



International Boundary Study

No. 154 – February 20, 1976

Djibouti – Ethiopia Boundary

(Country Codes: DJ-ET)

**The Geographer
Office of the Geographer
Bureau of Intelligence and Research**

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY STUDY

No. 154 - February 20, 1976

**DJIBOUTI (FRENCH TERRITORY OF THE AFARS AND ISSAS) –
ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. Boundary Brief.....	2
II. Historical Background.....	2
III. Boundary Treaties	2
IV. Alignment	4
Documentation	13

DJIBOUTI (FRENCH TERRITORY OF THE AFARS AND ISSAS) – ETHIOPIA BOUNDARY

I. BOUNDARY BRIEF

The Ethiopia–French Territory of the Afars and Issas boundary is approximately 285 miles long. From the Somalia tripoint at Madaha Djalelo, it follows various straight-line segments, drainage divides, and wadies to Ras Doumeira on Bab el Mandeb at the southern entrance to the Red Sea. The boundary is demarcated by pillars from Madaha Djalelo to the Oued Weima southwest of Daddato.

II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In 1862 the French signed a treaty with Afar (Danakil) chiefs for the cession to France of the harbor, roadstead, and anchorage of Obock, along with the coastal plain extending from Ras Ali in the south to Ras Doumeira in the north. French interest in the area increased following the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, and a number of trading companies were established at various times.

During 1884–85 France extended its control into the hinterland and along the Golfe de Tadjoura by signing treaties of protection with the Sultans of Tadjoura and Gobad and chiefs of the Issa Somalis. In 1892 Djibouti was made the capital of the territory, which was named Cote Francais des Somalis (French Somaliland) four years later. In the meantime, on January 1, 1890, Italy consolidated its holdings along the Red Sea from French Somaliland to Sudan, forming the colony of Eritrea. During 1897 the Franco–Ethiopian railway was started from Djibouti; it ultimately reached Addis Ababa in 1917.

III. BOUNDARY TREATIES

A convention of March 20, 1897, between the Empire of Ethiopia and France delimited the Ethiopia–French Somaliland boundary as extending from the peak of Madaha Djalelo to Ras Doumeira as follows:

The border of the coastal zone retained by France as a possession or a direct protectorate shall be indicated by a line beginning on the French–English border at Djalelo,¹ continuing to Rahale, Gobad, Airoli, the shore of Lake Abbe, Mergada, the shore of Lake Alli, and from there, passing through Daimoli and Adgheno Merci, and then continuing to Doumeira through Ettaga, skirting Raheitah.

¹ In 1934, during the demarcation of the British Somaliland–Ethiopia boundary, it was agreed by British, Ethiopian, and French officials that Madaha Djalelo was the British Somaliland–Ethiopia–French Somaliland tripoint.

A protocol signed by France and Italy on January 24, 1900, made provision for a special commission to delimit on the spot a boundary between their respective possessions inland from Ras Doumeira. Also, the protocol stated that the two governments reserved the right to settle subsequently the ownership of Damera Deset (Ile Doumeira) and of the smaller, unnamed islands adjacent to it.²

On July 10, 1900, an Ethio-Italian treaty delimited a boundary between Eritrea and Ethiopia, although the line did not extend eastward far enough to join the Ethiopia-French Somaliland boundary of 1897. A Franco-Italian protocol of July 10, 1901, delimited the Eritrea-French Somaliland boundary from Ras Doumeira to Daddato as provided for in the protocol of January 24, 1900. On May 16, 1908, an Ethio-Italian convention stated that eastward from the line of the convention of July 10, 1900, the Eritrea-Ethiopia "boundary proceeds in a southeasterly direction, parallel to and at a distance of 60 kilometres from the coast, until it joins the frontier of the French possessions of Somalia."³

Italy invaded Ethiopia in 1935 and occupied the state until 1941, when Italy was forced to capitulate to Ethiopian resistance forces and British troops. Eritrea was made a "government" of Italian East Africa in 1936, its territory enlarged by the incorporation of three adjacent Ethiopian provinces. In 1941 it was conquered by British forces and placed under British military administration which was terminated in 1950. During World War II, French Somaliland was administered by the Vichy Government for a short period before the colony joined the Free French in 1942.

