

GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)
STATE OF ERITREA
MINISTRY OF LAND, WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

STUDY
ON
GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT AND WATER SUPPLY
FOR
SEVEN TOWNS IN SOUTHERN REGION
OF
ERITREA

FINAL REPORT

SEGENEITI

VOLUME II APPENDIX

JANUARY 1999

SANYU CONSULTANTS INC.

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Executive Summary

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APPENDIX A
SOCIO-ECONOMY



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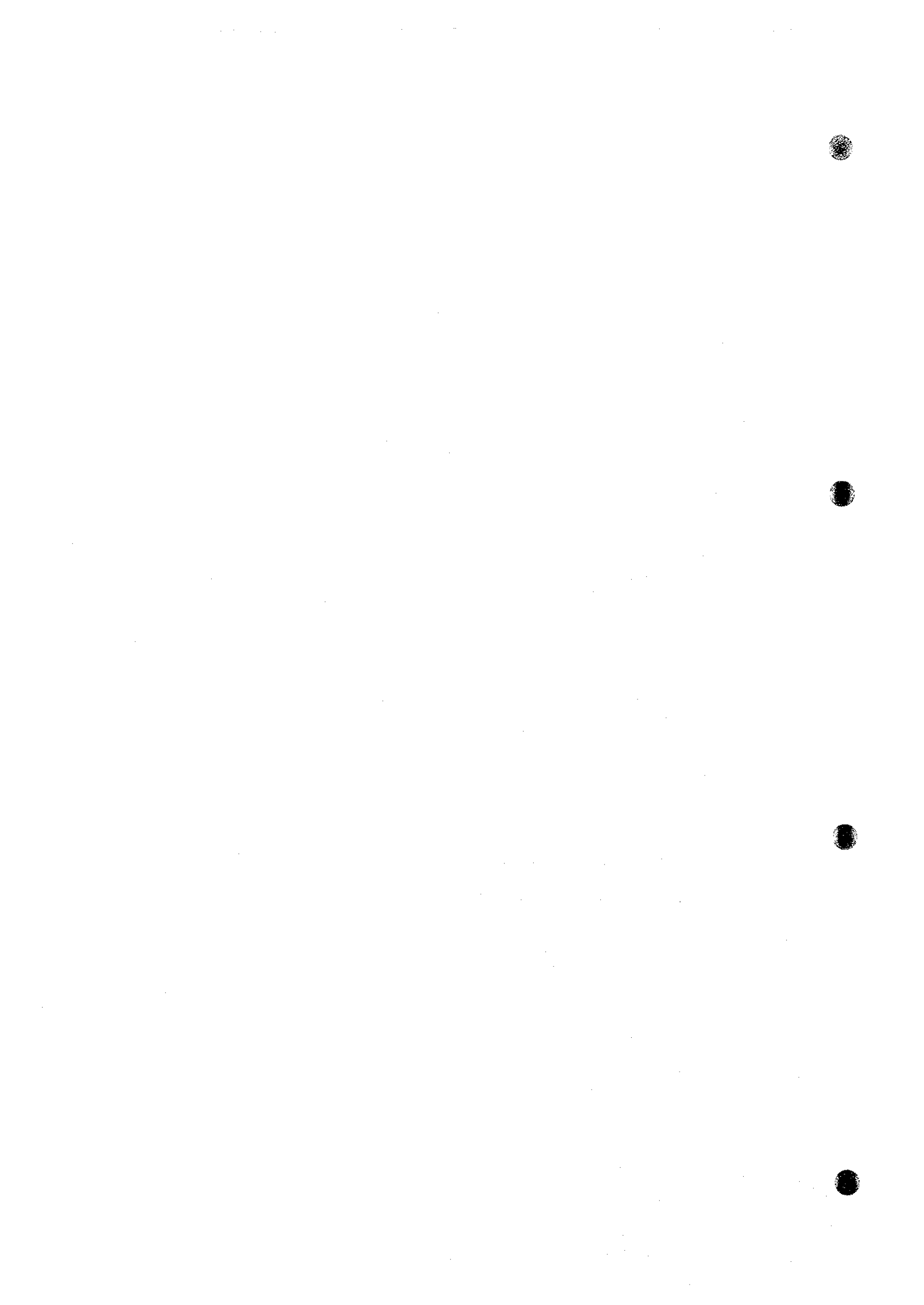
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CHAPTER 1 HOW TO USE THE APPENDICES ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The final report on the study of Water Supply and Sanitation Project of the seven towns in Debub Region has four major components: the descriptions of the Natural Conditions in the Debub Region (including topographical, geological, hydro-geological and meteorological conditions), hygiene and sanitation, and finally financial and socio-economic conditions.

Following the contents developed for the final report, the socio-economic aspects of the study are dealt in all chapters. In particular, Chapter 2 exclusively deals with the economic and social aspects of Eritrea, and the regions economic and social conditions are also dealt in detail in Chapter 3. In Chapters 6 and 7, the social and economic aspects of the programme and project development are dealt even in greater detail.

In order to enable us to concentrate on the most substantive aspects of the report, we have opted to make wide use of the appendices for the socio-economic part of the report. For example, all tables and data secured from the study survey or from region and/or sectoral ministries, have been included in the appendices and only the analysis of the these data and information have been highlighted in the main report. In like manner, all organizational charts pertaining to relevant ministries and the Debub Region have been included in the appendices.

All appendices of the final report are to be found in Volume II. As there are separate reports for each town, there are also separate appendices for each town. For example, Volume II-I is assigned for Debarewa, and Volume II-II is for Mendefera, etc. In Appendices Volume II-I of Debarewa, for example, all appendices related to socio-economic conditions can be referred to in part A which, has its own contents and arrangements. In the common chapters and main reports of individual towns, reference to a table from Chapter 3 is written as table---(Table no.) appendix A, and reference to a table in Chapter 4 is written as Table---(table no.) appendix A, etc.

CHAPTER 2 ASPECTS OF DECENTRALIZED ADMINISTRATION IN ERITREA

2.1 Introduction

Following the liberation of the Eritrea in May 1991, one of the tasks of the Government was to begin rehabilitation and reconstruction of the socioeconomic infrastructures of the country. Indeed, water was and still remains one of the top priorities in this continuous task. In seeking the active participation communities in this endeavour, the rich experience of community participation attained during armed struggle became an added advantage. Community participation was raised to a higher level by strengthening village/kebab and town assemblies or "Baitos" in all structures of the regional administration. Additionally, the publication of the macro-policy of the government towards the end of 1994 (which defined the long term vision of what the Eritrean economy, and indeed, its people would be like after 20 years), was clearly and unambiguously articulated. Thus, the need not to only systematise the planning tools – approval, review and up-dating mechanisms and procedures – became apparent; but along with this effort also arose the need to decentralize the regional administrations by establishing an efficient, accountable and lean civil service.

Concomitantly, the Government promulgated the Constitution of the country in early 1997 which *provides that Eritrea is a unitary state*. In its two years for its making, the wide and active participation of the people was ensured, both inside and outside the country.

As part of this process, decentralisation of public institutions via Proclamation No. 86/96, was enacted earlier in 1996. This Proclamation provided for the establishment of Regional Administrations. It defines the functional aspects of decentralization, focusing on **responsibilities** or **authority** of regional administrators. The Proclamation, *inter alia*, empowers the "Zoba Baitos" (Regional Assemblies) to prepare and implement their own regional plans and programmes with the active participation and collaboration of communities themselves. Indeed, in the preamble of the Proclamation, it is stated:

"...from its inception, the leadership of the struggle for the rights of the people have advocated that in order for the people to enjoy the resources of the country more equally, their participation in the political, social and economic areas should be enhanced"[own translation].

Before we deal with the organizational structures of the Zoba and Neus-Zoba Administrations, we shall devote some few pages on aspects of decentralization in Eritrea as per the spirit of Proclamation No.86/96 in order to set the right context for Organizational and management issues and water and sanitation related issues in particular latter in this section.

2.2 Functions of Zoba Administrations

On the whole, the Proclamation encompasses aspects of deconcentration, devolution, top-down principal agency, bottom-up principal agency and delegation/semi-autonomous agency models of decentralisation reflecting the country's unique cultural, historical, economic and sociopolitical circumstances.

The Zoba "Baito" and the Adi/Kebab level "Megabia" are community representatives, who are democratically elected legislative bodies at two of the three sub national levels established in terms of the Proclamation. The Zoba Baito will have a degree of discretionary power, including the authority to enact

revenue-raising measures and to approve the budget for the use of such funds. These powers represent a transfer from the national government and thus, devolution. More importantly, to complement this revenue raising power, the Zoba Baito has the duty of ensuring that all taxes and revenues are collected from the Zoba, including those accruing to the national level. This brings to the fore the democratic goal of accountability of the elected to the electorate. Only when the electorate see that their taxes and fees being paid in will they be in a position to hold the elected accountable and, in turn, demand a higher level of services. The downward linkage is directed in that the Zoba Baito has the power to approve the expenditure of "locally" generated revenues. The upward linkage is indirect in that the Zoba Baito has the duty to ensure the collection of national revenues, but it can bring direct demands on the national Baito, the supreme legislative body, if it has, in turn successfully discharged its duty to ensure the collection of all national revenue. This appears to be an exclusive duty of the Zoba Baito and is vital in participatory democratic terms.

The Zoba Baitos, can pass resolutions requesting the regional executive to direct the expenditure of certain non-national "locally" generated revenues. To accomplish this implementing function the Region executive could to indulge in the bottom-up principal agent type of decentralisation. That is, it can approve that contracts with a national level agency, such as the Ministry of Construction, to construct a social service facility, such as a health station on its behalf. Acting as its principal agent, (though the Baito could also contract directly with a private sector contractor on a turn-key basis).

2.3 Aspects of Discretion

The following are the exclusive functions of the Central Government as set out in Article 35 of the Proclamation:

- defense and internal security
- foreign affairs
- preparation national economic policies and plans
- citizenship, passport, asylum, refugees, extradition, and the like
- administration of justice and general audit; banking and related services
- administration and follow-up of economic and social infrastructures and services that cross two or more boundaries of regions, viz., central referral hospitals and higher education and training establishments
- transport and communication infrastructures(land, sea, air), viz., airports, ports
- determination of public holidays, working hours, and related national matters.

