary.

2. The Commission is not responsible for any errors or omissions on this map.

Translation of names to English and French

Name	English	French
MOUNT KENIA	Mount Kenya	Mont Kenya
MOUNT ELGESA	Mount Elgesa	Mont Elgesa
MOUNT MERU	Mount Meru	Mont Meru
MOUNT NINJA	Mount Ninja	Mont Ninja
MOUNT NITARA	Mount Nitara	Mont Nitara
MOUNT NITARA	Mount Nitara	Mont Nitara
MOUNT NITARA	Mount Nitara	Mont Nitara
MOUNT NITARA	Mount Nitara	Mont Nitara
MOUNT NITARA	Mount Nitara	Mont Nitara
MOUNT NITARA	Mount Nitara	Mont Nitara

Legend

Symbol for boundary: ---

Symbol for river: ~~~

Symbol for road: ———

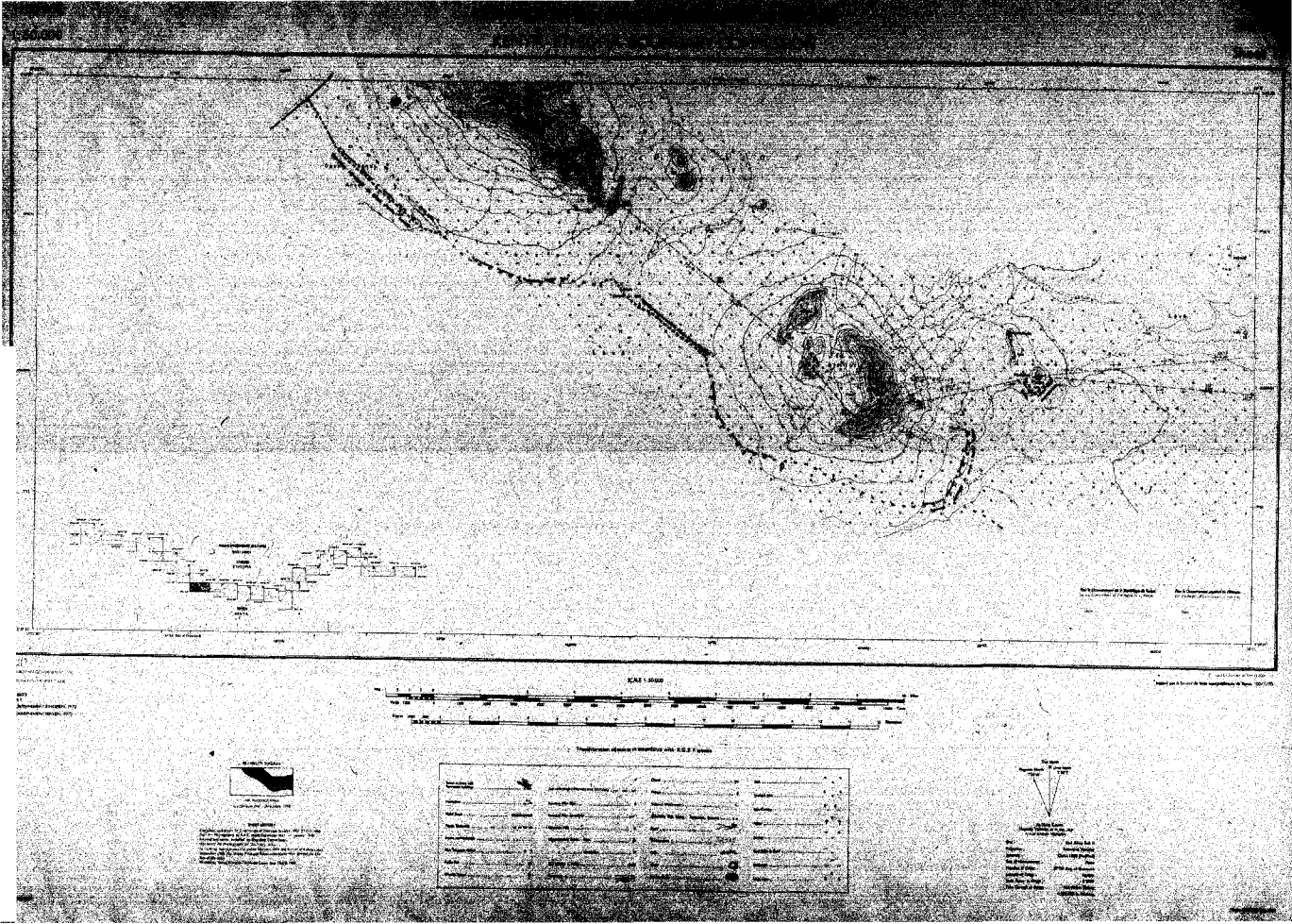
Symbol for railway: —+—+—

Symbol for forest: [shaded area]

Symbol for water: [blue area]

Symbol for settlement: [circle]

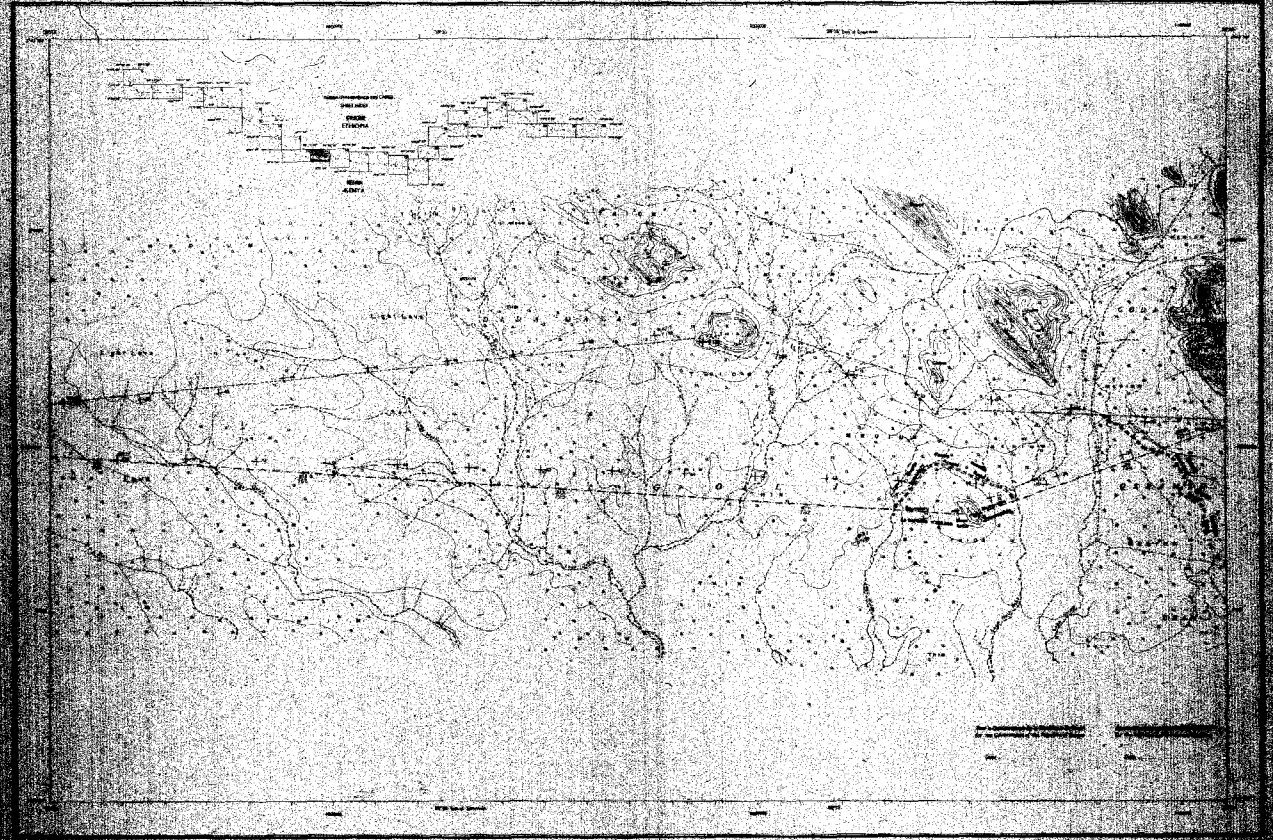
Symbol for peak: [triangle]



COMMISSION DE LA FRONTIERE KENYA - ETHIOPIE
 KENYA - ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Carte 14
 Sheet 14

1:50,000



Classification of contour lines, with B.M.T. system

Contour Interval	Symbol	Contour Interval	Symbol
100	(Symbol)	100	(Symbol)
200	(Symbol)	200	(Symbol)
300	(Symbol)	300	(Symbol)
400	(Symbol)	400	(Symbol)
500	(Symbol)	500	(Symbol)
600	(Symbol)	600	(Symbol)
700	(Symbol)	700	(Symbol)
800	(Symbol)	800	(Symbol)
900	(Symbol)	900	(Symbol)
1000	(Symbol)	1000	(Symbol)

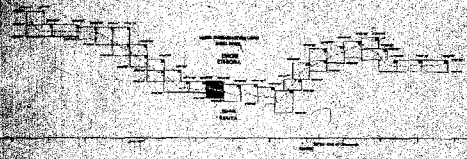
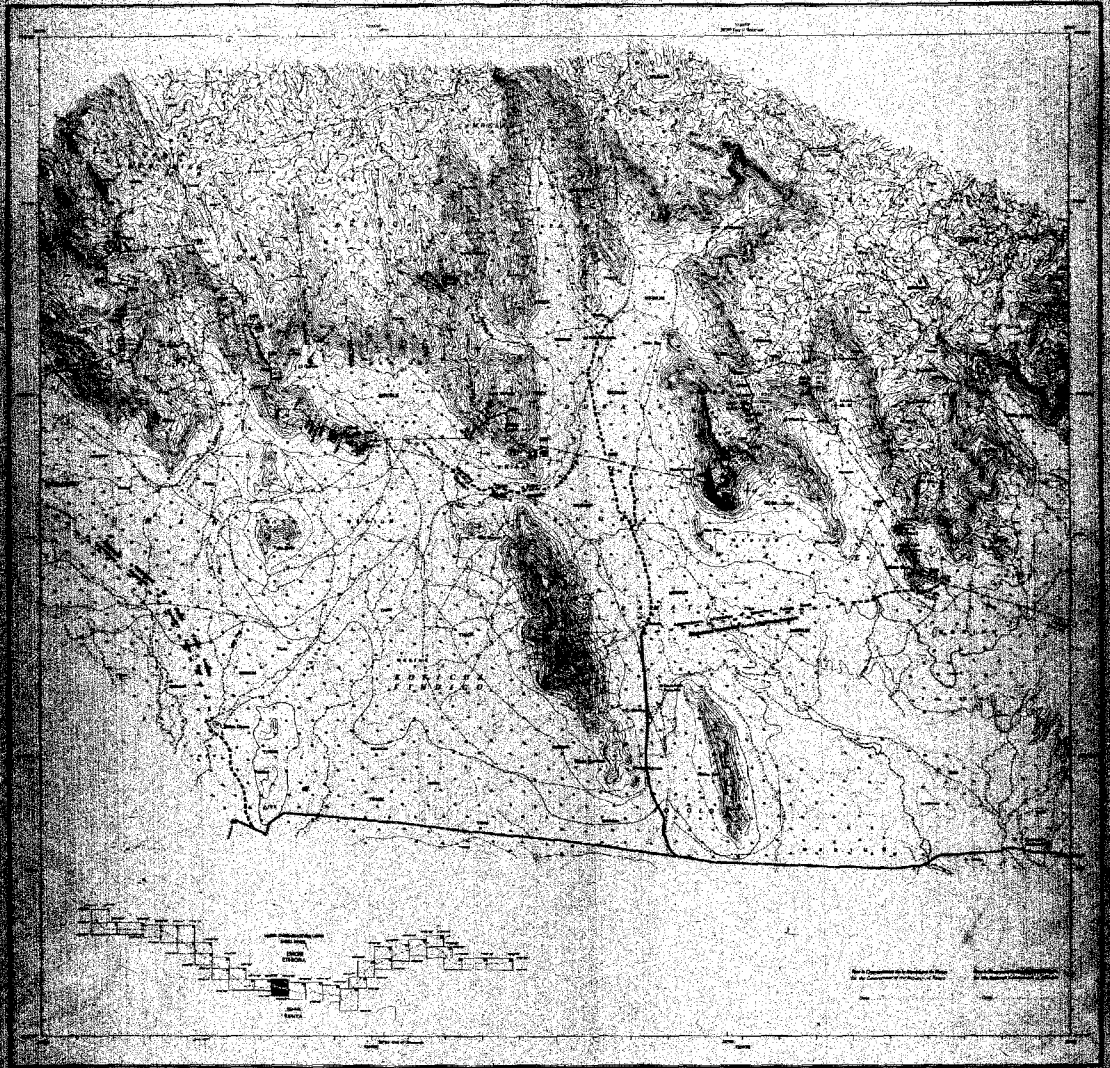
Legend
 (List of symbols and their corresponding map features)



