The Saudi-Yemeni boundary: towards a peaceful resolution.

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The Saudi-Yemeni Boundary: Towards a Peaceful Resolution

Volume Two
(of two volumes)

Atlas

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Figure 2.2(A): The Saudi - Yemeni frontier

- British declaration line of 4 August 1955
- Saudi declaration line of 18 October 1955
- Line shown on the 1967 former Yemen Arab Republic maps
- Line shown on the 1983 Saudi maps
- Saudi - Yemeni disputed territory and the study area

Land boundary covered by the 1934 Treaty of Taif (293.6 km in length)

Frontier mentioned in the 1934 Treaty of Taif (approx. 246.4 km in length) (also called former Aden Protectorate-Saudi section)

The Saudi - Yemeni maritime boundary (not agreed)

Sources: Schofield 1992-Vol. 20 pp 206-7; Schofield 1993-Vol. 2 p 349; MSD 1967 (Yemeni Map); MSD 1982 (Saudi Map);
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- Treaty of Taif line, 1934
- Frontier offered to Ibn Saud by Sir A. Ryan at Riyadh on 25 November 1935 (Ryan line)
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- The 1937 Aden Government Concession line affected by the position of the 1935 Riyadh line as presented in Saudi sources (approximate position)
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Source: after Schofield 1994 pp 22-23 with a few modifications by the author
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Source: Tracing on Jaza‘ir Farasan Map 1990
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Source: Foreign Scouting Service Petroleum Activity, 1994
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EMIRATES
1 Al-Maiin
2 Al-Mwajah
3 Shab-Bran
4 Al-Hadn
5 Al-Jarbah
6 Najran
7 Al-Akhdwd
8 Rijlah
9 Al-Khadra

- 10,000 residents
- 5,000 residents
- less than 5,000
- less than 100

- 500 residents
- 250 bedouins

- Province border
- Subprovince border
- Wadi
- Western Study Sector
- Treaty of Taif boundary

NAHIYATS
10 Nahiyat Kitaf
11 Nahiyat Suq Al-A'man
12 Nahiyat Rajozah
13 Nahiyat Marashi
14 Nahiyat Khabb
15 Nahiyat Al-Matammah
16 Nahiyat Hazm Al-Jawf
17 Nahiyat Sirwah
18 Nahiyat Ma'rib
19 Nahiyat Jubah

Figure 3.8(A): Visits to relatives by respondents interviewed at Al-Khadra checkpoint

Source: Author's Field Survey October - December 1994
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Source: Author's Field Survey October - December 1994
Figure 3.10(A): Visits to properties by respondents interviewed at Al-Khadra checkpoint

Source: Author's Field Survey October - December 1994
Figure 3.14(A): Distribution of tribes in the Western Study Sector

Source: Author's Field Survey October - December 1994
Figure 4.4(A): Population distribution in the Central Study Sector

- Majority of citizens are Bedouin living in tents (permanent)
- SHARURAH (10,000 people)
- Al-Wadi'ah (2,000 people)
- Raydat As-Say'ar
- Zamakh
- Al-Abr
- Urban (12.6)
- Rural (87.4)

Legend:
- △ Saudi border guard posts
- ▲ Yemeni border guard posts
- ○ Small town
- ● Village
- Central Study Sector
- Yemeni Governorate border

Source: Saudi Census 1994; Yemeni Statistical Yearbook 1990
Figure 4.5(A): Location of relatives and properties located in Yemen of those living close to the Central Study Sector in Saudi Arabia

Source: Author's Field Survey, September 1994
Figure 4.7(A): The de facto border in the Central Study Sector

Section C of the de-facto border is consistent with part of the line shown on the 1967 Yemen Arab Republic maps, and the terrain is mostly gravel, sand and mountainous.

Section A of the de-facto border is consistent with part of the Violet Line, and the terrain is mostly dune, and shiqqat.

1955 British Line

1955 Saudi Line

1967 Yemeni Line

- Yemeni border guard posts
- Distance between border guard posts (km) [100km = 2.3 hrs]
- No man's land
- Small town
- Village
- Central Study Sector

Source: Author's Field Survey, September 1994
Figure 4.8(A): Distribution of tribes in the Central Study Sector

Source: Author's Field Survey, September 1994
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- Dunes 200-350m
- Eolian sand
- Gravel
- Sandstone and limestone
- Gravel Plains & Wadis 351-450m
- Gravel and sand
- Dammam and Rus formations
- Gravel Plateau & Stones 451-600m
- Rus formation
- Jeaz formation
- Mountains 601-1000m
- Tha Habsiya formation
- Edge of the Rub' Al-Khali

Source: US Geological Survey 1963 GMSCRQ (KSA); GMSRQ (KSA)
Figure 5.5(A): Pasture and wells in the Eastern Study Sector

Source: Author's Field Survey, July - September 1994
Figure 5.6(A): Population distribution in the Eastern Study Sector

20-50 individuals (approx.) live in each Saudi-Yemeni Border Guard Post and a few Bedouins live around the Border Guard Posts (impermanent)

3,000 Bedouins live permanently in Shuqrat Al-Kharkhir in houses, tents and camps

Figure 5.9(a): Visits to Relatives by Respondents Interviewed at Al-Kharjaiti Checkpoint.
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Source: Author’s Field Survey, July - September 1994
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Source: MSD 1992 Republic of Yemen map; MSD 1983 Arabian Peninsula map
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- Block licensed area
- Abandoned
- Oil shows
- Gas and oil shows
- Unknown
- Oil Field
- Eastern Study Sector

Source: Foreign Scouting Service Petroleum Activity 1994
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