Article 36 defines responsibilities and duties of central government institutions which include:

- prepare and implement sectoral policies , plans(including capital and recurrent budgets), sector regulations, instruments and parameters

- undertake research and studies, collect and analyse statistical data and information related to the sector
- render to regional administrations technical and advisory services
- based on national rules and regulations, and considering the capacity of regional administrations, deploy human and material resources as well as recruit, train, promote/demote and fire workers
- effect chief administrators' requests for the transfer of workers, following the agreement of the MOLG and concerned ministry
- conduct training and render technical assistance in specialised areas
- seek external assistance for programmes and projects

The delineation of the main domains of regional administrations is articulated in Article 37:

- perform general administration, and implement social and economic projects and activities
- prepare regional development plans and budget, and implement when approved
- ensure that central government's policies, guidelines and procedures are followed-up and adhered to in every stage of programme/project preparation, implementation and monitoring
- collect and aggregate statistical data and information
- without prejudice to article.35 and art. 36, recruit workers when approved by the MOLG, strengthen regional administration's manpower capacity
- prepare monthly progress reports concerning programme and project implementation, and half year monitoring report to MOLG
- perform any other tasks provided for in the Proclamation

Considering the fact that decentralisation is a process to be implemented over time, it is too early to discern any absolute degree of discretion, given that the Proclamation was enacted very recently. However, objective assessment of the track record since the country's legal independence in 1993, one has reason to confidently anticipate a high level of discretion. Indeed, there is a compelling, good faith and commitment on the part of the national government to ensure that the new decentralised decision making system works, at least based on the achievements to-date.

The act of physically deploying national civil service staff to posting outside the national capital is clearly deconcentration. In the spirit of Proclamation No. 86/96, once the national civil servants are so posted, their lines of operational responsibility then take on aspects of both deconcentration and **top down principal agency**. While the Office of the Zoba Administrator is deconcentrated from the MOLG and as such functions as a "branch office" virtually all of the civil service staff in the three major departments of the Zoba Administration as a whole are themselves deconcentrated from their sector/function ministries, but are responsible in line, operational terms to the authority of the Zoba Administrator.

Nonetheless, they must also look to their sector ministry for cadre specific professional guidance and supervision and career development generally.

2.4 Aspects of Access

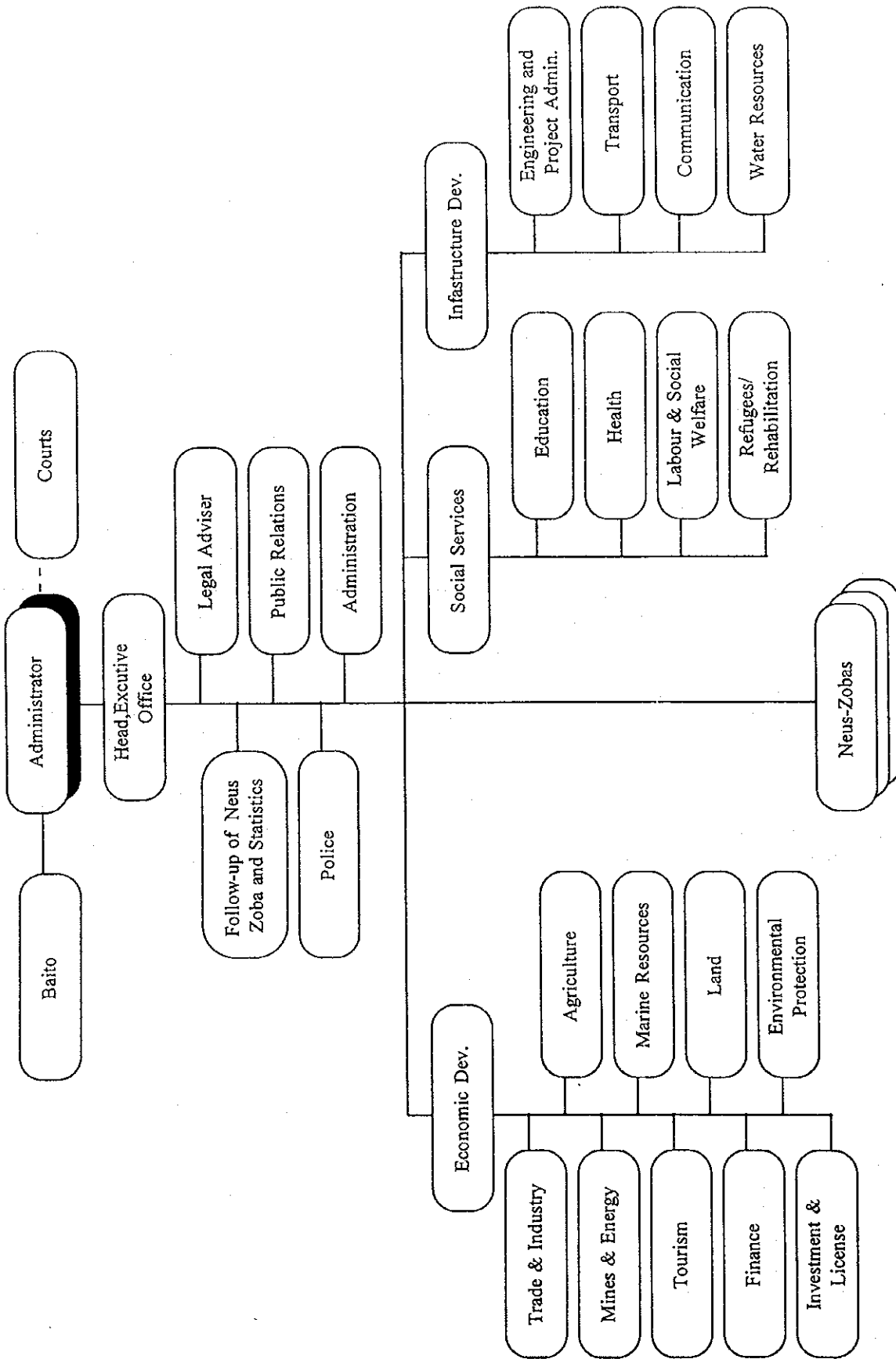
One prime objective of the decentralisation policy is to deconcentrate many national civil service staff to the Zoba level and below, leaving a lean core of policy level professional staff of ministries at the national level. This process has already begun in earnest. Moreover and the administrative and political leverage the Zoba Administrator is vested upon is an added advantage. This, indeed, is a high degree of access. The degree and level of this privilege will not be lost on any official between the Adi/Kebabi and National level. Given the level of manpower granted to the Zoba Administrator and the apparent discretion he has in utilising this power, very little challenge this authority could face little challenge.

A critical access issue, at least in the short to the medium term, is the ability of the Zoba planners and managers to obtain financial and other information from the national level in a timely and regular manner. Valid planning requires a steady and timely flow of information on resource availability, including financial, human and physical resources. Limitation of access to such information lowers both the "certainty" level and confidence level. There is a need, at the earliest possible point in the annual planning process to furnish the Zoba Administration with at least indicative or "best guess" ceiling of capital/development expenditure, preferably on a sector by sector basis to enable a better match between likely availability of resources and expectations. Initiating such a flow of information may not be possible immediately, but institutionalising such a flow of information should be a monitored goal. The same argument and reason is valid for recurrent funds and for the supply of new, additional resources. Valid planning in a resource scarce environment involves hard choices and prioritisation. But the absence of access, or limited and delayed access to such information as noted above can have a very major impact on the effectiveness of functions and discretion, the other major dimension of the decentralisation process.

On the whole, the Proclamation encompasses aspects of deconcentration, devolution, top-down principal agency, bottom-up principal agency and delegation/semi-autonomous agency models of decentralisation reflecting the country's unique cultural, historical, economic and socio-political circumstances.

Organizational Chart of Zoba

Chart 3.1:



Organizational Chart of Neus Zoba

Chart 3.2:

- 1. Mendefera
- 2. Adi keyih

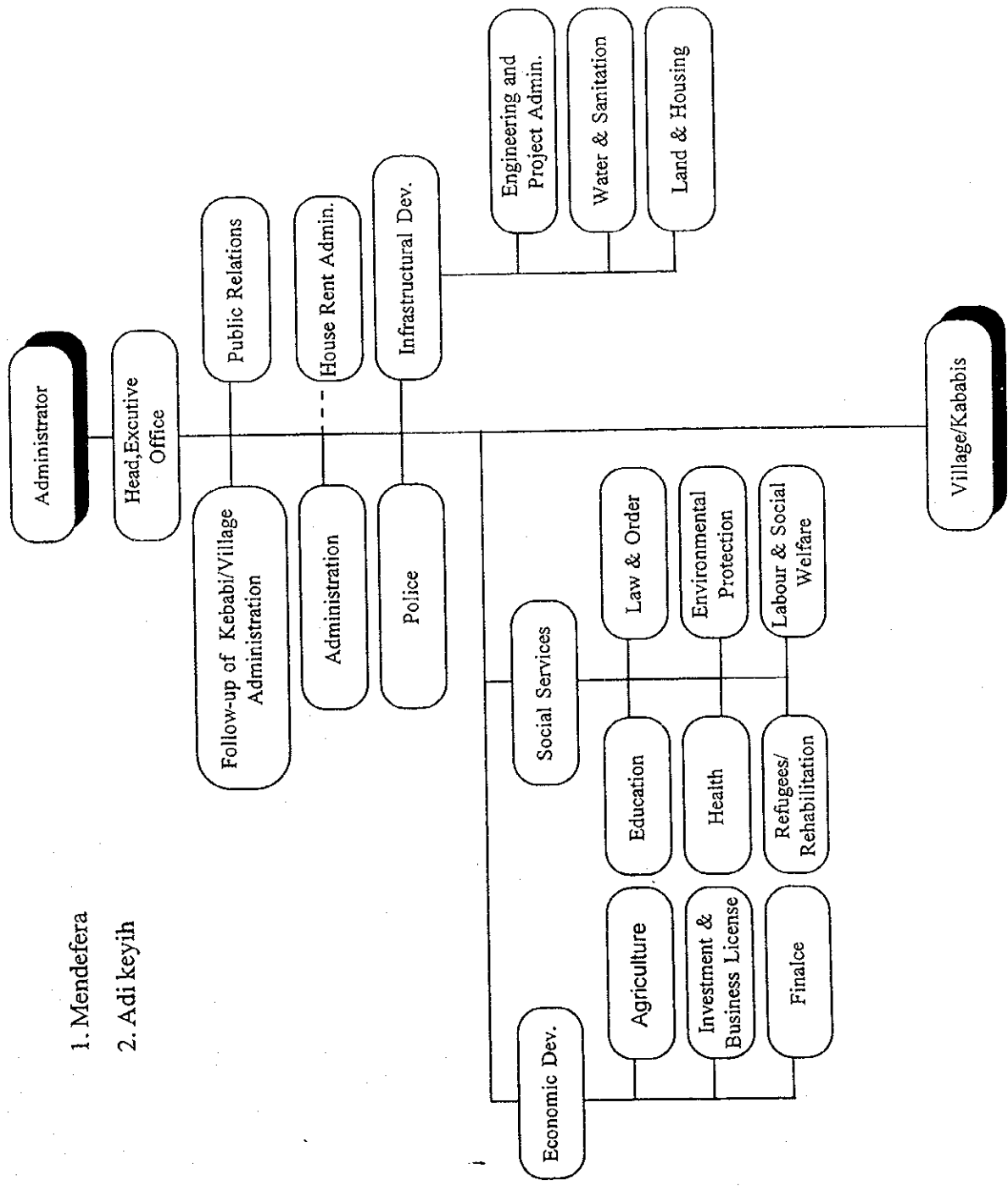


Chart 3.3: Organizational Chart of Town Administration

Chart 3.3:

