

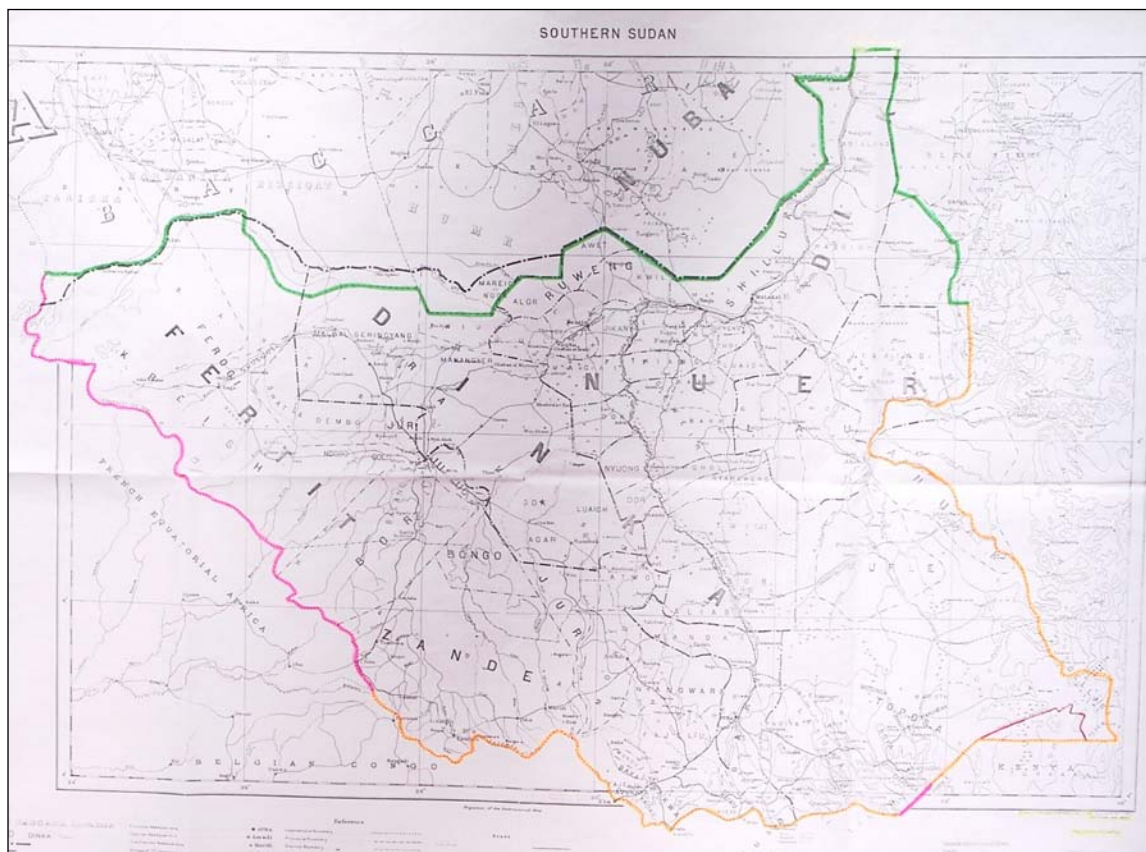
SOUTHERN SUDAN BOUNDARIES BACKGROUND PAPER

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Map 1.A: *Southern Sudan's Boundaries in 1956*

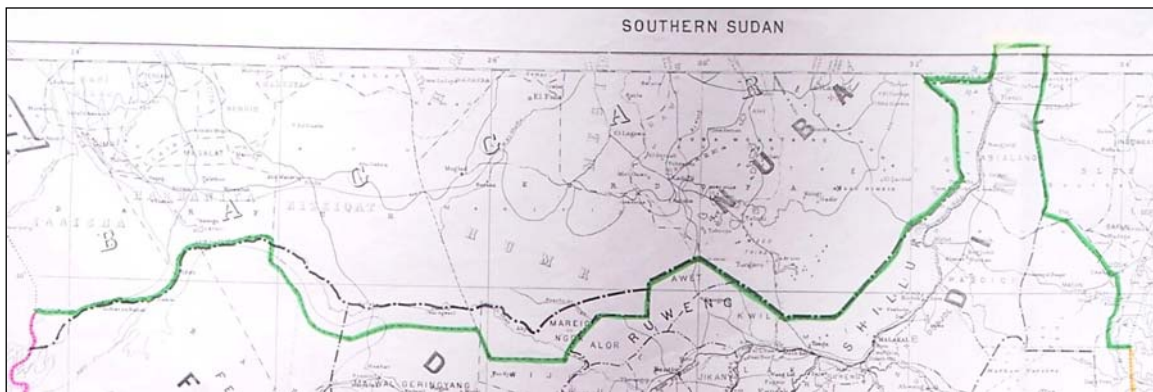
Source: Sudan Survey 1:2,000,000 Map, Southern Sudan, July 1955

In accordance with the terms of reference set out in the President of GOSS's letter of 2 October 2006 to me (Appendix 1.1), I submit this background paper on the Southern Sudan's boundaries, including a description of both the North-South and International boundaries as of 1 January 1956, a presentation and discussion of the available evidence, and my recommendations.

I would like to acknowledge the advice and assistance of the following in the preparation of this report: H.E. Dr. Luka Biong (GOSS Minister for Presidential Affairs), Col. Engineer (SPLA) Riek Degoal, Prof. Joshua Otor Akol, Captain (Police) Pal Tut, Garang Diing, Muhammad Wada'alla Mufiji (GOSS members of the North-South Boundary Technical Committee), Mrs. Jane Hogan and the staff of the University of Durham Sudan Archive, Stuart Ackland and the staff of the Bodleian Library Map Room, Martin Pratt and John Donaldson of the International Boundaries Research Unit, University of Durham, and Juerg Krauer of Geoprocessing Unit, Centre for Development and Environment, University of Berne.

Douglas H. Johnson
27 August 2007

PART 1: NORTH-SOUTH BOUNDARY



Map 1.B: North-South Boundary in 1956

Source: Sudan Survey 1:2,000,000 Map, Southern Sudan, July 1955

1.1 Summary

The Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) has taken the position that it will insist on the North-South provincial boundaries as they were on 1 January 1956 and will neither accept nor request any revision of that line at this time.

From the available contemporary maps and records it is possible to state in broad terms that the northern boundaries of Bahr el-Ghazal and Upper Nile provinces ran for about 2000 kms from the French Equatorial Africa (now CAR) border to the Ethiopian border:

- from Jebel Mishmira East to R. Umbelasha,
- along the course of the R. Umbelasha to the Bahr el-Arab,
- along the course of the Bahr el-Arab, then South of the Bahr el-Arab, running East more or less parallel to the river,
- turning North-Northwest until meeting the Bahr el-Arab/Kiir,
- then generally Northeast following various bodies of water until joining the R. ez-Zarqa/Ngol,
- following the R. ez-Zarqa/Ngol until Aradeiba,
- then a straight line East, and a right angle North,
- then straight lines Northeast and East to Lake Abiad,
- then a diagonal line Southeast,
- turning to run North and West of, but roughly parallel to, the White Nile as it flows East and then North,
- reaching Jebel Ugeiz,
- then due East to the White Nile,
- then North along the course of the White Nile,
- then due East through Qoz Nabbuk to Khor Umm Koka,
- then South along Khor Umm Koka to Khor Umm Dilwis, then South, Southeast and South through the Blue Nile foothills until latitude 9°30'N,
- then due East to the Ethiopian border.

Much of the boundary area was unsurveyed, and the most detailed contemporary maps often do not record topographical features. Any surveys of provincial boundaries that were undertaken should be found in the Sudan Survey Authority in Khartoum.

There are some sensitive and disputed areas where the records will have to be checked very carefully:

- the Rizeigat Arab–Malwal Dinka grazing boundary south of the Bahr el-Arab;
- the right angle bend between Unity and Southern Kordofan states;
- and the northernmost boundary between Upper Nile and White Nile states.

The delineation and demarcation of the boundary will re-open boundary disputes among the peoples along the border, many of whom (in the South as well as the North) have objected to previous boundary demarcations.

Even when a boundary is agreed, the topographical sparseness of the old maps means that demarcation will present considerable challenges in many places, and new, more detailed topographical maps will be needed to assist any survey teams.

1.1.1 Recommendations

In order to effectively present and implement the GOSS position it is recommended that GOSS should:

- 1) Get agreement within the technical committee, prior to the discussion of any specific part of the boundary, that the accepted date of any boundary change be the date on which the change was *agreed*, rather than the date that it was *published* or *implemented*;
- 2) Obtain as much documentation of its position from records found within the Southern states or the United Kingdom, supplementing contemporary maps as much as possible with written reports and descriptions of the boundaries;
- 3) Ensure that all documentation held in Federal Government departments be made accessible for consultation to the Southern members on the committee without further delay, especially reports currently held by the Sudan Survey Authority, the Ministry of Interior, and the National Records Office;
- 4) Ensure that the Southern members of the technical committee be allowed to examine any documentation presented by representatives of the Federal Government or the bordering states in the offices in which they were found;
- 5) Propose that the boundary be discussed and decided in sections, state by state, if necessary.

1.1.2 Explanation

The provincial boundaries of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan were constructed bit by bit throughout the fifty-four years of Condominium rule. The earliest boundaries were drawn on maps before the government had a clear understanding of the geography, topography and demography of the country, and were described in the most general terms in province reports. Adjustments to these boundaries were made over time, but only those parts that were adjusted were described in detail in official publications. It is possible that large sections of the provincial boundaries were never fully surveyed prior to independence. In order to get a clear picture of what the boundaries were on 1 January 1956, it has been necessary to reconstruct them historically, going back to the earliest sources and plotting each boundary change as it was recorded (see Appendix 1.3). Documentation consulted for this report is listed in Appendix 1.2.

Because the date of independence of the Sudan was fixed by parliament only a few days prior to 1 January 1956, and no survey had been made of the internal provincial boundaries in anticipation of independence, there is some ambiguity about what the borders were on that date. In at least one case (that of Upper Nile and White Nile Provinces) a decision on the boundary had been agreed prior to 1 January 1956, but was not formally gazetted until after that date, leading to a dispute after 1972 about where the true 1956 boundary was.

GOSS will therefore have to decide whether the border as at 1 January 1956 is the border that was *agreed* prior to that date, or the border that was *in effect* at that date. Since formal gazetting and implementation generally followed some time after a decision was taken, my recommendation is that GOSS should argue for the boundaries *as agreed* by that date.

This will mean that sufficient documentation must be available and produced to substantiate such decisions. Documentation for the boundaries is as yet incomplete. The published record does not give a full or detailed account of each boundary change, the administrative record retained in the South is so far lacking the essential documents descriptive of the border up to 1 January 1956, and the full record in Khartoum (whether in the Survey Authority or the National Records Office) is as yet inaccessible.

It might be useful to define the border by sections, beginning with the least contentious areas and trying to get agreement on them before moving on to the disputed sections. The boundary can be divided into seven sections:

1. Central Bahr el-Ghazal – Southern Darfur
2. Northern Bahr el-Ghazal – Southern Darfur
3. Northern Bahr el-Ghazal – Abyei Area/Southern Kordofan
4. Unity – Southern Kordofan
5. Upper Nile – Southern Kordofan
6. Upper Nile – White Nile
7. Upper Nile – Sennar & Blue Nile

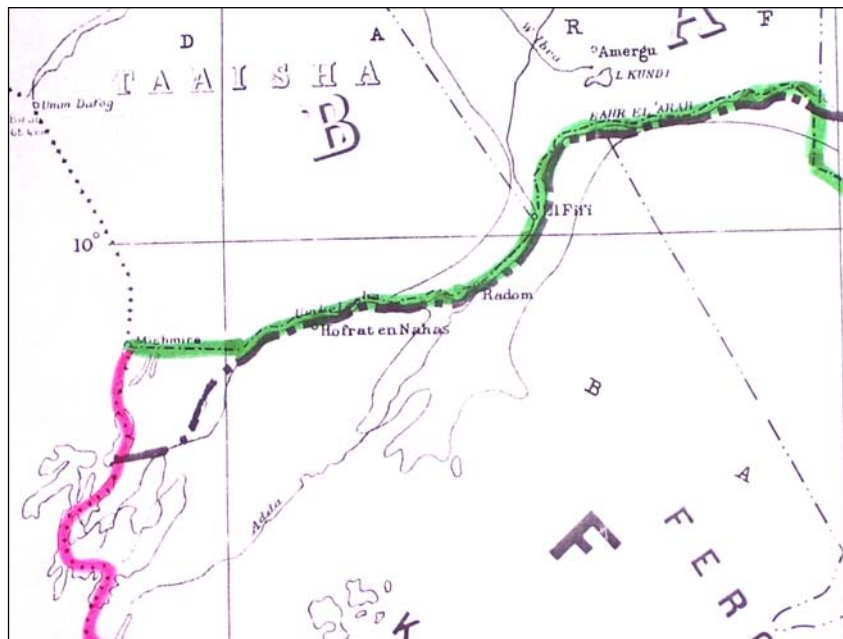
Each section is described below, first with a thumbnail map (extracted from the Sudan Survey 1:2,000,000 map) and a verbal description of the boundary line as it appears on the pre-1956 Sudan Survey 1:250,000 maps, then a description of any boundary

changes recorded before or after 1956, followed by an analysis of potential disputes and possible problems of demarcation.

The verbal descriptions give only approximate readings of compass directions, longitude and latitude from the maps and should not be taken as absolute or final. More precise descriptions should be found in survey reports in the Sudan Survey Authority or the National Records Office, but all descriptions and readings should be confirmed by the GOSS specialists on the North–South Boundary Technical Committee.

Appendices follow on sources, recorded boundary changes, specific parts of the boundary that need clarification, and a glossary of terms (Appendix 2.3 at the end of the second part of this report).

1.2.1 Central Bahr el-Ghazal – Southern Darfur



Map 1.2.1a: Central Bahr el-Ghazal – Southern Darfur Section
 Source: Sudan Survey 1:2,000,000 Map, Southern Sudan, July 1955

Verbal Description	Location	Approx Lat/Long	MAP
From the international boundary with French Equatorial Africa (now Central African Republic) at running due E along	J. Mishmira the line of	9°40'N 9°40'N	64-L
through the summit of and then along the N bank of until it meets then along the thalweg of	J. Cheili R. Umbelasha the Bahr el Arab the Bahr el Arab		65-I
crossing at then running along the W bank of crossing at then running along the W bank of crossing then running along the E and S bank of	Et Tuwila at about the Bahr el Arab Gileizan , about the Bahr el Arab at a point at about the Bahr el Arab	10°0'N/25°0'E 10°12'N/25°02'50"E 10°16'30"N/25°05'E	65-E
crossing near then running along the N bank of crossing near then running along the S bank of crossing near then running along the N bank of crossing	El Murr , about the Bahr el Arab Umm Sarre , about the Bahr el Arab El Firfi , about the Bahr el Arab at a point at about	10°20'N/25°09'30"E 10°21'N/25°14'50"E 10°20'15"N/25°21'30"E 10°22'N/25°30'E	
then running along the S bank of crossing near running along the N bank of crossing then running along the S bank of crossing	the Bahr el Arab Um Ragau , about the Bahr el Arab at a point at about the Bahr el Arab at a point at about	10°22'10"N/25°35'E 10°23'50"N/25°41'E 10°24'10"N/25°46'E	65-F

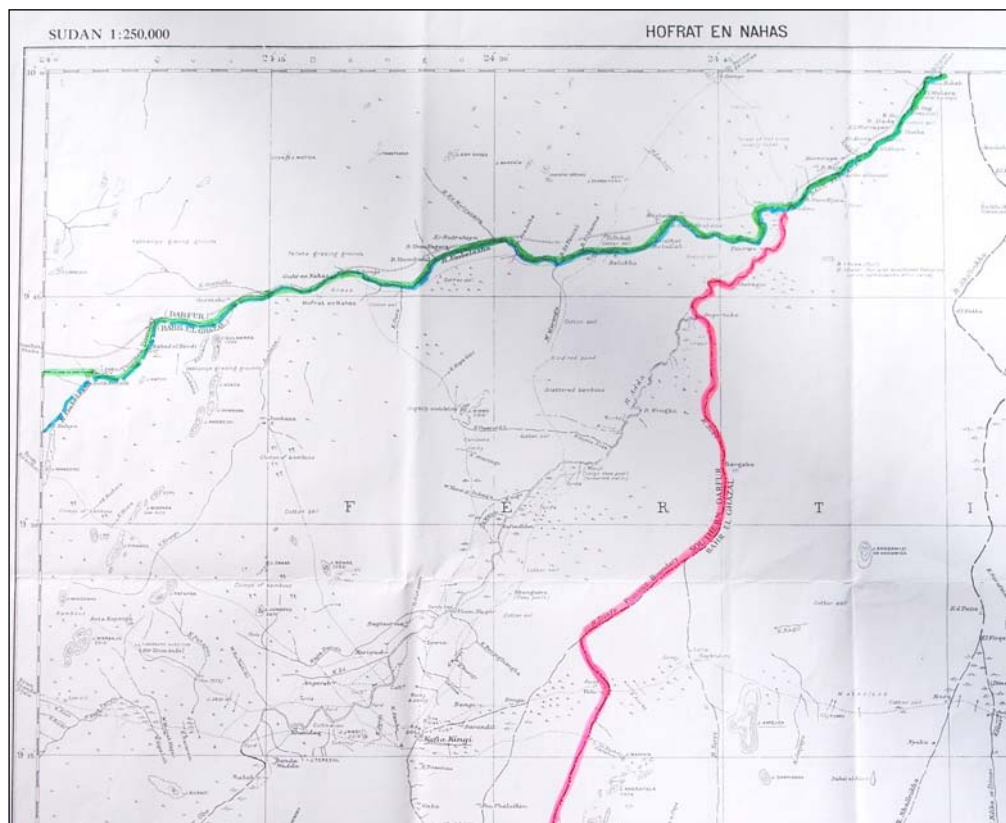
Verbal Description	Location	Approx Lat/Long	MAP
then running along the N bank of crossing near then running along the S bank of	the Bahr el Arab El Kefeita at about the Bahr el Arab	10°26'N/25°52'30"E	65-F

The Boundary at 1 January 1956

The boundary at independence is shown on the relevant maps and ran East from Jebel Mishmira on the French Equatorial Africa (now Central African Republic) border to the Raqaba Umbelasha, and then along the Bahr el-Arab (Map 1.2.1a).