An Ethio-French protocol of September 5, 1945, authorized the establishment of a joint commission for the delimitation of the Ethiopia-French Somaliland boundary in conformity with the convention of March 20, 1897. The commission delimited and demarcated the boundary from Madaha Djalelo to Dirko Koma by October 15, 1948, when its work was stopped because the location of the Eritrean tripoint could not be determined until the political status of Eritrea had been resolved. A federation of Eritrea and Ethiopia, established by a resolution of the U.N. General Assembly in 1950, became operative on September 15, 1952, thereby eliminating the problem of the Eritrean tripoint for purposes of boundary demarcation.

A protocol signed by France and Ethiopia on January 16, 1954, stated that the demarcation of the boundary as contained in the official minutes of the 16th meeting of the boundary commission held on May 6, 1953, was considered final. This sector of the boundary became effective on February 28, 1954. The protocol also made provision for a new commission to delimit and to demarcate the sector of the boundary from Dirko Koma

² France and Italy made a pact in 1934 to cede a small strip of French Somaliland territory west of Der Eloua to Italy, along with the islands of Damera Deset and Jazirat Sawabih. A treaty to complete the transaction was signed on January 7, 1937, but the French Senate refused to ratify the treaty.

³ Previously, various maps showed the Eritrea-Ethiopia-French Somaliland tripoint to the northeast of Musaali. At present most maps show the tripoint of the Ethiopian provinces of Eritrea and Wallo with the French territory of the Afars and Issas as the highest point on Musaali.

to Daddato. During late 1954 and early 1955 a joint boundary commission delimited this sector and erected pillars.

On July 22, 1957, French Somaliland was reorganized to give the people a considerable amount of self-government, including a territorial assembly. In a constitutional referendum held in September 1958, the voters of French Somaliland opted to join the French Community as an overseas territory.

On November 14, 1962, following a favorable vote by the Eritrean National Assembly for union with Ethiopia, the federation was dissolved. Eritrea is now a province in Ethiopia.

The voters of French Somaliland, in a referendum held on March 19, 1967, decided to continue their territory's association with France. A directive from Paris on July 5, 1967, changed the name of the overseas territory from French Somaliland to the French Territory of the Afars and Issas.

IV. ALIGNMENT

In accordance with the minutes of the 16th meeting of the boundary commission on May 6, 1953, the demarcation of the sector of the Ethiopia–French Territory of the Afars and Issas boundary from pillar or monument No. 1 on Madaha Djallelo to No. 89 at Dirko Koma is as follows:

Starting from the Madaha–Djallelo trijunction point (Primary Monument No. 1) the line runs through the top of the Tarantar, Gueldagass–Tarantar (Primary Monument No. 2), Hellengoudouden (Secondary Monument No. 3), and Nahisso (Primary Monument No. 4) hills. The latter monument is on the west bank of the Gueldagass Wadi at a point across the confluence of that wadi and a tug coming from the west (Gadole hill).

From Nahisson the line runs down into the wadi—which at that place bears the name Gueldaga–Assa—following the thalweg in an east–west direction and passing through Hadado, Egiiso–Yer, Rahale Codle, and Rahale Igle on to the Assamo well; that point is marked by a cement block indicated by arrows chiseled on nearby rocks. For information purposes, monument No. 5 was erected approximately 100 meters south of the Assamo hill. An east–west line joins Assamo to hill 1023 (summit of the Degouene massif where Monument No. 6, known as the Khor Aour monument, is located).

From that moment, the border follows the ridge line or watershed of Mount Degouene and is marked out by Secondary Monument No. 7 known as the Degouene monument. Thence it runs up the summit overlooking the Si Yaro Pass on the east and descends toward the pass, which is marked by Primary Monument No. 8, located on the top of the hill dividing the pass.