1. Debarwa
2. Adiquala
3. Dekemhare
4. Segeneiti
5. Senafe

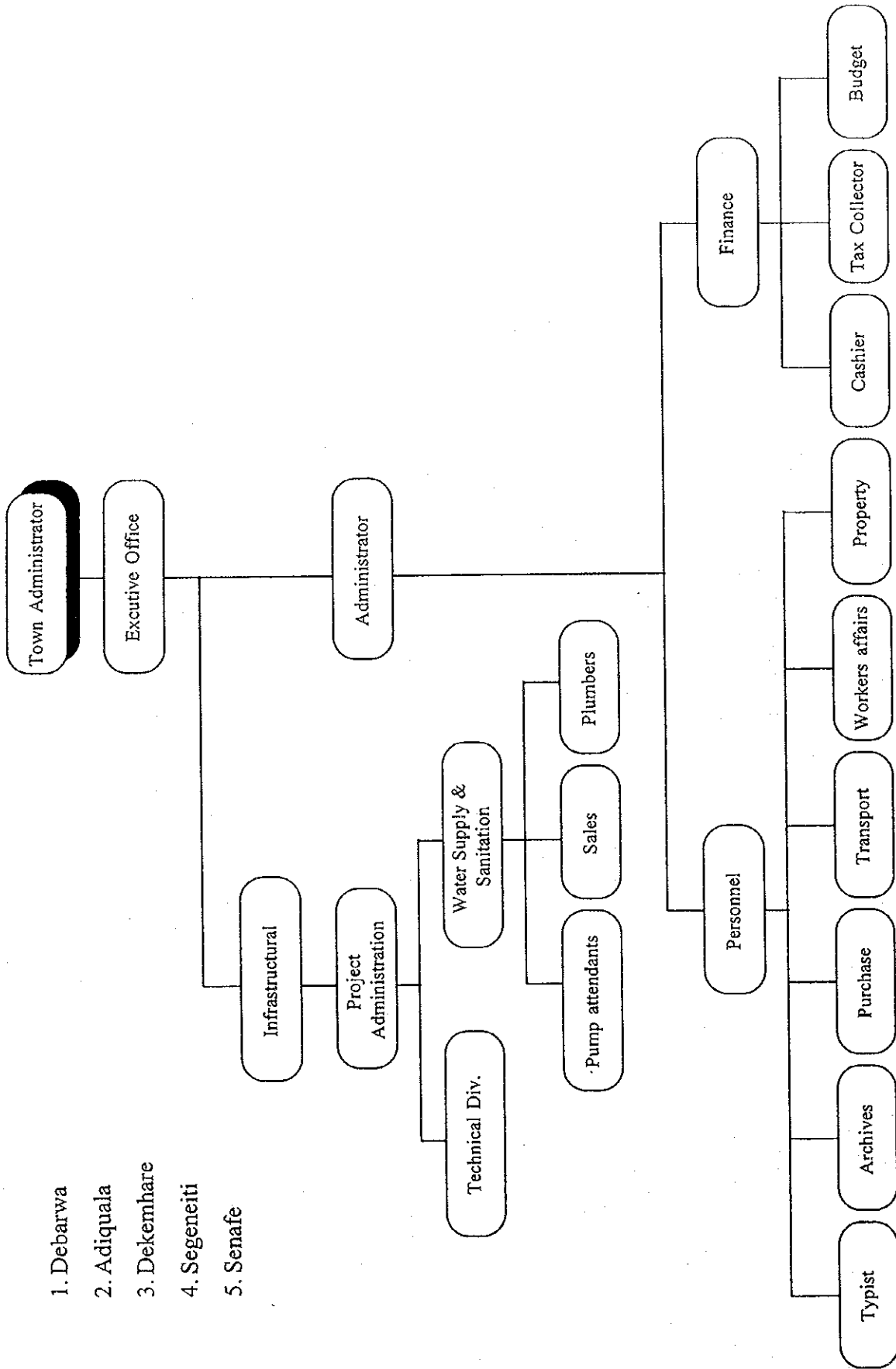


Table 3.1: Number of Neus Zobas, Village Administratons and Villages in Debub Region

Sub-Region	Main Town of Neus-Zoba	Number of Village Admin.	No. of Villages
Tsorena	Tsorena	21	116
Dekemhare	Dekemhare	19	67
Segeneiti	Segeneiti	16	44
Adi Keyih	Adi Keyih	21	54
Senafe	Senafe	22	90
Mai Aini	Mai Aini	NK	Nk
Mai Mine	Mai Mine	19	80
Adiquala	Adiquala	21	113
Debarwa	Debarwa	25	69
Mendefera	Mendefera	15	89
Kudobur	Kudobur	13	78
Areza	Areza	20	84
Total	11	212	884

Source: Ministry of Local Government, Town
Town Administration Departments, 1997

N.B.: NK stands for not known

Table 3.2: Population and Household Size of Debub Region

Neus-Zoba	Area of Neus Zoba in km ²	No. of Households	Total Population	Density/km ²	Average HH Size
Tsorena	116	12736	41886	361.09	3.3
Dekemhare	850	19187	65510	77.07	3.4
Segeneiti	380	12612	44628	117.44	3.5
Adi Keyih	1239	15957	58377	47.12	3.7
Senafe	597	26027	88718	148.61	3.4
Mai Mine	865	14272	59266	68.52	4.2
Adiquala	858	22840	90990	106.05	4.0
Debarwa	660	22325	71578	108.45	3.2
Mendefera	867	18462	66077	76.21	3.6
Kudobur	1039	11989	44282	42.62	3.7
Areza	878	16615	71190	81.08	4.3
Total	8349	193022	702502	84.14	3.6

Source: Ministry of Local Government,
Town Administration Department, 1997

Table 3.3: Composition of Ethnic and Religious Groups in Debub Region

Neus-Zoba	Tigrigna	Saho	Tigre	Total Population
Tsorena	26320	6797	1128	41886
Dekemhare	41234	3198	3233	65510
Segeneiti	29116	654	1	44628
Adi Keyih	29725	13917	5	58377
Senafe	42889	11231	1	88718
Mai Mine	45363	656	801	59266
Adiquala	53649	915	43	90990
Debarwa	42239	175	0	71578
Mendefera	40581	1188	619	66077
Kudobur	38231	1302	259	44282
Areza	50551	264	851	71190
Total	439898	40297	6941	702502

Source: Debub Zoba Administration, Social Department 1997

Table 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Ethnic Groups in Debub Zoba

Neus-Zoba	Tigrigna	Saho	Tigre
Tsorena	62.84	16.23	2.69
Dekemhare	62.94	4.88	4.94
Segeneiti	65.24	1.47	0.00
Adi Keyih	50.92	23.84	0.01
Senafe	48.34	12.66	0.00
Mai Mine	76.54	1.11	1.35
Adiquala	58.96	1.01	0.05
Debarwa	59.01	0.24	0.00
Mendefera	61.41	1.80	1.0
Kudobur	86.34	2.94	0.58
Areza	71.01	0.37	1.20
Total	62.62	5.74	0.99

Source: Debub Zoba Administration, Social Department 1997

Table 3.5: Manpower Status of Debub Zoba Administration and the Towns

Level	Total Positions in the organizational structure	Filled	Unfilled
Debarwa	21	13	8
Mendefera	22	12	10
Adiquala	21	13	8
Dekemhare	21	17	4
Segeneiti	21	13	8
Adi Keyih	22	12	10
Senafe	21	13	8
Debub Zone	29	24	3

Source: Debub Zoba Administration and Respective Town Administrations

Table 3.6: Administrative Status of the Seven Town

TOWN	ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS
1. Dekemhare	Town Administration
2. Segeneiti	Town Administration
3. Adi Keyih	Sub-zone Main Town - "Baito"
4. Senafe	Town Administration
5. Debarwa	Town Administration
6. Mendefera	Region and Sub-zone Town-"Baito"
7. Adiquala	Town Administration

Table 3.7: Enrolment in Debub Zoba

Level/grades	Total	Females	M/F Ratio
1. Primary (1-5)	83289	36150	57:43
2. Junior sec. (6-7)	9901	3728	62:38
3. Senior sec. (8-11)	7750	2433	69:31
Total/average	100,940	42,311	58:42

Source: Ministry of Education, Eritrea: Basic Education Statistics and Essential Indicators(1995/96), Asmara, November, 1996.

