



SCHWEIZERISCHE VERTRETUNG  
REPRÉSENTATION SUISSE

dodis.ch/59457

→ Kopie

Ref. ZAE SHG ZJ FT KB		
Dat. 10.5		
Visa		
EDA	100591	-J
Ref. 0.222 Eth.		

in / à Addis Abeba

KB/ZJ:

was heisst das  
für uns? FT

EDA - DEH  
Abteilung für humanitäre  
Hilfe und SKH

Ihr Zeichen  
Votre référence

Ihre Nachricht vom  
Votre communication du

Unser Zeichen  
Notre référence

Datum  
Date

772.0  
350.0 - RG/WI 3.4.1991

Gegenstand / Objet

Die Lage in Hararghe/Ogaden

In der Beilage übermittle ich Ihnen den EPPG-Bericht betreffend die Situation im März. Aufgrund der Ausführungen am Donors' Meeting vom 29. April und anderen Informationen kann ich noch folgendes beifügen:

Die Lage in den verschiedenen Krisenherden in diesem riesigen Gebiet scheint sich schnell und drastisch zu verschlechtern. Dabei dürfte sie in den diversen Flüchtlingslagern entlang der Nordgrenze zu Somalia noch am besten sein. Erschreckende Berichte erreichen die Hauptstadt jedoch vom Gebiet der südlichen Abhänge des Hochlandes (Jijiga-Bisidimo-Fedis-Girawa), wo 50-100'000 Menschen in sehr schlechter Verfassung sind und einzelne nun Hungers sterben sollen. Noch nicht gemeistert ist die Lage auch im südlichen Grenzgebiet des Ogaden.

An beiden Orten fällt erschwerend ins Gewicht, dass die Sicherheit für die Hilfsoperationen nicht mehr gewährleistet ist. So fuhr ausserhalb Harars ein Lastwagen von CARE auf eine Mine, wobei ein Toter zu beklagen war. Ein gleicher Vorfall betraf einen Lastwagen des Landwirtschaftsministeriums und kostete neun Personen das Leben. Die Operationen sind deswegen nahezu eingestellt worden. Der Anschläge verdächtig wird die OLF.

Auch im Süden gibt es derartige Phänomene. Die EPPG-Delegierte, die die Region im April besuchte, geriet auf der Rückfahrt nach Addis Abeba zweimal in einen Hinterhalt, ohne dass ihr etwas zugestossen wäre. In der Gegend von Mustahil fuhr ein sowjetisches Fahrzeug mit Personen von den Erdgasbohrungen auf eine Mine, welche aus einem 1978 von den Somalis gelegten Minenfeld stammen soll. Ein Mann verschied

Hoppla!



- 2 -

an den Folgen seiner Verletzungen. Am 26. April soll nach Berichten des Sowjetbotschafters eine Gruppe Russen etwa 40 km von Shilabo entfernt in einen Feuerwechsel vermutlich zwischen Regierungstruppen und Widerstandsgruppen aus Somalia, allenfalls zwischen verfeindeten somalischen Gruppen, geraten sein. In der gleichen Gegend wird auch ein UNICEF-Lastwagen vermisst.

Abgesehen von den Sicherheitsproblemen machen den Hilfsorganisationen auch die mangelhafte Infrastruktur und die ungenügende Zusammenarbeit seitens der äthiopischen RRC zu schaffen. Letztere hat bislang nur einen kleinen Teil der versprochenen Lastwagen zur Verfügung gestellt. Damit die Hilfsgüter nicht in den Verteilzentren liegenbleiben, mussten die UN-Organisationen für viel Geld Somali-Lastwagen mieten. Zu den Hauptproblemen gehören laut den UN-Vertretern aber immer noch die ungenügenden Spenden der Geberländer und die schleppende Auslieferung von Hilfsgütern aus dem Ausland.

Wie schon Ende März waren auch in der ersten Dekade des April überdurchschnittlich starke Regenfälle zu verzeichnen. Seit-her haben diese nun aber aufgehört. Die Erleichterung dürfte somit nur eine vorübergehende sein.