Boundary Changes

The section of Hofrat en-Nahas and Kafia Kinji was transferred from Bahr el-Ghazal to Darfur in 1960 (Appendix 1.3 and Map 1.2.1b). By the terms of the Addis Ababa Agreement of 1972 this was supposed to be retransferred to Bahr el-Ghazal but was not.



Map 1.2.1b: *Hofrat en-Nahas. 1956 Boundary: green line; 1960 Boundary: pink line*
Source: Sudan Survey 1:250,000 Map 65-I, 1976

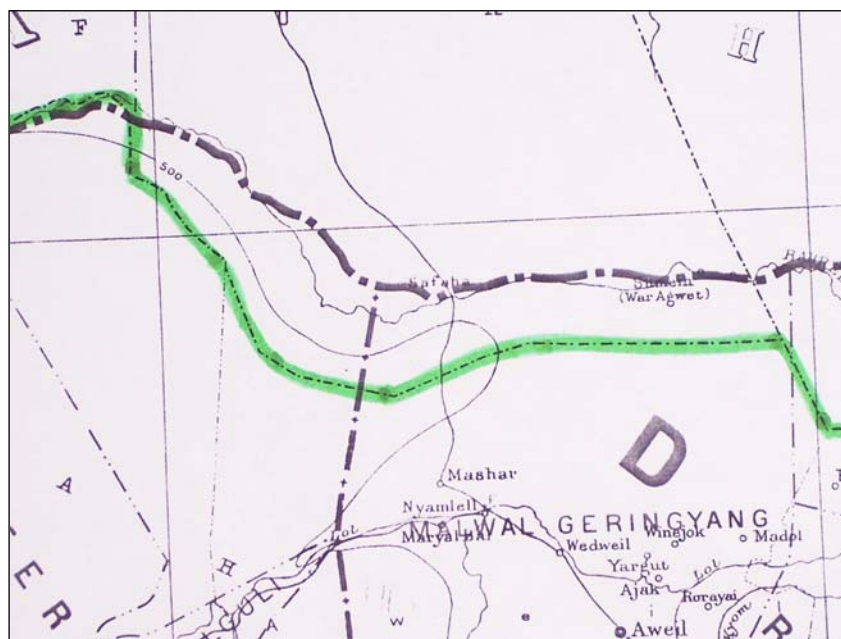
Potential Disputes

The North-South Boundary Committee has already agreed to the restoration of the 1956 boundary and the retransfer of Hofrat en-Nahas and Kafia Kinji to Central Bahr el-Ghazal. The previous governor of Southern Darfur, however, maintained that the territory belongs to his state. Janjaweed militia are reported to be occupying large parts of the disputed territory.

Potential Problems of Demarcation

The boundary as marked on the 1:250,000 maps crosses the Bahr el-Arab at several points, sometimes running along the middle of the river (the 'thalweg'), sometimes along the north bank, and sometimes along the south bank. If no detailed survey report is produced by the Sudan Survey Authority, a very careful reading of the 1:250,000 maps will have to be made in order to fix the boundary on the ground and transfer it to new maps. The question arises, for instance, does the boundary line run along the river bank itself (where such banks are well defined), or along the edge of the seasonal swampy area on either side?

1.2.2 Northern Bahr el-Ghazal – Southern Darfur



Map 1.2.2: Northern Bahr el-Ghazal – Southern Kordofan Section
Source: Sudan Survey 1:2,000,000 Map, Southern Sudan, July 1955

Verbal Description	Location	Approx Lat/Long	MAP
running along the S bank of the Bahr el Arab to turning S along the river bank and then due S down along the line of the Bahr el Arab to a point at about 10°10'55"N/25°56'E then in a curved line SE to a point at about 10°02'10"N/26°06'E	the Bahr el Arab El Fifi at about the line of the Bahr el Arab to a point at about 10°10'55"N/25°56'E to a point at about 10°02'10"N/26°06'E	10°24'10"N/25°55'30"E 25°56'E 10°10'55"N/25°56'E 10°02'10"N/26°06'E	65-F
then 140° SE to a point at about 9°55'N/26°13'E then in a curved line dipping down below 9°30'N latitude at a point at about 26°42'E then about 69° NEE	a point at about 9°55'N/26°13'E latitude a point at about 9°30'N 26°42'E	9°55'N/26°13'E 9°30'N 26°42'E	65-J
to a point at about 9°37'10"N/27°08'E then due E to a point at about 9°37'N/27°54'E on the Abyei/S. Kordofan boundary	a point at about 9°37'10"N/27°08'E to a point at about 9°37'N/27°54'E	9°37'10"N/27°08'E 9°37'N/27°54'E	65-K

The Boundary at 1 January 1956

The boundary ran along the south bank of the Bahr el-Arab, then turned due South for approximately 14 miles and ran parallel to the Bahr el-Arab until it met the Kordofan boundary (now Southern Kordofan/Abyei boundary) (Map 1.2.2).

Boundary Changes

The border is supposed to mark the boundary between the territory of the Rizeigat Arabs of Darfur and the Malwal Dinka of Bahr el-Ghazal. In 1912 this boundary was set at the Bahr el-Arab, but in 1918 it was moved forty miles south of the river. In 1924 this line (the Munro-Wheatley Line) was reduced and readjusted to fourteen miles south. At some point the grazing boundary became the provincial boundary.

Potential Disputes

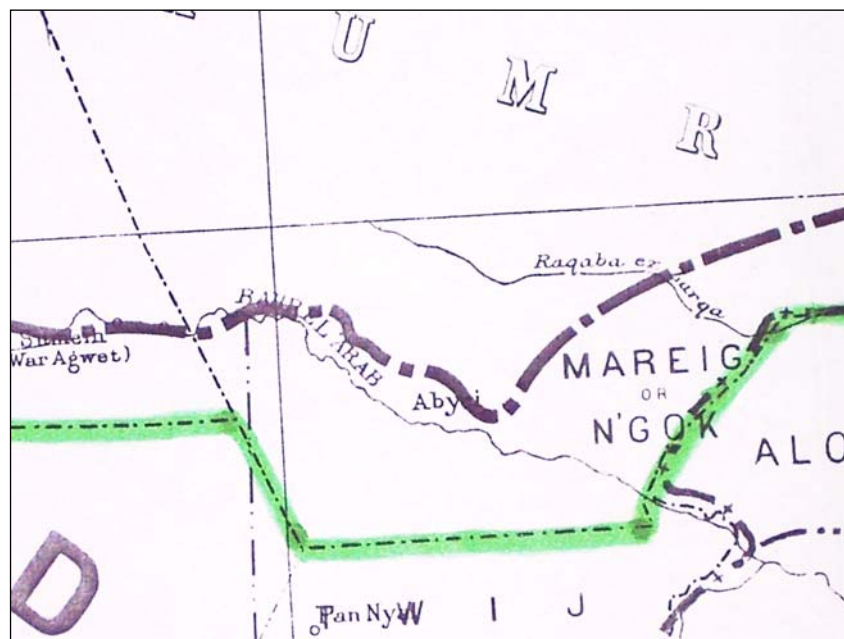
The Malwal Dinka have never accepted that their boundary with Dar Rizeigat begins south of the Bahr el-Arab and might reopen this issue with relation to the North-South Boundary demarcation. The Rizeigat (and Southern Darfur State) for their part, might press for the boundary being pushed even further south.

The Munro-Wheatley Agreement which established this boundary also defined the grazing rights of the Malwal Dinka and imposed certain restrictions on Rizeigat grazing and movement, not only in the Malwal Dinka territory, but in what was then Western District, Bahr el-Ghazal (now Raga). The Munro-Wheatley Agreement was still being referred to in administrative correspondence between Eastern Bahr el-Ghazal and Southern Darfur as late as 1991 (*Eastern Bahr El Ghazal Province – Aweil. Tribal Moves – Boundaries and Disputes*, 1991, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal State, Aweil, EBG 66/A/2). It is clear from that correspondence that administrators in Aweil were still applying the terms of the 1924 Munro-Wheatley Agreement, and that the application of these terms had been confirmed in recent inter-tribal meetings. Should any of the pastoralists of Southern Darfur therefore lay claim to the ownership of territory south of the old province boundary, on the basis of continued access and use (in the same manner as the Misseriya have claimed the Abyei Area), this can be refuted by reference to these very recent administrative records.

Potential Problems of Demarcation

The boundary line is supposed to run fourteen miles South of the Bahr el-Arab and parallel to it. As currently marked on the map the boundary is sometimes more than fourteen miles south and sometimes only about ten miles South. We do not yet have documentation of when or why these alterations in the 14 mile line were made. The 1:250,000 maps are also deficient in topographical detail for much of the area through which the boundary runs. More detailed topographic maps will be needed for demarcation.

1.2.3. Northern Bahr el-Ghazal – Abyei Area/Southern Kordofan



Map 1.2.3a: Northern Bahr el-Ghazal – Abyei Area/Southern Kordofan Section
Source: Sudan Survey 1:2,000,000 Map, Southern Sudan, July 1955

Verbal Description	Location	Approx Lat/Long	MAP
From a point at about 158° ESE to then due E straight along	a point at about	9°37'N/27°54'E	65-K
to a point at about	a point at about	9°20'50"N/28°22'20"E	
then in a straight line about 34° NNW to the crossing near	a point at about	9°20'50"N	
	Bahr el Arab/Kiir Rumla Ngork	28°46'E	65-L
		9°24'N/28°44'30"E	

The Boundary at 1 January 1956

The boundary ran in three straight lines: East-Southeast from the Darfur boundary then due East, then North-Northwest (Map 1.2.3a).

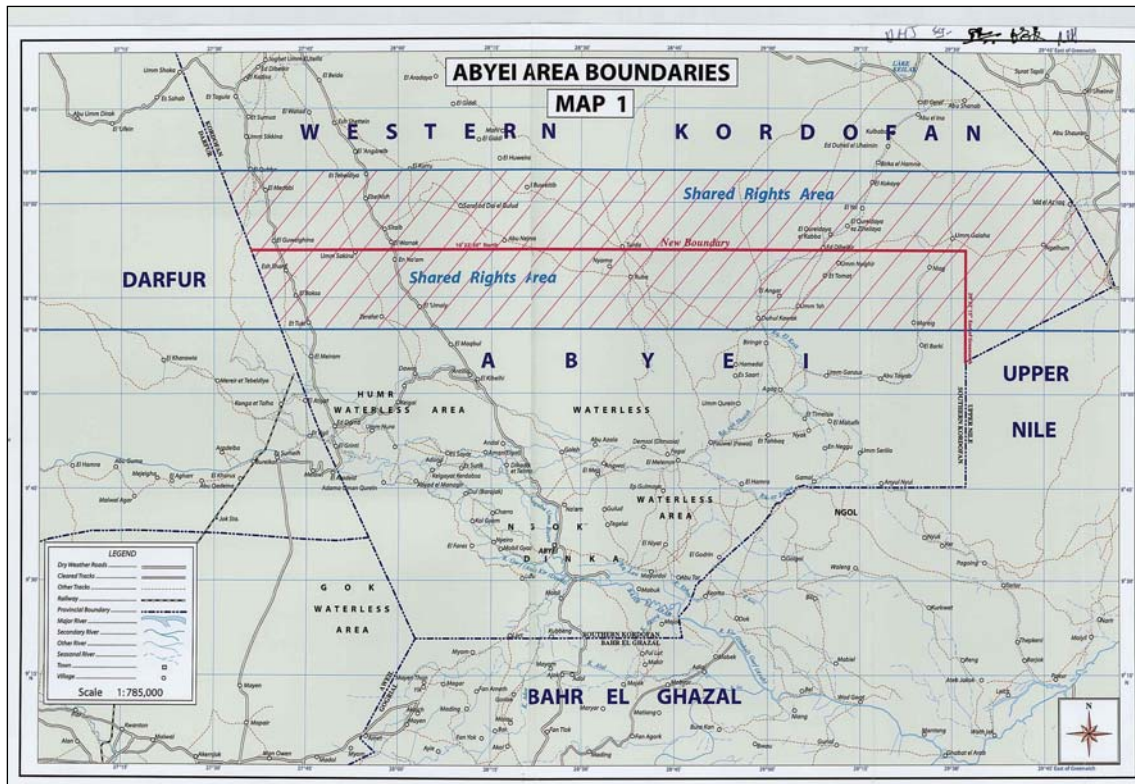
Boundary Changes

The Ngok and Twic Dinka were originally transferred from Bahr el-Ghazal to Kordofan in 1905, but there have been no further changes along this line since the Twic Dinka were retransferred to Bahr el-Ghazal sometime around 1912 (See Appendix 1.3).

Potential Disputes

This section forms Northern Bahr el-Ghazal's boundary with the Abyei Area, whose boundaries have yet to be accepted by the NCP in GONU and Southern Kordofan State (Map 1.2.3b). Until that issue is resolved, this part of the boundary will also be in dispute. In addition to this there are some among the Twic Dinka who dispute their northern boundary with the Ngok (Southern Kordofan's current southern boundary with Northern Bahr el-Ghazal) and claim that some of their territory has been annexed

by the Ngok. Resolution of this dispute, if it develops further, might have to wait until after the 2011 referendum.



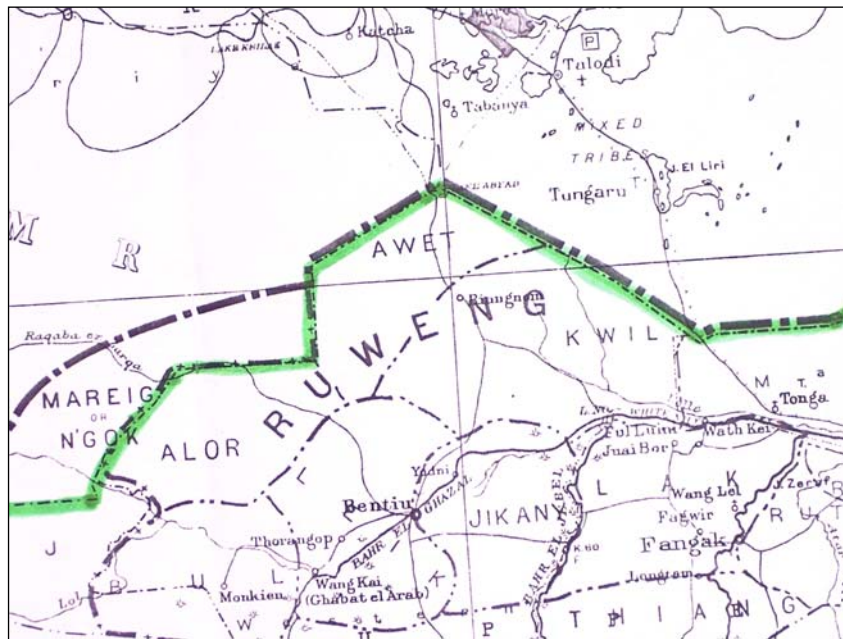
Map 1.2.3b: Abyei Area

Source: *Report of the Abyei Boundary Commission*, 14 July 2005

Potential Problems of Demarcation

The boundary runs through areas where no topographical features are marked on the current maps, and more detailed topographic maps will be needed for demarcation.