Table 3.8.: Health Personnel in Debub Region

Health Personnel	Number	People Served
Medical Doctors	14	37,886
Eye Doctors	3	176,803
Maternity Nurses	15	35,803
Nurses	65	8,160
Laboratory Technicians	15	35,360
X-Ray Technicians	12	44,200
Pharmacists	3	176,803
Health Assistants	194	2,734
Others	16	-----

Source: Debub Zoba Social Development Department, 1997

Table 3.9: Number of Seats and Occupancy Rates of Hotels and Restaurants

Item	Hotels	Restaurants
1. No. of rooms	14	-
2. No. of seats	-	15
3. Occupancy rate	8	-
4. Turnover	-	15

Table 3.10: Number of workers in non household institutions

Type of Institution	Number of workers	
	Male	Female
1. Hotels	1	2
2. Restaurants	1	2
3. Shops	1	1
4. Gov. offices	182	90
4.1. Municipal	22	4
4.2. Sub-Zonal	69	15
4.3. Central Gov.	25	9
4.4. Primary school	10	18
4.5. Senior secon.	23	7
4.6. Hospitals	33	44
4.7. Others	0	3
Total	185	195

Table 3.11: Percent of power failure, average capacity of own generator by type of establishment (for all towns)

Establishment	Capacity of own generator (Kw)	Power failure (%)
1. Hotels	7	0
2. Restaurants	6	17
3. Institutions	20	30
4. Shops	6	0
5. Factories	29	27
Total	17	14

Table 3.12: Women' organizations by type of establishments (percentage)

Establishment	Existence of Organization (percent)	Mahber	Ukub	NUEW	NUEY	Others (Ethio.)	No. of women Members
1. Hotels	50	0	0	27	0	10	2
2. Restaurants	67	0	0	64	0	9	2
3. Institutions	75	0	8	58	0	0	16
4. Shops	33	0	0	40	0	0	1
5. Factories	38	0	0	33	0	0	25
Total	55	0	2	45	0	4	9

Table 3.13: Average daily water consumption by type of establishments (in M³)

Establishment	House connection	Well	River/spring	Water tanker	Water vendor	Rain water
1. Hotels	4.22	0.20	-	1.63	0.06	0.03
2. Restaurants	2.86	-	-	1.00	0.13	0.02
3. Institutions	11.77	4.36	30.00	0.52	-	0.03
4. Shops	2.41	-	-	0.02	0.31	-
5. Factories	24.35	0.06	-	15.73	-	-
Average	9.34	0.92	6.00	3.76	.01	0.03
Total	45.61	4.62	30.00	18.9	0.50	0.08

Table 3.14: Percentage of Household average daily water consumption in dry and rainy seasons

Item	D	M	AQ	DK	SEG	AK	S
1. Dry Season							
1.1. <20 lit.	0	1.3	0	0.7	0	2.2	0
1.2. 20-39 lit.	13.9	10.7	9.1	16.6	10.4	20.1	24.7
1.3. 40-59 lit.	19.4	10.7	10.9	35.8	17.9	33.5	29.4
1.4. 60-79 lit.	27.8	32.0	21.8	11.3	23.9	22.9	28.2
1.5. 80-99 lit.	13.9	12.7	21.8	17.9	25.4	7.8	2.4
1.6. 100-119 lit.	5.6	11.3	14.5	6.6	10.4	3.4	10.6
1.7. 120-139lit.	2.8	2.0	5.5	0.7	3.0	2.8	2.4
1.8. >140	16.7	18.7	12.7	9.9	6.0	1.8	0
1.9. All D.season	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. Rainy Season							
2.1. <20 lit.	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	0.3
2.2. 20-39 lit.	5.6	6.7	7.3	9.3	7.5	13.4	10.4
2.3. 40-59 lit.	22.2	10.0	9.1	17.2	11.9	25.1	17.2
2.4. 60-79 lit.	25.0	16.7	21.8	25.8	16.4	29.1	23.2
2.5. 80-99 lit.	11.1	18.7	18.2	17.9	23.9	16.8	17.6
2.6. 100-119 lit.	8.3	16.0	25.5	12.6	23.9	6.7	16.5
2.7. 120-139lit.	5.6	4.0	3.6	2.6	4.5	3.4	5.9
2.8. >140	22.3	26.7	12.8	14.5	10.5	2.3	1.2
2.9. All season (Av.)	34.5	31.6	37.8	24.8	20.2	15.8	12.9

D= Debarewa; M= Mendefera; AQ= Adiquala; DK= Dekemhare; SEG= Segeneiti; AK= Adikeyih; S= Senafe

CHAPTER 4 CURRENT CONDITIONS IN SEGENEITI

Table 4.1: Percentage distribution of HH heads by sex, size and religion

Item	Average
1. Size	4.64
2. Gender	Percentage
2.1. Male	55.2
2.2. Female	44.8
3. Religion	Percentage
3.1. Muslims	6.0
3.2. Christians	94.0
4. Ethnic	Percentage
4.1. Tigrigna	92.5
4.2. Saho	-
4.3. Tigre	6.0
4.5. Others	1.5

Table 4.2: Occupation of HHs

Occupation	Percentage of Households		
	Male	Female	HHs
Agriculture	24.32	10.00	17.91
Animal Husbandry	0.00	0.00	0.00
Commerce	8.11	20.00	13.43
Industry	2.70	0.00	1.49
Government	27.03	6.67	17.91
Construction	16.22	.00	8.96
Daily laborers	8.11	16.67	11.94
Drivers	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	5.41	3.33	4.48
Unemployed	13.51	43.33	26.87

Table 4.3.: Crop production (Qtls) and consumption (Percentage)

Type of crop	Production	Consumption
Sorghum	1.0	100
Millet	-	-
Barley	1.3	76.3
Taff	1.0	100
Wheat	-	-
Maize	1.0	64
Dagussa	-	-
Vegetables	-	-
Others	-	-

Table 4.4: Livestock and Agricultural land Position of HHs

Item	Number owned	Percentage of HHs
A. Livestock number		29.9
1. Cows/ox	3.0	
2. Sheep/goat	7.7	
3. Horse/mule	-	
4. Donkey	1.7	
5. Camel	1.7	
6. Chicken	3.5	
7. Others	-	
B. Agricultural Land	Average hectare cultivated	Percentage of HHs
	0.8	20.9

Table 4.5: Average HH monthly income by occupation, ethnic group and religion

Income by Occupation		Income by Ethnic background		Income by religion		Average HH income
1.Agriculture	492.0	1.Tigrigna	516.5	1.Muslims	496.3	518.0
2. Animal husb.		2.Saho	--	2.Christians	519.4	
3.commerce	1112.0	3.Tigre	496.3	3.Others	---	
4.Industry	680.0	4.Others	700.0			
5.Government	865.0					
6.Construction	729.0					
7.Others	1003.0					
8.unemployed	558.0					

Table 4.6: Percentage of HHs by income group average HH expenditure by item

HH income group (Nfa/Month)	Percentage	Expenditure Item (Nfa/month)	Amount (Nfa)
< 299	25.40	Food and beverages	41.30
300-599	32.80	Cloth and foot wear	6.10
600-999	32.90	Rent	3.80
1000-1499	7.50	Savings and repayment	22.80
1500-1999	1.50	Electricity and energy	12.10
000-2999	-	Water	1.30
>3000	-	Education	1.80
		Health	1.10
		Transport	2.20
		Toiletries	4.10
		Culture/Travel, etc.	2.70
		Others	

Table 4.7: Education status of HHs

Status	Percent
1. Student attendance rate	100
2. HH literacy status	
2.1. Literate	62.7
2.2. Illiterate	37.3
3. HH head educ. Level	
3.1. elementary school	42.9
3.2. junior secondary	11.9
3.3. senior secondary	28.6
3.4. college and above	2.4
3.5. other informal educ.	14.3

Table 4.8: Percentage of HHs by daily activity of women and girls

Activities	Percentage	
	Women	Girls
House keeping	100	35.8
Tending Livestock	00	00
Cottage industry	00	00
Commerce	10.55	1.5
Daily workers	4.48	-
Factory workers	00	-
Government workers	23.0	-
School	-	56.7

Table 4.9: Percentage of participation of adult women on educational session of social services

Type of session	Percentage
Water use	29.9
Sanitation	37.3
Child care	32.9
Family planning	28.4
Literacy	0.0
Others	1.49

Table 4.10: Percentage of HH members participating in community organization

Activities	Percentage participation
Communal water points	0
Community toilets	0
Cottage indus.	0
Commercial activities	0
Social/cultural activities	90.0
Savings association	1.7
Others (PFDJ/NUEW)	63.3
Total	89.6

Table 4.11: Percentage of participation of adult women in communal activities

Road	7.46
Public water point	0.00
Public toilet	0.00
Building	0.00
Crop harvest	0.00
Attending comm. Meetings	58.21
Soil and water conservation	38.81
Others (mainly cleaning street)	1.49

Table 4.12: Percentage of households by major HH problems

Type of problem	Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total
1. No problem	10.8	6.7	9.0
2. Shortage of income	51.4	60.0	55.2
3. Inadequate medical service	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Not enough schools	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Shortage of water	18.9	26.7	22.4
6. Lack of electricity	2.7	3.3	3.0
7. Inadequate transport services	0.0	0.0	0.0
8. Lack of sanitation	10.8	3.3	7.5
9. Family relationships	0.0	0.0	0.0
10. Others (housing)	5.4	0.0	3.0

Table 4.13: Percentage of HHs by problems related to the existing water supply facilities

Problems of existing water supply facilities	Percentage of HHs
1. Not enough water	4.8
2. Water never reach house	2.4
3. Sometimes water stops	16.7
4. Deteriorating facilities	2.4
5. Not good water quality	4.8
6. Water price too expensive	61.9
7. Too distant water facility	52.4
8. Too long queuing time	19.0
9. Other (Labour needed to fetch)	14.3

Table 4.14: HHs Per Capita water consumption from all sources by income group

Income group	Per capita consumption
< 299	22.3
300-599	26.9
600-999	35.33
1000-1499	22.41
1500-1999	34.5
2000-2999	0
>3000	0
Average	20.2

Table 4.15: Percentage of HHs affording to pay for water by income group

Income group	Percentage of HHs affording to pay						
	<5	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-29	30-49	> 50
< 299	9.0	8.0	6.0	1.5	-	-	-
300-599	9.0	12.0	7.5	4.5	-	-	-
600-999	1.5	12.0	10.4	1.5	3.0	1.5	-
1000-1499	-	1.5	-	4.5	1.5	-	-
1500-1999	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-
2000-2999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>3000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	19.5	33.5	25.4	12.0	4.5	1.5	-

Table 4.16: Percentage of HHs affording for community toilet by income group

Income group	Percentage of HHs affording to pay (Nfa/month)						
	<2	2-3	4-6	7-9	10-14	15-24	>25
< 299	-	-	10.0	-	20.0	-	-
300-599	-	-	10.0	-	-	-	-
600-999	-	-	-	-	20.0	10.0	10.0
1000-1499	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	-
1500-1999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000-2999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
>3000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	20.0	-	40.0	20.0	10.0

Table 4.17: Communal water points

Item	Percentage of HHs
1. Distance from comm. Water point	
1.1. < 90 m	12.3
1.2. 100-199 m	21.1
1.3. 200-399 m	22.8
1.4. > 400	43.9
2. Average Frequency (trips/week)	
2.1. Men	-
2.2. Women	17.9
2.3. Boys	14.5
2.4. Girls	16.7
3. Satisfaction with comm. Water point	
3.1. Satisfied	47.7
3.2. unsatisfied	52.6
4. Preference of unsatisfied houses	
4.1. House connection	51.6
4.2. Yard connection	29.0
4.3. Community water point	19.4

CHAPTER 5 STRATEGY ON PLANNING

Based on the assumptions developed in Chapter 5, section 5.2. the following is the result of the projected population for each of the seven towns under study.