Der Schweizerische Botschafter



( Ruf )

1 Beilage

Kopie, ohne Beilage, an:

PA II

*Pastuer  
in Äthio-  
pien ????*

FIELD REPORT  
OGADEN AUTONOMOUS REGION

March 1991

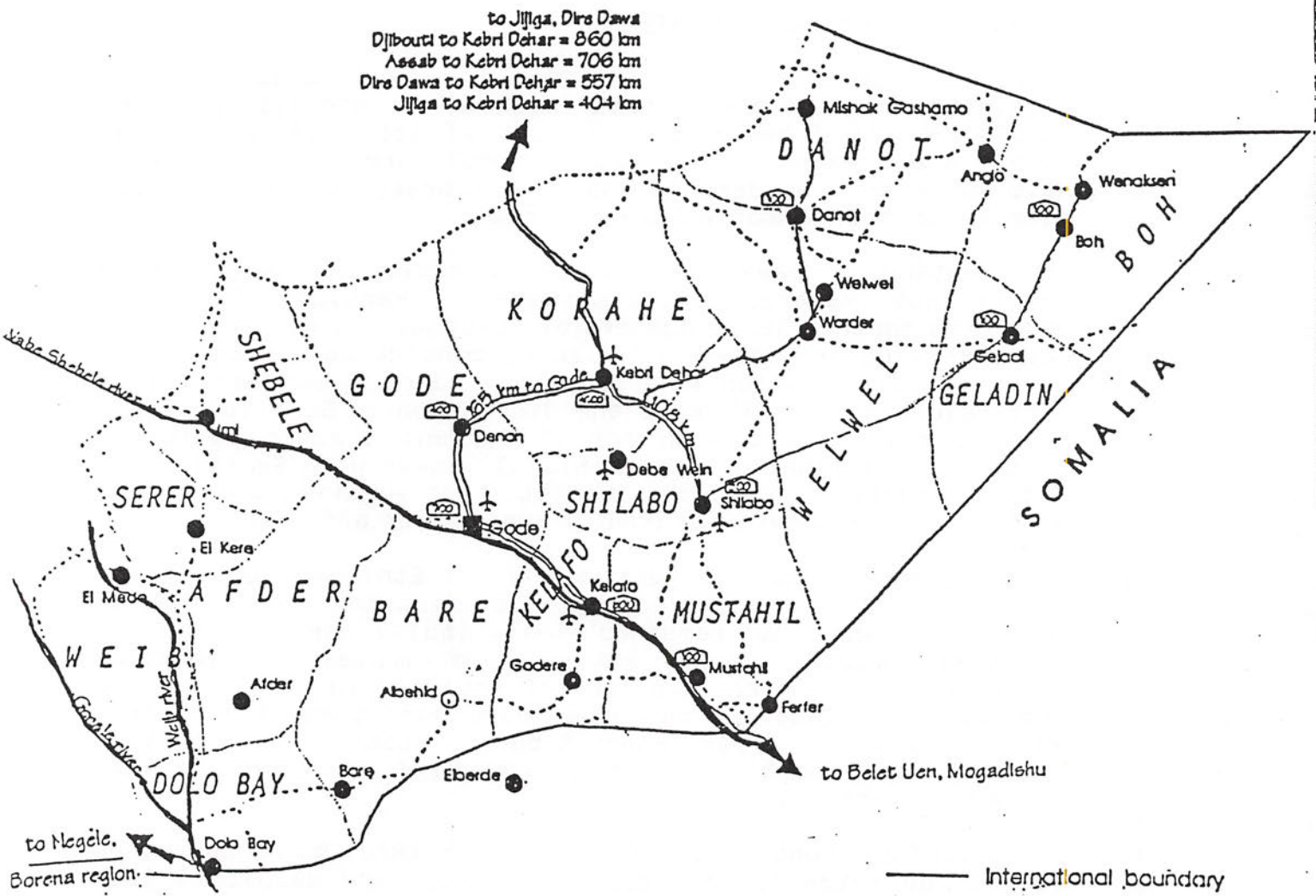
Bridget Cooper  
Fitsum Gebre Medhin

UN/EPPG Field Officer  
UN/EPPG Driver/Assistant

**1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

- 1.1 Although Ogaden Region is normally an area of low precipitation, the almost total absence of rain over the past couple of years has had a serious effect upon both water supply and grazing. The nomadic population and their herds have suffered considerably and have increasingly been forced to move to search for water and food.
- 1.2 The continuing breakdown of civil order in neighbouring Somalia has exacerbated the situation. Particularly in the past five months, large numbers of refugees and returnees have been arriving in Ogaden and placing considerable pressure on local resources which were already under stress because of poor rainfall. Furthermore the disruption in Somalia has had a disastrous effect upon normal Ogadeni trading patterns. Virtually all links have traditionally been with Somalia, and with the curtailment of that market, food supplies and sources of income to Ogaden have been dramatically affected.
- 1.3 Although by far the largest region in Ethiopia, Ogaden has inevitably been penalized by its distance from central government and has remained logistically and politically isolated. Equally donors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have demonstrated a lack of interest in the area. The end result is that few resources have been channelled there, and during the past year when it became apparent that serious problems were developing it proved difficult to stimulate concern or action.
- 1.4 The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) has endeavoured to provide intermittent food assistance, and despite a lack of resources, managed to distribute supplies in at least some of the most needy areas. More recently the United Nations (UN) has started to support RRC efforts by providing both food and fuel. By 31st. March 1336 MT of food and 38,000 litres of diesel had reached Ogaden, and a coherent distribution programme is at last being realized.