1.2.4. Unity – Southern Kordofan



Map 1.2.4a: Unity – Southern Kordofan Section
 Source: Sudan Survey 1:2,000,000 Map, Southern Sudan, July 1955

Verbal Description	Location	Approx Lat/Long	MAP
Crossing the Bahr el Arab/Kiir at then along the thalweg of	Rumla Ngork the Qarn et Teror Abu Shok	9°24'N/28°44'30"E	65-L
to the western edge of	Lake Kerrita		
then NE along the thalweg of	the Rq. Abu Geddiya/Amom	9°30'15"N/28°48'E	
to	a point at about		
continuing about 40° NE in a diagonal line to	the Rq. ez Zarqa/ Ngol	9°43'N/29°02'E	
near	Tebusaya/Akot at		
then along the thalweg of	the Rq. ez Zarqa/ Ngol	9°45'N/29°07'10"E 9°45'	
to a bend in the waterway at	Aradeiba about	9°45'N/29°32'E	
then due E in a straight line along	latitude		
to	a point at about	29°32'E	
then due N along	the line of		
to	a point at about	10°05'N	65-H
then about 64° NEE in a diagonal line to a point E of Qardud	at a point about	10°17'25"N/29°56'10"E	
then nearly due E across	Lake Abiad		
straight along	the line of	10°17'25"N	
to	a point at about	30°00'E	
then about 120° SE in a diagonal line from	a point at about	10°17'25"N/30°00'E	66-E
to	a point at about	9°43'N/30°50'E	66-I
	on the South bank of		
	Khor Turor		

The Boundary at 1 January 1956

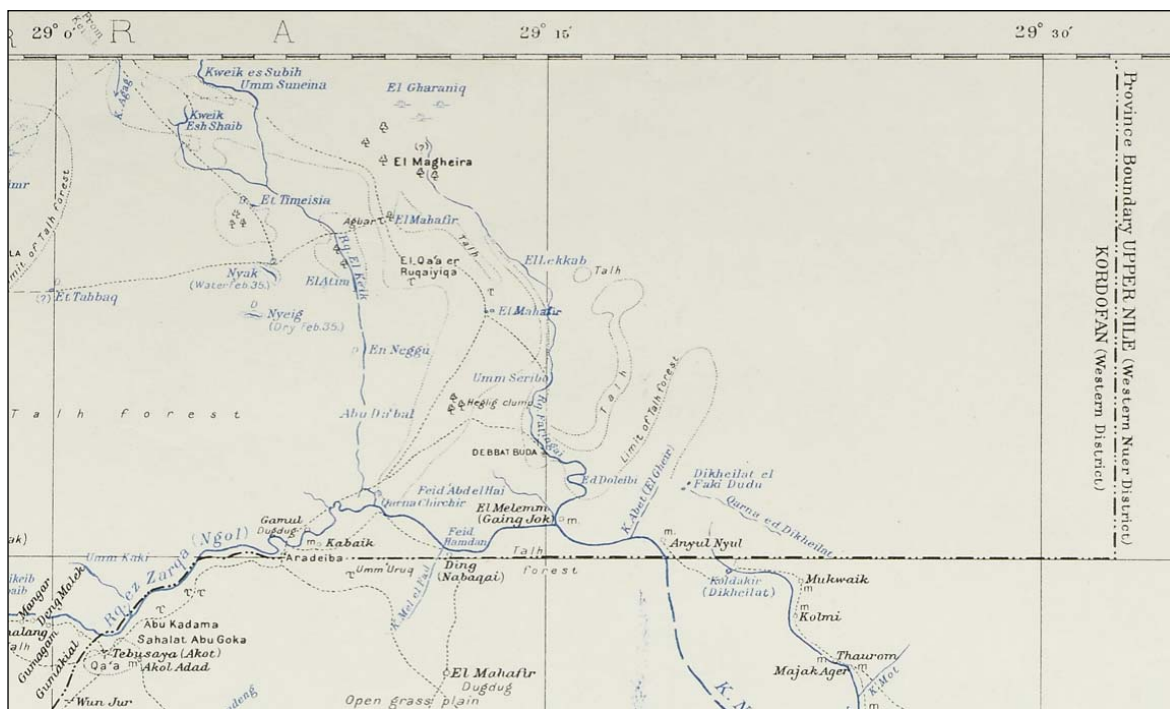
From the Bahr el-Arab and Raqaba ez-Zarqa the boundary angled in straight lines Northeast and North to Lake Abiad (Lake Jau), and then East in straight lines to what is now the Upper Nile boundary (Map 1.2.4a).

Boundary Changes

No major changes are recorded since the Rueng Dinka were transferred to Upper Nile Province in 1931 (Appendix 1.3).

Potential Disputes

This is potentially the most problematic section of the boundary as it passes through the area of the main working oil fields. The Pariang Dinka and Unity State claim that their territory includes Hijlij and Kassana oil fields, whereas current maps appear to indicate these fields are inside the Abyei Area contained within Southern Kordofan (Map 1.2.3b).



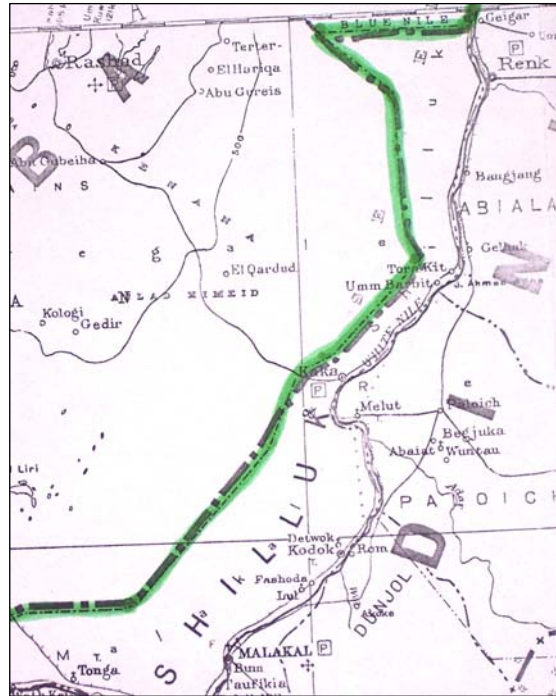
Map 1.2.4b: Detail of Unity – Southern Kordofan Boundary

Source: Sudan Survey 1:250,000 Map 65-L, June 1936

Potential Problems of Demarcation

The 1931 *Sudan Government Gazette* description of the boundary change omits reference to longitudinal or latitudinal measurements of the right angle junction between ‘the old Kordofan boundary’ and ‘the old Nuba Mountains Province boundary’ (Appendix 1.4). Map 65-L does show clearly the location of this line (Map 1.2.4b), which appears to be the same alignment as pre-1931 maps (Map A1.3.1). A comparison between the 1936 and 1976 editions shows that no change in the boundary line was made between those dates. It will be important to check these against more detailed contemporary survey reports.

1.2.5. Upper Nile – Southern Kordofan



Map 1.2.5: Upper Nile – Southern Kordofan – White Nile Section
 Source: Sudan Survey 1:2,000,000 Map, Southern Sudan, July 1955

Verbal Description	Location	Approx Lat/Long	MAP
From running 56° NE paralleling the S bank of	a point at about	9°43'N/30°50'E	66-I
to	Khor Turor	9°45'N/30°53'10"E	
then 90° due E along	a point at about	9°45'N	
to	a point at about	30°11'30"E	
curving to 40° NE in a diagonal			
line passing between	a point at about	9°59'20"N/31°30'E	66-J
and	a point at about	10°0'N/31°30'30"E	
continuing at about 40° NE on a	El Fau at about	10°16'N/31°45'E	66-F
diagonal line to near	El Kharub about	10°36'N/31°59'E	
curving slightly E and continuing	El Kharub	10°39'N/32°0'E	
about 24° NE to the W of pools at	at a point about		
curving about 50° NE of	Khor El Agad at	10°45'30"N/32°10"E	
crossing	Khor El Kas at	10°52'N/32°16'E	
continuing about 37° NW in a	Kh. El Ayuna at	10°54'45"N/32°17'30"E	
diagonal line, crossing			
crossing	Ugeiz at about	11°03'30"N/32°28'E	66-B
continuing about 37° NW to	a point at about	11°15'N/32°23'30"E	
then to	a point at about	11°42'30"N/32°23'E	
then about 338° NW in a slightly	J. Megeinis		
curved line to			
then a straight line almost due N to			
then about 296° WNW in a straight			
line to the summit of			

The Boundary at 1 January 1956

The boundary ran mainly Northeast in straight lines paralleling the White Nile to Jebel Megeinis, where the boundary with White Nile begins (Map 1.2.5).

Boundary Changes

The areas of Tonga and Kaka were annexed to the Nuba Mountains Province in the early 1920s but were re-transferred to Upper Nile when NMP was reabsorbed into Kordofan in 1928. There are no other recorded boundary changes since that time (Appendix 1.3).

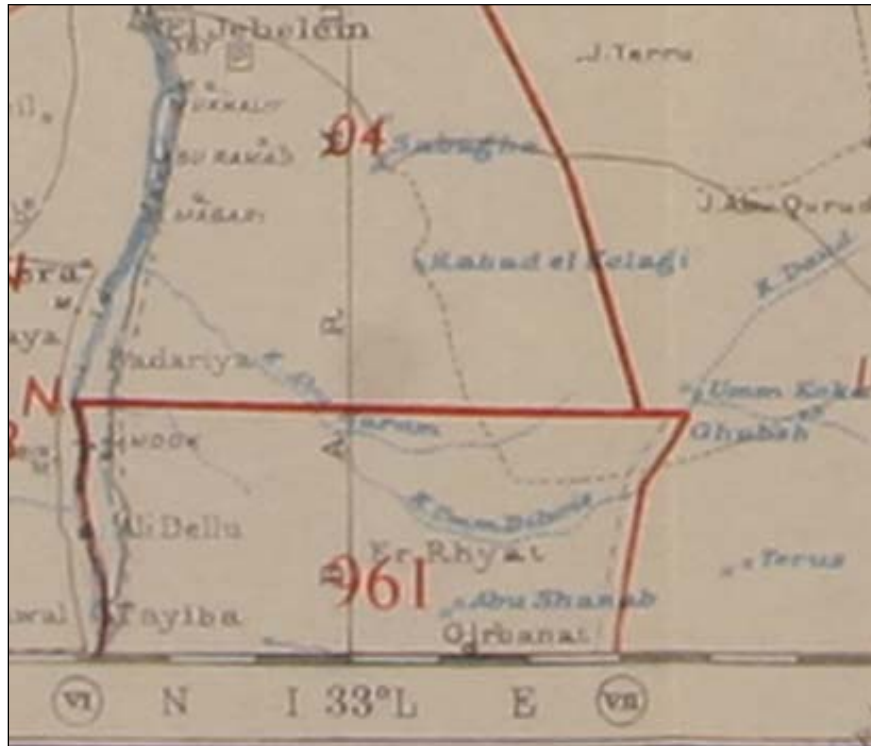
Potential Disputes

The Selim Baggara of White Nile claim gum collecting rights in the area North of Ugeiz (or Egeiz), west of the Nile, and various peoples from Kordofan have had seasonal cultivations inland of Kaka. There might be attempts to annex these areas to neighbouring states by extending the 'Dar rights' of these peoples.

Potential Problems of Demarcation

The Sudan Survey maps show few topographical features, and more detailed topographical maps will be needed.

1.2.6. Upper Nile – White Nile



Map 1.2.6a: Upper Nile’s northern boundary with White Nile, 1956
 Source: Map ND36, First Population Census of Sudan 1955-56,
 Location of Omodias (Khartoum, 1957)

Verbal Description	Location	Approx Lat/Long	MAP
From the summit of then 90° due E along to then N along the thalweg of the White Nile	J. Megeinis the line of Mangara Island	11°56’50’’N/32°06’15’’E 32°06’15’’E	66-B
to then about 90° due E on	a point at about the line of	12°13’25’’N/32°44’10’’E 32°44’10’’E	55-N
to	Qoz Nabbuk		55-O

The Boundary at 1 January 1956

The boundary ran from **Jebel Megeinis** due East to **Mangara Island** in the White Nile (Map 1.2.5), then North along the middle of the river to the triangulation pole No. 6030 at **Debbat El Fukhar**, then due East to **Qoz Nabbuk** (Maps 1.2.6a, b & c).

Boundary Changes

In 1920 the northern boundary of Upper Nile Province with White Nile Province was adjusted as follows:

*The previous Southern boundary of the White Nile Province and Northern Boundary of the Upper Nile Province on the East of the White Nile, which, by agreement in 1917 between respective Governors, was fixed as a line running from **Jebel Tertera** to*

a point 1 mile North of Abu Haram and thence direct to the river parallel with the parallels of latitude, has now been altered as follows: –

A line from Khor Abu Dirs on Belli Island approximately 1.5 miles South of parallel 12° 15' running to Goz Nabbuk on the Sennar Province Boundary.

(‘Change of Province Boundaries. Upper Nile and White Nile Provinces’, Sudan Government Gazette 363, 30 October 1920, p.1313)

In 1955 it was agreed to move this boundary slightly North, and this change was subsequently gazetted in July 1956 as follows:

1. It is hereby notified that the Minister of the Interior has sanctioned the alteration described below in the boundary dividing the Blue Nile Province from Upper Nile Province. The altered portion of the boundary should run as follows:-

‘A line running due east from the 26 foot triangulation pole No. 6030 at Debbat El Fukhar to meet Kosti–Northern Fung District boundary at Qoz Nabbuk; and due west from the same triangulation pole to the centre of the White Nile, thence going south to meet the old boundary.’

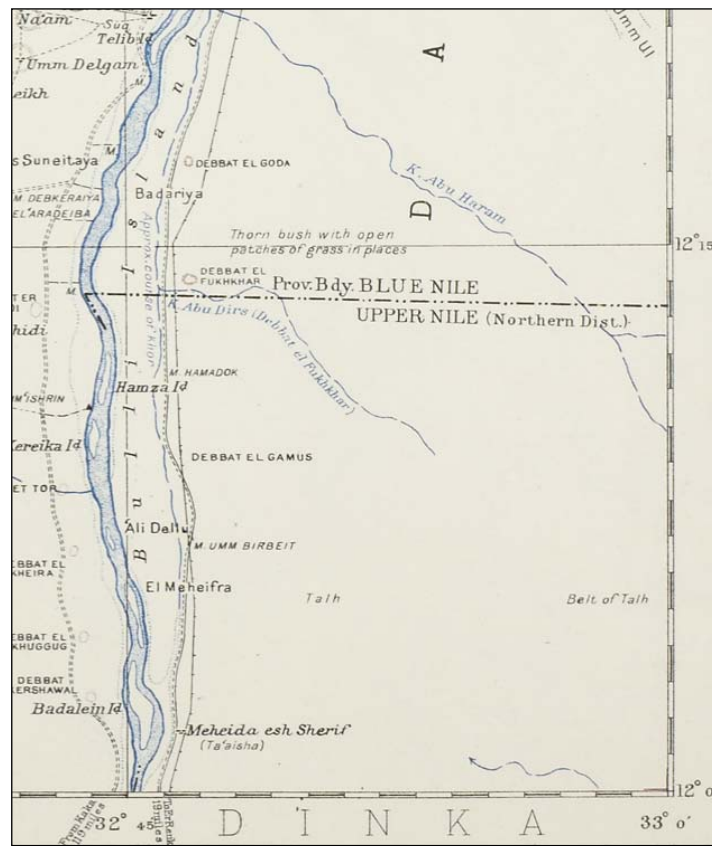
(‘Alteration of Boundary dividing the Blue Nile Province from Upper Nile Province’, Sudan Government Gazette 896, 15 July 1956, pp.319-20)

Potential Disputes

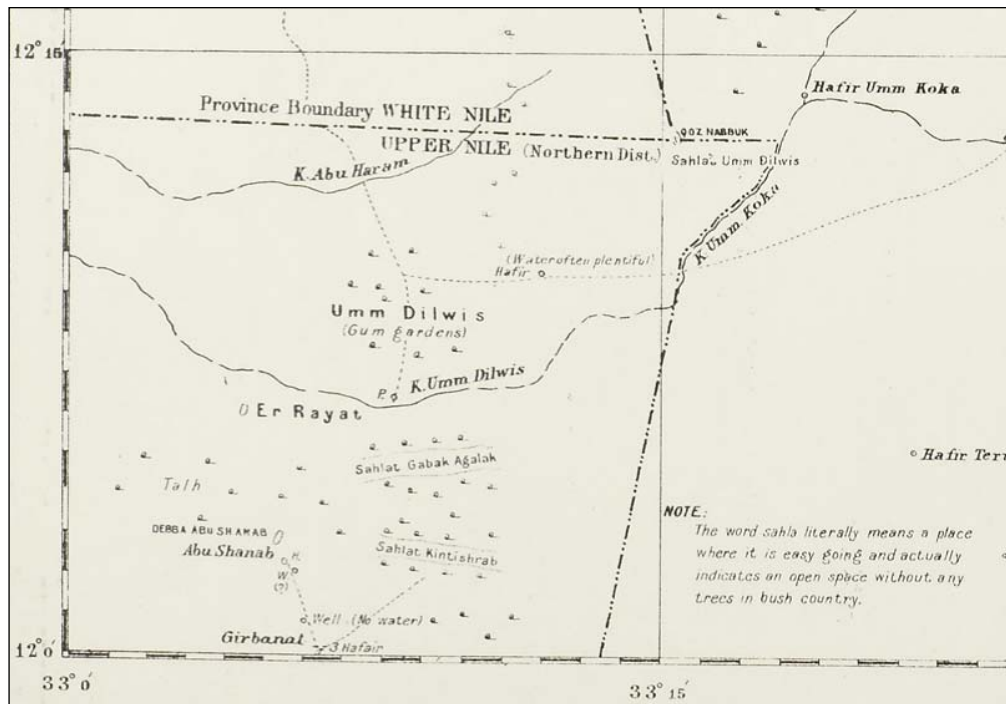
Because the official gazettement of this change was made after 1 January 1956, and no contemporary record of the 1955 meeting has yet been found, White Nile Province has in the past disputed that this is the 1956 boundary (Appendix 1.4). The more southerly line leaves a number of Dinka villages in White Nile, while the northerly line contains those villages within Upper Nile. An attempt to demarcate the boundary in 1983 failed when the survey teams of the Sudan Survey Authority and the Upper Nile Province government disagreed over which description in the *Gazette* to use. The Upper Nile State administration are currently using the northern line as the *de facto* boundary. Even with this line there is still the potential that some Dinka villages might lie within White Nile State and they might petition that the boundary should be drawn even further North.