Table 5.1: Population projection for the town of Segeneiti

Year	Growth rate (%)	Base Population	No. of returnees	Total population
1997				6146
2000	4.5	7014	750	7764
2005	4.5	9675	1000	10675
2010	3.5	12678	1000	13678
2015	3.5	16246	750	16996

Chart 6.1. : Organisational Structure of the MoLWE

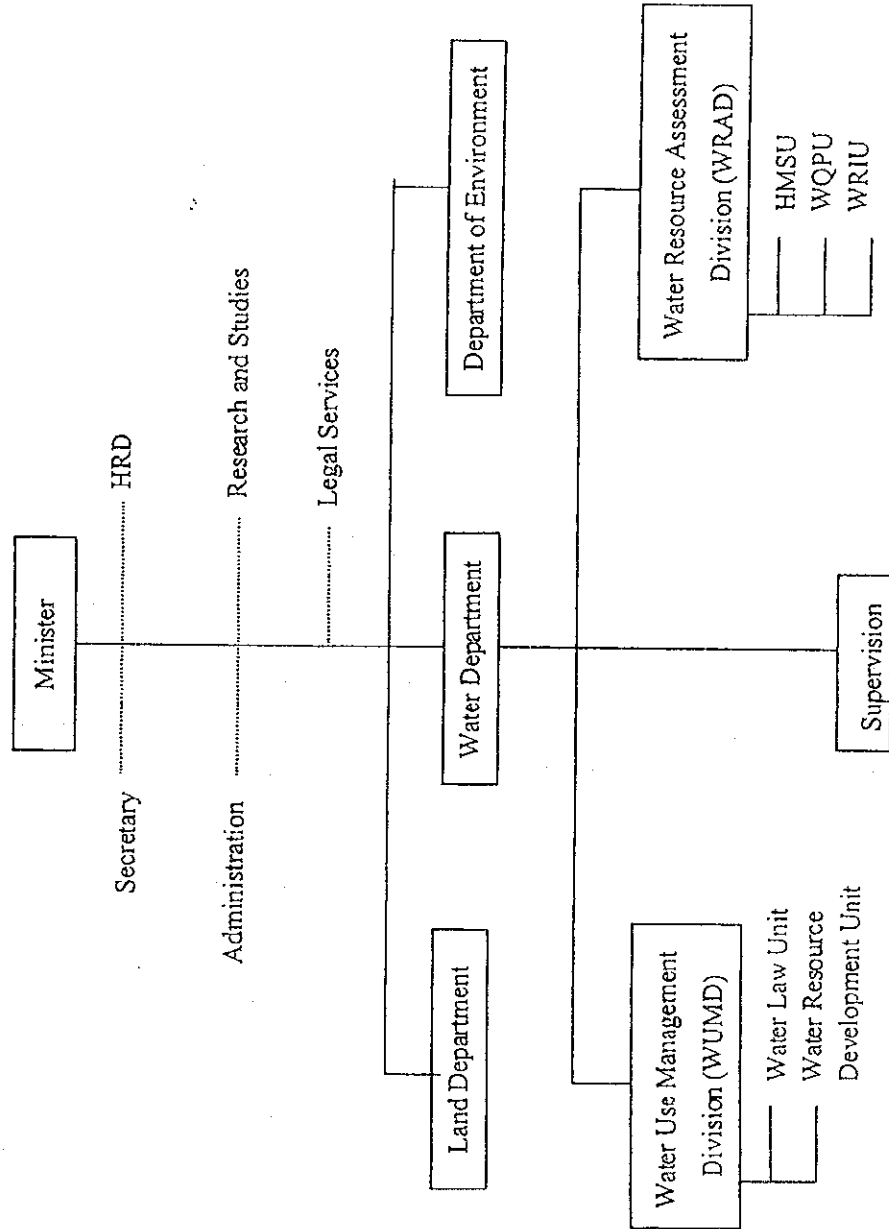
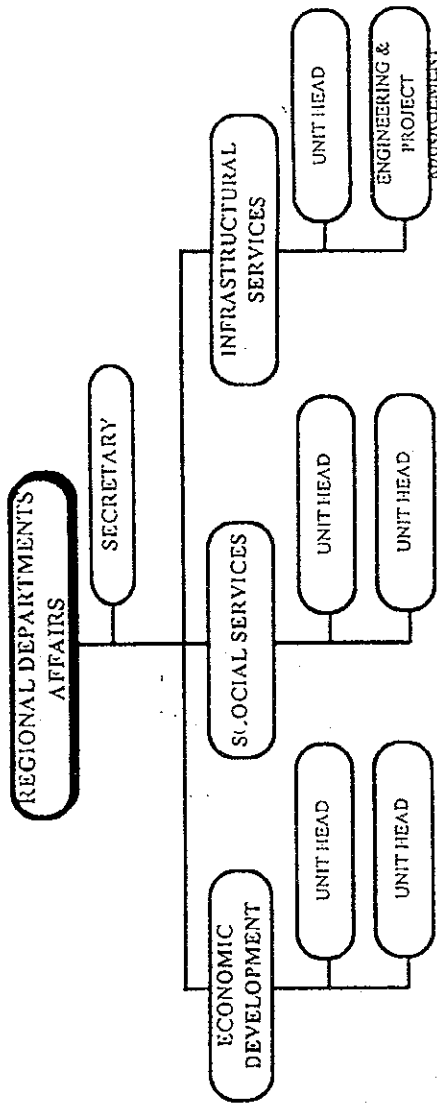


Chart 6.2: Organisational Structure of Regional Affairs Department, MoLG



Economic Development	1	Social Services	1	Infrastructural Services	1
*Unit Head	1	*Unit Head	1	*Unit Head	1
*Unit Head	1	*Unit Head	1	Eng. & Project Mgt.	1
Total	3	Total	3	Expert (Economist)	1
				Architect Planner	1
				Civil Engineer (structural)	1
				Total	6

(*Unit Head - Concernes with Agriculture, marine Resources, Land, & Environmental Protection)

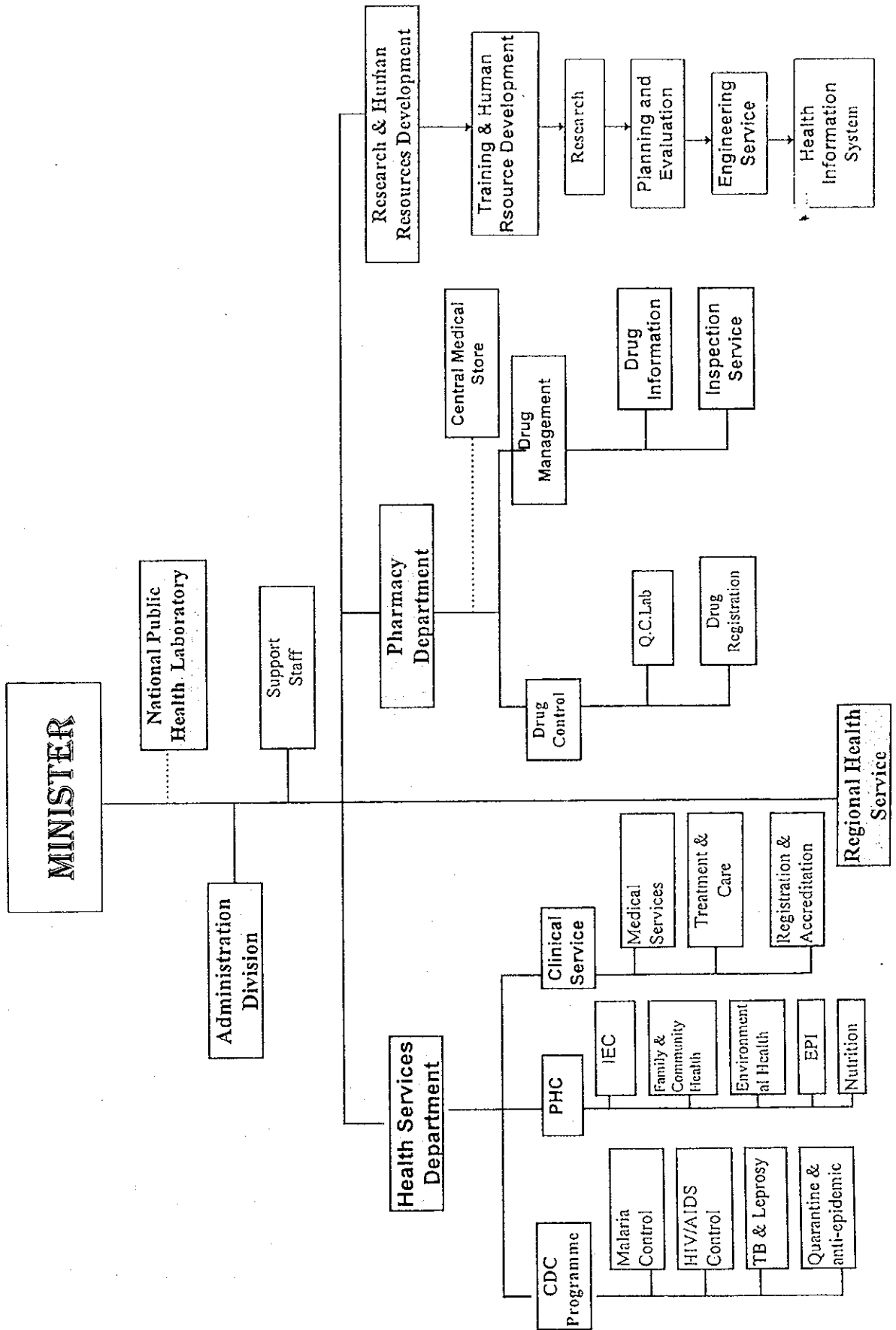
(*Unit Head - Concernes with Trade & Industry, Energy & Mines, Tourism, Finance, Investment & Licence)

(*Unit Head - Concernes with Education, Health)

(*Unit Head - Concernes with Labour & Human Welfare, Refugee & Rehabilitation).