# OGADEN (Autonomous Region)



SOURCE: UN-EPPG  
 April 1991

- 1.5 After an absence of three seasons, widespread rain started to fall in the region at the end of March. The previously acute water shortage was immediately slightly eased, but only if the rains prove to be steady and extensive until the end of April will water sources and grazing be satisfactorily restored.

## 2. PRESENT SITUATION

### 2.1 RAINFALL

Ogaden is usually an area of very low rainfall. For example Gode, the regional capital, has an average annual total of only 340mm (See appendix I).

There should be two rainy seasons in Ogaden. The bigger lasts for about three or four weeks during March and April, whilst the lesser is often no more than half a dozen days in September or October. For three seasons, however, there has been insufficient rain culminating in the almost total failure of the rains in 1990. In many places there was no rainfall at all, particularly in the dry eastern awrajas. Danot, for example, had one day of rain in the past eighteen months.

At the end of March 1991 good rains began in the region, which promise to be widespread and consistent. Their duration cannot be taken for granted, however, and only at the end of April will it be possible to make a reliable assessment of them.

### 2.2 WATER

- 2.2.i The population of Ogaden relies on three means of obtaining water, which are adapted to the minimal precipitation in the region and which enable a tenuous existence to be maintained.
- 2.2.ii The River Wabe Shebelle, fed from the Bale mountains and flowing all year round, is an invaluable resource. It provides water to small urban centres such as Gode and Kelafo, and enables a limited amount of irrigated agriculture to take place along its banks. Even more importantly it sustains nomads and livestock, who migrate to it when other sources are exhausted. Due to heavy rainfall in Bale this year, the Wabe Shebelle is at present very full.
- 2.2.iii A traditional form of water storage in Ogaden is "birkas", underground water tanks usually belonging to private owners. Their content depends upon rainfall, and so for the past year they have not refilled adequately.

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## 2.4 MARKETS

- 2.4.i Thriving trade routes normally exist between Ogaden and Somalia, with an abundance of legal and black market goods passing between the two. For the nomads of Ogaden, the Somali markets were essential. There they sold their cattle, and in exchange bought Somali maize and other basic goods. The nomads' means of livelihood has now been curtailed and given the continuing civil disorder in Somalia it would seem that their economic future is threatened. Furthermore, grain supplies to the region have now almost totally ceased. Logically Ethiopian markets should fill the gap, but poor transport systems between Ogaden and the rest of the country hinder such development. Some merchants succeed in bringing grain and other items down from Hararghe, but their prices are so high as to be of little use to the local population. In practice many towns just do not have any grain available for sale.
- 2.4.ii Changes in market prices over the past year reflect only too clearly the deteriorating situation. Livestock prices have plummeted whilst those for grain have risen. In many of the small towns, markets have in fact ceased to function. See appendix 2 for details of market prices.

## 2.5 POPULATION MOVEMENT

- 2.5.i Seasonal movement by the nomads in search of water and grazing is common practice, but during the past year they have been forced to undertake abnormal and extensive migration. Frequently these journeys have resulted in clan conflict, when groups desperately seeking areas to support their herds have trespassed into areas traditionally held by other clans. If the present rains prove sufficient, however, they will return to their own grazing and watering points.
- 2.5.ii More serious in the long-term is the arrival of large numbers of people fleeing the disturbances in Somalia. Firstly there are the returnees, Ethiopian nationals who had been living across the border since the time of the Ethiopia-Somalia war. Most of them had been accommodated there in refugee camps. Because of the total lack of security in those camps and the surrounding areas since the beginning of 1991, they have been returning to their original home areas in Ogaden and Hararghe. It is estimated by UNHCR that as at 12th. April a total of 206,000 returnees had arrived in Ethiopia, of which 64,000 were in Ogaden Region. Their physical condition

is often poor, many having been attacked on their journey north. They usually have few personal belongings and no food supplies. Obviously their presence is putting a severe strain on the already stretched Ogaden resources, especially with regard to water and food. This is true both in the towns where the returnees pause on their journey, and also in their awrajas of origin which are already struggling to support the local drought-affected population.