Potential Problems of Demarcation

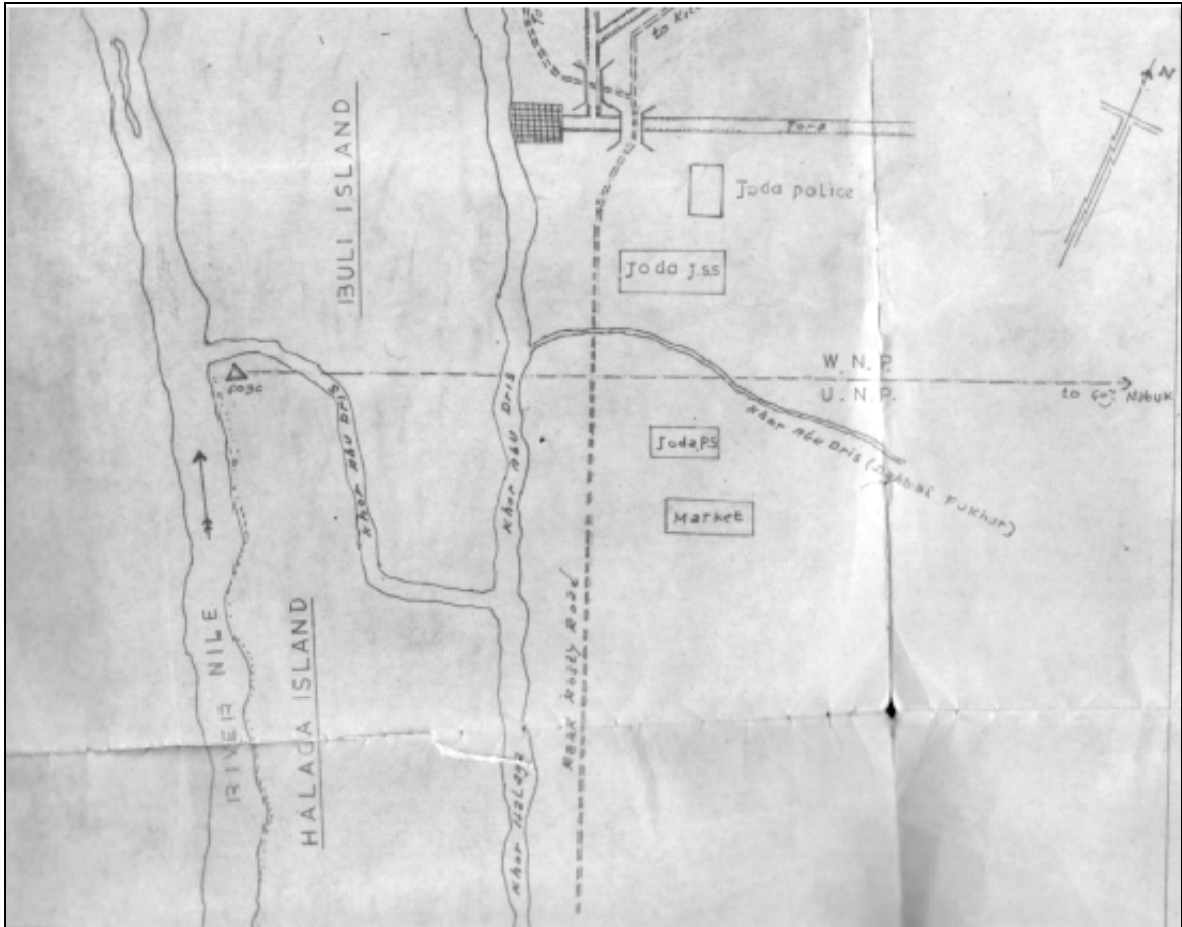
According to the 1983 Upper Nile Province Survey Department Report triangulation pole No. 6030 could not be found. In addition to that there is some confusion about the exact location of Belli (or Bulli) Island mentioned in the 1920 Gazette, as it is apparently not one, but two islands separated by a khor, and there has been a disagreement about which island the triangulation point was located (Map 1.2.6d).



Map 1.2.6b: Detail of Bulli Island from Sudan Survey 1:250,000 Map 55-N, April 1937



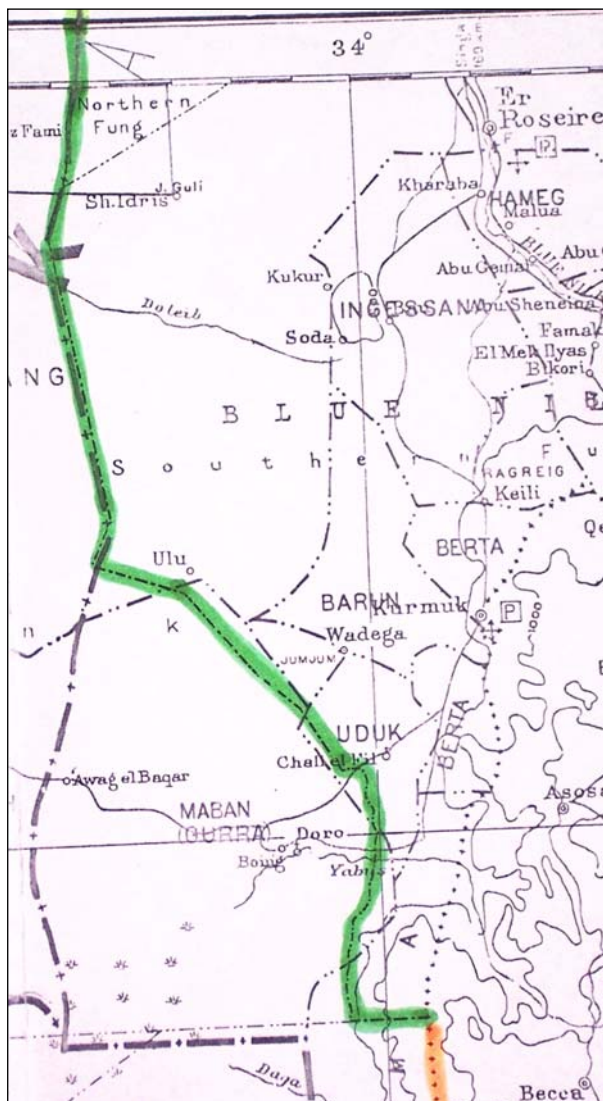
Map 1.2.6c: Detail of Qoz Nabbuk from Sudan Survey 1:250,000 Map 55-O, October 1934



Map 1.2.6d: Upper Nile – White Nile Boundary at Jodo

Source: Samuel Yor Acien, Province Chief Survey Officer, Upper Nile Province to Chief Executive Officer, Northern Area Council, Renk, 14 March 1983

1.2.7. Upper Nile – Senmar & Blue Nile



Map 1.2.7: Upper Nile – Blue Nile Section
 Source: Sudan Survey 1:2,000,000 Map, Southern Sudan, July 1955

Verbal Description	Location	Approx Lat/Long	MAP
from through to then on a line about 193° SSE along the west bank of crossing at	Qoz Nabbuk Sahlat Umm Dilwis K. Umm Koka at K. Umm Koka a point at about	12°12'30"N/33°15'15"E 12°09'N/33°15'10"E	55-O
then continuing in a straight line about 192° SSW, crossing and then on a line about 200° SSW to then on a line about 180° S crossing	K. El Ahmar K. Abu Khadra at Timshol Gardens K. Doleib about	11°44'20"N/33°11'30"E 11°37'15"N/33°09'E 11°31'30" N/33°09'30"E	66-C

- (4) due East until it cuts the Khor Ahmar (leaving the Jum-jum villages to the North and the Uduk villages to the South).
 - (5) a straight line to Jebel Barfa.
 - (6) a straight line Southwards to Jebel Arabu (any Uduk villages to the East being under the Upper Nile Province).
 - (7) in a straight line through the 'E' of Belbubulu to the Yabus River.
 - (8) along the Yabus River to the Sudan-Abyssinian frontier.
- (Sudan Government Gazette 660, 15 April 1938, pp.75-6)

In 1953 the Uduk and some Koma were re-transferred to Blue Nile, as follows:

From Jebel Tellu (33° 40', 10° 27') directly to a point (33° 47', 10° 20') between the village Gubartallah (Uduk) and the village Bella (Mabaan).

From thence directly to a point (33° 54', 10° 10') between the villages Faragallah (Uduk) and Timsah (Mabaan).

From thence skirting the foot of Jebel Tombak on the north, and east to the old road trace at (33° 58' - 10° 9')

From thence following the old road trace marked by a dotted line on sheets 66-G, 66-K, until it meets the present boundary between Nasir and Renk Districts namely parallel (9° 30' at 33° 53').

(T.H.B. Mynors, A/Governor Blue Nile Province to Director of Surveys, Khartoum, 3 November 1953, BNP 16.A.1: papers of N-S Boundary Commission)

In the 1990s the eastern boundary in the Northeast corner of the state was moved some miles West in order to annex the agricultural schemes there to Blue Nile State. As this annexation clearly post-dates 1956 these schemes will have to be returned to the administration of Upper Nile State.

Potential Disputes


The oil fields of Khor Adar are contained within the area transferred to Upper Nile in 1938, and there might be some attempt to reclaim them. However, there is no indication as yet that the authorities in Blue Nile State have any intention of disputing the 1953 boundary delineation.

The main area of dispute is likely to be around the agricultural schemes in the North East corner, bordering Sennar and Blue Nile states.

Potential Problems of Demarcation

Both the written description and the map delineations of the 1953 boundary change are clear and should present few problems.

APPENDIX 1.1
TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THIS REPORT



Government of Southern Sudan
(GOSS)
Office of The President

Ref: GOSS/PO/J/- *Date:* 2nd October 2006

Dr. Douglas H. Johnson,
St Antony's College, University of Oxford
Oxford, United Kingdom

Subject: The North-South Borderline

As you are aware that the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) provides for the formation of a technical Ad hoc Committee to precisely demarcate and delineate the North-South borderline as of 1st January 1956 with technical assistance from relevant international and national expertise. Although this committee has been established, it is facing a lot of problems and its delay poses a real challenge for effective implementation of the CPA.


This exercise is so critical for the implementation of other commitments in the CPA, particularly the conduct of the population census, redeployment of the armed forces, sharing of oil revenue and the conduct of the right of self-determination referendum.

Appreciative of your central role in Abyei Boundaries Commission and given your enormous knowledge of the history of Sudan, I am kindly requesting you to prepare for the Government of Southern Sudan a technical background position paper that will:

1. Define and demarcate the North-South borderline as of 1st January 1956.
2. Define and demarcate the international borderline of Southern Sudan as of 1st January 1956.
3. Provide detailed cartographical and mapping references for the Southern Sudan borderlines as of 1st January 1956.

Besides preparation of this position paper, I would like you also to provide technical assistance to the members representing the Government of Southern Sudan on the North-South Border Committee. The Government of Southern Sudan shall cover all your expenses related to this work. Dr. Luka Biong Deng, Minister in my office, will be your focal point. I will be keen to meeting you whenever you are around in Sudan.

Please accept the assurances of my highest consideration.



General Salva Kiir Mayardit
President of the Government of Southern Sudan
Juba.

Tel.: 0811 820605 - 820141

APPENDIX 1.2 DOCUMENTATION

There are four types of documentation for the provincial boundaries in 1956: a) published reports, b) administrative reports, c) survey reports, and d) maps.

A) Published reports

Boundary changes were supposed to be officially recorded in the *Sudan Government Gazette* (which began publication in 1899). In practice, not all changes were gazetted. Descriptions of boundary changes published in the *Gazette* usually appeared after the recorded change, unless specifically noted otherwise. Boundaries were also sometimes described, in a very general way, in the governor-general's annual reports. The most detailed annual reports were published in 1902-13, after which they became less detailed and less specific about boundaries. Copies of these publications can be found in the Sudan Library, University of Khartoum, the National Records Office, Khartoum, the Sudan Archive, University of Durham, UK, and the National Archives (Public Records Office), Kew, UK.

B) Administrative reports

Administrative reports include correspondence between the districts, rural councils and province headquarters, correspondence between province headquarters, and correspondence between the central government and the province headquarters.

Descriptions of boundaries and boundary can be found in files under these numbers and subject titles:

- 1.A General Administrative Policy
- 1.B Province Handbooks
- 1.E Minutes of Province Councils
- 8.A Province Boundaries
- 8.B District Boundaries
- 16.A Formation & Abolition of Districts
- 16.B Reorganization and Changes of Districts
- 32.A Governors' Meetings
- 32.B District Commissioners' Meetings
- 36.B Sudan Intelligence Report/Sudan Monthly Record
- 57.A Province Reports
- 57.B District Reports
- 63.D Topographical Surveys
- 66.A Tribal General Rulings & Reports
- 66.B Inter-Tribal Questions
- 66.G Tribal Meetings

The most important subject categories to consult are 8.A, 8.B, 16.A, 16.B, 32.A, 32.B, and 66.B. So far no files of any of these numbers for the relevant dates and border

districts have been found in the Wau, Aweil, Malakal, Bentiu, Renk or Juba archives. Some information has been obtained from earlier and later records.

Copies of correspondence between province headquarters for files for the relevant numbers and dates might still be found in neighbouring province headquarters (El Fasher, Nyala, El Obeid, Kadugli, Wad Medani, Damazin).

Copies of the relevant correspondence up to 1954 should also be found in the Civil Secretary's files in the National Records Office, Khartoum, and for the period 1954-6 in the Palace and Ministry of Interior's files, also in the National Records Office.

C) Survey Reports

The Sudan Survey Authority in Khartoum should have copies of reports of any surveys carried out along the province borders, and of any gazetted district or province boundary changes. In theory copies of these reports should also be lodged in the offices of the relevant provincial survey departments (now incorporated in the state Ministries of Physical Infrastructure). To date only incomplete survey reports have been found in local offices.

D) Maps

The most detailed and authoritative maps of the relevant provincial boundaries are the 1:250,000 and 1:1,000,000 Sudan Survey Department maps. The 1:250,000 maps show the provincial boundaries as they were immediately before 1 January 1956, with the exception of the 1953 Upper Nile–Blue Nile boundary change, which was not recorded on these maps until after 1 January 1956 (Tables D.1 & D.2). A selection of maps to be used as authoritative has been made from the Sudan Survey Authority's office copies. In order to trace the historical changes made to province boundaries it will be important to compare these office copies with the trace map folders of each map, also held in the Sudan Survey Authority.

The boundaries on the 1:250,000 maps can be compared with the 1:1,000,000 Omodia maps prepared for the 1955/56 census (Table D.3), which show the administrative boundaries as they were on 1 January 1956.

Both the Royal Geographical Society in London and the US State Department's cartographic section have provided, on request, various copies of Sudan maps. The most authoritative of these maps have all been derived from the Sudan Survey Department 1:125,000 maps published before 1956. Copies of these maps can also be found, for comparison sake if required, in the British Library, the Bodleian Library Map Room, and the Sudan Collection, University of Durham Library.