It extends to point Koudale in a straight line; Secondary Monument No. 9 is located at that point.

The ridgeline followed ends at Mount Ouarabele where Primary Monument No. 10 is located at the highest peak.

It crosses the middle plateau to the southwest and extends to the Adeyale hilltop (Secondary Monument No. 11), thence to the pass of the same name west of that hill.

It follows the ridgeline to the top of the hill overlooking the pass on the east (Secondary Monument No. 12) and crosses the Doun–Yer Pass to reach the high Daga Arrey massif. Primary Monument No. 13 is located at the site of the former geodetic target on hill 1287. It follows the Daga Arrey ridgeline marked by Monument No. 14, known as the Souffi Monument, and continues west up to Monument No. 15 at Lebile.

Extending northwest, it crosses the plateau overlooking the Gooldaanle cirque on the east: Primary Monument No. 16 in the center of the plateau. It joins the hill forming the cirque to the northeast and ends at the median point of the southeastern end of the Labamourousle massif. Primary Monument No. 16, known as the Labakourousle I Monument.

Following the median line of that massif, it dips northwest toward Primary Monument No. 17, known as the Labakourousle II Monument, located at the highest point of the northwestern end of the massif. Passing through the hilltops that follow that massif from east to west, it runs up to the top of the one overlooking the Guelile Wadi, where is located Monument No. 17 bis, known as the Labakourousle III Monument.

Running down into the wadi, the border follows its bed to the extraordinary tree growing on its bank, which remains in Ethiopian territory. It crosses to the left bank of the wadi at Monument No. 18. It cuts across the French–Ethiopian railway line slightly south of the telegraph pole marked (in 1948) 98/4 to Primary Monument No. 19, located at the top of a hillock between the railway and the Ali–Sahiet–Daouenle road. After cutting across the road, it runs in a straight line to Monument No. 20, thence in a straight line to the middle of the Ali–Adone hill (Monument No. 21) and along the edge of the waterfall. It passes the summit of the peak and reaches the small Arrouo peak (Monument No. 22) to join the hill that has a spool-shaped top. From that natural boundary mark, the border merges with the watershed of the Mouloud and Ourouenenle basins (Monument No. 23, known as the Northeast Ourouenenle Monument, and No. 24, known as the Southwest Ourouenenle Monument), both on the hilltops overlooking the Ourouenenle Pass on either side.

It continues along the start of the ridge toward the Ouama–Ass Pass (Monument No. 25) to the hilltop overlooking this pass on the north, where Monument No. 26 is located. From Monument No. 26, the border runs into the pass and continues along the ridge towards Monument No. 27 on the southwest summit of Ouama–Ass.

From Monument No. 27 (at the Ouama–Ass topographic target) the border continues for approximately 13 kilometers in a straight line to Kabeiti. It is marked by Monument No. 28 on the Manaha Ouama Mado plateau; Monument No. 29 on the Koulaumale plateau, approximately 4,300 meters from the geodetic target of the same name; and lastly Monument No. 30, known as the Koulaumale–Ouest monument, located on the plateau approximately 3,900 meters from the geodetic target of the same name. It reaches the edge of the Koulaumale plateau at the Kateiti point marked by Monument No. 31, which overlooks the deep Kabeiti ravine on the east.

It continues in a straight line towards Tourtour cutting across the large Debadere Wadi at Soureira and the entire group of Alloumbor hills.

From Monument No. 32 on the Tourtour hilltop, it continues in a straight line to join the Lebi (Garhe) target (No. 33), thence continues along the Lebi–Garhe southern ridge, crosses the Bondora road at Elamal and reaches Monument No. 34, known as the Lebi–Yer East monument. It continues along the Lebi–Yer southern ridge to the source of the Oukoula Wadi (Primary Monument No. 35 at the southwesternmost tip of the southern ridge of Lebi hill).