- 2.5.iii The second group of people moving into and through Ogaden is that of refugees, who are Somali nationals. Like the returnees their flight has been caused by the situation in Somalia. These refugees are mostly from the Issak clan, and are intent on moving as quickly as possible through southern Ogaden to Kebre Beyah, Hartisheik or northern Somalia. Whilst on the road they are vulnerable to attacks from bandits and hostile clans, and in fact many have been injured or killed in this way despite the provision where possible of escorts by the Ethiopian Army. On the whole their physical state is good and they bring with them considerable amounts of personal property. Usually travelling in well-organized groups, their chief needs are water and fuel. Even though they usually have enough money to purchase the latter on the black market, very often fuel is just completely unavailable. All officials are anxious to move the refugees through to their destinations without delay, and RRC with UN has agreed to release fuel for that purpose.

The total number of Somali refugees arriving in Ogaden is virtually impossible to assess as they move rapidly through the region and are not registered until reaching their destinations. An indication of the numbers is suggested at Kebre Dehar, where an average of about six trucks a day is observed each loaded with up to eighty refugees. UNHCR estimate that 150,000 refugees had already arrived by the end of March (this figure includes those going to Borena and Eastern Hararghe, as well as Ogaden).

## 2.6 SECURITY

Because it is so isolated and sparsely populated, Ogaden has always been vulnerable to problems of insecurity and general banditry. Nowadays the convoys of returnees and refugees, well-laden food aid trucks, and even four-wheel-drive vehicles all provide tempting targets, with the result that travel is at times hazardous. Despite escorts provided by the Ethiopian Army, attacks upon travellers are not uncommon and therefore contribute yet further to problems in the area.



## 2.7 FUEL

There were previously two sources of fuel to Ogaden, one coming through official Ethiopian channels and the other via the Somali black market. Both have now virtually dried up, with drastic effects equally upon local government administration and also upon private trading links. (The cost of one litre of diesel on the black market at the end of March was Birr 20).

## 3. RELIEF EFFORTS

- 3.1 During 1990 both the RRC and UN/EPPG became concerned at the continuing lack of rain in the Ogaden, and the steady increase in population movement as water and grazing availability declined. Unfortunately it proved difficult to motivate donor response, so that although needs became manifest there were virtually no resources with which to answer them.
- 3.2 In the second half of 1990 the World Food Programme (WFP) made available a total of 5000 metric tonnes of wheat grain to the RRC. This was part of a donation by the European Community and proved invaluable as no other food aid was then being committed to Ogaden. Although the RRC had few trucks available in the region, and also was having increasing difficulty in obtaining fuel, it managed to distribute nearly all the food by the end of 1990. Final consignments were delivered to Ogaden during March 1991, but these were small quantities and not sufficient to cope with the increasing food scarcity there.
- 3.3 By the end of February the WFP had agreed to mount a relief assistance programme in Ogaden, initially up until the end of July. It was estimated that approximately 15,000 metric tonnes of food would be needed each month, along with 215,000 litres of fuel to carry out distribution. Some of this fuel would also be utilized for urban water systems and for transporting returnees and refugees. As the food pipeline for the region is virtually empty, a draw-down from the Government's Food Security Reserve of 5000 metric tonnes was arranged. It has also been assisted by a timely donation of 500 metric tonnes from OXFAM. See appendix 3 for details of the UN logistical plan.
- 3.4 WFP is working closely in the Ogaden with Government agencies, especially the RRC, in the implementation of this programme. The resources available from the UN are complemented by the local knowledge and experience of the RRC, and it is hoped that between them this vitally needed assistance can be sustained. See appendix 4 for details of beneficiaries by awraja.

- 3.5 UNICEF has for several years been implementing a project to improve health infrastructures there. It is now responding to the current problems of the region by undertaking an emergency water project, which will provide immediate water supply by means of trucking and also ensure better provision in the long-term by drilling new wells and rehabilitating boreholes and wells. See appendix 5 for details of UNICEF plan.
- 3.6 UNHCR will be heavily involved in efforts to provide relief for returnees and refugees, and in March launched an appeal for US\$32,000,000 to support a comprehensive programme. This amount will not only cover assistance in Ogaden Region but also in Eastern Hararghe and Borena where many of the displaced people are planning to stay. By mid April the UNHCR planning figure was 206,000 returnees and 150,000 new refugees, but there is no doubt that considerable numbers of both groups are continuing to arrive. UNHCRs activities for the newly arriving returnees and refugees will be mostly confined to the established camps at Hartisheik and Aware, the new camps north-east of Jijiga, and amongst the vast numbers of people reaching Degehabur and Kebre Beyeh. They will be contributing proportionate funds to the UN/WFP operation in Southern Ogaden towards the cost of assisting returnees and refugees there. See appendix 6 for UNHCR proposed interventions.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