Table D.1: *Bahr el-Ghazal boundary 1:250,000 maps to be used*

Old Number	Title	Closest Date to 1/1/1956
64-L	Birka Khadra	12/1930
65-I	Hofrat En Nahas	10/1934
65-E	Buram	3/1937
65-F	Abu Matariq	7/1936
65-J	Nyamlell	5/1936
65-K	Abyei	3/1936
65-L	Ghabat El Arab	6/1936

Table D.2: *Upper Nile boundary 1:250,000 maps to be used*

Old Number	Title	Closest Date to 1/1/1956
65-L	Ghabat El Arab	6/1936
65-H	Lake Keilak	5/1937
66-E	Talodi	10/1937
66-I	Lake No	12/1936
66-J	Malakal	6/1940
66-F	Melut	1935
66-B	Er Renk	1936
55-N	El Jebelein	4/1937
55-0	Karkoj	10/1934
66-C	Er Roseires	1932
66-G	Kurmuk	12/1940*
66-K	Daga Post	1940*

* need maps of later date to show boundary change of 1953

Table D.3: *First Population Census of Sudan 1955/56
Location of Omodias, 1:1,000,000 scale maps to be used*

Number	Title	Boundary
NC 34	Qoz Dango	Bahr el-Ghazal – Darfur
NC 35	Bahr El ‘Arab	Bahr el-Ghazal – Darfur, Kordofan Upper Nile – Kordofan
NC 36	Sobat	Upper Nile – Kordofan, Blue Nile
ND 36	Khartoum	Upper Nile – White Nile, Blue Nile

E) Sources Consulted for this Report

a) Published Reports

Blue Nile Province *Handbook* [sic] *Southern Fung District Blue Nile Province*, August 1959 (photocopy of file in Roseires made by Prof. Wendy James, c. 1966)

Intelligence Department, Sudan Government, *Anglo-Egyptian Sudan Handbook Series. 1. The Bahr El Ghazal Province*, London: HMSO, 1911

Intelligence Department, Sudan Government, *Kordofan and the Region West of the White Nile*, December 1912

Naval Staff Intelligence Division, *A Handbook of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan*, I.D. 1218, London, 1922 (especially War Office 1:3,000,000 Map, 'The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan', 1921)

Sudan Government, *Reports on the Finance, Administration and Condition of the Soudan* (Cairo and Khartoum), 1902-14

Sudan Government, *Reports on the Finance, Administration and Condition of the Sudan* (HMSO) 1921, 1925-9, 1930-1, 1933-4, 1936, 1938-52

Sudan Government, *Reports of Governors of Provinces for the Year 1925*, Khartoum, 1926

Sudan Government, *Sudan Government Gazette* 1899-1960

War Office, *Sudan Almanac* (London: HMSO), 1899, 1912, 1921, 1928-31, 1939-40

Willis, C.A. (1995), *The Upper Nile Province Handbook: A Report on Peoples and Government in the Southern Sudan, 1931*, Douglas H. Johnson (ed.), Oxford: Oxford University Press for the British Academy

b) Documents

Andrew Baring papers (reports and notes on Dar Fur and Bahr el-Ghazal border issues including Hofrat en-Nahas, Kafia Kingi, Malwal Dinka–Rizeigat Baggara grazing, 1924-46), Sudan Archive, University of Durham [SAD], uncatalogued

Anon, 'Note on the Upper Nile Boundary' [c. 1935], SAD, Andrew Baring papers

A.C. Beaton, *Western Kordofan District Information Book*, 1947, SAD 768/3/1-80

B.J. Chatterton, 1/11/1949, 'Handing Over Notes', *Bahr el-Ghazal Province. Handing Over Notes. Western District*, Central Bahr el-Ghazal State, Wau, BGP 1/G/5

Bahr el-Ghazal Province Monthly Reports (1922-30) National Records Office, Khartoum [NRO] Aweil BelG 1/3/11

Bahr el-Ghazal Province. Tribal – Inter Tribal Questions (1927-30), NRO BGP 1/5/30

Bahr el-Ghazal Province. Tribal – Inter Tribal Questions: Rizeigat–Malwal Dinka, 1946-7, Central Bahr el-Ghazal State, Wau, BGP 66/B/4

Darfur Annual Reports, 1949-52, SAD 534/14/1-49, 659/3/20-48

Eastern Bahr El Ghazal Province – Aweil. Tribal Moves – Boundaries and Disputes, 1991, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal State, Aweil, EBG 66/A/2

Grazing Dinka Humr Rizigat (1930-4), NRO Civsec 66/4/35 vol. I

Grazing Dinka Humr Rizigat (1934-43), NRO Civsec 66/4/35 vol. II

P.P. Howell, *Western Kordofan District Handbook*, October 1948, SAD 768/6/1-73, 768/7/1-84

G.D. Lampen, *Handing Over Notes of Darfur Province*, 23/03/1949, SAD 731/2/1-98

J.W. Robertson, *Handing Over Notes on Western Kordofan District*, 1936, SAD 517/3

R.V. Savile, *Travels in Kordofan and Darfur 1910 to 1921*, SAD 427/7/81-9

Upper Nile Province Handbook, 1939, Unity State, Bentiu, UNP 1/B/7

c) Survey Reports

T.H.B. Mynors, A/Governor Blue Nile Province to Director of Surveys, Khartoum, 3 November 1953, BNP 16.A.1: documents selected by the North-South Boundary Technical Committee

J.W. Robertson to the Governors of Blue Nile and Upper Nile Province, 8 March 1953, CS/16.B.3, referring to BN/PSO/16/A.2 of 11.1.1953 and UNP SCR/16 of 8.1.1953: documents selected by the North-South Boundary Technical Committee

Surveys Department, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure, Upper Nile State, correspondence on Upper Nile–White Nile boundary, 1961, 1981, 1983, extracted from UNP 8.A.1

d) Maps

See Tables D1-3.

APPENDIX 1.3
TABLE OF RECORDED BOUNDARY CHANGES, 1905-1960

Date	Change	Source
1905	Transfer of Ngok & Twic Dinka from BGP to KP	<i>SIR 128</i> <i>AR 1905</i>
c.1912	Transfer of Twic Dinka from KP to BGP	<i>KRWVN</i>
1912	Adjustment between UNP & KP around Kaka	<i>AR 1912</i>
1913	Separation of NMP from KP	<i>SGG 227</i> <i>AR 1913</i>
1917	Adjustment of UNP – WNP boundary	<i>SGG 337</i>
1918	Adjustment of UNP – WNP Nile boundary	<i>SGG 337</i>
1920	Adjustment of UNP – WNP boundary	<i>SGG 363</i>
1921	Adjustment between UNP & NMP	<i>SGG 386</i>
1923	Transfer of Kaka from UNP & NMP	<i>SSG 414</i>
1925	Transfer of Daga from Fung [BNP] to UNP	<i>AR 1925</i>
1926	Transfer of Tonga & Morada from UNP to NMP	<i>SSG 480</i>
1927	Transfer of Nuer & Dinka from NMP to BGP	<i>SSG 489</i> <i>SMIR 399</i>
c.1927	Transfer of Kaka from KP to UNP	<i>MRS 1927</i>
1928	Amalgamation of NMP and KP	<i>SGG 511</i> <i>AR 1928</i>
1928	Transfer of Tonga & Morada from NMP to UNP	<i>SGG 511</i>
1931	Transfer of Rueng Dinka from KP to UNP	<i>SGG 546</i>
1938	Transfer of Koma, Meban & Uduk from BNP to UNP	<i>SGG 660</i>
1953	Transfer of Koma & Uduk from UNP to BNP	<i>SGG 858</i>
1956	Adjustment between UNP & BNP boundary	<i>SGG 896</i>
1960	Transfer of Hofrat en-Nahas from BGP to DP	<i>SGG</i>

<i>AR</i>	Annual Report (<i>Report on the Finances, Administration and Condition of the Soudan</i>)
<i>BGP</i>	Bahr el-Ghazal Province
<i>BNP</i>	Blue Nile Province
<i>DP</i>	Darfur Province
<i>KP</i>	Kordofan Province
<i>KRWVN</i>	<i>Kordofan and the Region West of the White Nile</i> , 1912
<i>MRS 1927</i>	'The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (Tribal)' map printed by the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1928, accompanying General Staff, War Office, <i>Military Report on the Sudan, 1927</i> , London: HMSO, 1928 [reprinted in <i>UNP 1931</i> , pp.450-1].
<i>NMP</i>	Nuba Mountains Province
<i>SGG</i>	<i>Sudan Government Gazette</i>
<i>SIR</i>	<i>Sudan Intelligence Report</i>
<i>SMIR</i>	<i>Sudan Monthly Intelligence Report</i>
<i>UNP</i>	Upper Nile Province
<i>UNP 1931</i>	Willis, C.A., <i>The Upper Nile Province Handbook: A Report on Peoples and Government in the Southern Sudan, 1931</i> , Douglas H. Johnson (ed.), Oxford: Oxford University Press for the British Academy, 1995
<i>WNP</i>	White Nile Province

APPENDIX 1.4 BOUNDARY DESCRIPTIONS WHERE CLARIFICATION IS NEEDED

A1.4.1 Unity – Southern Kordofan

The boundary of Western Nuer District, UNP (current Unity State) with Kordofan at the beginning of 1931 was described as:

From the junction of the Khors Loll and Bau north between the Ruweng Alor and Ngork [Ngok] Dinka, thence in a semi-circle towards the north of Milleim el Deleibi to the southern edge of Lake Abiad and thence south of Jebel Kurondi. From Kurondi due south to Lake No. From the junctions of the khors on the west the line follows the province boundary as far east as Jebel Kurondi but the limits given above have not yet been ratified.

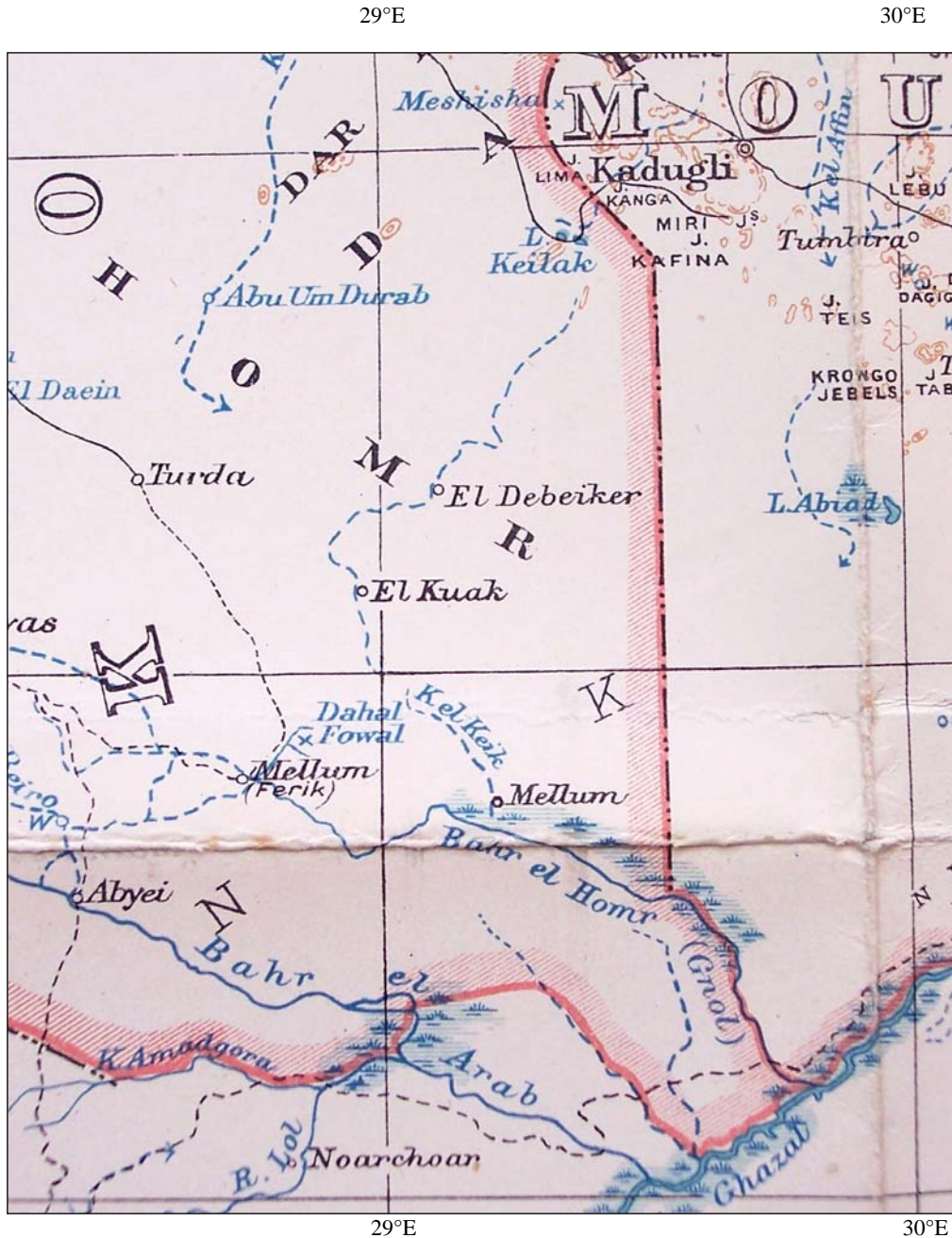
Along this northern border the neighbouring tribes are Arab.
(Willis, C.A., *The Upper Nile Province Handbook: A Report on Peoples and Government in the Southern Sudan, 1931*, Douglas H. Johnson (ed.), Oxford: Oxford University Press for the British Academy, 1995, p.297)

The transfer of the Rueng Dinka to Upper Nile in 1931 altered it in the following way, as officially recorded in the *Sudan Government Gazette* (546, 15 May 1931, p.115):

As a result of the transfer of the Rueng Ajubba the Rueng Await and the Rueng Alorr sections of Dinka from Kordofan to Upper Nile Province, the boundary between these Provinces has been altered as follows:-

Commencing from a point on the existing Province Boundary midway between Debba Mongok and Debba Karam Nyet (Lat. 9° 21' Long 28° 38') the boundary runs in an easterly direction until it meets Khor Amadgora. Thence northwards to the Bahr el Arab leaving the village of Rumla Ngork to the Upper Nile. Thence in a N. Easterly direction to the Raqaba ez Zarqa at a point ½ mile west of Tibusia, thence along the Raqaba ez Zarqa to 'Aradeib, thence eastward along Lat. 9° 45' to the old Kordofan – Upper Nile boundary, thence north along that boundary and continuing along the old Kordofan N.M.P. boundary to Lat. 10° 5' marked on the map "Clump of Heglig" thence N. Easterly to a point 3 miles due west of the centre of Lake Abyad, thence due east to the eastern shore of the Lake, thence S.E. through the Fed Abu Finyer to the Rest House at the point where the Tonga-Talodi road crosses the Haqaba south of Abu Qussa, thence up that Raqaba to where it joins the existing Province Boundary.

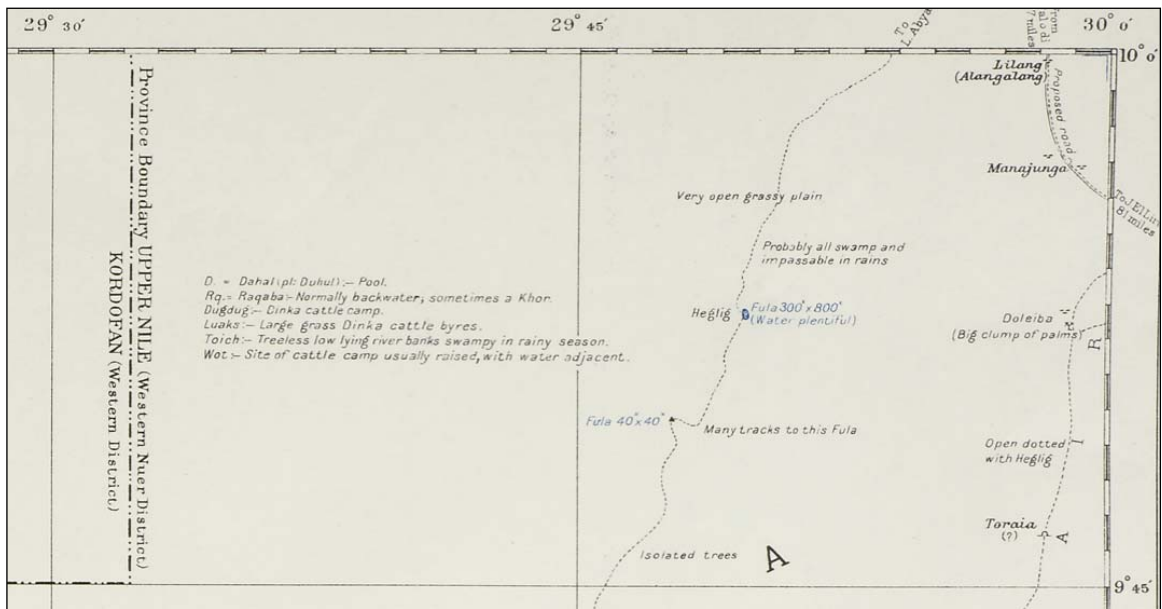
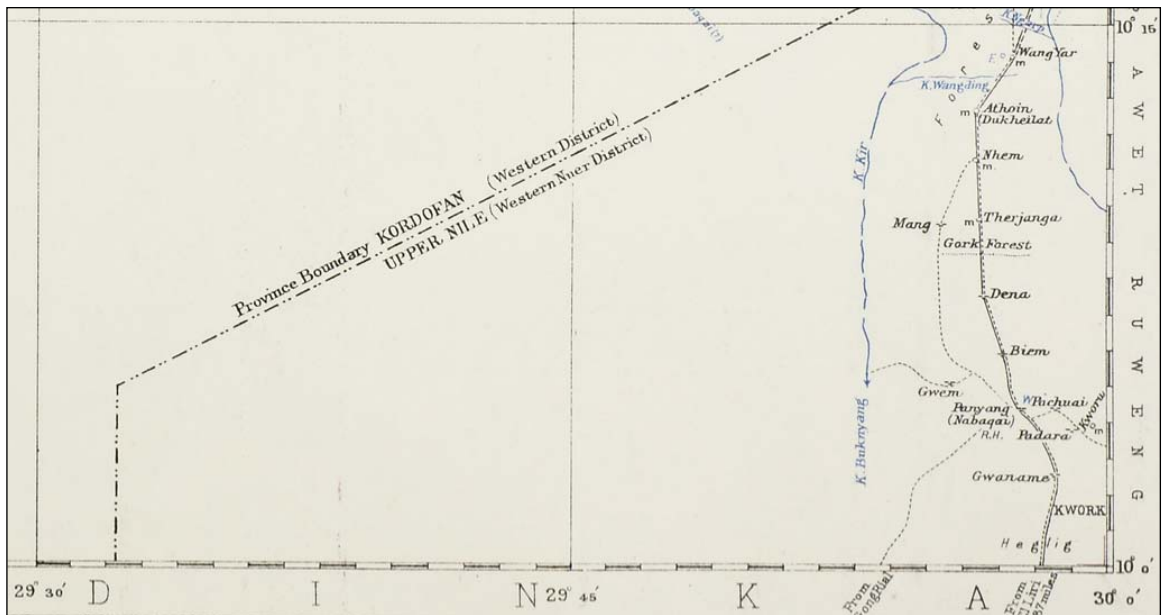
The location of 'the old Kordofan – Upper Nile boundary' and 'the old Kordofan N.M.P. boundary' are unclear from this description. More precise earlier descriptions of those boundaries will be needed in order to locate the pre-1931 boundary lines. Maps of the pre-1931 boundary (e.g. Map A1.4.1) show the Kordofan – Nuba Mountains boundary as running east of 29°30'E, at about 29°32'E (approximately the same as the 1956 boundary), but this can be confirmed in the trace map folders for maps 65-L (Ghabat El Arab) and 65-H (Lake Keilak) in the Sudan Survey Authority.



