The Island namely Busungwe is between the Kagera river and Lake Victoria. Tanzania and Uganda are claiming the area Busungwe from each side.

External

2. Kenya-Somalia
   Recognition of the area of Northern Frontier District of Kenya as a Somalia land.

3. Tanzania-Malawi
   To share water from the Lake Nyasa

4. Kenya-Ethiopia
   Ethiopia's area adjacent to the Sudan tripoint has not been demarcated. Sudan's tripoint was not determined for demarcation. This situation led to the dispute between Kenya and Ethiopia.

5. Uganda-Zaïre
   The north south division of Uganda to the Sudan tripoint, there was an unsurveyed sector of the boundary. This particular area follows the Congo-Nile watershed. In fact there is no dispute on this issue. But Uganda wants demarcation of the waters in Lakes Albert and Edward. Otherwise there is no dispute.


Summarisation of Border Disputes

Tanzania-Uganda

From 1890 until the First World War Tanganyika had part of German East Africa, bounded on the north by the East Africa protectorate and the Uganda protectorate. The frontier between Tanzania and Uganda stems from the Anglo-German delimitation of spheres of influence in 1886 and 1890 with modification agreements after 1900.

In 1922 Tanganyika territory became a Mandate under British administration, comprising the former German East Africa, shorn of Urundi and Ruanda and land south of the Rovuma River. After being a trusteeship, Tanganyika became independent on 9 December 1961. On 27 April 1964, Tanganyika and Zanzibar (the latter had become independent on 10 December 1963) formed a United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, subsequently renamed the United Republic of Tanzania on October 29, 1964.

The boundary between River Kagera and Lake Victoria was demarcated by means of pillars by the Anglo-German Boundary Commission in the year 1902-1904. So the artificial line of parallel of 1° south latitudes involves two anomalies in relation to the River Kagera. A small part of Uganda (15 sq. miles plus Busungwe Island) was left
south of the Kagera but not of the parallel (the Kagera triangle) near Lake Victoria, and north of the Kagera but south of the parallel (further west, between the two points where the Kagera crosses the parallel) there is a large area of some 600 sq. miles belonging to Tanzania (the Kagera salient).

However, the general point is that in terms of historical and tribal associations, these areas are wrongly attributed. The point has some substance and the parallel is a palpably artificial boundary. Nonetheless, there are other considerations. One is that the whole region had a pattern of association with Buganda and Ankola in the nineteenth century and before. Secondly, "ethnic" or traditional may provide only increase bases for attribution. Thirdly, the policy of the Organisation for African Unity is against revision of the boundaries as at independence. It appears that in 1972 President Amin of Uganda laid claim to the Kagera Salient on historic grounds. However in the settlement following the invasion of Uganda by followers of ex-President Obote, and Ugandan attacks on Tanzania areas, no reference was made to any issue concerning the boundary. On 1 November 1978 Uganda radio announced the annexation of the area south of the parallel and up to the Kagera River.
In his expert and well-informed study of this boundary, Mc Ewen points out that there was a certain minor discrepancy between pillars placed in 1902-1904 and the actual parallel of latitude. In principle, as the learned author suggests, the boundary should follow the line of the pillars. Legal and other considerations dictate a principle of finality and stability, the actual alignment acquiesced in by the states concerned should prevail.

Lastly, it would appear that the boundary may in part require redemarcation since some of the original pillars are either missing or difficult to identify. During the border tension of 1972 and similar occasions which may arise in the future, the technical problems noted above create a basis for more or less accidental border incursions by military patrols and consequent threats to peace.
Kenya became independent on 12 December 1963. Somalia became independent, as a Union of British Somaliland and the Trust Territory, formerly the colony of Italian Somaliland, on July 1, 1960.

The origin of the Kenya-Somalia boundary, some 424 miles long, is as follows. The original delimitation between the East Africa protectorate, later Kenya colony, and Italian Somaliland, was based upon the Anglo-Italian agreement on spheres of influence of March 24, 1891. Later there were two treaties in 1915 and 1924 in preventing the border problems. Since independence, Kenya has not raised any issue concerning the boundary alignment. However, Somalia had claimed the reunification of the Somali-peopled area of north-eastern Kenya with Somali State.

The treaty of 1924 provided the demarcation of the boundary by a mixed commission. Since this process involved an accurate survey and since the commission was empowered to allocate water holes in the boundary zone, the demarcation in fact involved issues of allocation and principle. Consequently, further agreements were concluded to ratify certain dispositions made during the work of the Commission. The frontier was demarcated in accordance with the Treaty of
1924 and the line was marked by the Anglo-Italian Commission was formally accepted in the 1933 Exchange notes. In 1957-58 the administration of Kenya and former Italian Somaliland collaborated in clearing and redemarcating the boundary with new pillars. The frontier is composed of series of straight-line segments.

The issue of principle raised by Somalia in relation to her frontier both with Ethiopia and Kenya, the Union Somali peoples remains unresolved. Since the Kenyatta-Egal talks on February 21, 1969 a policy of reconciliation had prevailed. On the issue of self-determination raised by Somalia, the President Kenyatta of Kenya was reported as having said that Somalia should renounce its claims on territory in North-East Kenya.

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Tanzania-Malawi

In the last quarter of the nineteenth century the Nyasa region was the subject of competition between British and Portuguese diplomacy.

On May 14, 1891 a British protectorate was notified in respect of the Nyasaland district. On February 22, 1893, the territory was styled as the British Central Africa protectorate. By an order in council of July 6, 1907, the name was changed to the Nyasaland protectorate. In the period August 1, 1953 to December 31, 1963 Nyasaland was included in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Nyasaland attained independence as Malawi on July 6, 1964 and became a Republic on July 6, 1966.