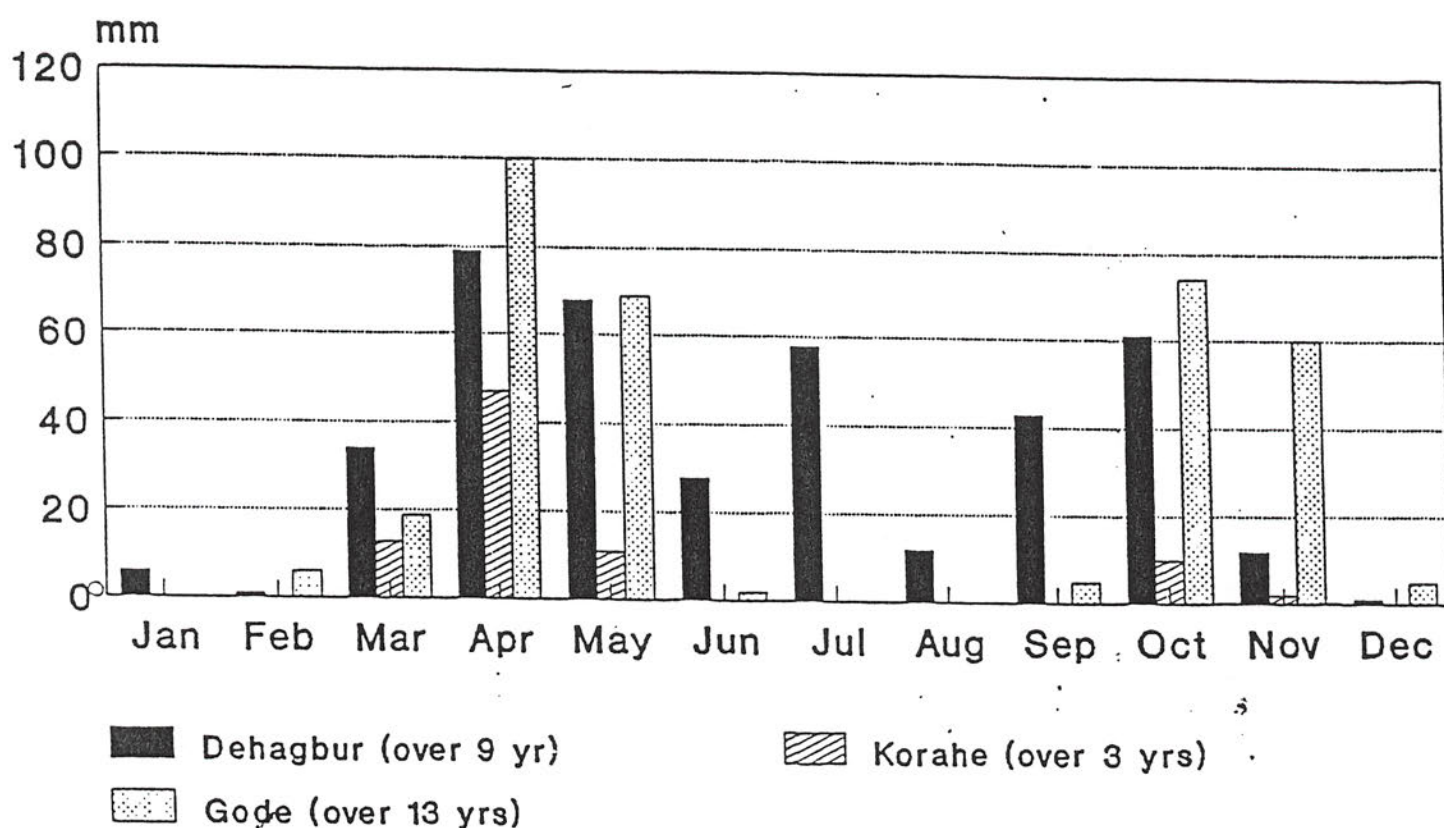
- 4.1 Ogaden Region is at present facing serious problems, partly because of insufficient rainfall over the past couple of years and also because of the deteriorating situation in Somalia. The indigenous population, and the meagre resources of the region, might have been able to survive the drought alone. It just is not possible for them also to cope with the loss of trade links and the considerable population influx. The emergency provision of food, water and fuel to drought affected, returnee and refugee populations is essential if widespread distress is to be avoided. To fulfill these needs contributions are urgently required from donors.