Map A1.4.1: Kordofan – Nuba Mountains Boundary in 1921
 Source: War Office 1:3,000,000 Map, The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 1921

The 1936 and 1937 editions of maps 65-L and 65-H should be used. A preliminary comparison of the 1936-37 versions with the later editions corrected in 1976 shows no change in the boundary line at that time, but there is a slight misalignment of the 29°32'E line between Maps 65-L and 65-H. Both show it as running some seconds east of 29°32', but the two lines do not match up exactly (Maps A1.4.2 & 3). This may only be due to inaccuracy in printing, but it does mean that the maps themselves cannot be used as the only final source.

Map A1.4.2: Detail of Map 65-H



Map A1.4.3: Detail of Map 65-L

A1.4.2 Upper Nile – White Nile

There are two descriptions of the Upper Nile – White Nile boundaries that are currently cited: one from October 1920 and one from July 1956. The boundary described in the *Sudan Government Gazette* 363, 30 October 1920 (p.1313) reads:

The previous Southern boundary of the White Nile Province and Northern Boundary of the Upper Nile Province on the East of the White Nile, which, by agreement in 1917 between respective Governors, was fixed as a line running from Jebel Tertera to a point 1 mile North of Abu Haram and thence direct to the river parallel with the parallels of latitude, has now been altered as follows: –

A line from Khor Abu Dirs on Belli Island approximately 1.5 miles South of parallel 12°15' running to Goz Nabbuk on the Sennar Province Boundary.

The alteration published in the *Sudan Government Gazette* 896, 15 July 1956 (pp.319-20) records a slight northward adjustment:

It is hereby notified that the Minister of the Interior has sanctioned the alteration described below in the boundary dividing the Blue Nile Province from Upper Nile Province. The altered portion of the boundary should run as follows:-

'A line running due east from the 26 foot triangulation pole No. 6030 at Debbat El Fukhar to meet Kosti–Northern Fung District boundary at Qoz Nabbuk; and due west from the same triangulation pole to the centre of the White Nile, thence going south to meet the old boundary.'

The boundary change was gazetted after 1 January 1956, but two documents record that the decision to change the boundary was agreed by the two provinces in 1955. The District Commissioner of Renk wrote in 1961:

The boundary between Renk and Kosti was fixed in 1955 and was Gazetted [sic] in 1956. Please see your letter No. UNP/8.A.1 of 2.7.56.... (L. Bey, Military Ruler and District Commissioner, Renk District, to Governor, Upper Nile Province, 28 May 1961, RD/8.A.1)

The Upper Nile province Chief Survey Officer wrote in 1983, reporting a disagreement between the survey teams of the central and province governments:

We have disagreed with the Central Survey Team on the following:-

1) They insist on using the 1920 Gazette which says the boundary is about 1.5 miles south of latitude 12°15'. This would push the boundary by 800 meters into Upper Nile Province.

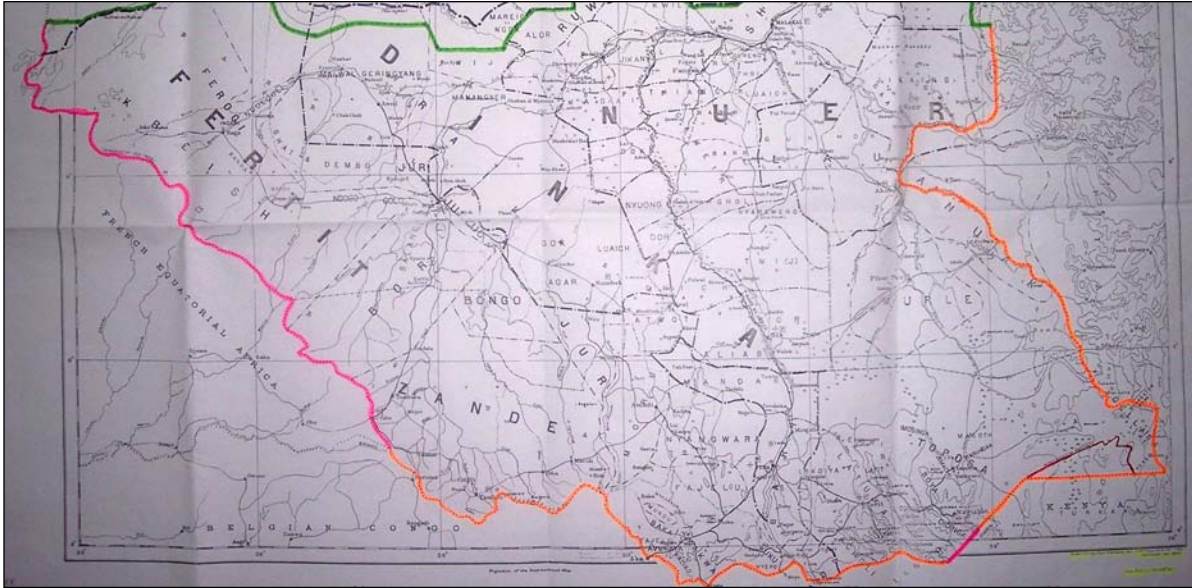
2) We say the boundary mark is triangulation point NO 6030 which was fixed in 1955 and gazetted in 1956 [Maps 1.2.6b & d]. This can be interpreted as the boundary mark which existed on 1.1.1956. We say our work should be based on this point and another point at Goz Nabak. They disagree with us and say they will continue working according to 1920 gazette. (Samuel Yor Acien, Province Chief Survey Officer, Upper Nile Province to Chief Executive Officer, Northern Area Council, Renk, 14 March 1983)

The above records show that the survey teams also should have been looking for a triangulation point on Debbat El Fukhar, which is north of the 1920 boundary line on Map 55-N, as well as the triangulation point on Bulli Island (Map 1.2.6b). The re-adjusted line, agreed in 1955, should pass through the geographical features of Debbat El Fukhar and Qoz Nabbuk.

The original UNP 8.A.1 file from which this correspondence was abstracted has not yet been found, though a search has been made in Renk, Malakal, and in the Upper Nile Province files in the Juba archive. The correspondence and minutes of the 1955 meeting would have been sent to the Sudan Survey Authority and the Ministry of the Interior at the time the change was gazetted. Copies therefore might be found in the Ministry of the Interior, the Sudan Survey Authority, the National Records Office, Kosti or Wad Medani, possibly in the same Blue Nile Province file BNP 16.A.1 that records the 1953 transfer of the Uduk and Koma to Blue Nile Province, as White Nile State was part of Blue Nile Province at that time.

When this boundary dispute came up in 1980-1 Upper Nile members of the National Assembly collected documents from the Malakal Province headquarters and presented them to the Assembly in support of Upper Nile's case. This report should still be in the National Assembly archives or library (unless it has been transferred to the NRO), and a search can be made for it.

PART 2: INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES



Map 2.1: *Southern Sudan's International Boundaries*
 Surveyed boundaries in pink, unsurveyed boundaries in orange
 Ilemi Triangle in red

Source: Sudan Survey 1:2,000,000 Map, Southern Sudan, July 1955

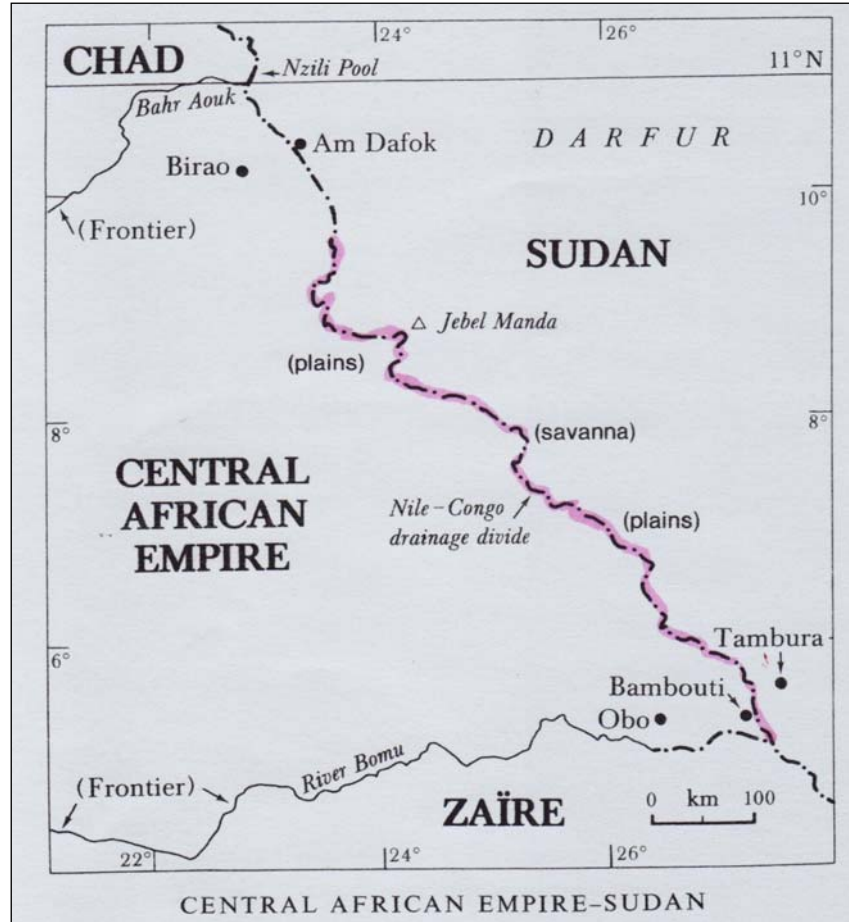
2.1 Summary

Sudan's international boundaries were established by treaties ratified by the European imperial powers, sometimes even before the conquest and occupation of the territories concerned had been completed, as was the case for Sudan's borders with the Congo. Only parts of the border were subsequently surveyed and delimited in the twentieth century. Up to now there has been no complete internationally agreed survey and demarcation of the Southern Sudan's international boundaries.

The Sudan was confirmed in its international boundaries at independence, and none of the boundaries of the South have been officially altered since 1 January 1956.

A comprehensive account of the treaties and sources describing the Sudan's international boundaries up to 1980 is found in Ian Brownlie (1979) *African Boundaries: A Legal and Diplomatic Encyclopaedia* (London/Berkeley: C. Hurst & Co./University of California Press for the Royal Institute of International Affairs), which is the main source used for this section.

2.2.1 Central African Republic – Sudan Boundary



Map 2.2.1: CAR – Sudan Boundary
 Pink line shows area delimited in 1924
 Source: Brownlie 1979, p.598

Summary Description

The Protocol of 10 January 1924 between the United Kingdom and France established a precise alignment of the boundary between the Sudan and French Equatorial Africa. The boundary was then delimited and surveyed, though apparently not demarcated. The alignment depends on a description of topographical features of the Congo-Nile watershed. Some triangulation beacons were constructed during the 1924 survey and are included in the description of the boundary. The CAR–Sudan–DRC tripoint was indicated only by a heap of stones. The governments of the CAR and Sudan set up a mixed permanent commission in 1966 to study border problems, but there is no known dispute concerning the alignment (Brownlie 1979: 597, 600-1).

Detailed Description

Brownlie (1979) reprints the full text of the 1924 Anglo-French Exchange of Notes and Protocol defining the boundary between French Equatorial Africa and the Anglo-

Egyptian Sudan (628-36: 630-1 describes sections I and II, covering the border with Bahr al-Ghazal).

Map sheets 1 & 2 in Grossard (1925) show boundary sections 1 & 2 from the Congo tripoint to Jebel Mishmir. The full text of the 1924 Protocol (in French and English) is reprinted (191-210: 192-6 describes sections I & II, covering the border with Bahr al-Ghazal), as are French and British coordinates (214-33) and astronomical points (234-7).

Sources

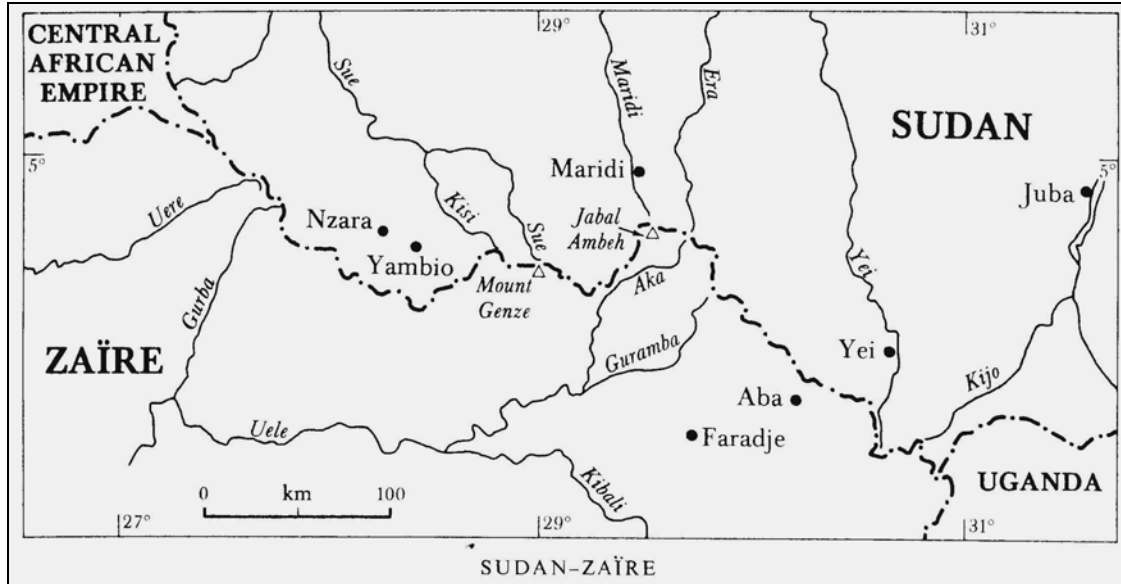
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Grossard, Lt.-Col. (1925) *Mission de délimitation de l’Afrique Equatoriale Française et du Soudan Anglo-Égyptien*, Paris: Librairie Emile Larose

Sheet No. 1, Map Showing the Boundary between French Equatorial Africa and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan 1924 [Bodleian Library, Oxford: MS E1:2(16)]

2.2.2 Democratic Republic of the Congo – Sudan Boundary



Map 2.2.2: DRC – Sudan Boundary
Source: Brownlie 1979, p.682

Summary Description

Agreements of 12 May 1894 and 9 May 1906 between United Kingdom and King Leopold established the principle of the alignment as the Nile-Congo watershed, but provided no further description. A British official map ‘to illustrate the Agreement’ was reproduced in Hertslet (1967 [1909]), vol. II: 580.