(*Unit Head - Concernes with Transport, Communications & Water Resources).

Chart 6.3: Organisational Structure of The Ministry of Health



APPENDIX B

METEOROLOGY AND HYDROLOGY

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Table B-1 Monthly and Annual Rainfall(Segencity)

Station: Segenciti Unit: mm

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
1923	na	na	na	na	na	na	119.5	120.0	8.0	33.0	41.5	0.0	na
1924	19.0	10.0	30.0	138.0	77.5	2.0	109.0	102.0	9.0	45.0	0.0	0.0	541.5
1925	na	na	na	79.5	24.0	9.2	195.0	233.0	19.0	4.0	0.0	5.0	na
1926	4.0	14.0	0.0	17.0	0.0	70.0	181.0	115.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	421.0
1927	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0	56.0	0.0	185.0	113.0	13.0	18.0	9.0	0.0	439.0
1928	0.0	0.0	0.0	183.0	0.0	2.0	113.0	155.0	6.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	463.0
1929	0.0	3.0	6.0	44.0	6.0	49.8	236.0	48.5	0.0	39.0	3.0	15.0	450.3
1930	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.0	59.0	159.0	187.5	1.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	482.5
1931	0.0	12.0	13.0	35.0	156.0	4.0	151.0	272.0	15.0	30.0	2.0	0.0	690.0
1932	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	121.0	12.0	167.5	188.0	45.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	546.5
1933	0.0	5.0	9.0	2.0	56.0	7.0	140.0	93.0	28.5	17.0	65.0	0.0	422.5
1934	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.0	106.0	36.0	216.0	148.0	0.0	4.0	8.0	na	na
1935	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.5	163.0	43.0	157.0	242.0	41.0	40.0	27.0	0.0	773.5
1936	37.5	6.0	na	na	66.0	159.5	248.5	146.0	10.0	na	na	na	na
1937	na	na	na	na	85.0	87.0	165.0	118.0	47.0	0.0	na	na	na
1953	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	248.0	29.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	287.0
1954	0.0	0.0	12.0	7.0	0.0	61.5	246.5	211.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	555.0
1955	0.0	0.0	14.0	27.0	50.5	0.0	19.4	65.0	52.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	227.9
1956	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.0	69.3	28.0	280.6	69.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	498.1
1965	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	17.3	91.6	125.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	248.5
1993	na	na	na	na	77.0	15.0	152.5	51.0	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	na
1994	0.0	17.0	0.0	60.0	14.5	38.0	225.5	73.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	448.0
1995	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.0	0.0	285.0	136.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	490.0
1996	7.5	27.0	79.0	46.5	16.0	217.0	103.3	0.0	2.5	99.5	0.0	0.0	598.3
Mean	3.4	3.4	5.8	43.7	56.8	31.1	179.5	131.0	15.8	11.2	11.6	1.0	494.3

Source: Sector Study, WRD

APPENDIX C
HYDROGEOLOGY

CHAPTER 3 THE DEBUB REGION

3.1 Natural Conditions

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CHAPTER 4 CURRENT SITUATION (Segeneifi)

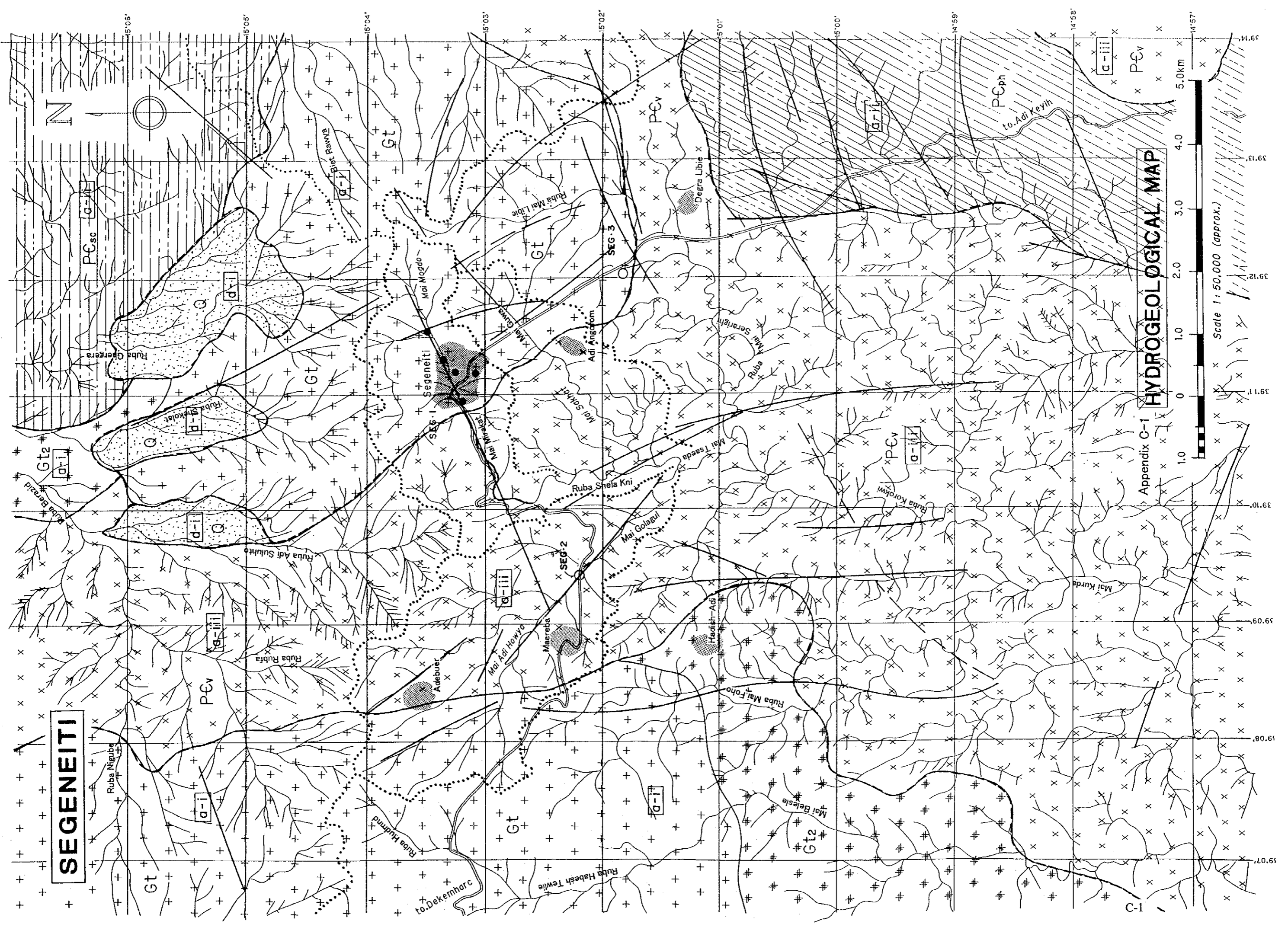
4.1 Natural Conditions

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CHAPTER 7 PROJECT FEASIBILITY STUDY

7.1 Groundwater Development Plan

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HYDROGEOLOGICAL MAP










Appendix C-1

Scale 1:50,000 (approx.)



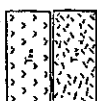




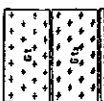
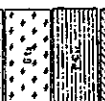
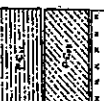
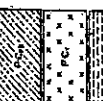
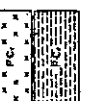
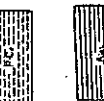




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Hydrogeological Legend

- (a) Fissured aquifer of Basements
 -  : Granite
 -  : Metamorphics
 -  : Meta-volcanics
 - (b) Fissured aquifer of Sedimentary rocks
 -  : Adigrat Sandstone
 -  : Paleozoic sandstone
 - (c) Fissured aquifer of volcanics
 -  : Basaltic volcanics
 - (d) Intergranular aquifer of Sediments
 -  : Alluvial deposits
 -  : Colluvial deposits
- Aquitard and Aquiclude
-  : Trachytics, Alkaline intrusives, Hornfels, Chart, and a part of basaltic volcanics.
- : Existing borehole
- : Test/Observation Well
- ⋯ : Basin boundary

Geological Legend

-  : Alluvial deposits
 -  : Laterite covers
 -  : Basaltic volcanics
 -  : Trachytic volcanics
 -  : Adigrat Sandstone
 -  : Sandstone
 -  : Chart
 -  : Granite
 -  : Granite (marginal phase)
 -  : Schist, Gneiss
 -  : Phyllite, Slate
 -  : Metavolcanic
 -  : Dolomite
 -  : Alkaline Intrusives
 -  : Hornfels
- Quaternary
- Quaternary
- Tertiary
- Tertiary
- Mesozoic
- Paleozoic
- Paleozoic
- Precambrian
- Precambrian
- Precambrian
- Precambrian
- Precambrian
- Precambrian
- Tertiary
- Precambrian

Appendix C-3 Geophysical Prospecting Works

C-3.1. Works Volume

(1) Methodology and Equipment

In this Study, three kinds of geophysical prospecting were introduced; those were Very Low Frequency Electromagnetic wave sounding (VLF-EM), Horizontal electric Sounding (HS) and Vertical Electric Sounding (VES).

Equipment used in this work were as follows:

- for VES and HS SYSCAL R-2 (Team)
 Terrameter SAS 300B (Dept. of Mines)
- for VLF ABEM WADI

(2) Works volume

Table C-3.1 Geophysical Prospecting Works (Original plan)

Township	Site	VLF	HS	VES
Debarwa	Near Adi Logo	-	2	8
	The Mereb	-	(2)	(5)
Mendefera	Upstream of power plant	-	-	15
	Downstream of power plant	-	-	10
Dekemhare	East of old run-way	8	-	30
Segeneiti	Valley at 3.5km SE	4	1	4
	Near the Municipality	4	1	4
	Valley at 4.5km W	-	2	-
Adi Keyih	Downstream of eastern valley	4	2	6
	Upstream of eastern valley	4	2	6
	Valley at 4.0km NW	-	2	-
Senafe	Afoma area	-	2	7
	Small valley at SE	4	2	-
Total		28 ^{lines}	16 ^{lines} (2 ^{lines})	90 ^{points} (5 ^{lines})

Note: () means small-scale survey.