The thalweg of the Oukoula Wadi constitutes the border to the confluence with the Oukoula–Yer Wadi. From that point, it runs in a straight line to Monument No. 36 on the hill, overlooking the Manda plateau. The lower part of the plateau lies in Ethiopian territory; and the upper part in French territory; in other words the border follows the outline of the basin.

From Manda the border crosses the arid Alannabo plateau to Sankal; leaving Manda, it runs down into the deep ravine of the Dourdour Wadi, thence continues eastward to the plateau.

Primary Monument No. 37 marks the line to Monument No. 38, which marks the point where it reaches the east bank of the Sankal Wadi.

The line crosses the Sankal Wadi from east to west and cuts across its thalweg at Monument No. 39 approximately 20 meters north of the basin forming the main Sankal water hole (anfractuosity in the rock).

Monument No. 40 on the west bank marks the change in direction of the border which merges, to the north, with the cliffline overlooking the left bank of the wadi. It

continues along the plateau following the cliff which, in a general east–west direction, forms the southern bank of the Gobad at that level.

It continues along the bends of the cliff, especially in the region of the Guelmaaron wadi as far as Ouatre–Daba. Monument No. 41 indicates the change in direction that occurs after the Ouatre–Dabab Wadi flows into the Gobad plain.

A straight line approximately 1,600 meters along extends from Monument No. 41 to Monument No. 42, known as the Arale–Koma monument and follows the cliff westward to the point of the cliff forming the east bank of the entrance of the Ounda Baroudi ravine. This bank constitutes the border up to the confluence of the two creeks limiting the head of the ravine on the south. Monument No. 44 makes the passage, as does No. 45, which being located on the center of the Baroudi plateau, indicates the direction of Monument No. 46, located on a small median strip overlooking the Bouskaoua water hole on the north. This water hole located in a deep ravine is shared by both nations.

From Monument No. 46 the border continues along the edge of the cliff forming the east bank of the Bousksous Wadi as far as its confluence with the wadi coming from the east. It cuts across this wadi's thalweg and runs up to hill 506 towards the rocky spur of the Alhid Daba point, the site of Monument No. 47. From Monument No. 47 to No. 48, the border is a straight line.

Monument No. 48, a secondary target known as the Gabla target, is approximately 1,000 meters from hill 432.

It runs in a straight line towards the hillock of hill 430, then toward Monument No. 49, known as the Sida–North monument, 250 meters from the geodetic target of hill 423.8. From Nos. 49 to 50 the border is formed by the cliff that makes up the east bank of the Sida Wadi and runs south until it joins the east–west cliff that makes up the east bank of the Sida Wadi and runs south until it joins the east–west cliff. Monument No. 50, known as the Sida–South monument, is located at that point.

The border then continues along the east–west cliff south of the Sida Pass, thence along the cliff forming the southwest bank of the wadi running down from hill 576; it runs in a straight line south–north on the left bank of the Bakhires Wadi, which it joins approximately 1,800 meters southeast of the Sah Helle geodetic target and continues along that bank to Monument No. 51, known as the Bakhirie Monument. That secondary Monument is on a hat-shaped rock overlooking the mouth of the Bakihee Wadi on the west.

For approximately 15 kilometers the border continues westward along the cliff, circles the Asle ravine, follows the tops of the Soudda cliffs and their ravines as far

as the right bank of the Mouyale Daba Wadi and runs down towards the wadi along the spur where Monument No. 52, known as the Monyale monument, is located.

There is a straight line between Monuments Nos. 52 and 53. The latter, known as the Modahtou monument, is on the rocky shore of Lake Abbe on the east bank of the Mouyale Daba Wadi.

The line described above forms the southern border of French Somaliland, extending approximately 180 kilometers between Djallelo and Lake Abbe.

From Monument No. 53 on the south bank of Lake Abbe, the border crosses the lake from south to north continuing in a straight line for 30 kilometers. It cuts across the islet of hill 255 off Cape Aleilou and joins main Monument No. 54 at the site of the Aleilou geodetic target (hill 401). It cuts across the Leado plain and reaches the northern cliff at the point where the line of the Aleilou geodetic target and Assa Koma geodetic target meets that cliff.