- 4.2 The recent onset of the rains is encouraging and has immediately eased the water situation a little. Until the end of April, however, it will not be known whether the rain will have been sufficient to revitalize water and grazing in the longer term. At the least it will take several months for seepage to penetrate the water table effectively, and more than a year for livestock losses to be replaced.
- 4.3 The difficulties caused to the economy of Ogaden by the Somali situation will probably be even more long term, and only resolved by imaginative and extensive infrastructural interventions. The Government of Ethiopia, donors and NGOs must all be prepared to identify and support appropriate programmes to that end.

## APPENDIX I

# OGADEN PRECIPITATION

## averages



SOURCE: The Nomadic Areas of Ethiopia  
UNDP/RRC 1984

## APPENDIX II

Market Prices in Ogaden (Birr)  
Livestock prices per head; maize per quintal

		<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Goat</u>	<u>Camel</u>	<u>Maize</u>
Kelafo	March 1990	250	55-60	700-750	60-70
	March 1991	80-90	5-6	250-300	350
Shilabo	March 1990	400-500	17	900	N/K
	March 1991	70-90	20-25	120-150	N/A
Warder	March 1990	N/K	N/K	N/K	N/K
	March 1991	50-60	15-20	120	250
Addis Ababa	March 1990	500	60	-	45
	March 1991	1500	150	-	125

NOTE: Prices are now being affected by decrease in value of the Ethiopian Birr which is currently worth 500/600 Somalia Shillings; just over a month ago the value was 1,200 Shillings.