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1:50,000

COMMISSION DE LA FRONTIÈRE KENYA - ÉTHIOPIE
KENYA - ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION

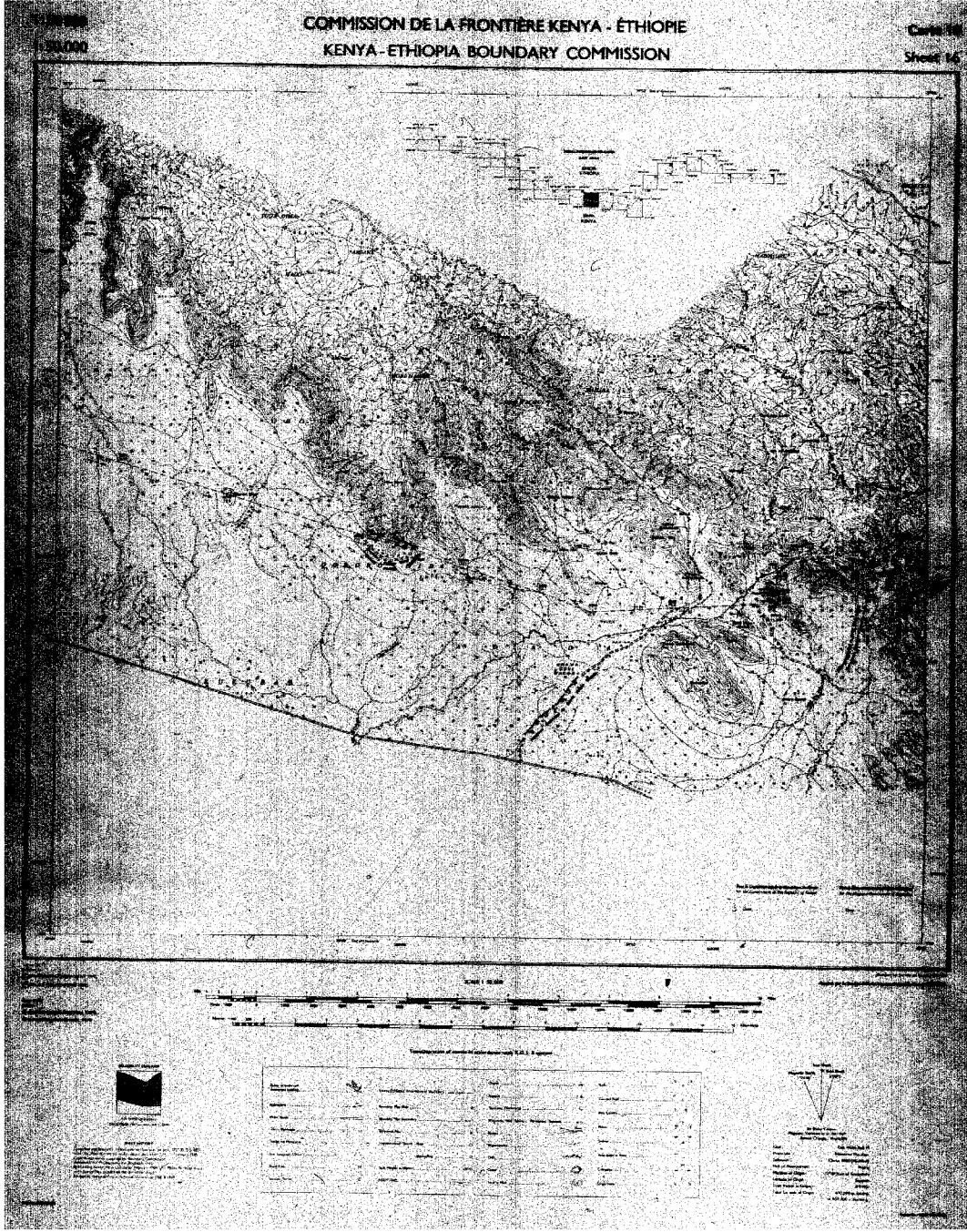
Carte 15
Sheet 15



NOTES
1. The boundary shown on this map is the result of a survey conducted by the Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Commission.
2. The boundary is shown as a dashed line with arrows.
3. The boundary is shown as a solid line with arrows.
4. The boundary is shown as a dotted line with arrows.
5. The boundary is shown as a dash-dot line with arrows.
6. The boundary is shown as a long-dash line with arrows.
7. The boundary is shown as a short-dash line with arrows.
8. The boundary is shown as a long-dash-dot line with arrows.
9. The boundary is shown as a short-dash-dot line with arrows.
10. The boundary is shown as a long-dash-dot-dot line with arrows.
11. The boundary is shown as a short-dash-dot-dot line with arrows.
12. The boundary is shown as a long-dash-dot-dot-dot line with arrows.
13. The boundary is shown as a short-dash-dot-dot-dot line with arrows.
14. The boundary is shown as a long-dash-dot-dot-dot-dot line with arrows.
15. The boundary is shown as a short-dash-dot-dot-dot-dot line with arrows.

Table with multiple columns and rows, likely a legend or data table. The columns include symbols and descriptions. The rows list various symbols used on the map, such as different types of boundary lines, rivers, roads, and other geographical features.

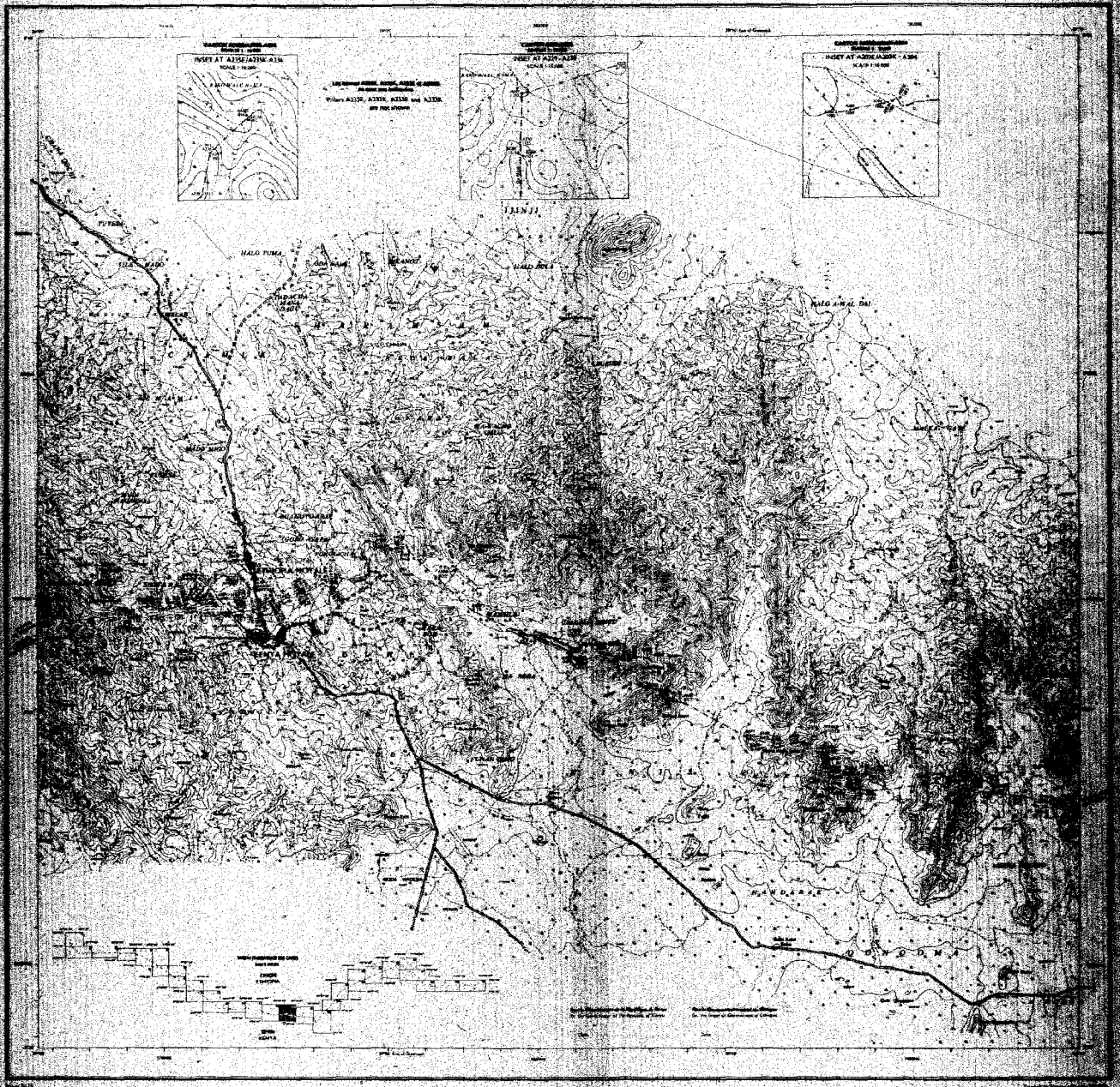




1:50,000
1:50,000

COMMISSION DE LA FRONTIÈRE KENYA - ÉTHIOPIE
KENYA - ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Carte 17
Sheet 17



Legend

① International Boundary

② National Boundary

③ Proposed National Boundary

④ Proposed International Boundary

⑤ Proposed International Boundary

SCALE 1:50,000

North Arrow

Magnetic Declination

1958

The following symbols are used in accordance with I.C.A. 8 Annex

International Boundary	Proposed National Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary
Proposed National Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary
Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary	Proposed International Boundary

Scale

Scale

Scale of Map

Scale of Photograph

Scale of Aerial Photograph

Scale of Chart

Scale of Diagram

Scale of Plan

1:50,000

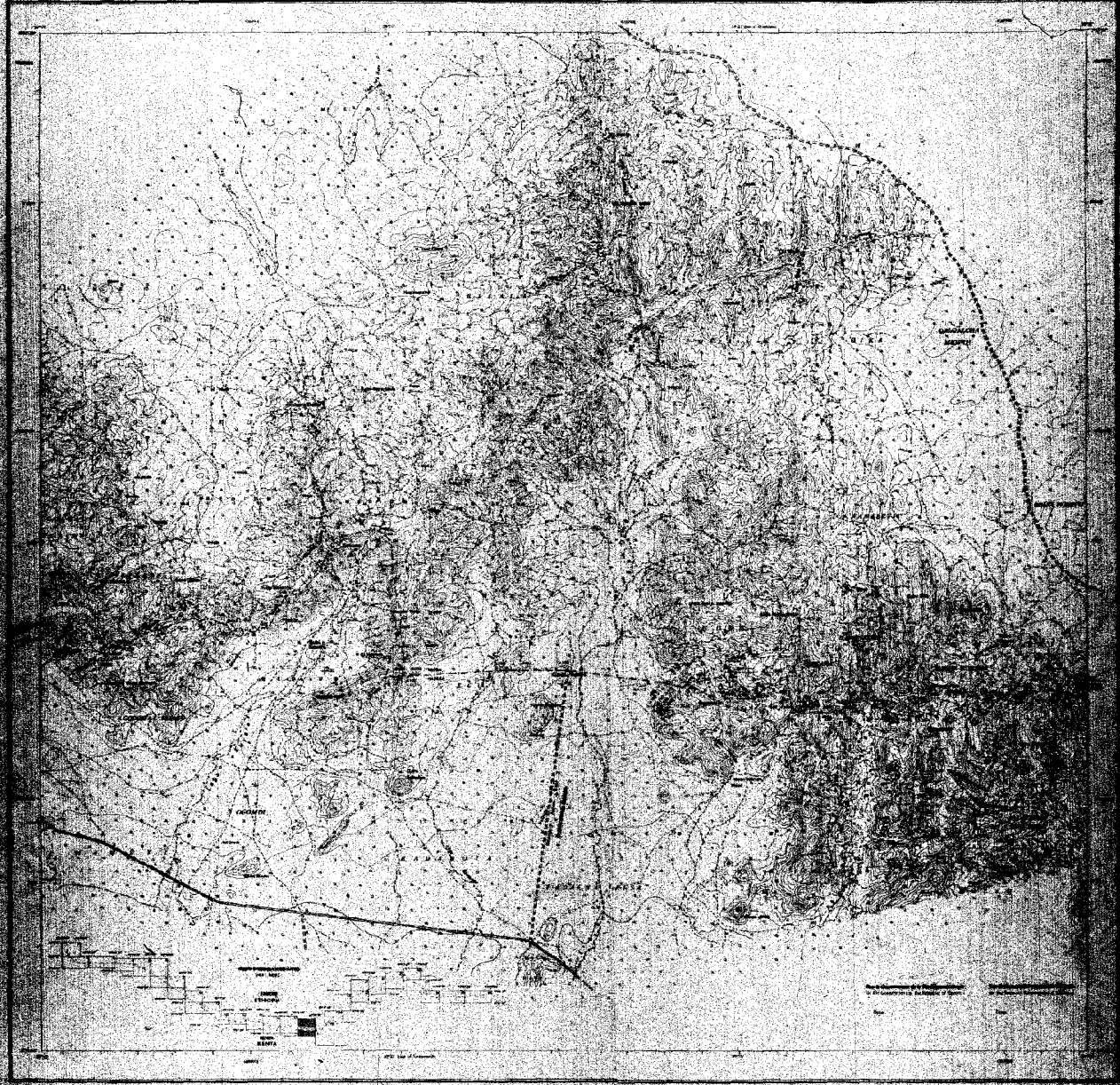
COMMISSION DE LA FRONTIÈRE KENYA - ÉTHIOPIE

Carte No

1:50,000

KENYA - ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Sheet 10



NOTES

1. All points shown on this map were surveyed by the Kenya Survey Department.

2. The boundary shown on this map is the result of the work of the Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Commission.