The development of German interest in East Africa began in 1884 and a German protectorate over certain territories was established in 1885. This expansion was at the expense of the Sultan of Zanzibar. The Anglo-German Agreement of 1890 recognized that the region later to be called Tanganyika was within the German sphere of influence. In 1922 Tanganyika territory became a League of Nations Mandate under British administration, comprising German East Africa, shorn of Urundi and Rwanda and land south of Rovuma River. After being subject to a United Nations Trusteeship Tanganyika became independent on December 9, 1961.

In principle, the frontier was that created by the Anglo-German Agreements of 1890 and 1901 but since independence Malawi and Tanzania had been in dispute over the boundary in the Lake Nyasa sector. In 1967 Lake Nyasa was renamed Malawi in Malawi legislation. The strait-line sector (approximately three and a half miles) adjacent to the Zambia tripoint lies between pillar 1 and 2 of the 1898 demarcation. No modern demarcation had occurred.

On the assumption that the lake sector should consist of the eastern shoreline, this principle presents difficulties in the conditions prevailing. The volume of water in the Lake changes considerably and sudden flooding may occur. No doubt the rule was that of the normal or average shoreline but the need for actual physical marking might arise.

The dispute over the Lake boundary had not been settled but had lain dormant since 1967. The point at which the dispute finally crystallized is not easy to establish, but was probably during 1967.
Kenya-Ethiopia

In the years 1898 to 1907 France, Great Britain and Italy recognised Ethiopian sovereignty and made agreements containing delimitations of boundaries.

In the period commencing in 1886 the zone northward of German East Africa was recognised as a British sphere of influence. In 1896 various territories previously placed under British protection were consolidated as the East Africa protectorate. The East African protectorate was annexed and became the Kenya colony, certain territories of the Sultan of Zanzibar retaining a status as protectorate. The entire Kenya became independent on December 12, 1963.

The alignment between Ethiopia and British Africa Kenya was a matter of dispute from 1891 until 1970, although from 1907 onward its general features were clear. A definitive alignment carefully defined and demarcated was founded upon the Treaty between Kenya and Ethiopia of June 9, 1970. The original line of 1907 was the southern limit of Ethiopian penetration of Galla Country in the years up to 1902. However no joint demarcation of the line described in the 1907 Agreement took place and certain aspect of the alignment remained in dispute.

The demarcation recorded and approved by the 1970 Agreement, consists of the work done by the joint commission
in the period 1951 to 1955 together with three agreed adjustment made by the 1963-64 Kenya-Ethiopia Boundary Commission. In one area demarcation had been postponed. In this region the precise location of the sudden tripoint remains to be determined. The greater part of the boundary was governed by the well-grounded provisions of the Treaty of 1970. The longstanding issue of access to wells at Gaddaduma was dealt with means of a protocol relating to trans-frontier watering and grazing rights. The boundary has had an interesting history from which some practical lessons may be learned. It had often been described as disputed. Indeed there was a dispute but its quality and dimensions were such that since 1907 the discrepancies between red line (the 1907 agreement) and the Gwynn line (the line maintained by the British administration de facto and accepted by the Ethiopian government on a "without prejudice" basis) have been rather limited.

The principle problem was the absence of agreed demarcation complicated by British desire to qualify the 1907 alignment in certain respects, for example, in the area of Gaddaduma with its water supply. The issue resolved in 1970 was an example of a situation in which the distinction between delimitation and demarcation, if not lacking altogether, was of no great significance.
Uganda-Zaire

The parcel of territory bearing the name of the Uganda protectorate varied considerably in extent from its establishment in Buganda in 1894 until 1926. When the Uganda order in council, 1902 was enacted the frontiers of the protectorate were by no means defined. Uganda became independent on 9 October 1962.

The Belgian Congo became independent on 30 June 1960 as the Republic of the Congo. On 1 August 1964, the name was changed to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Its present name established on 21 October 1971 is the Republic of Zaire.

The territorial settlement in the region of the plateaux adjacent to Lakes Edward and Albert resulted from spheres of influence arrangements involving Great Britain, Germany and King Leopold II (for the Congo Free State). The limits of the Congo Free State had been set in general terms in 1885, but Great Britain and Germany were not committed to acceptance of any precise eastern boundary. By the Anglo-German agreement of July 1, 1890, the north-south division of spheres of influence in East Africa was fixed, west of Lake Victoria, principally as the first parallel of south latitude. The two spheres were coterminous with the eastern limit of the Congo Free State (which was not defined).
In 1910 Belgium and Germany established an alignment south of the tripoint on Mount Sabinio. On May 12, 1894 the United Kingdom and King Leopold, representing the Congo-Free State, made an agreement, delimiting their spheres of influence to the north of the German sphere in East Africa. The delimitation was to be modified in agreements of 1910 and 1915.

For a period the arrangements were complicated by the creation of leases, by Great Britain in favour of the Congo Free State and by Congo Free State in favour of Great Britain. The latest lease in favour of Congo Free State was terminated on 16 June 1910.

From Boundary pillar No. 26 northwards to the Sudan tripoint there is an unsurveyed sector of the boundary which follows the Congo-Nile watershed for some 90 miles and which at least until recently, had remained undemarcated. This sector, in practice, has given no problems. However, certain other undemarcated sections exist and Uganda desires demarcation of the waters in Lake Albert off the Semliki delta, and in Lake Edward off the mount of the Ishasha River.

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