SOURCE: UN/EPPG  
 March 1991

## APPENDIX III

**PRELIMINARY LOGISTICAL PLAN FOR THE  
OGADEN DROUGHT EMERGENCY AND NEW REFUGEES/RETURNEES**

AREA	MONTHLY BENS. M/T		LONGHAUL TRUCK REQUIREMENT				SHORTHAUL TRUCK REQUIREMENT				TOTAL COST		
			ROUTE	ROUND TRIPS		ESTIMATED COST USD	ROUTE	ROUND TRIPS		ESTIMATED COST MONTHLY			
				TRIP KMS	PER MONTH			TRIP KMS	PER MONTH				
<b>OGADEN DROUGHT</b>													
Kelafo	97,730	1661	DJI/Gode	2050	2.93	26.1	\$319,121	Gode/Kalafu	170	22.06	8.7	\$30,692	\$349,813
Mustahil	52,000	884	DJI/Gode	2050	2.93	13.9	\$169,839	Gode/Mustahil	418	8.97	11.3	\$40,164	\$210,003
Geladin	37,000	629	DJI/Kebre Dehar	1720	3.49	8.3	\$101,394	Kebre Dehar/Geladin	561	6.70	10.8	\$36,287	\$139,681
Boh	35,000	595	DJI/Kebre Dehar	1720	3.49	7.8	\$95,913	Kebre Dehar/Boh	764	4.91	13.9	\$49,411	\$145,324
Shilabo	35,000	595	DJI/Shilabo	1936	3.10	8.8	\$107,958					\$107,958	
Woiwel	33,540	570	DJI/Kebre Dehar	1720	3.49	7.5	\$91,883	Kebre Dehar/Woiwel	290	12.93	5.1	\$17,967	\$109,850
Gode	27,230	463	DJI/Gode	2050	2.93	7.3	\$88,954					\$88,954	
Danot	22,000	374	DJI/Kebre Dehar	1720	3.49	4.9	\$60,288	Kebre Dehar/Danot	400	3.38	4.6	\$16,261	\$76,549
Shebele	57,740	982	Assab/Goba	2384	2.52	17.9	\$219,406	Goba/Shebele	460	8.15	13.9	\$49,100	\$268,506
Weib	35,480	604	Assab/Goba	2384	2.52	11.0	\$134,951	Goba/Weib	682	5.50	12.6	\$44,775	\$179,725
Serer	34,970	595	Assab/Goba	2384	2.52	10.9	\$132,940	Goba/Serer	1022	3.87	18.6	\$66,097	\$199,036
Afker	26,450	451	Assab/Goba	2384	2.52	8.2	\$100,766	Goba/Afker	870	4.31	12.0	\$42,649	\$143,415
Bare	15,630	266	Assab/Goba	2384	2.52	4.9	\$59,432	Goba/Bare	1066	3.32	8.7	\$30,821	\$90,253
Dolbaya	13,800	235	Assab/Goba	2384	2.52	4.3	\$52,506	Goba/Dolbaya	1246	3.01	9.0	\$31,827	\$84,333
S. TOT.	523,570	8904				142	\$1,735,349				129	\$458,052	\$2,193,401
<b>OGADEN RETURNEES</b>													
Kelafo	28,647	487	DJI/Gode	2050	2.93	7.7	\$93,565	Gode/Kalafu	170	22.06	2.5	\$8,999	\$102,564
Mustahil	53,294	906	DJI/Gode	2050	2.93	14.2	\$174,066	Gode/Mustahil	418	8.97	11.6	\$41,164	\$215,230
Geladin	294	5	DJI/Kebre Dehar	1720	3.49	0.1	\$806	Kebre Dehar/Geladin	560	6.70	0.1	\$304	\$1,110
Shilabo	8,000	136	DJI/Shilabo	1936	3.10	2.0	\$24,676					\$24,676	
Woiwel	9,353	159	DJI/Kebre Dehar	1720	3.49	2.1	\$25,630	Kebre Dehar/Woiwel	290	12.93	1.4	\$5,012	\$30,642
Gode	3,647	62	DJI/Gode	2050	2.93	1.0	\$11,912					\$11,912	
Danot	1,765	30	DJI/Kebre Dehar	1720	3.49	0.4	\$4,836	Kebre Dehar/Danot	400	9.38	0.4	\$1,304	\$6,140
S. TOT.	105,000	1785				27	\$335,491				16	\$56,783	\$392,275
<b>OTHER RETURNEES</b>													
Borena	75,000	1350	Assab/Negele	1280	4.69	13.2	\$161,948					\$161,948	
Teferi Bt	25,000	450	DJI/Jijiga	912	6.58	3.1	\$38,463	Jijiga/Teferi Ber	160	23.44	2.2	\$7,826	\$46,289
S. TOT.	100,000	1800				16	\$200,410				2	\$7,826	\$208,237
<b>ALL RETURNEES</b>													
S. TOT.	205,000	3,585				44	\$535,902				18	\$64,610	\$600,511
<b>NEW REFUGEES</b>													
Harteshi	30,000	540	DJI/Harteshiek	1066	5.63	4.4	\$53,949					\$53,949	
Aware a	60,000	1080	DJI/Deghabur	1254	4.78	10.4	\$126,927	Deghabur/Camps	200	18.75	6.6	\$23,478	\$150,405
Ayshia A	20,000	360	DJI/Ayshia	900	6.67	2.5	\$30,365					\$30,365	
Teferi Bt	40,000	720	DJI/Jijiga	912	6.58	5.0	\$61,540	Jijiga/Teferi	160	23.44	3.5	\$12,522	\$74,062
S. TOT.	150,000	2,700				22	\$272,781				10	\$36,000	\$308,781
<b>GRAND TOTAL - DROUGHT, RETURNEES AND NEW REFUGEES</b>													
TOTAL	878,570	15,189				208	\$2,544,031				158	\$558,661	\$3,102,693

SOURCE: UN/EPPG  
April 1991

## APPENDIX IV

OGADEN Estimated figures for people needing food assistance

<u>Awraja</u>	<u>Drought affected*</u>	<u>Returnees</u>	<u>Total</u>
Kelafo	97,730	26,414+	124,144
Mustahil	52,000	50,000+	102,000
Geladin	37,000	294	37,294
Boh	35,000	Not known	35,000
Shilabo	35,000	3,600+	38,600
Welwel	33,540	13,618+	47,158
Korahe	93,000	26,000+	119,000
Gode	27,230	2,779	30,009
Danot	22,000	11,000+	33,000
Shebele	57,740	1,968	59,708
Weib	35,480	370	35,850
Serer	34,970	26	34,996
Afder	26,450	920	27,370
Bare	15,630	10,685	26,315
Dolo Bay	<u>13,800</u>	<u>Not known</u>	<u>13,800</u>
Total	616,570	147,674	764,244
=====	=====	=====	=====

\*Drought affected. Numbers provided by RRC, except for Korahe awraja which was excluded. Number for Korahe provided by awraja Administrator.

+Returnees. Numbers marked+ given by Awraja Administrator in March. Numbers not thus marked given by Regional Administrator in February, and are now likely to have become out-dated.

SOURCE: UN/EPPG  
March 1991

## Emergency Water Supply in the Ogaden

The water supply situation for human and animal consumption in the region has deteriorated due to the combined effects of low rainfall, high animal population, lack of grazing areas and influx of refugees and returnees with their animals from Somalia.

Water schemes which can function are affected by the acute shortage of fuel for pumping.

Objective: To provide a minimum quantity of safe water to 140,000 residents at 14 sites and 200,000 returnees in transit.