3. The names of the localities shown on this map are those given by the local population.

4. The names of the districts shown on this map are those given by the local population.

5. The names of the provinces shown on this map are those given by the local population.

6. The names of the regions shown on this map are those given by the local population.

7. The names of the zones shown on this map are those given by the local population.

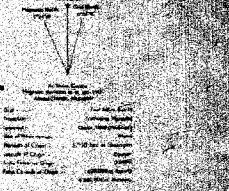
8. The names of the sub-zones shown on this map are those given by the local population.

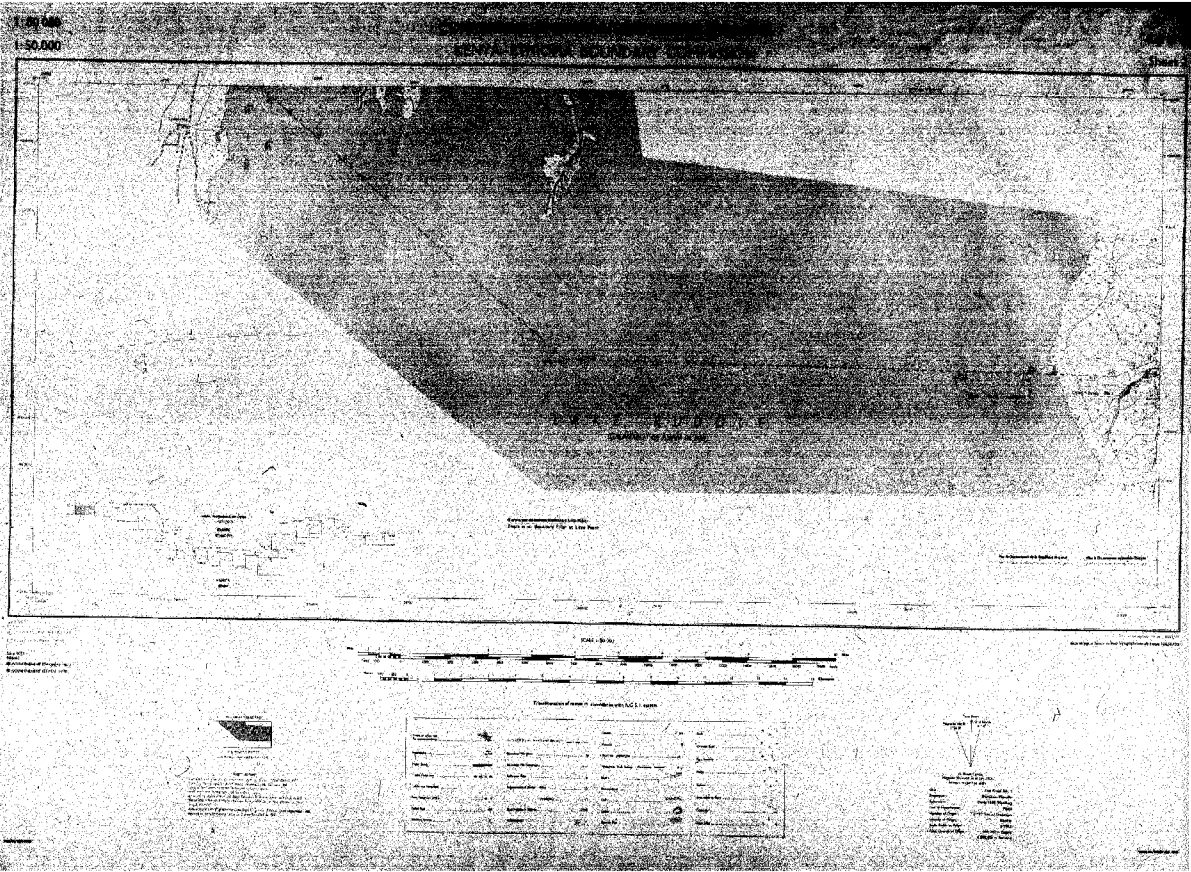
9. The names of the sub-sub-zones shown on this map are those given by the local population.

10. The names of the sub-sub-sub-zones shown on this map are those given by the local population.

Classification of symbols according to A.S.P. system

Symbol	Meaning	Symbol	Meaning
(Solid black circle)	Spot Height	(Dashed line)	Proposed boundary
(Open circle)	Spot Height	(Dotted line)	Proposed boundary
(Open circle with dot)	Spot Height	(Dash-dot line)	Proposed boundary
(Open circle with cross)	Spot Height	(Long-dash line)	Proposed boundary
(Open circle with triangle)	Spot Height	(Short-dash line)	Proposed boundary
(Open circle with square)	Spot Height	(Dash-dot-dot line)	Proposed boundary
(Open circle with diamond)	Spot Height	(Long-dash-dot line)	Proposed boundary
(Open circle with star)	Spot Height	(Short-dash-dot line)	Proposed boundary
(Open circle with plus)	Spot Height	(Long-dash-dot-dot line)	Proposed boundary
(Open circle with asterisk)	Spot Height	(Short-dash-dot-dot line)	Proposed boundary
(Open circle with hash)	Spot Height	(Long-dash-dot-dot-dot line)	Proposed boundary
(Open circle with percent)	Spot Height	(Short-dash-dot-dot-dot line)	Proposed boundary
(Open circle with ampersand)	Spot Height	(Long-dash-dot-dot-dot-dot line)	Proposed boundary
(Open circle with dollar)	Spot Height	(Short-dash-dot-dot-dot-dot line)	Proposed boundary
(Open circle with pound)	Spot Height	(Long-dash-dot-dot-dot-dot-dot line)	Proposed boundary
(Open circle with cent)	Spot Height	(Short-dash-dot-dot-dot-dot-dot line)	Proposed boundary
(Open circle with yen)	Spot Height	(Long-dash-dot-dot-dot-dot-dot-dot line)	Proposed boundary
(Open circle with ruble)	Spot Height	(Short-dash-dot-dot-dot-dot-dot-dot line)	Proposed boundary
(Open circle with dollar)	Spot Height	(Long-dash-dot-dot-dot-dot-dot-dot-dot line)	Proposed boundary
(Open circle with euro)	Spot Height	(Short-dash-dot-dot-dot-dot-dot-dot-dot line)	Proposed boundary

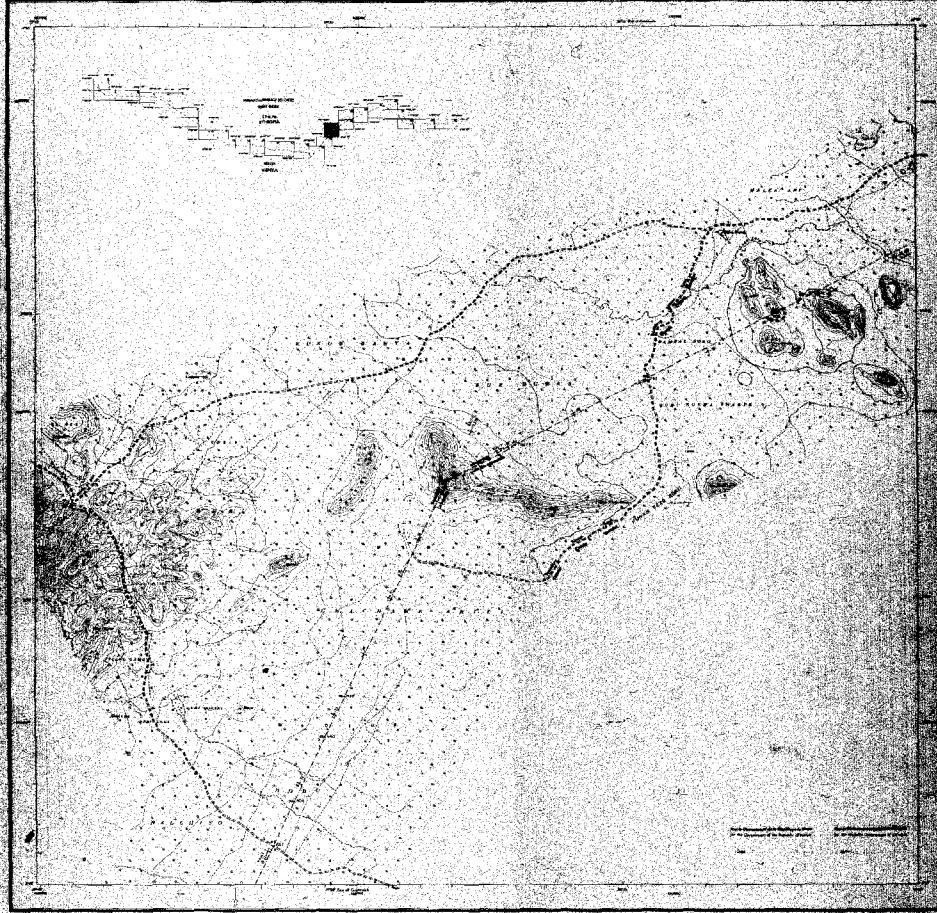




1:50,000
1:50,000

COMMISSION DE LA FRONTIÈRE KENYA - ÉTHIOPIE
KENYA-ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Carta 251
Sheet 21



SCALE 1:50,000



Projet de règlement des litiges frontaliers



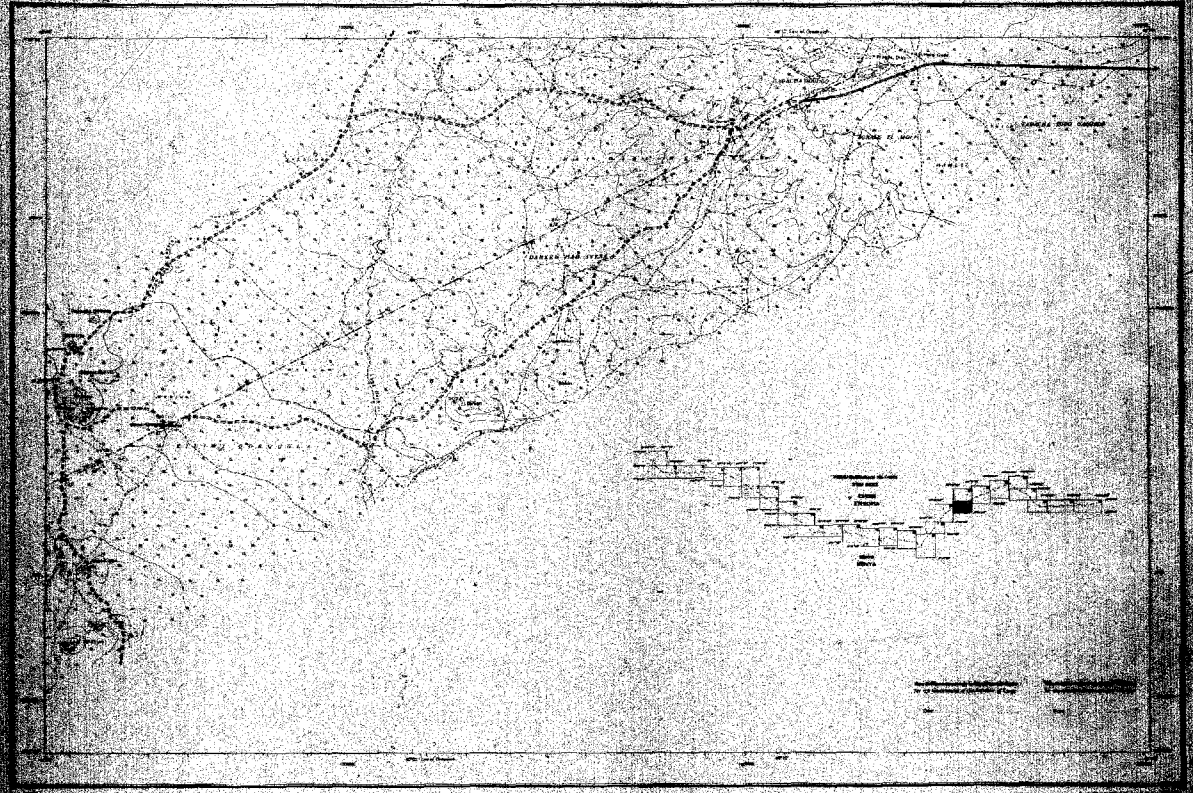
PROJET DE RÈGLEMENT DES LITIGES FRONTALERS	
1. Nom du projet	
2. Lieu de la frontière	
3. Date de l'enquête	
4. Nom du chef de mission	
5. Nom du chef de section	
6. Nom du chef de poste	
7. Nom du chef de canton	
8. Nom du chef de village	
9. Nom du chef de famille	
10. Nom du chef de ménage	
11. Nom du chef de foyer	
12. Nom du chef de ménage	
13. Nom du chef de foyer	
14. Nom du chef de ménage	
15. Nom du chef de foyer	
16. Nom du chef de ménage	
17. Nom du chef de foyer	
18. Nom du chef de ménage	
19. Nom du chef de foyer	
20. Nom du chef de ménage	
21. Nom du chef de foyer	
22. Nom du chef de ménage	
23. Nom du chef de foyer	
24. Nom du chef de ménage	
25. Nom du chef de foyer	