Brownlie reports:

Since 1906 no agreement has elaborated the description and no demarcation has occurred. In consequence the alignment depends upon mutual recognition and administrative practice. The best evidence of this, but by no means the only evidence, is the evidence of modern large-scale maps... No demarcation has occurred. Locally the alignment may be fairly well understood. However, the watershed or water-parting is not well-defined and the area is very flat and featureless...No dispute is known. Any demarcation which may occur must involve a clarification of the alignment to be fixed by markers. (Brownlie 1979: 683, 685)

Detailed Description

A US State Department summary in 1970 reported:

The Congo (Kinshasa) – Sudan Boundary is approximately 390 miles in length. It is delimited by the drainage divide between the Congo and Nile river systems; however, available information indicates the line is undemarcated by pillars. The boundary extends westward from the tripoint with Uganda at about 3° 29’ 40” N., 30° 50’ 30” E. to the Central African Republic tripoint at 5° 01’ 10” N., 27° 26’ 37” E. [p.1]....The alignment of the Congo (Kinshasa) – Sudan boundary follows the

watershed or drainage area divide between the Congo and Nile rivers as stated in Article I of the agreement signed by the United Kingdom and King Leopold of Belgium on May 12, 1894. The tripoint with Uganda at about 3° 27' 40" N., 30° 50' 30" E. was determined by a British Order of the Secretary of State in 1914, which formally promulgated the Sudan – Uganda boundary westward from the Bahr al Jabal to the Congo–Nile drainage divide, the tripoint with the Central African Republic was established by an exchange of notes between the United Kingdom and France on January 24, 1924 [p.3]. (Bureau of Intelligence and Research 1970b: 1, 3)

Brownlie (1979) reprints the full text of the 1894 agreement between Great Britain and King Leopold (692-5).

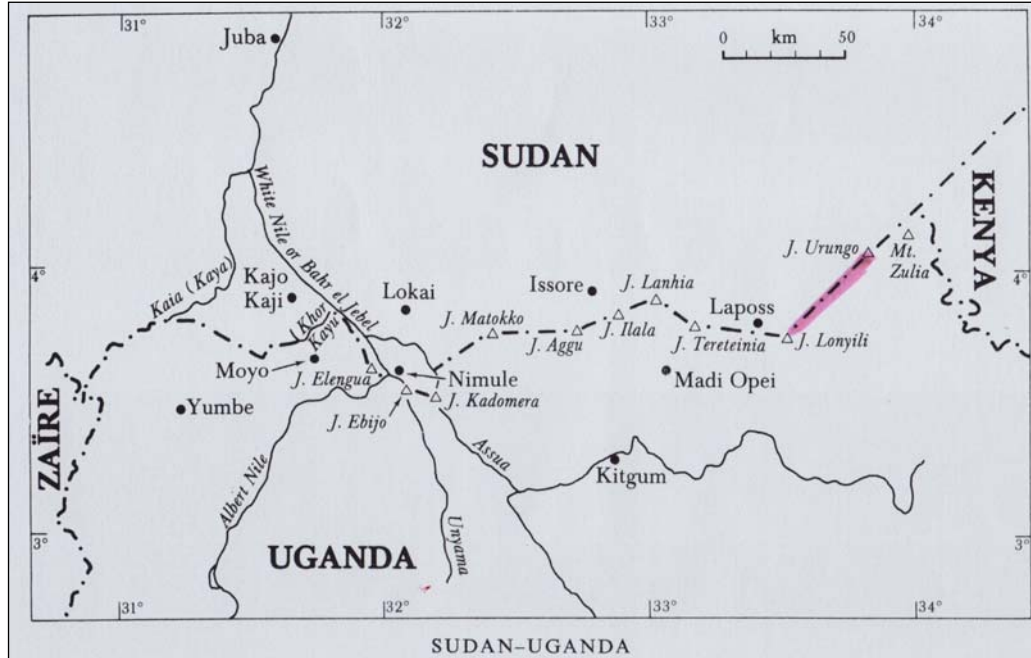
Sources

Brownlie, Ian (1979) *African Boundaries: A Legal and Diplomatic Encyclopaedia*, London/Berkeley: C. Hurst & Co./University of California Press for the Royal Institute of International Affairs: 682-5

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2.2.3 Uganda – Sudan Boundary



Map 2.2.3: Uganda – Sudan Boundary

The pink line shows the only area demarcated to date.

Source: Bownlie 1979, p.1002

Summary Description

The Uganda – Sudan boundary runs for approximately 270 miles from the DRC tripoint west of the Bahr el-Jebel to the Kenya tripoint east of it. Only about 180 miles of the boundary have been delimited in straight-line segments, often between mountain peaks, most of the remainder being demarcated by rivers (Bureau of Intelligence and Research 1970a: 1).

There is no international agreement concerning the Sudan–Uganda boundary (Brownlie 1979: 1004). A Sudan–Uganda Boundary Commission attempted to define a boundary from Nimule east to the Ethiopian border in 1913, but the survey was incomplete (Blake 1997). Nevertheless it formed the basis of an order issued by Britain in 1914. In 1960 a joint Uganda–Sudan survey pillared and surveyed a 30 mile section of the boundary from Jebel Lonyili to Jebel Urungo, but the rest of the boundary needs demarcation, and the Congo and Kenya tripoints need agreement as to their location and demarcation (Brownlie 1979: 1008-9).

Detailed Description

The Sudan–Uganda boundary was established by Order of the Secretary of State for Colonies in 1914, delimiting it in two sections: 1) from the Bahr al Jabal westward to the Congo–Nile watershed, 2) from Lake Rudolf to the Bahr al Jabal. The 1914 Order defined the western section as:

A line beginning at the intersection of the thalweg of the river Bahr-el-Jebel or White Nile with the thalweg of the river Unyama; thence in a straight line due west to the bottom of the foothills of the escarpment running north-west from Jebel Elengua; thence following the bottom of the foothills of this escarpment in a north-westerly direction, on such a line as shall exclude the riverain people below Nimule, to the westernmost point of the foothills; and thence following a straight line due northwest to the thalweg of the Khor Kayu (Aju); thence following the thalweg of the Khor Kaya (Aju) upwards to its intersection with the thalweg of the Khor Nyaura (Kigura); thence following the thalweg of the Khor Nyaura (Kigura) upward to its source; thence following the southern boundary of the Kuku tribe to the thalweg of the river Kaia; thence following the thalweg of the river Kaia upwards to its source, in a re-entrant of the Congo-Nile watershed about 9 miles west-north-west of the village of Kegui and about 11 miles south of the village Bangali; thence following a straight line to the nearest point on the Congo-Nile watershed [about 3° 27' 40" N., 30° 50' 30" E.]... (Order of the Secretary of State. Signed April 21, 1914. Uganda Official Gazette (May 30, 1914) quoted in Bureau of Intelligence and Research 1970a: 3-4)

After the transfers of the Tereteinia area by Uganda to Sudan and the Rudolf Province of Uganda to Kenya in 1926 the eastern delimitation of 1914 was applicable to the Sudan–Uganda boundary in two sections, the first being:

...following a straight line [from Mogila Range] in a south-westerly direction [to the Kenya tripoint north of Zulia at about 4° 13' N., 33° 59' 30" E. and then] to the southernmost point at the bottom of Jebel Hargo [Urungo, part of the Didinga Hills]....

From Urungo to the peak of Module the present Sudan–Uganda boundary goes in a straight line south-west from Urungo to the Lonyile (peak), then extends in a straight line westwards to the southernmost tip of the Tereteinia Mountains, then in a straight line to Module. It then continues (in the words of the 1914 order):

...[from Module] following a straight line to the summit of Jebel Hala; thence following a straight line to the summit of Jebel Aggu; thence following a straight line to the northern-most point of the bottom of Jebel Matokko (Batogo or Atokko); thence following a straight line in a south-westerly direction towards the village Lokai as far as the intersection of this line with the thalweg of the river Assua; thence following the thalweg of the river Assua upwards to its intersection with a straight line from the summit of Jebel Ebijo to the summit of Jebel Kadomera; thence following a straight line due west to the thalweg of the river Unyama; thence following the thalweg of the river Unyama downwards to its intersection with the thalweg of the Bahr el Jebel.... (Order of the Secretary of State. Signed April 21, 1914. Uganda Official Gazette (May 30, 1914) quoted in Bureau of Intelligence and Research 1970a: 4)

Brownlie reports:

It is sometimes said that the 1914 alignment was 'provisional', at least to some extent...Certainly, it was recognized by responsible officials that demarcation was

necessary and that this might involve adjustments in the light of actual conditions in the frontier zone. None the less, the alignment set forth in the 1914 Order was, and remains the alignment in principle (Brownlie 1979: 1009).

The boundary description in Schedule I of the Uganda Constitution of 1967 diverges in some minor ways from the 1914 Order in the sector west of the Nile. Brownlie suggests: ‘It is probable that such minor variations reflect administrative agreements at local level and that their legality derives from mutual recognition and acquiescence in the post-independence period’ (Brownlie 1979: 1009). Such local administrative understandings between the independent states of Sudan and Uganda in the 1960s will require documentation if they are to be verified.

Brownlie draws attention to ‘one of the items in the 1914 Order which required clarification was the reference to the “southern boundary of the Kuku tribe”. No formal amplification resulted from Sudan–Uganda exchanges in the years 1930 to 1936. The line seems to follow a local working agreement between District Commissioners in 1931’ (Brownlie 1979: 1009). Such a working agreement, if there was one, also requires documentation from local government sources in both the Sudan and Uganda.

Brownlie (1979) reprints the full text of the 1914 Order (1005-6), the full text of the 1926 Order (1006-7), and the text of boundary alignment described in Schedule I of the 1967 Uganda Constitution (1007).

Sources

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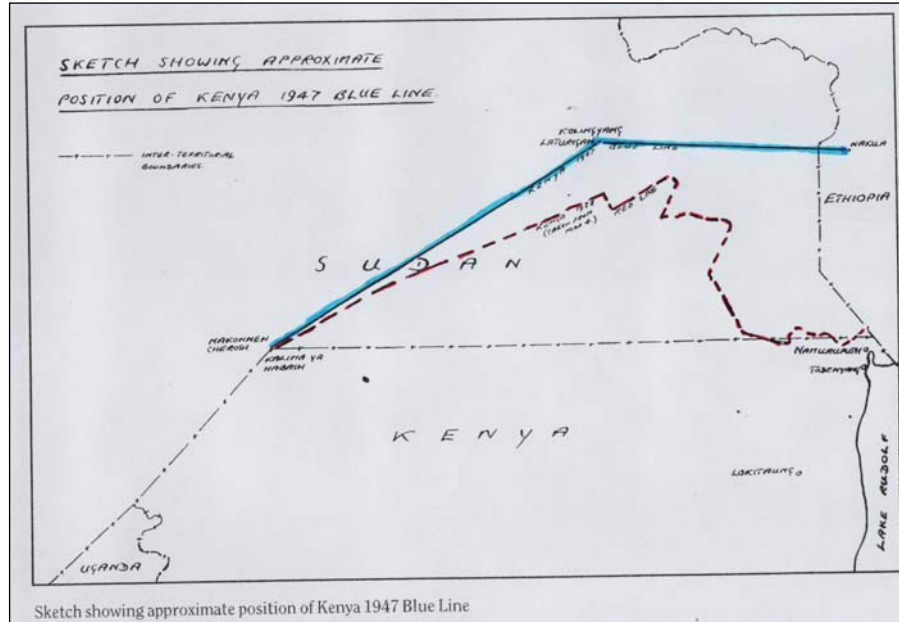
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2.2.4 Kenya – Sudan Boundary



Map 2.2.4: Kenya – Sudan Boundary (showing Ilemi Triangle)
Source: PRO FO 371/119635, reprinted in Johnson 1998, vol. II

Summary Description

The 140 mile (225km) Sudan-Kenya border was originally part of Uganda and was included in the delineation of the 1913 Sudan–Uganda Boundary Commission. Unfortunately the Commission visited only about 30 per cent of the total 400 mile boundary between the two territories (Blake 1997: xxiv). The two straight lines drawn on the map as the easternmost portion of the boundary, covering what is now the Sudan-Kenya border, went through country that the commissioners did not visit and which they believed to be uninhabited, but which they assumed ran between Turkana and Toposa territory. In proposing this boundary alignment the commissioners did recommend that ‘the exact limits remain for further consideration when the limits of the Turkana and Dabosa [Toposa] grazing grounds are more accurately known.’ They further recognised ‘that owing to the inter-mixture of the various tribes, it is impossible to determine a hard and fast tribal boundary and suggest that when the territory on either side of the frontier comes to be closely administered, any small alterations which will facilitate administration can be effected’ (Blake 1997: 96). In 1926 Uganda’s Rudolph Province, which included this border, was transferred to Kenya. In 1931 and again in 1938 local administrative arrangements were made between Sudan and Kenya to allow Kenya to police part of the area (within the Ilemi Triangle) to prevent cattle rustling and raiding. Discussions between the Sudanese and Kenyan governments were initiated shortly after the end of World War II concerning the administration of the territory by Kenya, but with the approach of Sudanese independence the Sudan government (still under British control) declined to make these arrangements permanent.

Detailed Description

The recommendations of the 1913 Boundary Commission were embodied in an Order in Council by the Secretary of State for Colonies in 1914, which stated:

A line beginning at a point, on the shore of the Sanderson Gulf, Lake Rudolf, due east of the northernmost point of the northernmost crest of the long spur running north from Mount Lubur; thence following a straight line to the northernmost point of the northernmost crest of the long spur running north from Mount Lubur; thence following a straight line, or such a line as would leave to Uganda the customary grazing grounds of the Turkhana [sic] tribe, to the northernmost point of the northernmost crest of the long spur running north-west from Jebel Mogila; thence following a straight line in a south-westerly direction to the southernmost point at the bottom of Jebel Harogo; thence following a straight line to the summit of Jebel Latome... (Brownlie 1979: 917, emphasis supplied, quoting the 1914 Order of the Secretary of State).

Brownlie comments, ‘The words italicized present a problem. On their face they create a merely provisional alignment, since the northern limit of the Turkana grazing grounds might, when determined, differ considerably from the geometrical boundary’ (Brownlie 1979: 917).

In 1931 the Provincial Commissioner of Turkana Province (Kenya) and the District Commissioner of Eastern District of Mongalla Province (Sudan) agreed to delineate the customary grazing grounds of the Turkana, and this line (the ‘Red Line’) was established on the ground in 1938. It allowed Kenyan civil administration to intrude into part of the area of the Ilemi Triangle. Brownlie records, ‘One view of the Red Line is that it represents a purely administrative arrangement and is without prejudice to the ultimate determination of the international boundary’ (Brownlie 1979: 917-9).

In 1947 the Kenya government proposed to extend this line further north, and the Kenyan and Sudan governments accepted this ‘Blue Line’ as ‘a very satisfactory administrative boundary between the Turkana and the Tapotha and Nyangatom’ (FO 371/63137, no. 6300, reproduced as document 143 in Johnson 1998, part I: 291). In 1953, as the date of Sudanese independence approached, the Kenya government restated the *de facto* administrative situation:

In brief, the administrative boundary (or ‘red line’) which, whilst including the customary grazing grounds of the Turkana, does not guarantee that tribe against attack by Merille or Nyangatom tribesmen. To ensure the tribe’s security this Government has for many years past maintained, at considerable expense both in manpower and money, a series of Police Posts beyond the ‘de facto’ boundary as far North as Kibish Wells. By assuming these police functions beyond our frontiers, the number of raids by Ethiopian tribesmen has been considerably reduced and the Turkana have been allowed the enjoyment of their traditional grazing grounds (Deputy Chief Secretary, Kenya, to Civil Secretary, Khartoum, 30 October 1953, FO 371/108220, no. 1, emphasis added).

The Kenya government then formally requested that the Instrument of Transfer of Power to the Sudanese should require the new Sudan government either to continue the arrangements which allowed Kenya to administer the area up to the Blue Line, or to undertake 'close administration' of the area itself (Ibid). The outgoing British officials in Khartoum declined this request, stating, 'The question of the maintenance, or amendment, of an administrative frontier is, we suggest, essentially one for negotiation by the Kenya Government with the Sudanese Government of the day; and so far as we can see nothing in any Instrument could in fact bind a future Sudanese Government to the indefinite continuance of an administrative boundary' (FO 371/108220, no. 1, reproduced as document 328 in Johnson 1998, part II: 302).

The exchanges between the governments of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and the Kenya Colony cited above suggest that neither the Red Line nor the Blue Line were more than administrative arrangements to facilitate grazing by the border peoples and control cross-border raiding. They were never intended to be new international boundaries between the Sudan and Kenya, and certainly were not accepted by the Sudan government of the day as such. The Kenya government even made reference to establishing police posts '*beyond our frontiers*' and recognized that the arrangement could continue only with the agreement of the independent government of Sudan.