There is thus a straight line from Aleilou to Assa Koma. The entire section of the border lying west and northwest of French Somaliland differs from the southern border in that it is composed of long straight stretches interconnecting the monuments.

A listing of the monuments is therefore an adequate description since it situates the apexes of the polygonal boundary line. These apexes are the following:

Primary Monument No. 56: On the summit of the Assa Koma peak (hill 675).

Primary Monument No. 57: On the cliff bordering the Kadda Marmar plain to the south approximately 1,225 meters north-northwest of the Assa Koma monument.

Secondary Monument No. 58: Known as the Ounda Marmar monument, on the basaltic dike separating the Madda Marmar and Gunda Marmar plains.

Secondary Monument No. 59: Located on and taking the name of the Afdati ridge.

Secondary Monument No. 59 bis: Located on and taking the name of the Camroli ridge, approximately 1,700 meters southeast of hill 750.

Primary Monument No. 60: Known as the Aba–Sud monument, on the upper edge of the spur directly southwest of the Aba water hole and separating the Osal and Oubani Daara Wadis.

Primary Monument No. 60 bis: Known as the Aba Nord monument, on the upper edge of the spur overlooking the Aba water hole on the northwest.

Secondary Monument No. 61: Known as the Bessouli Gueira monument on the northwesternmost point of the Kilma Guera ridge.

Secondary Monument No. 62: Known as the Aourelli monument, near the upper edge of the southwest cliff of the Kadda Gamarre plateau.

Secondary Monument No. 63: The Kadda Gamarre monument, on the upper edge of the northeast cliff of the Kadda Gamarre plateau at the mouth of a gulley on the cliff approximately 700 meters west of the "Gamarre northwest" geodetic target (hill 1157).

Primary Monument No. 64: The Ogag–Piste monument, near the road from Aguena approximately 300 meters from the end of that road.

Primary Monument No. 64 bis: The Ogag–Puits monument, on the upper edge of the cliff of the left bank of the Ogag Wadi approximately 150 meters northwest of the Ogag water hole.

Secondary Monument No. 65: The Alilissa monument, on the Alilissa ridge, Askomale massif, approximately 900 meters east of hill 725.

Secondary Monument No. 66: The Gonni Koma monument, on the ridge extending east of the Brouli ridge approximately 900 meters east of hill 914.

Secondary Monument No. 66 bis: The Ableita Monument, on the Ableita water hole which is shared by French Somaliland and Ethiopia.

Secondary Monument No. 67: The Afa Koma monument, on a small spur approximately 600 meters east of hill 806.

Secondary Monument No. 68: The Kabeyou monument, on the westernmost tip of a spur overlooking eastward the large camel track between Dobi and Aoussa approximately 1,000 meters southwest of hill 313.

Primary Monument No. 69: The Logogola–Sud monument, along the hillside of the north slope of the Ounda Gamarre foothills towards the extension of the median line of the Logogola Pass.

Monument No. 70: The Logogola–Piste monument, a rocky hillock where a former lookout post has two plaques indicating the border's passage.

Secondary Monument No. 71: The Logogola Nord monument, on the south slope of the Ankakarbola hill.

Secondary Monument No. 72: The Kimbirre–East monument, on hill 288 at the site of the Kimberre–East geodetic target.

Secondary Monument No. 73: The Kambourit–Faya monument, on the west cliff of Kambourti at the site of the former target on hill 599.6.

Secondary Monument No. 74: The Bedi Gueira monument, on the former site of the geodetic target on hill 643 on the south cliff of Gouma.

Primary Monument No. 75: The Garaba monument on a cliff overlooks directly to the east the intersection point of the Garaba Wadi and the 10°50' parallel.

Secondary Monument No. 76: From the cliff of Garaba, a monument on the east bank of the Wadi of this name.