1:50,000

COMMISSION DE LA FRONTIERE KENYA - ETHIOPE
KENYA - ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION


Carte 22
Sheet 22



Projections of maps in accordance with U.S.G. System


North Arrow
Scale of map: 1:50,000
Horizontal scale: 1 cm = 0.5 km
Vertical scale: 1 cm = 0.5 km
Projection: U.S.G. System

Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
(Symbol)	Boundary	(Symbol)	Settlement	(Symbol)	Road
(Symbol)	Contour	(Symbol)	Well	(Symbol)	Track
(Symbol)	Water	(Symbol)	Waterfall	(Symbol)	Stream
(Symbol)	Spot Height	(Symbol)	Shrub	(Symbol)	Field
(Symbol)	Spot Height	(Symbol)	Shrub	(Symbol)	Field
(Symbol)	Spot Height	(Symbol)	Shrub	(Symbol)	Field
(Symbol)	Spot Height	(Symbol)	Shrub	(Symbol)	Field
(Symbol)	Spot Height	(Symbol)	Shrub	(Symbol)	Field
(Symbol)	Spot Height	(Symbol)	Shrub	(Symbol)	Field
(Symbol)	Spot Height	(Symbol)	Shrub	(Symbol)	Field


Surveying Instrument
Scale of map: 1:50,000
Horizontal scale: 1 cm = 0.5 km
Vertical scale: 1 cm = 0.5 km
Projection: U.S.G. System

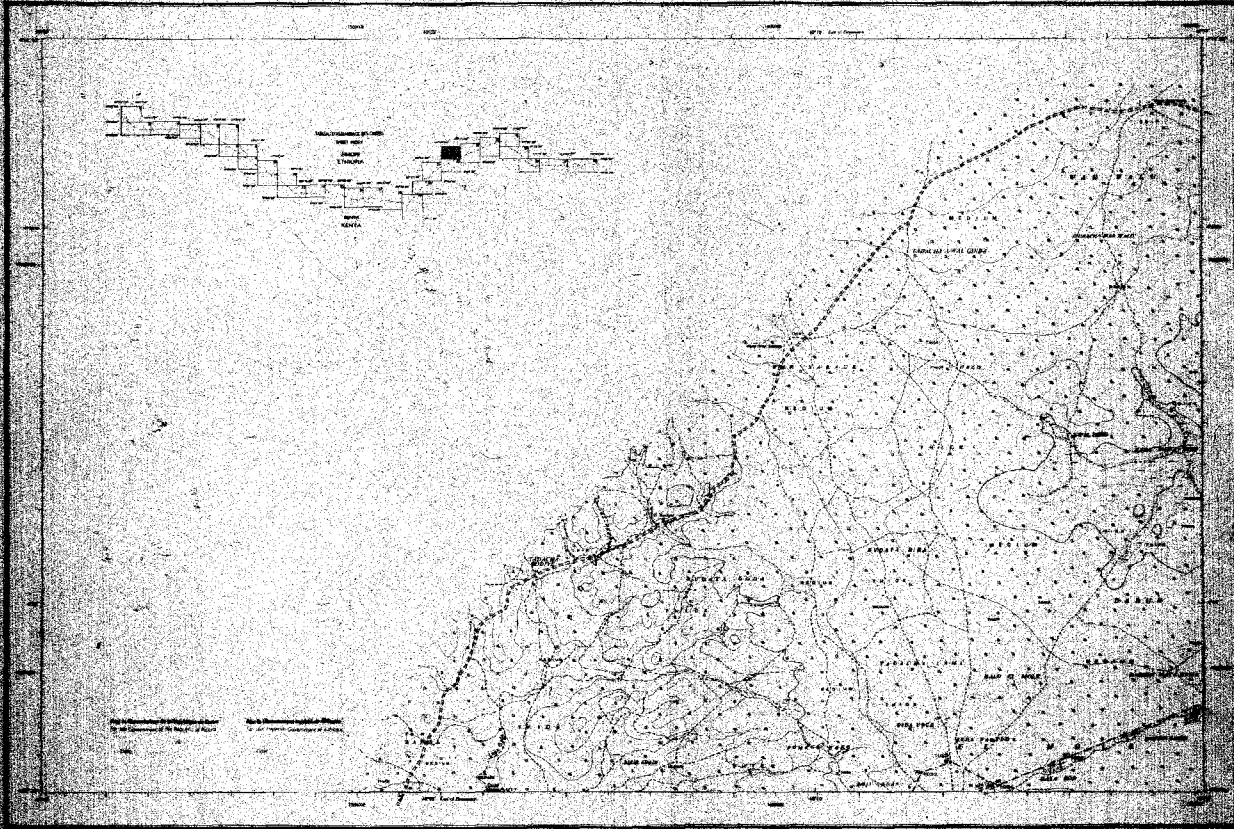
1:50,000

1:50,000

COMMISSION DE LA FRONTIERE KENYA - ÉTHIOPIE KENYA - ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Carte 23

Sheet 23



Classification of points in accordance with A.S.S. Protocol

Point	Symbol	Point	Symbol	Point	Symbol
Point 1	(Symbol)	Point 2	(Symbol)	Point 3	(Symbol)
Point 4	(Symbol)	Point 5	(Symbol)	Point 6	(Symbol)
Point 7	(Symbol)	Point 8	(Symbol)	Point 9	(Symbol)
Point 10	(Symbol)	Point 11	(Symbol)	Point 12	(Symbol)
Point 13	(Symbol)	Point 14	(Symbol)	Point 15	(Symbol)
Point 16	(Symbol)	Point 17	(Symbol)	Point 18	(Symbol)
Point 19	(Symbol)	Point 20	(Symbol)	Point 21	(Symbol)
Point 22	(Symbol)	Point 23	(Symbol)	Point 24	(Symbol)
Point 25	(Symbol)	Point 26	(Symbol)	Point 27	(Symbol)
Point 28	(Symbol)	Point 29	(Symbol)	Point 30	(Symbol)
Point 31	(Symbol)	Point 32	(Symbol)	Point 33	(Symbol)
Point 34	(Symbol)	Point 35	(Symbol)	Point 36	(Symbol)
Point 37	(Symbol)	Point 38	(Symbol)	Point 39	(Symbol)
Point 40	(Symbol)	Point 41	(Symbol)	Point 42	(Symbol)
Point 43	(Symbol)	Point 44	(Symbol)	Point 45	(Symbol)
Point 46	(Symbol)	Point 47	(Symbol)	Point 48	(Symbol)
Point 49	(Symbol)	Point 50	(Symbol)	Point 51	(Symbol)
Point 52	(Symbol)	Point 53	(Symbol)	Point 54	(Symbol)
Point 55	(Symbol)	Point 56	(Symbol)	Point 57	(Symbol)
Point 58	(Symbol)	Point 59	(Symbol)	Point 60	(Symbol)
Point 61	(Symbol)	Point 62	(Symbol)	Point 63	(Symbol)
Point 64	(Symbol)	Point 65	(Symbol)	Point 66	(Symbol)
Point 67	(Symbol)	Point 68	(Symbol)	Point 69	(Symbol)
Point 70	(Symbol)	Point 71	(Symbol)	Point 72	(Symbol)
Point 73	(Symbol)	Point 74	(Symbol)	Point 75	(Symbol)
Point 76	(Symbol)	Point 77	(Symbol)	Point 78	(Symbol)
Point 79	(Symbol)	Point 80	(Symbol)	Point 81	(Symbol)
Point 82	(Symbol)	Point 83	(Symbol)	Point 84	(Symbol)
Point 85	(Symbol)	Point 86	(Symbol)	Point 87	(Symbol)
Point 88	(Symbol)	Point 89	(Symbol)	Point 90	(Symbol)
Point 91	(Symbol)	Point 92	(Symbol)	Point 93	(Symbol)
Point 94	(Symbol)	Point 95	(Symbol)	Point 96	(Symbol)
Point 97	(Symbol)	Point 98	(Symbol)	Point 99	(Symbol)
Point 100	(Symbol)	Point 101	(Symbol)	Point 102	(Symbol)
Point 103	(Symbol)	Point 104	(Symbol)	Point 105	(Symbol)
Point 106	(Symbol)	Point 107	(Symbol)	Point 108	(Symbol)
Point 109	(Symbol)	Point 110	(Symbol)	Point 111	(Symbol)
Point 112	(Symbol)	Point 113	(Symbol)	Point 114	(Symbol)
Point 115	(Symbol)	Point 116	(Symbol)	Point 117	(Symbol)
Point 118	(Symbol)	Point 119	(Symbol)	Point 120	(Symbol)



Scale of map

Scale of map is 1:50,000
Scale of photograph is 1:10,000
Scale of aerial photograph is 1:10,000
Scale of ground is 1:10,000
Scale of map is 1:50,000