Towards the end of the Sudan's first civil war one historian commented:

The Red Line, as finally demarcated, failed to prevent the tribal raids, although it did include all the grazing-land that could fairly be claimed by the Turkana to be theirs by custom. This difficult border area still lacks an effective administration and negotiations between the two neighbouring countries concerning a final boundary have yet to be completed. Meanwhile, proposals have been put forward for the adoption of a new line as the international boundary. The Blue Line, as it is called, lies even further north than the Red Line but it has been claimed to offer the strategic advantages that are said to be absent from the latter. It must also be mentioned that Kenya, with the permission of the Sudanese Government, maintains a number of police posts between the Red and the Blue Lines, and that an additional post, at Kibish, lies even to the north of the Blue Line.

Final delimitation must therefore await the solution by the two countries of a complex political problem. Meanwhile, it should be emphasized that neither the Red Line nor the Blue Line can be regarded as necessarily representing the true location of this part of the boundary between Kenya and Sudan, the only legal definition of which remains the ambiguous description contained in the Order of 1914' (McEwen 1971: 134, quoted in Brownlie 1979: 920-1).

There are no international agreements relating to this frontier. Neither Kenya nor Sudan challenged the administrative situation immediately after independence. Brownlie notes that the straight-line sector is probably the accepted alignment *in principle*, though it is in a certain sense provisional, and the topographical references in the Order are imprecise (Brownlie 1979: 919-20).

Sources

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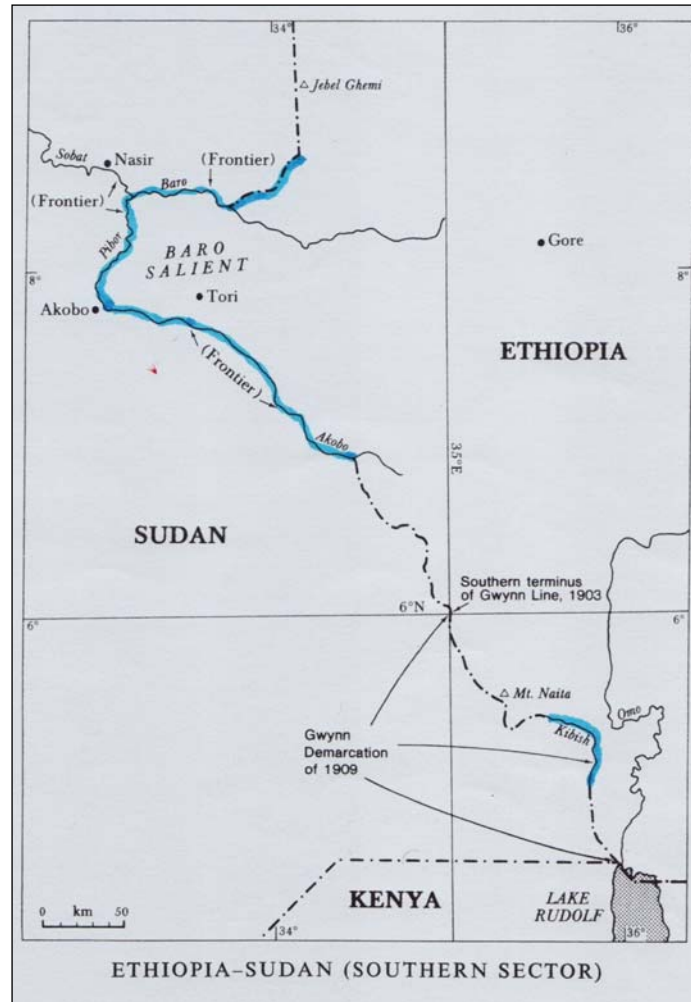
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2.2.5 Ethiopia – Sudan Boundary



Map 2.2.5: *Ethiopia – Sudan Boundary*
Source: Brownlie 1979, p.853

Summary Description

The Sudan-Ethiopian boundary was agreed by treaties between Great Britain and Ethiopia on 15 May 1902 and 6 December 1907. The 1902 treaty defined the border from the Eritrean boundary (then an Italian colony) south to latitude 6° North, and the 1907 treaty defined the border from that point to the Sudan-Ethiopian-Kenyan tripoint (where the three boundaries meet). The area covered by the 1902 treaty was surveyed and demarcated by Major C.W. Gwynn of the Royal Engineers in 1903, and the area of the 1907 treaty was surveyed and demarcated by Major Gwynn in 1909. Ethiopia did not participate in these surveys and did not accept the 1903 demarcation until a Joint Communiqué with the Sudan was issued on 3 January 1967, and accepted the 1909 demarcation only with an Exchange of Notes with the Sudan on 18 July 1972. In the 1972 Exchange of Notes the two countries agreed to accept 'the basic demarcations made by Major Gwynn on the basis of the 1902 and 1907 treaties' for the boundary south of the Setit River. They further agreed to a boundary rectification along the crests of Jebels

Halawa, Umdoga, El Mutan and Jerok (i.e., affecting current Blue Nile State), and that both governments would invite the Kenyan government to determine the point of trijunction on the frontiers of Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya. There is no specific mention of a boundary rectification along the Baro Salient. The Baro Salient is one of the few clearly demarcated parts of the border, because most of it runs along the line of Khor Jokau (or Garre), and the Baro, Pibor and Akobo rivers, but the boundary cuts through the territory of the Nuer and the Anuak. (Brownlie 1979: 857-8, 877-9, 882-4)

Detailed Description

The 1903 Gwynn demarcation reached as far south as the vicinity of Melile. No further demarcation took place at that time from that area southward to the parallel 6° N (Brownlie 1979: 886).

Major Gwynn described the border in 1903 as:

The Blue Nile to the South. General Description:...

[from Beacon No. 36 at the junction of the K. Sirokoli and K. Yabus] *to the summit of J. Kusha, thence to Beacon No. 37 on the summit of J. Manga.*

Thence to highest point of the Gemi (or Gewe) Mountain).

Thence due south to the K. Garre.

The boundary then follows the thalweg of the K. Garre to its junction with the River Baro.

Thence down the thalweg of the River Baro to its junction with the River Pibor.

Thence up the thalweg of the Pibor to its junction with the river Akobo and thence up the thalweg of that river to a point to be hereafter fixed in the neighbourhood of Melile (C.W. Gwynn, 'General description of the Soudan-Abyssinian Frontier as demarcated by the Boundary Commissioner'. 27th June, 1903, Hertslet (1967 [1909]), vol. II: 434, quoted in Brownlie 1979: 881).

Brownlie commented:

The demarcation [from the Setit River to lat. 6° N.] is described by Major Gwynn in his Report dated June 27, 1903. This refers to Beacons numbered 1 to 37 and also to various natural features. According to the maps of the Sudan Survey, 1:250,000 (55P, 66D, 66H, 66G), pillars were emplaced in the years 1899 to 1904. However, it seems doubtful if pillars were established prior to the Treaty of May 15, 1902. The Ethiopian–Sudanese Exchange of Notes of July 18, 1972 provides for redemarcation of this sector in accordance with the Treaty of May 15, 1902, subject to certain rectifications (Brownlie 1979: 886).

Following the 1907 Anglo-Ethiopian agreement, the rest of the border was surveyed by Major Gwynn in 1909. Brownlie reports:

The Gwynn line [from lat 6° N. to the Kenya tripoint] as fixed in his Report of 1909, is to be found on the official maps of the Sudan on the scale 1:250,000 and on other modern maps. The line follows natural features and no pillars are known to exist...The Ethiopian–Sudanese Exchange of Notes of July 18, 1972, provides for redemarcation of this sector in accordance with the Agreement of December 6, 1907...and also for the fixing of the Kenya tripoint in agreement with the Government

of Kenya. It is to be noted that the description in the Treaty of 1907 is lacking in precision (Brownlie 1979: 886).

Brownlie (1979) reprints the full text of the 1902 Anglo-Ethiopian treaty (866-7), the 1972 Exchange of Notes between the Sudanese and Ethiopian governments (877-9), and the 1967 Ethiopian-Sudanese Border Talks Joint Communiqué (882-4).

Sources

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan: Sketch map illustrating Article 1 of the Treaty between Great Britain and Ethiopia, 1902, I.D.W.O. 1637 [Bodleian Library, Oxford: E4:7(7)]

Map of Frontier Between British East Africa and Abyssinia 1907-8, 1:1,000,000, T.S.G.I. 2286 (Major Austin's map) [Bodleian Library, Oxford: E1:2(19)]

Brownlie, Ian (1979) *African Boundaries: A Legal and Diplomatic Encyclopaedia*, London/Berkeley: C. Hurst & Co./University of California Press for the Royal Institute of International Affairs: 852-87

APPENDIX 2.1 MAPS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES

A2.1.1 Sudan Survey 1:250,000 Maps

The following maps trace all international borders touching the Southern Sudan.

Old Number	Title	Boundary
64-L	Birka Khadra	CAR
64-P	J. Rumbukindi	CAR
65-M	Said Bundas	CAR
77-A	Angoforo	CAR
77-B	Deim Zubeir	CAR
77-F	Qoz Dengwiri	CAR
77-J	Goubere	CAR
77-K	Tambura	CAR & DRC
77-0	Yambio	DRC
77-P	Maridi	DRC
78-M	Yei	DRC
86-A	Mt. Wati	DRC & Uganda
86-B	Nimule	Uganda
86-C	Madial	Uganda
78-0	Didinga	Uganda & Kenya
78-P	Lokitaung	Kenya & Ethiopia
78-L	Mt. Naita	Ethiopia
78-H	Maji	Ethiopia
78-G	Pibor Post	Ethiopia
78-C	Akobo	Ethiopia
66-0	Nasir	Ethiopia
66-K	Daga Post	Ethiopia

A2.1.2 Official Boundary Survey Maps

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan: Sketch map illustrating Article 1 of the Treaty between Great Britain and Ethiopia, 1902, I.D.W.O. 1637

Grossard, Lt.-Col. (1925) *Mission de délimitation de l'Afrique Equatoriale Française et du Soudan Anglo-Égyptien*, Paris: Librairie Emile Larose. Maps 1 & 2 showing boundary sections 1 & 2 from the Congo tripoint to Jebel Mishmir

**APPENDIX 2.2
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY RECORDS
IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, KEW, UK**

A2.2.1 Sudan–Congo

FO 371

80305 [JB1082] PROPOSALS FOR READJUSTMENT OF THE SUDAN-BELGIAN CONGO-UGANDA BOUNDARY AND THE GARAMBA PARK SECTION OF THE BORDER (1950)

A2.2.2 Sudan–Uganda

FO 371

46041 [J3438] UGANDA-SUDAN BOUNDARY (1945)

119635 [JS1081] BOUNDARIES BETWEEN SUDAN, UGANDA AND KENYA (1956)

A2.2.3 Sudan–Kenya

FO 371

43480 [J948] KENYA-ETHIOPIA FRONTIER: NOTE BY THE COLONIAL OFFICE (1946)

53403 [J681] ADMINISTRATION OF THE SUDAN IN THE ILEMI TRIANGLE (1946)

63133 [J272] FRONTIER QUESTIONS: RECTIFICATION OF KENYA ETHIOPIA, SUDAN-ETHIOPIA AND KENYA-SUDAN FRONTIERS (1947)

63134 [J272] FRONTIER QUESTIONS: RECTIFICATION OF KENYA ETHIOPIA, SUDAN-ETHIOPIA AND KENYA-SUDAN FRONTIERS (1947)

63135 [J272] FRONTIER QUESTIONS: RECTIFICATION OF KENYA ETHIOPIA, SUDAN-ETHIOPIA AND KENYA-SUDAN FRONTIERS (1947)

63136 [J272] FRONTIER QUESTIONS: RECTIFICATION OF KENYA ETHIOPIA, SUDAN-ETHIOPIA AND KENYA-SUDAN FRONTIERS (1947)

- 63137 [J272] FRONTIER QUESTIONS: RECTIFICATION OF KENYA ETHIOPIA, SUDAN-ETHIOPIA AND KENYA-SUDAN FRONTIERS (1947)
- 73690 [J1082] AERIAL SURVEY OF THE BARO SALIENT AND THE ILEMI TRIANGLE (1949)
- 90086 [JA1080] KENYA-ETHIOPIAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION AND DEMARCATION OF THE SUDAN-ETHIOPIAN-KENYAN FRONTIER (1951)
- 90087 [JA1080] KENYA-ETHIOPIAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION AND DEMARCATION OF THE SUDAN-ETHIOPIAN-KENYAN FRONTIER (1951)
- 96758 [JA1084] DISCUSSIONS ON THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TRI-JUNCTION BOUNDARY OF KENYA-ETHIOPIA-SUDAN (1952)
- 108379 [JE1059] FUTURE U.K. POLICY TOWARDS THE SUDAN (1954)
- 113536 [JA1082] KENYA-ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION (1955)
- 119635 [JS1081] BOUNDARIES BETWEEN SUDAN, UGANDA AND KENYA (1956)

A2.2.4 Sudan–Ethiopia

FO 371

- 46062-63 [J55] SITUATION IN BORDER AREA: CLAIMS AGAINST ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT FOR BORDER RAIDS: ADJUSTMENT OF ETHIOPIAN-KENYAN BOUNDARY (1945)
- 43480 [J948] KENYA-ETHIOPIA FRONTIER: NOTE BY THE COLONIAL OFFICE (1946)
- 63133 [J272] FRONTIER QUESTIONS: RECTIFICATION OF KENYA ETHIOPIA, SUDAN-ETHIOPIA AND KENYA-SUDAN FRONTIERS (1947)
- 63134 [J272] FRONTIER QUESTIONS: RECTIFICATION OF KENYA ETHIOPIA, SUDAN-ETHIOPIA AND KENYA-SUDAN FRONTIERS (1947)
- 63135 [J272] FRONTIER QUESTIONS: RECTIFICATION OF KENYA ETHIOPIA, SUDAN-ETHIOPIA AND KENYA-SUDAN FRONTIERS (1947)

- 63136 [J272] FRONTIER QUESTIONS: RECTIFICATION OF KENYA ETHIOPIA, SUDAN-ETHIOPIA AND KENYA-SUDAN FRONTIERS (1947)
- 63137 [J272] FRONTIER QUESTIONS: RECTIFICATION OF KENYA ETHIOPIA, SUDAN-ETHIOPIA AND KENYA-SUDAN FRONTIERS (1947)
- 69270B [J3594] ETHIOPIAN HOSTILE ACTS AGAINST THE BARO ANUAK TRIBES IN EASTERN NUER. (DISTRICT ON THE SUDAN FRONTIER) (1948)
- 73690 [J1082] AERIAL SURVEY OF THE BARO SALIENT AND THE ILEMI TRIANGLE (1949)
- 90082 [JA1052] QUESTION OF FRONTIER RECTIFICATION BETWEEN ETHIOPIA AND THE SUDAN INVOLVING GAMBEILA AND THE BARO SALIENT (1951)
- 90086 [JA1080] KENYA-ETHIOPIAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION AND DEMARCATION OF THE SUDAN-ETHIOPIAN-KENYAN FRONTIER (1951)
- 90087 [JA1080] KENYA-ETHIOPIAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION AND DEMARCATION OF THE SUDAN-ETHIOPIAN-KENYAN FRONTIER (1951)
- 96758 [JA1084] DISCUSSIONS ON THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TRI-JUNCTION BOUNDARY OF KENYA-ETHIOPIA-SUDAN (1952)
- 102650 [JA1082] NEGOTIATIONS FOR RECTIFICATION OF THE SUDAN-ETHIOPIAN FRONTIER AND FOR THE FUTURE OF THE BARO SALIENT AND GAMBEILA (1953)
- 108220 [JA1082] NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN HMG AND ETHIOPIA ON THE FUTURE OF THE BARO RIVER SALIENT AND THE GAMBEILA TRADING ESTATE ON THE SUDAN-ETHIOPIA FRONTIER (1954)
- 108222 [JA1084] PREPARATIONS FOR NEGOTIATION OF A FINAL DEMARCATION OF THE ETHIOPIA-ERITREA-SUDAN FRONTIER AFTER RESEARCH INTO THE OLD TREATIES OF 1902 AND 1907 (1954)

113534 [JA1081] NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE TERMINATION OF THE LEASE OF THE GAMBEILA ENCLAVE TO THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN AND ITS RETURN TO ETHIOPIA (1955)

113535 [JA1081] NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE TERMINATION OF THE LEASE OF THE GAMBEILA ENCLAVE TO THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN AND ITS RETURN TO ETHIOPIA (1955)

113536 [JA1082] KENYA-ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION (1955)

113537 [JA1083] DEMARCATION OF THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN ETHIOPIA AND SUDAN (1955)

124917 [JA1081] NEGOTIATIONS FOR TERMINATION OF LEASE OF GAMBEILA ENCLAVE AND ITS RETURN TO ETHIOPIA (1956)

**APPENDIX 2.3
GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS**

<i>alignment</i>	arrangement in a straight line, or in correct or appropriate relative positions
<i>delimit</i>	determine the limits or boundaries of
<i>delineate</i>	to indicate by lines drawn in the form or figure of; to represent accurately
<i>demarcate</i>	to mark the limits of
<i>thalweg</i>	the line following the deepest part of the bed or channel of a river or lake
<i>tripoint</i>	where three boundaries meet