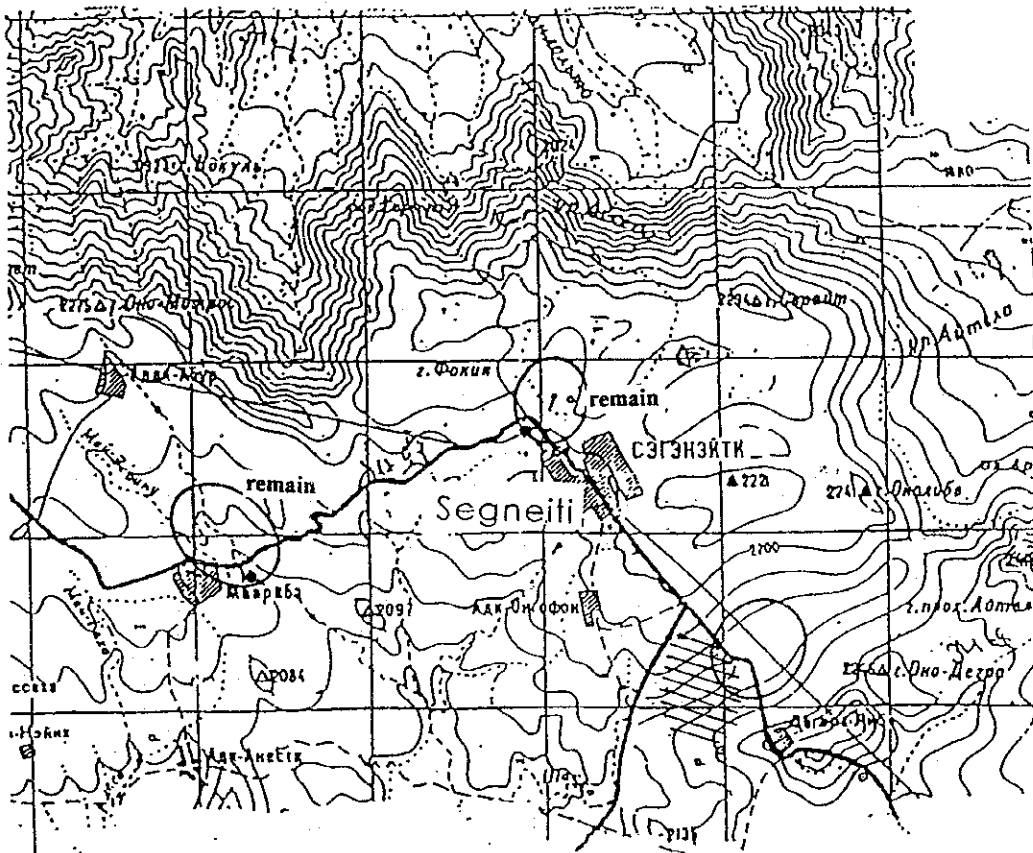
Table C-3.2 Geophysical Prospecting Works (The final)

Township	Site	VLF	HS	VES	Remark
Debarwa	Near Adi Logo	-	2	9	Shift the site
	The Mereb	-	(4)	(5)	
Mendefera	Near the power plant	-	-	28	Unified
Dekemhare	East of old run-way	10	-	29	No change
Segeneiti	Valley at 3.5km SE	4	2	-	Shift the sites
	Near the Municipality	3	1	6	
	Valley at 4.5km W	5	2	8+(2)	
Adi Keyih	Upstream of eastern valley	-	4	6	Shift the sites
	Valley beneath the town	3	-	-	
	Valley at 4.0km NW	6	2	13	
Senafe	Afoma area	-	3	8+(8)	No change
	Small valley at SE	6	2	-	
Total		37 ^{lines}	18 ^{lines} (4 ^{lines})	107 ^{points} (15 ^{points})	

Note: () means small-scale survey.

C-3.2. Location Map of Geophysical Works

SEGENEITI



No scale



: original survey area



: modifies survey area

C-3.3. Summarized Results of Geophysical Prospecting Works

(1) Near the Municipality

At the site near the town, 3 lines of VLF, 1 line of HS and 6 points of VES were conducted. All of the VLF and HS lines detected out one fault line in ENE-WSW direction along the route of Ruba Bet Rawya and another one almost in parallel with the former but around 150m north. Based on this result, 6 VES points were allocated along the Ruba Bet Rawya, 3 points in northern side and 3 points in southern side. Then, VES sounding revealed a fault structure and existence of rather thick weathered rock zone at northern side of the stream (SEG-2 to SEG-3). Thus, one drilling point was settled at near the SEG-3 VES point.

(2) Mai Adi Howya valley

VLF lines were settled regularly in E-W direction and 100m line intervals covering the fairly wide alluvial plain. The VLF found out three structural lines almost in parallel each other, in NW-SE direction. Further, northern three lines of VLF detected rather wide abnormally zone deemed to be a water channel. HS sounding also supported the result. Then, 3 points of VES were set at almost center of the plain to know the depth of overburden. The results suggested the alluvial deposits were as thin as less than 10m underlain by weathered rock zone. After this, a series of VES sounding was conducted at the narrow outlet of the valley, at where any geological structure was expected to be exist. However, the sounding resulted out very thin overburden and fresh rock zone underlying directly. Based on these results, Test Well drilling point was selected at the center of the wide abnormally zone, beside the Highway.

(3) 3km SE of the town

There is a small but quite straight drainage with no name, just beside the Highway and around the drainage, 4 lines of VLF and 2 lines of HS were carried out. VLF sounding detected two structural lines supposed to be faults, and HS sounding also supported the result. One drilling was recommended here, in between these two faults.

Appendix C-4 Test/Observation Well Drilling Works

C-4.1. Work volume

(1) Type of Wells

In this Study, two types of well are set; "Test Wells" and "Observation Wells". The main purpose of the Test Well is to know its exact hydrogeological condition and to evaluate the aquifer potential of the site. The purpose of the Observation Well is to estimate the recharging function of an existing dam to the groundwater system downstream. Two dams, namely Kilowlie Dam in Mendefera and Afoma Dam in Senafe, were selected for this study.

(2) Work volume

Table C.4.1 shows the final drilling plan. Those sites and the number of wells in each town were fixed but the depth of each drilling should be revised in accordance with the hydrogeological situation of the site.

Table C.4.1 Test/Observation Well Drilling Plan

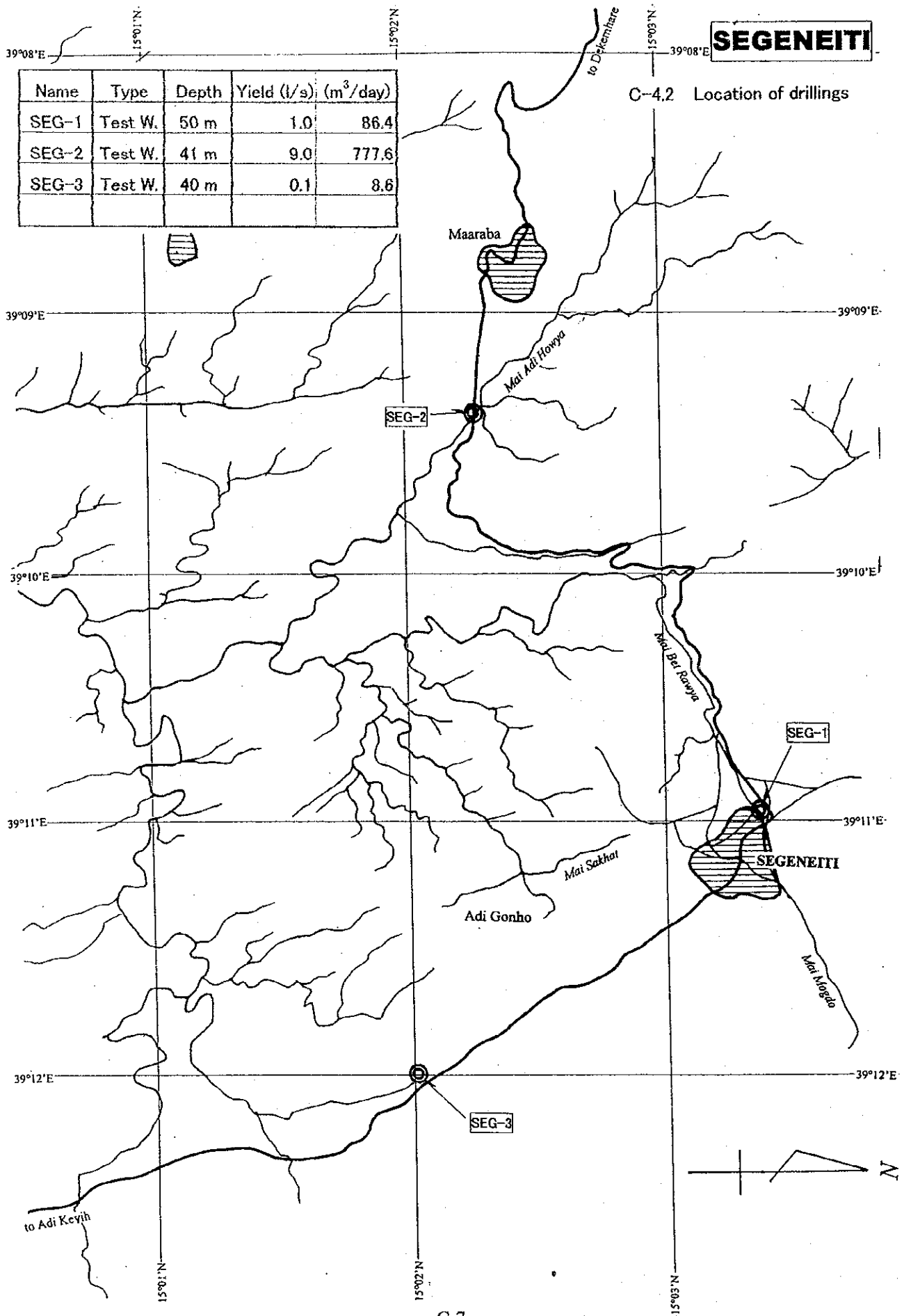
Township	Site	Test Well	Obs.Well	Recorder*
Debarwa	West of the town	1 x 80m		1
Mendefera	Near the power plant Downstream of Kilowlie Dam	2 x 80m	2 x 30m	1 2
Dekemhare	East of old run-way	2 x 80m		2
Segeneiti	Valley at 3.5km SE Near the Municipality Valley at 4.5km W	1 x 60m 1 x 60m 1 x 60m		1
Adi Keyih	Upstream of eastern valley Valley at 4.0km NW	1 x 60m 1 x 60m		1
Senafe	Afoma Dam downstream		1 x 60m	1
Total		10 ^{wells} (700m)	3 ^{wells} (120m)	9 ^{wells}