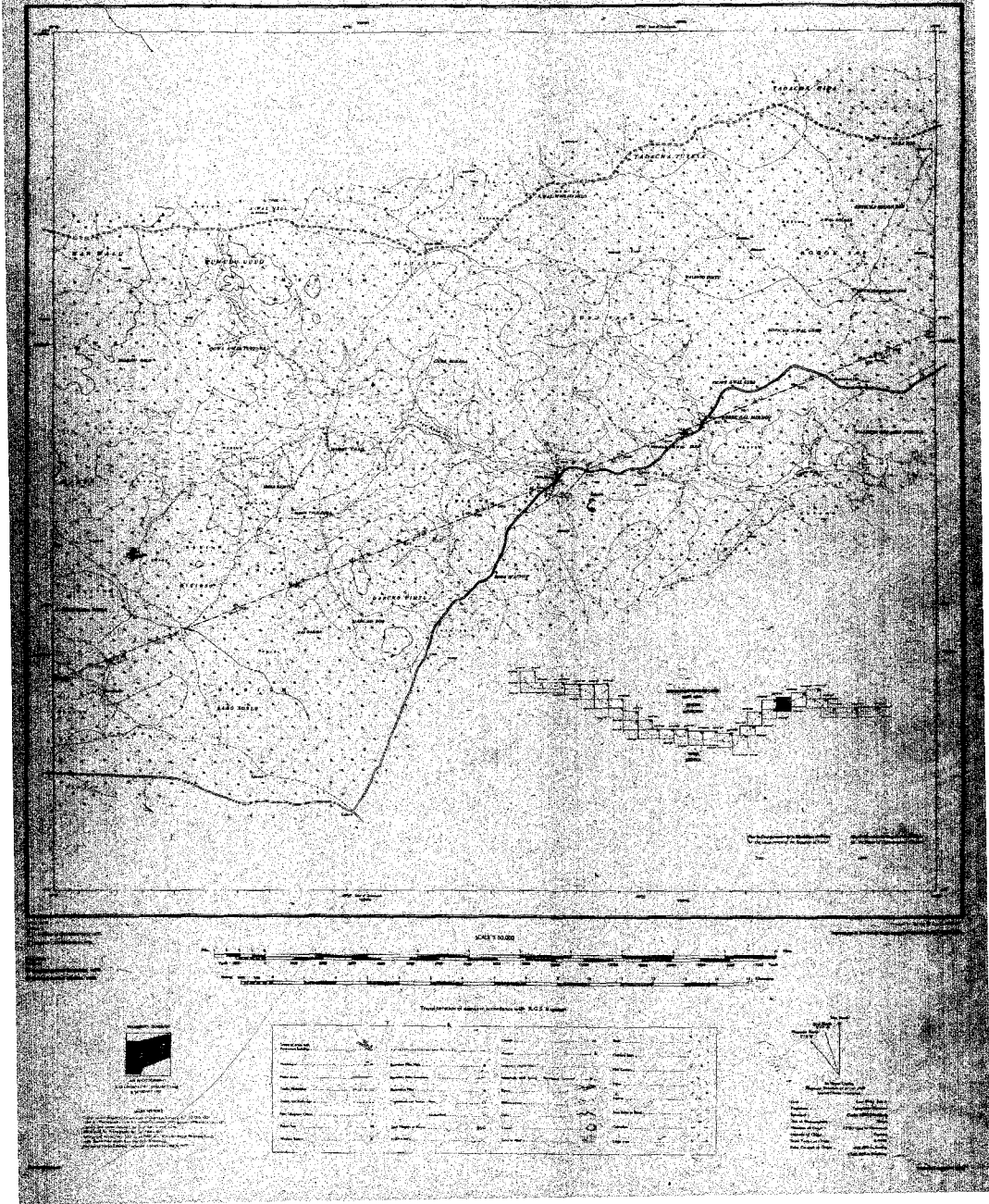


Scale of map is 1:50,000
Scale of photograph is 1:10,000
Scale of aerial photograph is 1:10,000
Scale of ground is 1:10,000
Scale of map is 1:50,000

1:50,000

COMMISSION DE LA FRONTIÈRE KENYA - ÉTHIOPIE
KENYA-ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION

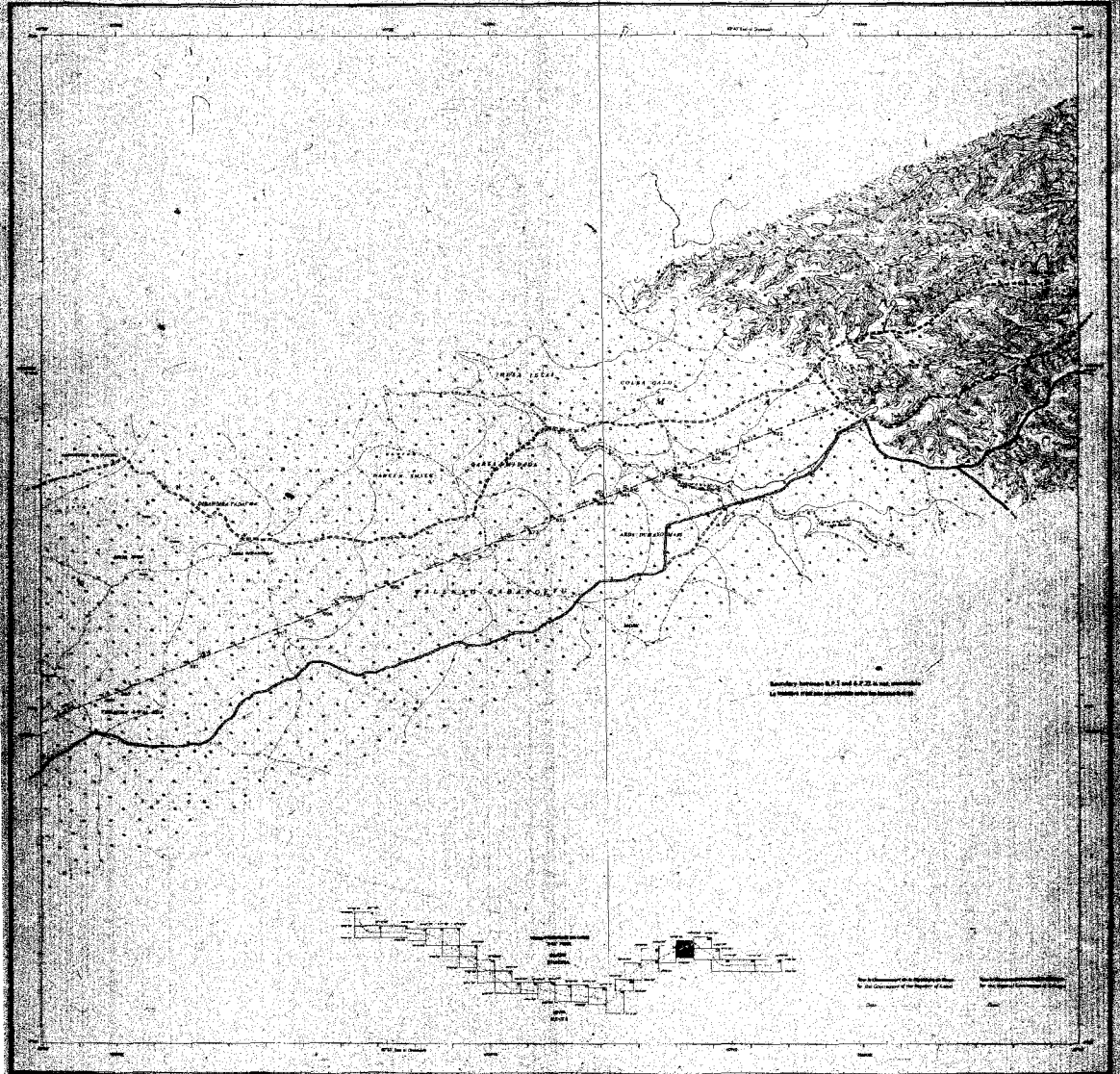
Carte 24
Sheet 24



1:50,000
1:50,000

COMMISSION DE LA FRONTIÈRE KENYA - ÉTHIOPIE
KENYA-ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION











Carte 25
Sheet 25




Scale 1:50,000
Scale 1:50,000

Topographic map of area in accordance with S.C.S. 2 system


NORTH ARROW
The arrow indicates the direction of true north. The angle between the arrow and the vertical line is 10 degrees 30 minutes East of True North.

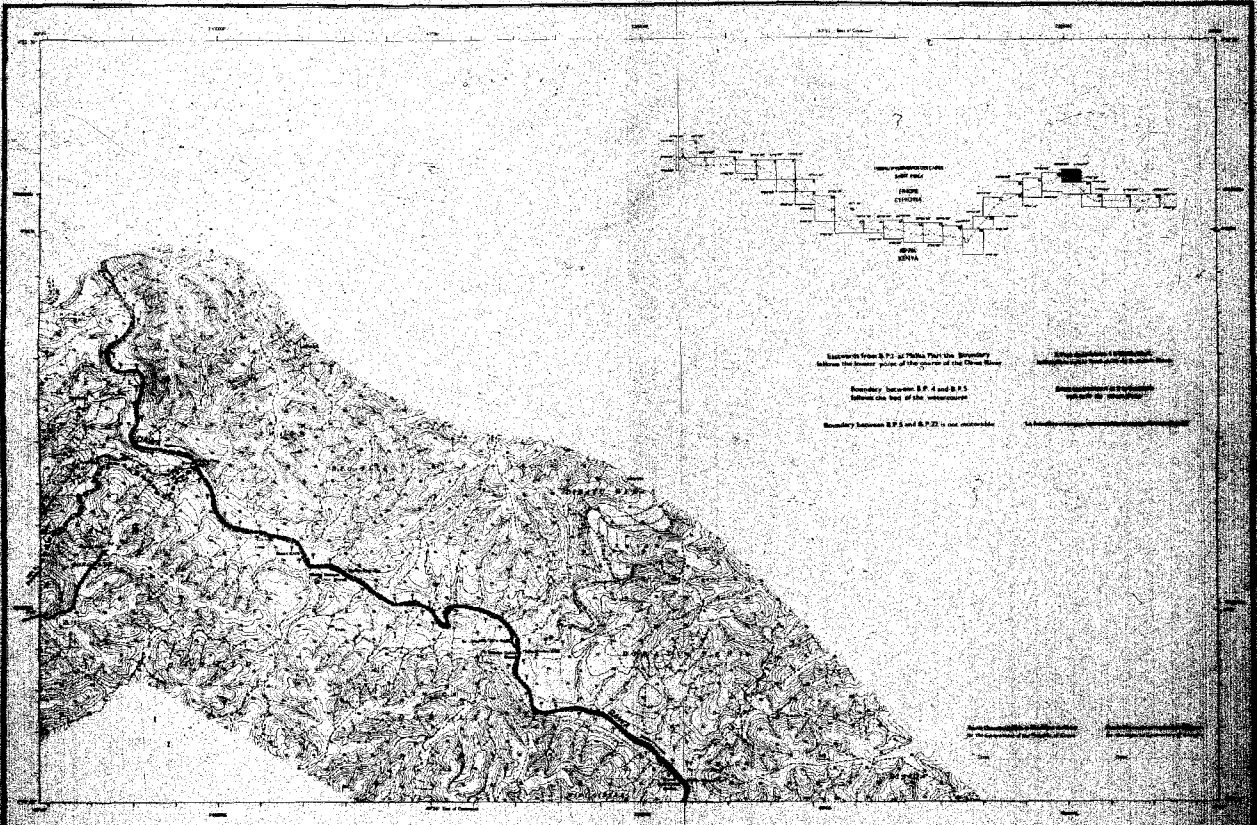
Symbol	Description	Symbol	Description
	Boundary line		Road
	Stream		Railway
	Contour line		Building
	Spot height		Well
	Spot height		Well


NORTH ARROW
The arrow indicates the direction of true north. The angle between the arrow and the vertical line is 10 degrees 30 minutes East of True North.

1:50 000
1:50,000

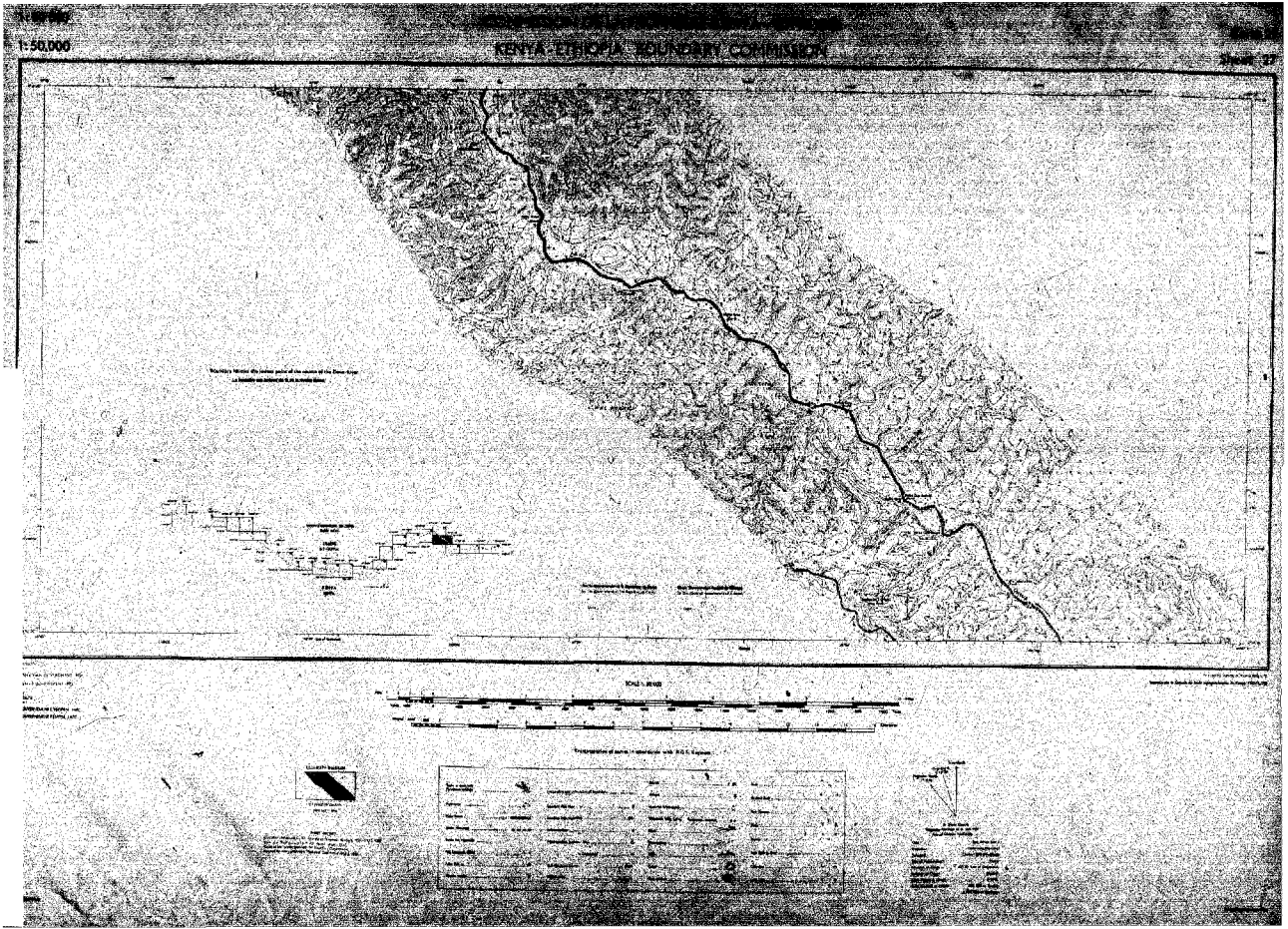
COMMISSION DE LA FRONTIÈRE KENYA - ÉTHIOPIE KENYA - ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Carte No. 26
Sheet 26