Activities: 7 deep boreholes, 2 borehole rehabilitations, 22 shallow boreholes, 3 hand dug well rehabilitations, water trucking at 2 sites for a maximum period of 2 months.

Priority:

- Deep borehole drilling at Debewoin, Shilabo, Losale and Warder.
- Borehole rehabilitation at Losale
- Shallow borehole drilling at Tein, Hudraele, Denan and Chiraele.
- Hand dug well rehabilitation at Shilabo and Warder.
- Trucking at Debewoin and Denan.

The emergency programme will be implemented with the following partners - RRC, Administration, WSSA and EWWCA and in close cooperation with SIDA.

SOURCE: UNICEF  
March 1991



## APPENDIX VI

UNHCR PROPOSED INTERVENTIONSA. DESCRIPTION OF ASSISTANCE FOR THE REFUGEE COMPONENT

<u>Sector</u>	<u>US Dollars</u>	
Food	0	WFP will make arrangements for mobilization of basic food requirements as well as for the commodities needed for supplementary feeding programme in favour of vulnerable groups.
Transport/ Logistics	2,800,000	Procurement of 12 Rubb-Hall warehouses and transport of some 15,000 mt of food and non-food items (Any contributions to WFP for ITSH will be offset against UNHCR budget).
Domestic Needs	1,620,300	Procurement of 90 mt of soap, 300,000 cooking sets, 30,000 jerrycans and 120,000 blankets.
Water	700,000	Transport and purchase of water, Construction of reservoirs.
Sanitation	50,000	150 communal latrines and 75 communal pits.
Health Nutrition	200,000	Procurement of 10 hospital tents and some medicines supplies. payment of medical staff salaries.
Shelter	3,975,000	Procurement of 15,000 tents and 3,000 rolls of plastic sheeting.
Agency Support	150,000	Procurement of 4 4WD vehicles. Payment of implementing agency staff and administrative costs.
UNHCR Administration & Programme Support	475,000	Administrative costs required to support the above activities
TOTAL	9,970,300 =====	

## APPENDIX VI. CONTINUED

B. DESCRIPTION OF ASSISTANCE FOR THE RETURNEE PROGRAMME

<u>Sector Needs</u>	<u>Overall Needs</u>	<u>Immediate Needs</u> (3 Months)	<u>Remaining</u> (9 Months)
Supplementary Food	161,500	132,600	28,900
Transport/ Logistics	10,333,100	4,900,000	5,433,100
Domestic Needs (Grants)	17,332,000	1,690,000	15,542,000
Water	250,000	200,000	50,000
Sanitation	70,000	70,000	0
Health/Nutrition	258,400	204,100	54,300
Shelter Infra.	325,000	325,000	0
Agency Coper. Supp.	672,900	145,000	527,900
UNHCR Admin. & Programme Support	2,577,500	1,300,000	1,277,500
TOTAL	<u>31,980,400</u> =====	<u>3,966,700</u> =====	<u>23,013,700</u> =====

C. The following is a brief description of immediate needs per sector

- Food: WFP will make arrangements for the mobilization of basic food requirements as well as for the commodities need for supplementary feeding programmes in favour of vulnerable groups.
- Transport/Logistics: This component includes:
  - (i) cost of transportation including fuel, food and non-food items.
  - (ii) Procurement of radio/communication equipment
  - (iii) Airlift of essential emergency food and relief items of Kelafo and Negel (Dolo)
  - (iv) Procurement of 4 light vehicles and agency support cost of the Administration for Refugee Affairs (ARA).
- Domestic Needs: The budget provides for the payment of travel and reintegration grants based on amounts agreed upon by the Ethiopia/Somalia/UNHCR Tripartite Commission
- Water: Expansion of existing water system and cost of water trucking

## APPENDIX VI CONTINUED

- Sanitation: Construction of additional communal latrines in the existing reception centers which were originally planned for a population of 5,000. Provision also includes the procurement of refuse bins and the construction of refuse pits.
- Health/Nutrition: Purchase of medicines and payment of salaries and allowances to ARA medical staff in field locations.
- Shelter/Infrastructure: Purchase of tents/tarpaulins and upgrading of existing reception centers, as required.
- Agency Operational Support: Payment of salaries to staff employed by ARA in the returnees programme and daily operational costs in the field.

It should be stressed that funding of immediate needs is critical for the timely implementation of the returnee programme. In particular delays in the provision of travel grants would unnecessarily prolong the programme as well as the dispersal of affected population. The negative consequences thereof, including the drifting of the programme towards care and maintenance, cannot be underestimated.

SOURCE: UNHCR  
March 1991