Secondary Monument No. 77: The Baleitou monument, on the raised north bank of hill 528, edge of the Galaitou plateau.

Secondary Monument No. 78: The Si Yaro monument on the southern cliff of the Halbolou plateau at hill 877.

Secondary Monument No. 79: The Kilma Gueira monument, on the northern edge of the cliff.

Secondary Monument No. 80: The Aouya monument at hill 791 on the plateau at the site of the former Malalaouya geodetic target.

Secondary Monument No. 81: The Kaima Koma monument, at hill 672, the cliff overlooking the Yaouley ravine.

Primary Monument No. 82: The Malla Assa–Ouest monument, on the edge of the cliff forming the right bank of the Assa Kalla Assa Wadi.

From the Malla Assa–Ouest monument (No. 82) to the Malla Assa–Puits monument (No. 82), the border first runs along the cliff forming the right bank of the Kalla Assa Wadi to a point known as the Kalla Assa Sud–Ouest point located on that same cliff at the intersection of a line running along the edge of that cliff and a perpendicular extended from the median point of the line joining the two basins of the Kalla Assa water hole, thence along the said perpendicular to the point where it meets the last section of the tug, whence it continues along the thalweg up to the median point of "the two basins" line, thence to Monument No. 82 then along a straight line marked by the following monuments:

Primary Monument No. 82 bis: The Kalla–Assa Sud–Ouest monument, on the cliff near the intersection point of that cliff with a perpendicular line reaching the median point of the line joining the two Kalla–Assa water basins.

Secondary Monument No. 82 ter: The Kalla–Assa–Puits monument, located at a distance of approximately 140 steps from the southeast tower of the Kalla Assa post on a 331.8° azimuth in relation to that tower.

Secondary Monument No. 83: The Moudhoud monument, on the cliff overlooking the road in the direction of the Dahita target, approximately 2,500 meters northwest of the border.

Primary Monument No. 84: The Cadoda monument, on the edge of the fifth cliff starting from Kalla Assa approximately 600 meters from a volcanic site known as the Cadoda hill at the foot of which the camel track passes.

Between monuments Nos. 84 and 85 the border crosses a stony plain where the relief varies little up to a slight irregularity in the form of three peaks, the westernmost of which has a characteristic stony block approximately five meters long at its summit. The central peak is an ancient volcano. The border continues along the latter, precisely at the southeastern tip of the rocky edge circling the crater, which is the highest point. Monument No. 85 is on this point, approximately 2.5 kilometers east of the Da well.

From that point the border continues in a straight line as far as the Daimoli water hole.

Primary Monument No. 86 is above a water hole on the south bank of the wadi coming from the northeast. The border circles the former French post 500 meters north and resumes in a straight line (the Daimoli–Aguenco water hole line) along the following points.

Primary Monument No. 87 on hill 634 overlooking the Inakir plateau. Straight line from Inakir to the Damatou geodetic target.

Primary Monument No. 88 on the Damatou geodetic target.

Primary Monument No. 89 built on the site of the Dirko Koma geodetic target.

The sector from monument No. 89 at Dirko Koma to Monument No. 100 bis on the Oued Weima consists of straight-line segments between monuments erected by a joint commission, during the period from November 5, 1954, to March 7, 1955. From Dirko Koma, the boundary extends northeastward to the summit of Musaali and then to the Adgueno–Garci basin before turning southeastward to the Oued Weima. The demarcation is as follows:

Primary Monument No. 90 (12°28'1"424 N., 42°24'16"864 E.) was built at the site of a geodetic signal on the summit of Musaali.

Secondary Monument No. 91 (12°31'8"343 N., 42°27'19"363 E.) was built on a crest overlooking the Adgueno–Garci basin because monument No. 92 was not visible from the peak of Musaali.

Primary Monument No. 92 (12°31'31"552 N., 42°27'42"340 E.) was built at the geodetic site established by the preceding mission, in conformity with the reports of the 8th and 16th meetings.