Technical specifications of spot heights with S.L.S. system

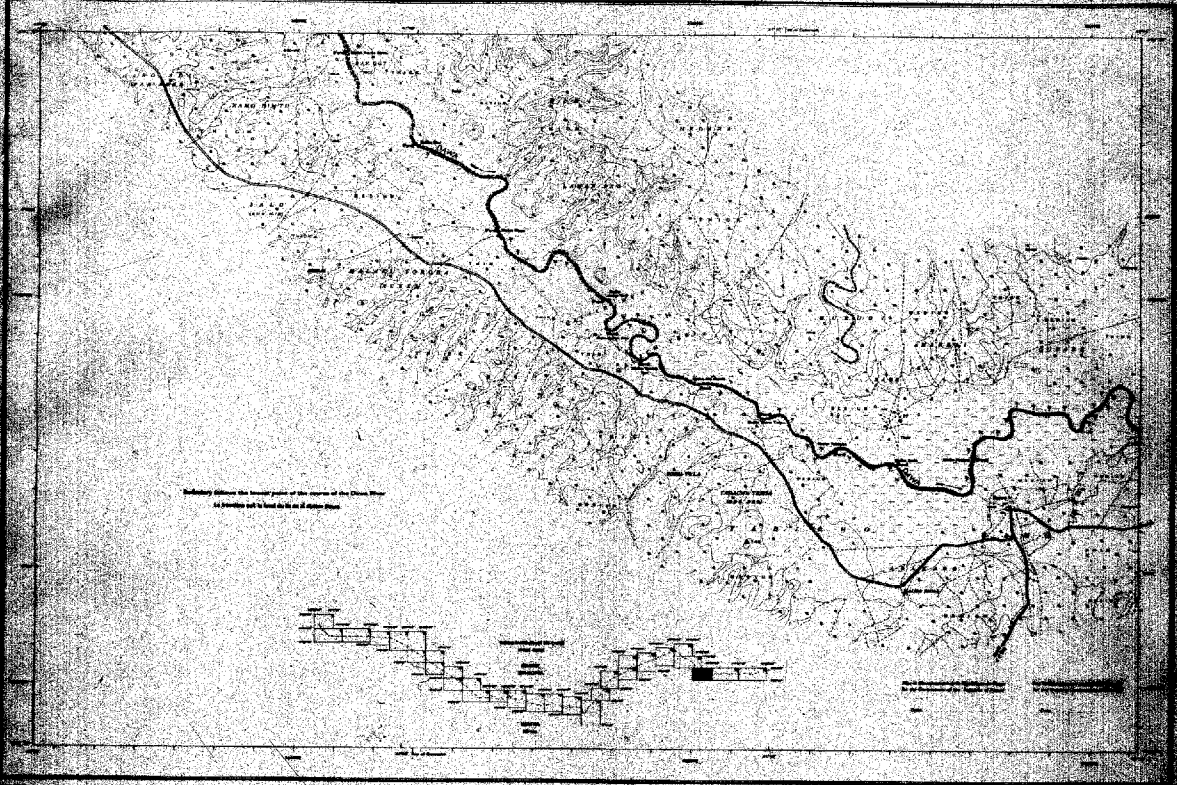
Point No.	Point Description	Spot Height (m)	Spot Height (ft)
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50



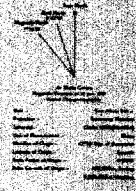
1:100,000
1:50,000

COMMISSION DE LA FRONTIÈRE KENYA - ÉTHIOPIE KENYA-ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Carte No. 31
Sheet 21



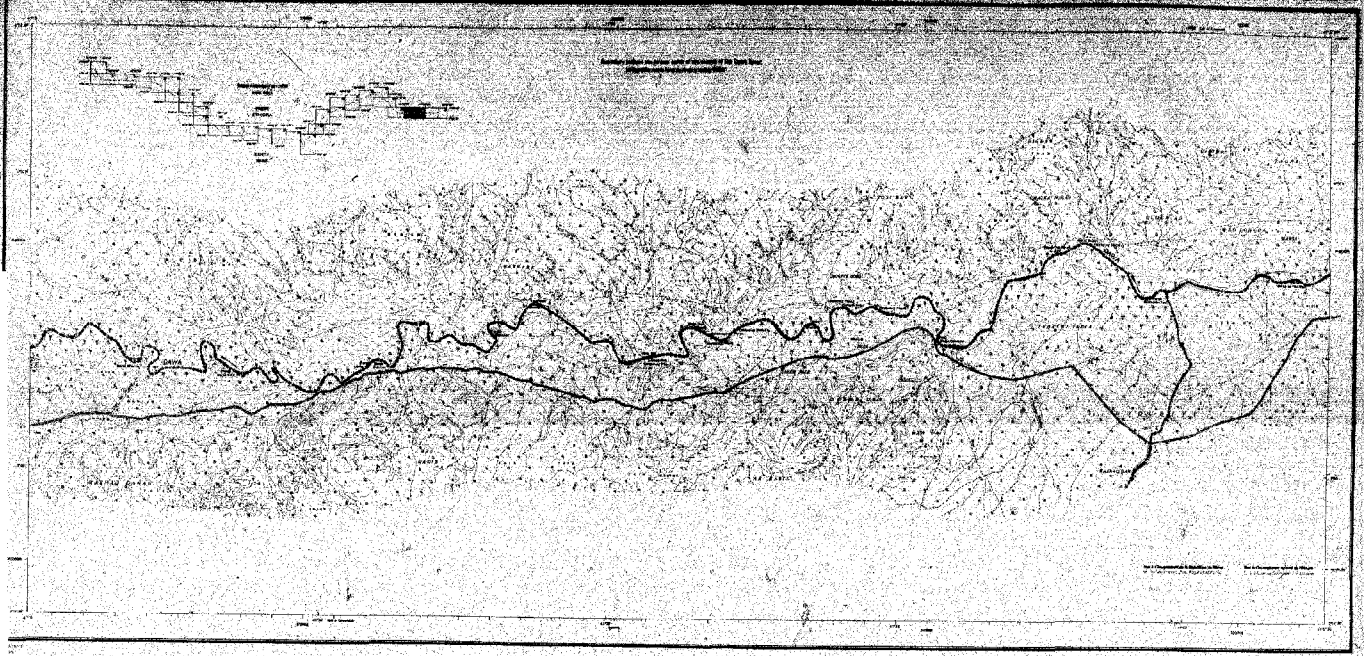
Legend	
[Symbol]	[Symbol]
[Symbol]	[Symbol]
[Symbol]	[Symbol]
[Symbol]	[Symbol]
[Symbol]	[Symbol]
[Symbol]	[Symbol]
[Symbol]	[Symbol]
[Symbol]	[Symbol]
[Symbol]	[Symbol]
[Symbol]	[Symbol]



Scale
1:50,000

KENYA-ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Sheet 27



Kenya
Ethiopia

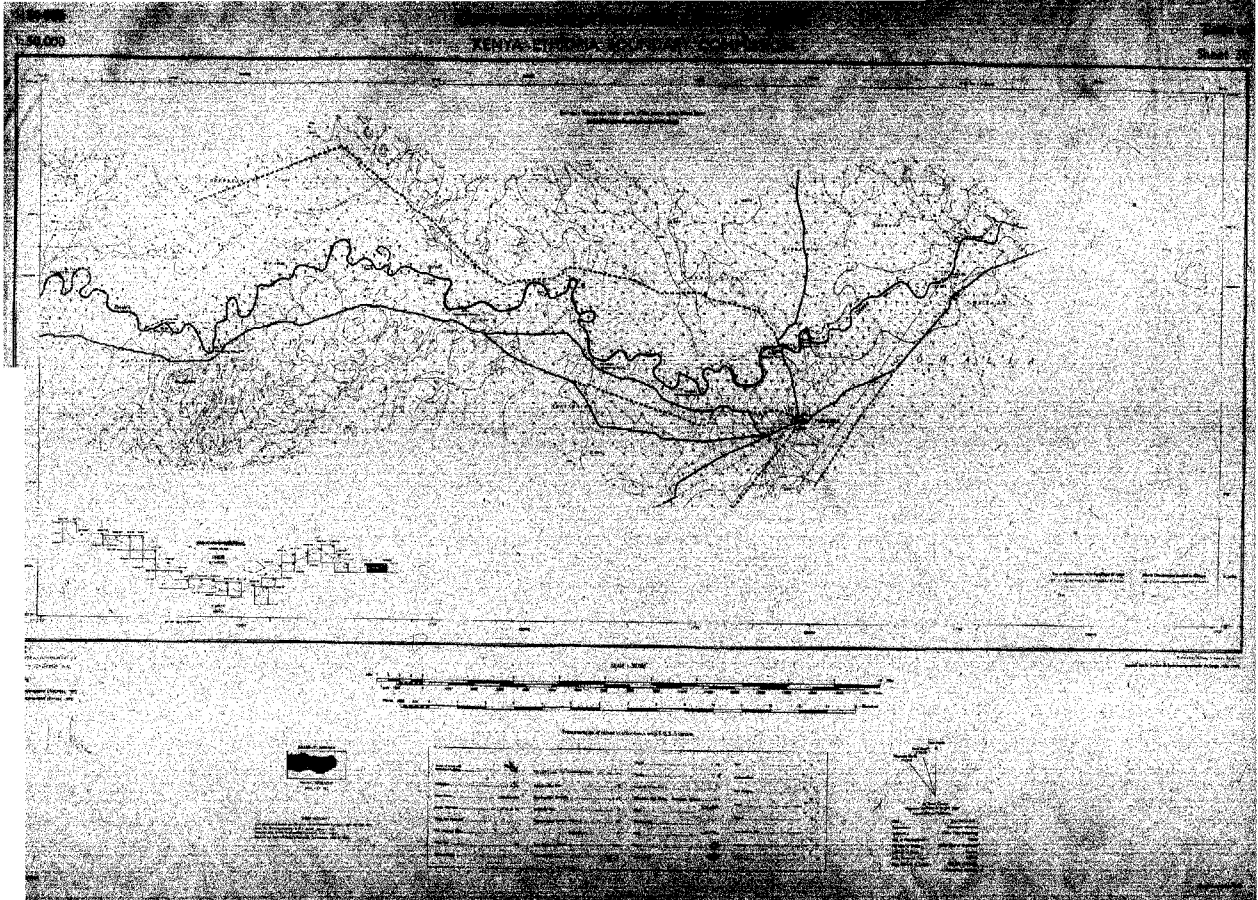


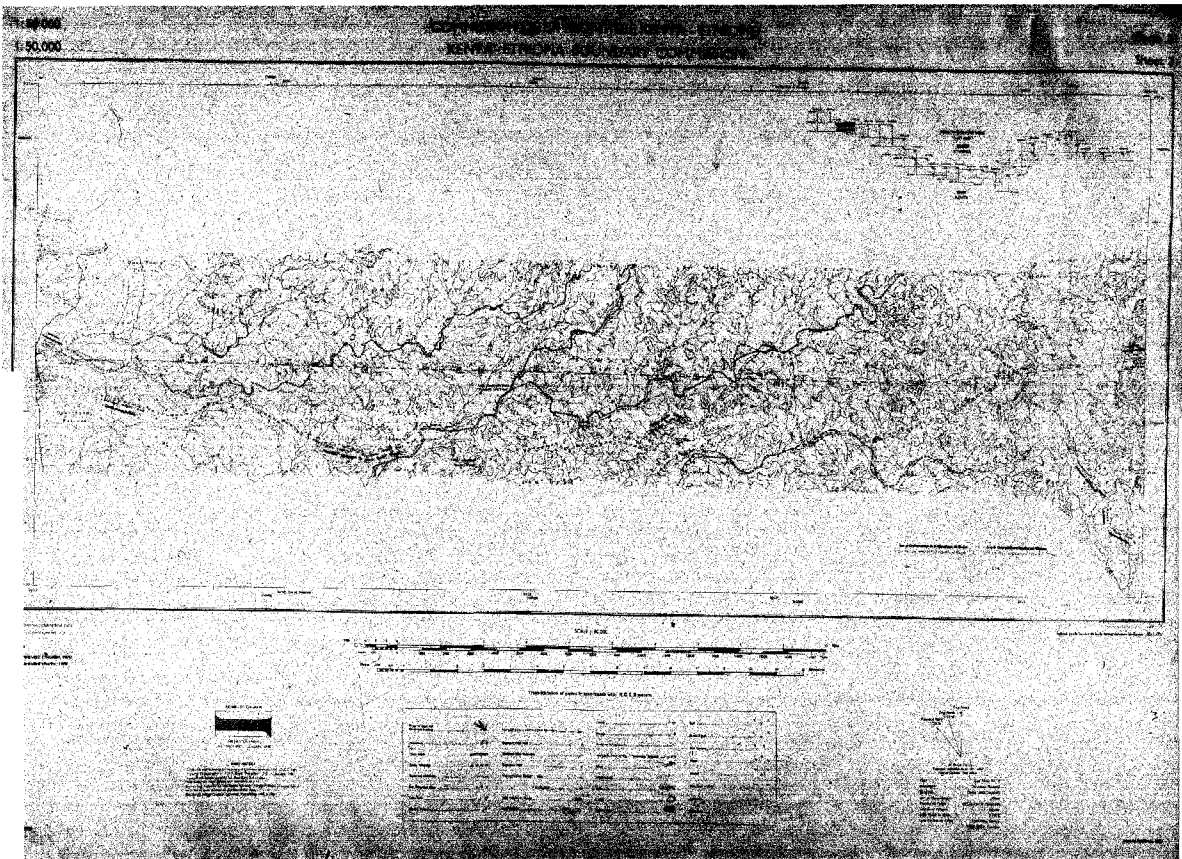
Notes
1. The boundary shown on this map is the result of the work of the Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Commission.
2. The boundary is shown as a solid line where it is clearly defined and as a dashed line where it is uncertain or in dispute.
3. The boundary is shown as a dotted line where it is a line of latitude or longitude.

Table of Coordinates

Point	Easting	Northing
1	100000	1000000
2	100000	1000000
3	100000	1000000
4	100000	1000000
5	100000	1000000
6	100000	1000000
7	100000	1000000
8	100000	1000000
9	100000	1000000
10	100000	1000000
11	100000	1000000
12	100000	1000000
13	100000	1000000
14	100000	1000000
15	100000	1000000
16	100000	1000000
17	100000	1000000
18	100000	1000000
19	100000	1000000
20	100000	1000000
21	100000	1000000
22	100000	1000000
23	100000	1000000
24	100000	1000000
25	100000	1000000
26	100000	1000000
27	100000	1000000
28	100000	1000000
29	100000	1000000
30	100000	1000000
31	100000	1000000
32	100000	1000000
33	100000	1000000
34	100000	1000000
35	100000	1000000
36	100000	1000000
37	100000	1000000
38	100000	1000000
39	100000	1000000
40	100000	1000000
41	100000	1000000
42	100000	1000000
43	100000	1000000
44	100000	1000000
45	100000	1000000
46	100000	1000000
47	100000	1000000
48	100000	1000000
49	100000	1000000
50	100000	1000000

Legend
Solid line: Boundary
Dashed line: Uncertain boundary
Dotted line: Line of latitude or longitude
Contour lines: Elevation
Hachures: Slope

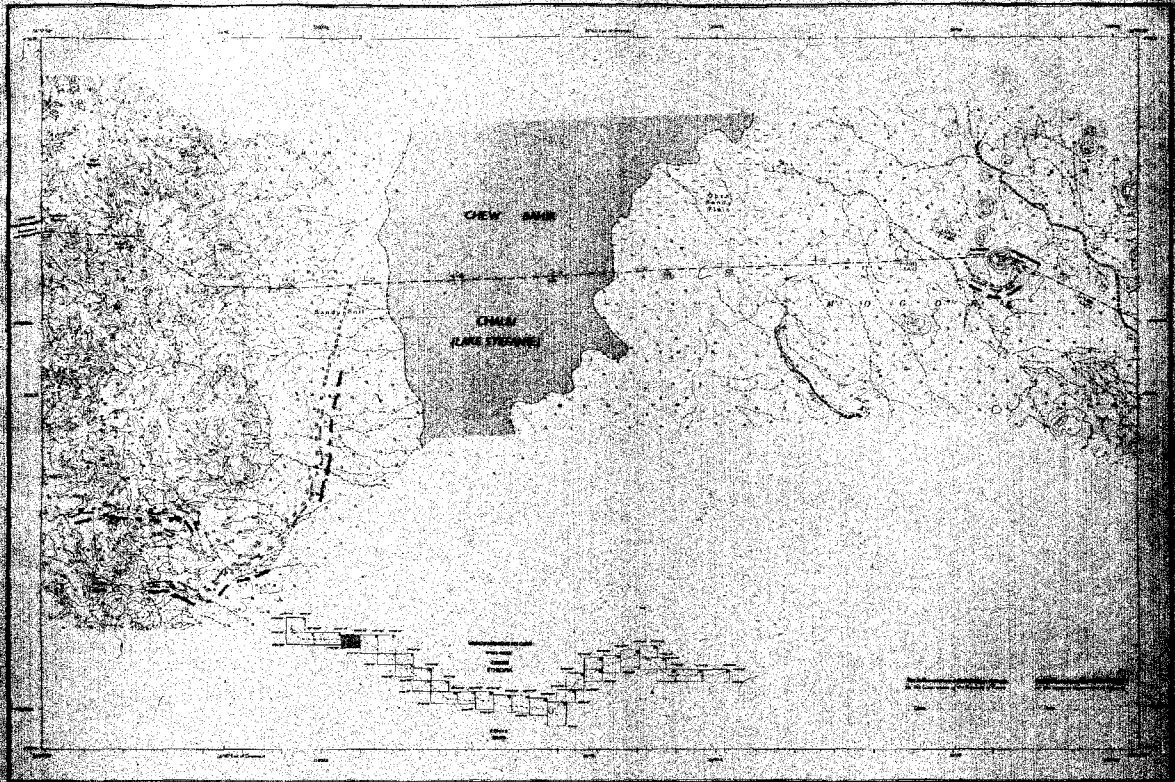




1:50,000

COMMISSION DE LA FRONTIERE KENYA - ETHIOPIE
KENYA-ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Carte
Sheet



Scale 1:50,000

Legend			
	Boundary		
	Road		
	Water		
	Vegetation		
	Elevation		

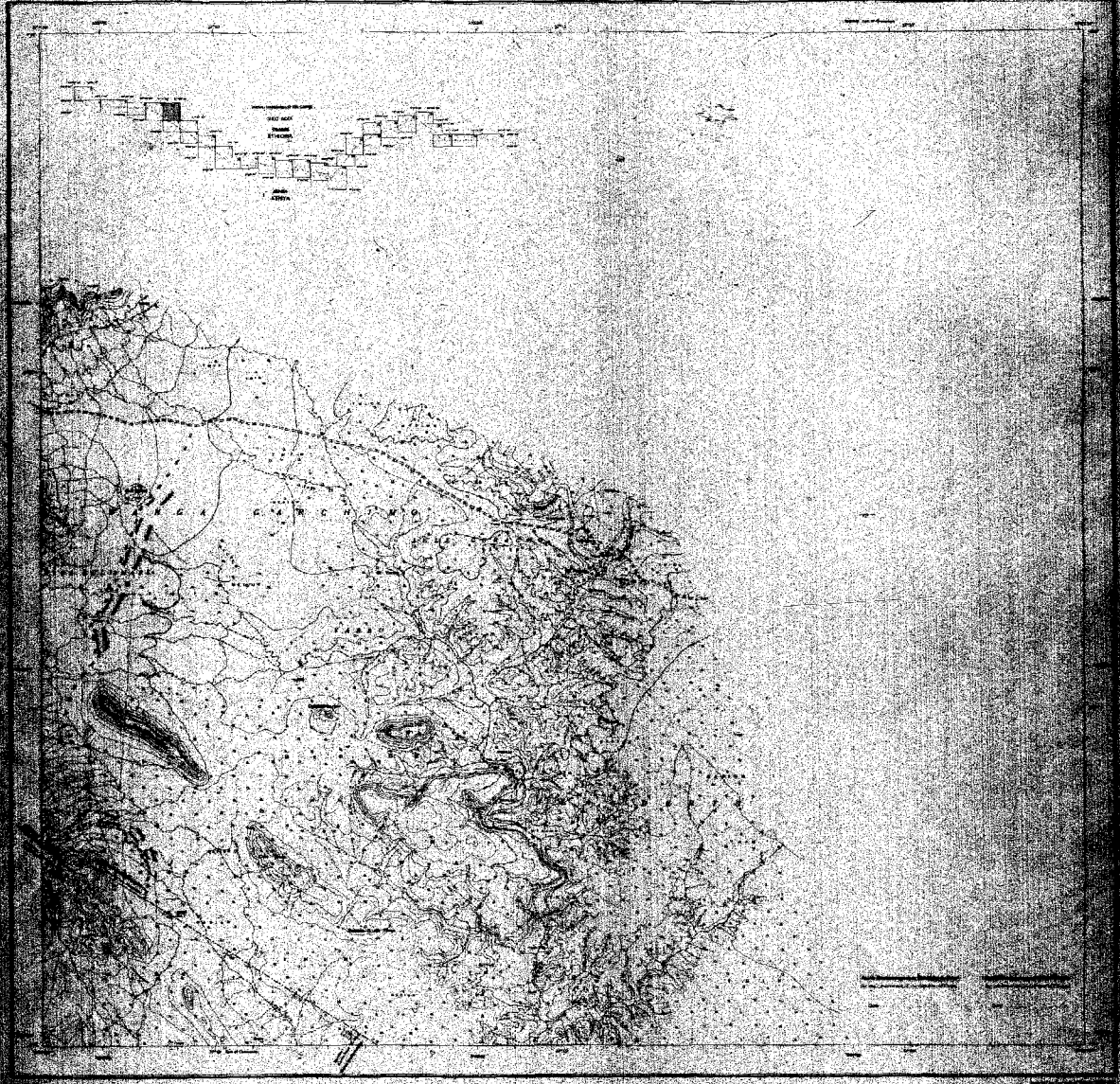
Technical specifications and notes:

- Projection: UTM Zone 39S
- Datum: WGS 84
- Scale: 1:50,000
- Map size: 40 cm x 60 cm
- Sheet number: 1