Primary Monument No. 93 (12°30'53"653 N., 42°29'03"974 E.) was built on the peak of an old volcanic crater on the same site as an already existing geodetic signal.

Primary Monument No. 94 (12°29'39"291 N., 42°32'30"822 E.) was built on the peak of the vestiges of an old volcano named Dahli Koma.

Primary Monument No. 95 (12°27'30"9582 N., 42°35'16"3814 E.) was built on the highest point of the vestiges of an old volcanic crater located near Manguela.

Secondary Monument No. 96 (12°25'10"426 N., 42°37'26"265 E.) was built on the line between Monuments Nos. 95 and 97. It was located on a slight rise in the topography.

Primary Monument No. 97 (12°23'55"411 N., 42°38'35"576 E.) was built on the crest of a rise in the topography.

Primary Monument No. 98 (12°22'31"9393 N., 42°40'34"7710 E.) was built on the immediate side of the Daddato Adgueno–Garci trail on the crest of a rise in the topography.

Secondary Monument No. 99 (12°22'10"9703 N., 42°40'58"9621 E.).

Secondary Monument No. 100 (12°21'14"2433 N., 42°42'02"2856 E.) was built on the immediate left bank of the Oued Weima.

Secondary Monument No. 100 bis was built in French territory on the right bank of the Oued Weima at the river's confluence with the Oued Gouagouya. From Monument No. 100, the boundary runs straight toward Monument No. 100 bis until it intersects with the thalweg of the Oued Weima.

The sector between Oued Weima and Ras Doumeira is delimited by the Franco–Italian protocol of July 10, 1901, as follows:

The boundary line mentioned in Article I of the Protocol of January 24, 1900, begins at the farthest tip of Cape Doumeira, then follows the watershed of the promontory bearing the same name: after that, that is to say, one and one-half kilometers farther on it runs in a straight line to the point on the Weima which is marked Bisidiro on the attached map.

From Bisidiro, the line follows the thalweg of the Weima up to the locality called Daddato on the attached map, this locality marking the farthest point of the Franco-Italian boundary established by the above-mentioned Protocol of January 24, 1900.

DOCUMENTATION

1. Convention between France and Abyssinia, relative to the Frontier of the French Coastal Zone. Signed at Addis Ababa, March 20, 1897. Edward Hertslet, *The Map of Africa by Treaty*, 3 vols., 3rd edition (London: Harrison and Sons, 1909). Vol. 2, p. 421 (French).
2. Protocol for the Delimitation of the French and Italian Possessions in the Coastal Region of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Signed at Rome, January 24, 1900. *Ibid.*, vol. 2, p. 663 (French).
3. Treaty between Italy and Ethiopia, for the Delimitation of the Frontier between Eritrea and Ethiopia. Signed at Addis Ababa, July 10, 1900. *Ibid.*, vol. 2, p. 460.
4. Protocol for the Delimitation of the French and Italian Possessions in the Coastal Region of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Signed at Rome, July 10, 1901. *Ibid.*, vol. 2, p. 664 (French).
5. Convention between Italy and Ethiopia for the settlement of the Frontier between the Italian Colony of Eritrea and the Provinces of the Ethiopian Empire. Signed at Addis Ababa, May 16, 1908. *Ibid.*, vol. 3, p. 1225.

MAPS

Institut Geographic National (France); 1959-66; 1:100,000; sheets counterclockwise around boundary ND-38-II-3 and ND-38-I-4 (Doumeira), ND-38-I-2 (Daddato), ND-38-I-1 (Dorra), NC-38-XIX-3 (Assal), NC-37-XXIV-4 (Garmarri), NC-37-XXIV-2 (Lac Abbe), NC-38-XIX-1 (Dikhil), and NC-38-XIX-2 (Ali Sabieh)

This International Boundary Study is one of a series of specific boundary papers prepared by the Office of the Geographer, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State, in accordance with provisions of the Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-16.

Government agencies may obtain additional information and copies of the study by calling the Office of the Geographer, Room 8742, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520 (Telephone: 632-2021 or 632-2022).