COMMISSION DE LA FRONTIERE KENYA - ETHIOPIE
KENYA-ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION

1:50,000

Carte 6
Sheet 6



Scale 1:50,000

PROJET DE FRONTIERE KENYA-ETHIOPIE

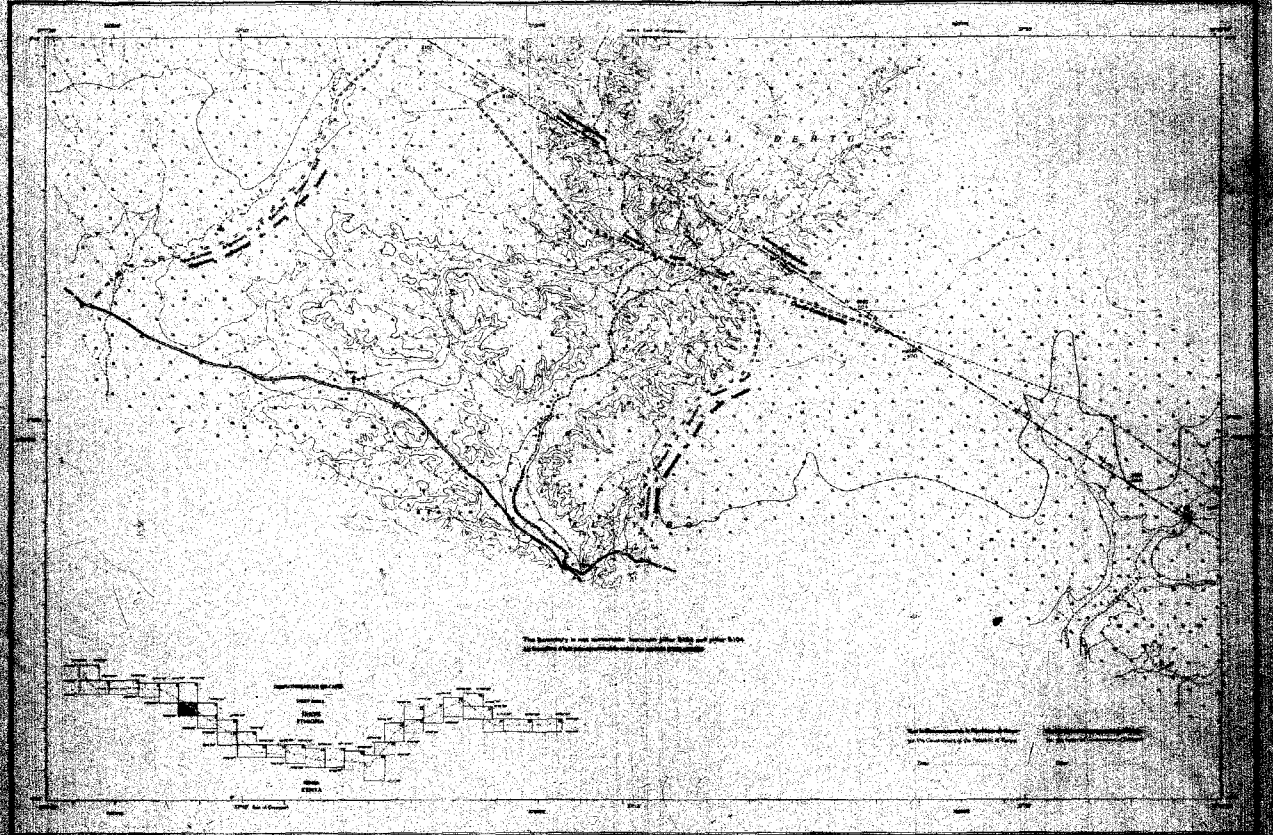
Code	Description	Code	Description
1	Frontière	10	Route principale
2	Road	11	Route secondaire
3	Water	12	Route de terre
4	Forest	13	Route de brousse
5	Settlement	14	Route de piste
6	Point	15	Route de charroi
7	Contour	16	Route de mulet
8	Spot height	17	Route de porteur
9	Spot elevation	18	Route de charr

1:50,000

1:50,000

KENYA-ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Sheet 7



Scale of Map

1:50,000

Kenya	Ethiopia
1. Name of the Commission	Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Commission
2. Name of the Boundary	Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary
3. Name of the Area	Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Area
4. Name of the District	Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary District
5. Name of the Sub-District	Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Sub-District
6. Name of the Village	Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Village
7. Name of the Hamlet	Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Hamlet
8. Name of the Farm	Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Farm
9. Name of the Field	Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Field
10. Name of the Plot	Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Plot
11. Name of the Block	Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Block
12. Name of the Section	Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Section
13. Name of the Township	Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Township
14. Name of the Range	Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Range
15. Name of the County	Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary County
16. Name of the Province	Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Province
17. Name of the State	Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary State
18. Name of the Territory	Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Territory
19. Name of the Region	Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Region
20. Name of the Country	Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Country

Legend

- International Boundary
- - - Proposed Boundary
- Proposed Boundary
- Proposed Boundary
- Proposed Boundary

Notes

1. The boundary shown on this map is a preliminary boundary and is subject to change.

2. The boundary shown on this map is based on the best available information.

3. The boundary shown on this map is subject to the final decision of the Commission.

4. The boundary shown on this map is subject to the final decision of the Government of Kenya.

5. The boundary shown on this map is subject to the final decision of the Government of Ethiopia.

1:50 000

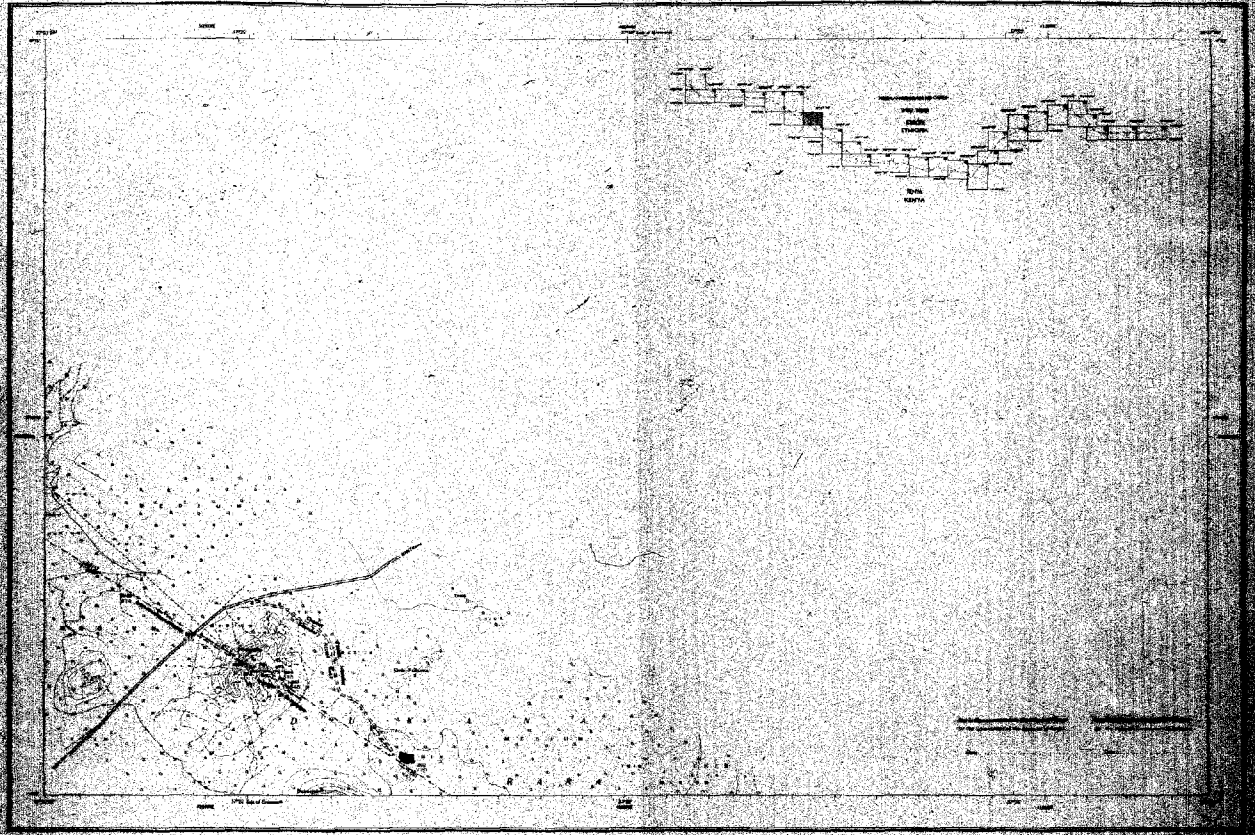
COMMISSION DE LA FRONTIÈRE KENYA - ÉTHIOPIE

Carte 8

1:50.000

KENYA - ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Sheet 8



PROJECTIONS OF BOUNDARY POINTS ON 1:50,000 MAPS

Point No.	Point Name	Coordinates	Remarks
1	Point A	...	...
2	Point B	...	...
3	Point C	...	...
4	Point D	...	...
5	Point E	...	...
6	Point F	...	...
7	Point G	...	...
8	Point H	...	...
9	Point I	...	...
10	Point J	...	...

Scale 1:50,000

Projection: UTM Zone 39S

Datum: WGS 84

Units: Meters

North Arrow

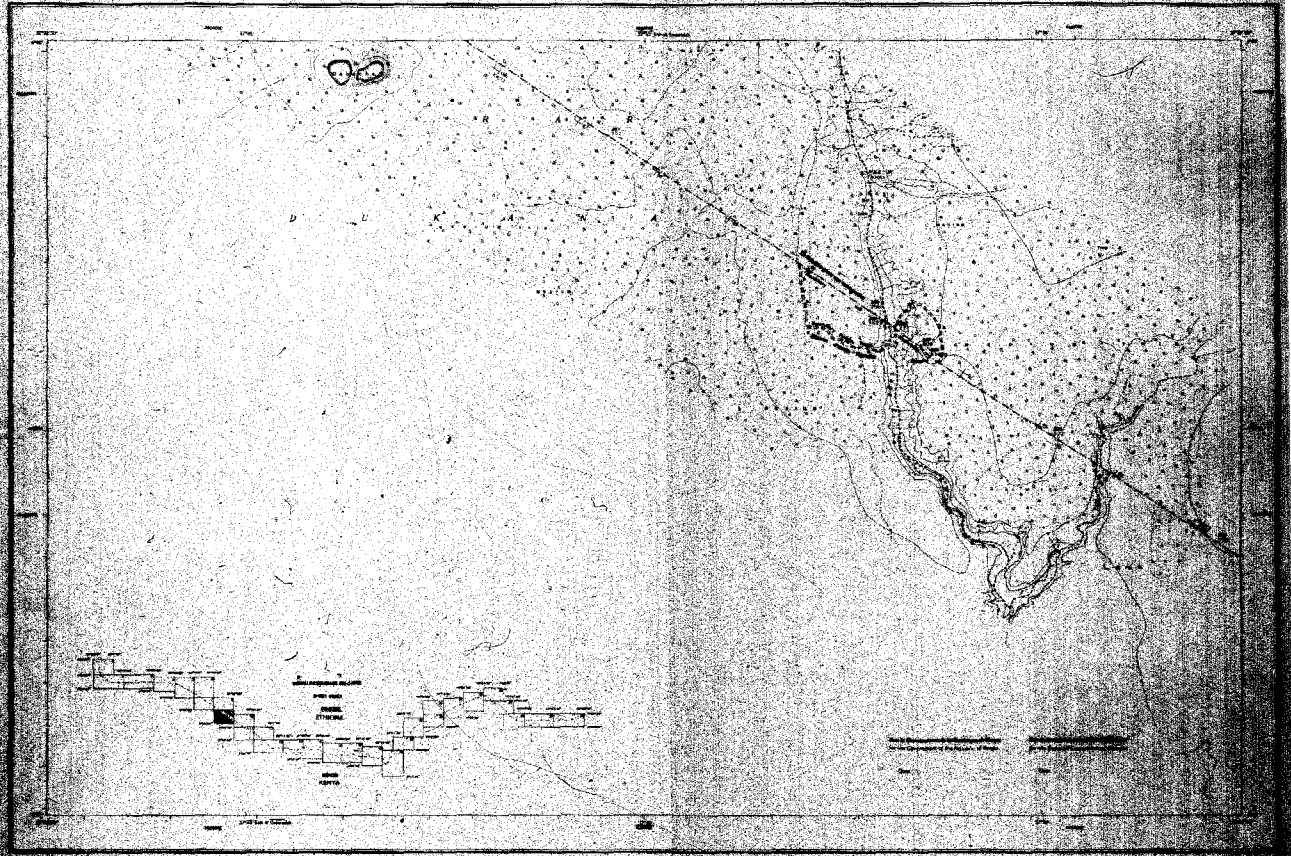
Legend

- Boundary Line
- Settlement
- Road
- Contour Line
- Water Feature

COMMISSION DE LA FRONTIERE KENYA - ETHIOPIE
KENYA - ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION

Case 9
Sheet 9

1:50,000



SCALE 1:50,000



Translations of names in parentheses into English

Original Name	English Translation
(Kilimanjaro)	Kilimanjaro
(Mount Kenya)	Mount Kenya
(Lake Tanganyika)	Lake Tanganyika
(Lake Malawi)	Lake Malawi
(Lake Nyasa)	Lake Nyasa
(Lake Chad)	Lake Chad
(Lake Victoria)	Lake Victoria
(Lake Tanganyika)	Lake Tanganyika
(Lake Malawi)	Lake Malawi
(Lake Nyasa)	Lake Nyasa
(Lake Chad)	Lake Chad
(Lake Victoria)	Lake Victoria



Scale 1:50,000
Vertical Datum: Mean Sea Level
Horizontal Datum: Everest Spheroid
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
Zone: 38N
Datum: Everest
Scale: 1:50,000
Date: 1960

Scale 1:50,000
Vertical Datum: Mean Sea Level
Horizontal Datum: Everest Spheroid
Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator
Zone: 38N
Datum: Everest
Scale: 1:50,000
Date: 1960