● : Automatic water level recorder installatio

SEGENEITI

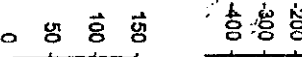
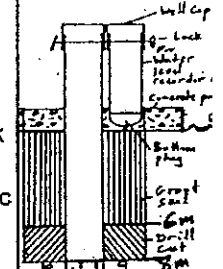

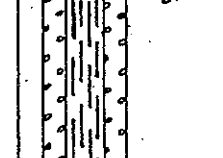
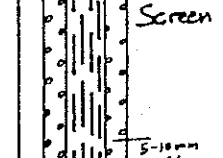
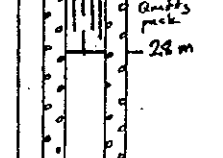
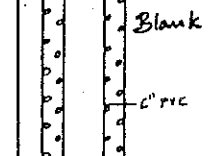
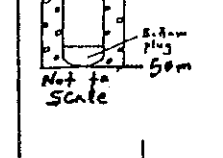
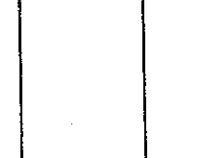
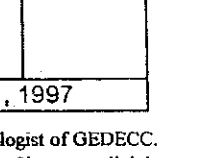
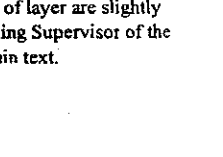
C-4.2 Location of drillings

Name	Type	Depth	Yield (l/s)	(m ³ /day)
SEG-1	Test W.	50 m	1.0	86.4
SEG-2	Test W.	41 m	9.0	777.6
SEG-3	Test W.	40 m	0.1	8.6



C-4.3 Lithological Logs
SEG-1

GEDECC BOREHOLE DRILLING DATA:

Project: JICA		Village/Town: Segheneiti		File No.: D - 025		
Drilling started: December 23, 1997		Zone: South		BH No.: SEG-1		
Rig type: Atlas copco RSO		Casing: Temporary 12" Steel		Latitude: 39° 11'00" E		
Depth drilled: 50 meters		From 0 TO 8 m.		Longitude: 15° 30' 16" N		
Drilling completed: December 30, 1997		Casing: Permanent 6" PVC		Elevation:		
Filter slots: 2.00 mm.		From 0 to 50 m.		SWL: 2.45 meters		
Gravel type, size: Quartz, 10 mm.		Volume: 3 cubic meters		Drill bit size: 0-8m. 12 1/2" & 8-50m. 10" bit		
Geology:						
Depth (m)	Section	Description	Geophysical borehole logging: N.Gamma (M/Min) SP (mv)	Drilling speed: (m/hr)	Water struck: (L/sec)	Casing and Screen:
0		Unconsolidated soil, dark to brown color		1m/hr	First water struck	
-10		Weathered granite, high quartz med-course grained, pinkish		4m/hr	2L/sec	
-20		Weathered granite, with large k-spar feldspar crystals, course grained, pinkish in color				
-30		Highly weathered, mafic outcrop most likely a dike				
-40		Fresh granite, massive, with lots of large k-spar crystals and biotite, med-course grained, pinkish in color				
-50						
-60						
-70						
						
						
						
						
						

Prepared by: Amanuel G. Woldu

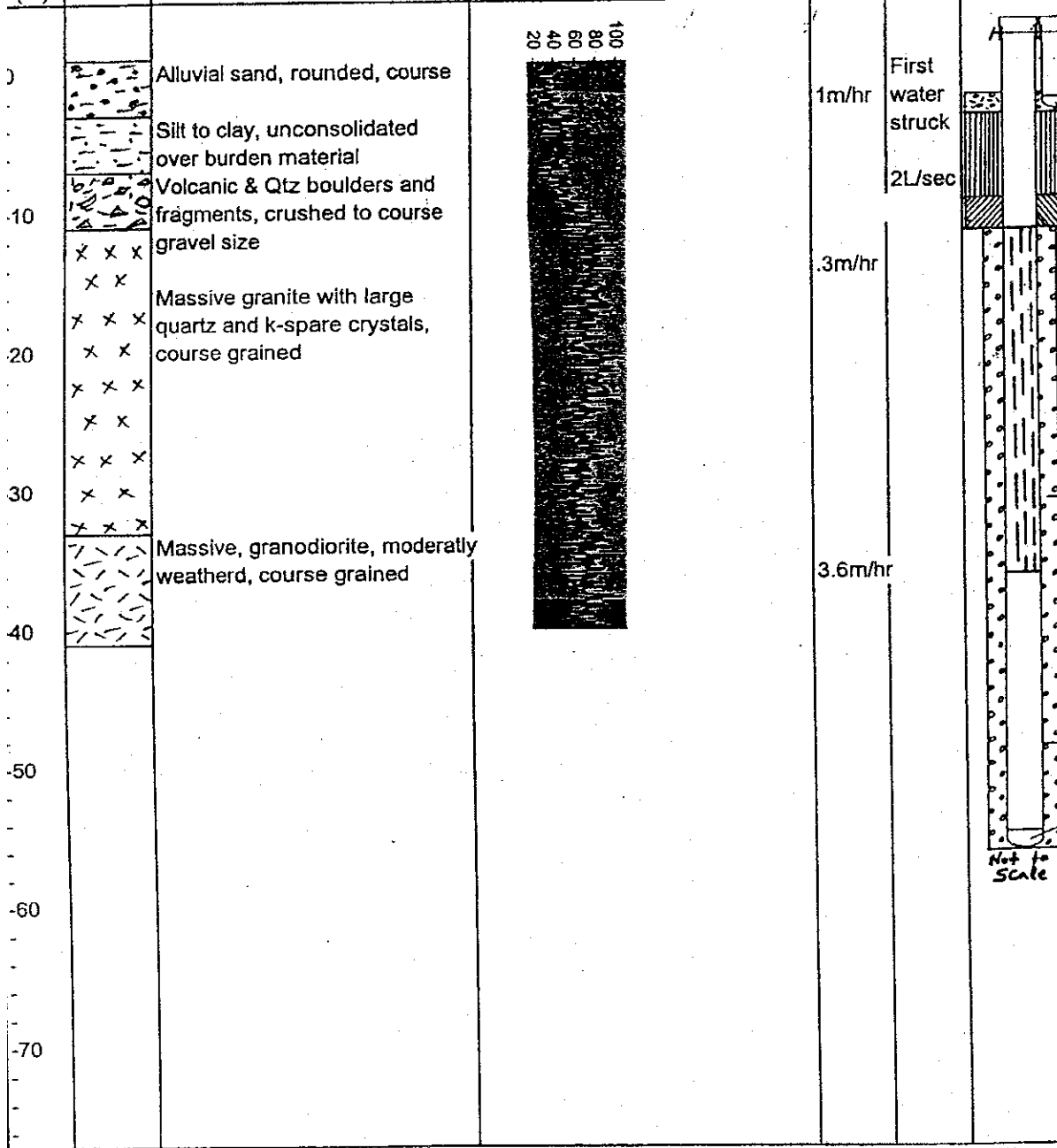
Date: Dec. 31, 1997

Note: These logs were taken by Hydrogeologist of GEDECC. Descriptions on lithology and depth of layer are slightly different with the one taken by Drilling Supervisor of the Team which are explained in the main text.

GEDECC BOREHOLE DRILLING DATA:

Project: JICA	Village/Town: Segheneiti	File No.: D - 025
Drilling started: December 10, 1997	Zone: South	BH No.: SEG-2
Rig type: Atlas copco RSO	Casing: Temporary 12" Steel	Latitude: 39° 90' 27" E
Depth drilled: 41 meters	From 0 To 8 m.	Longitude: 15° 20' 12" N
Drilling completed: December 13, 1997	Casing: Permanent 6" PVC	Elevation:
Filter slots: 2.00 mm.	From 0 to 41 m.	SWL: 1.7 meters
Gravel type, size: Quartz, 10 mm.	Volume: 2.5 cubic meters	Drill bit size: 0-8m. 12 1/2" & 8-41m. 10" bit

Geology:			Geophysical borehole logging: N.Gamma (M/Min) SP (mv)	Drilling speed: (m/hr)	Water struck: (L/sec)	Casing and Screen:
Depth (m)	Section:	Description:				



Prepared by: Amanuel G. Woldu Date: Dec. 14, 1997

Note: These logs were taken by Hydrogeologist of GEDECC. Descriptions on lithology and depth of layer are slightly different with the one taken by Drilling Supervisor of the Team which are explained in the main text.

GEDECC BOREHOLE DRILLING DATA:

Project: JICA	Village/Town: Seghenelti	File No.: D - 025
Drilling started: January 2, 1998	Zone: South	BH No.: SEG-3
Rig type: Atlas copco RSO	Casing: Temporary 12" Steel	Latitude: 39° 12' 80" E
Depth drilled: 40 meters	From 0 TO 7 m.	Longitude: 15° 10' 52" N
Drilling completed: January 5, 1998	Casing: Permanent 6" PVC	Elevation:
Filter slots: 2.00 mm.	From 0 to 40 m.	SWL: 3.3 meters
Gravel type, size: Quartz, 10 mm.	Volume: 1.5 cubic meters	Drill bit size: 0-7m. 12 1/2" & 7-40m. 10" bit

Geology:			Geophysical borehole logging: N.Gamma (M/Min)	Drilling speed: (m/hr)	Water struck: (L/sec)	Casing and Screen:
Depth (m)	Section:	Description:				
0		Top soil, course grained, brown		6m/hr	First water struck	
		Sticky clay, weathered tuff origin. Course sand to gravelly, alluvium.		6m/hr	2L/sec	
-10		Clay to silt, unconsolidated		6m/hr		
		Weathered granite with big k-spare crystals, course grained				
		Moderately weathered granite, same composition as above				
-20		Intensely weathered granite				
		Moderately weathered granite, with big k-spare crystals, pinkish in color	6m/hr			
-30		Weathered granite, uniformly course grained, pink color	3m/hr			
			3m/hr			
-40			3.6m/hr			
-50						
-60						
-70						

Prepared by: Amanuel G. Woldu

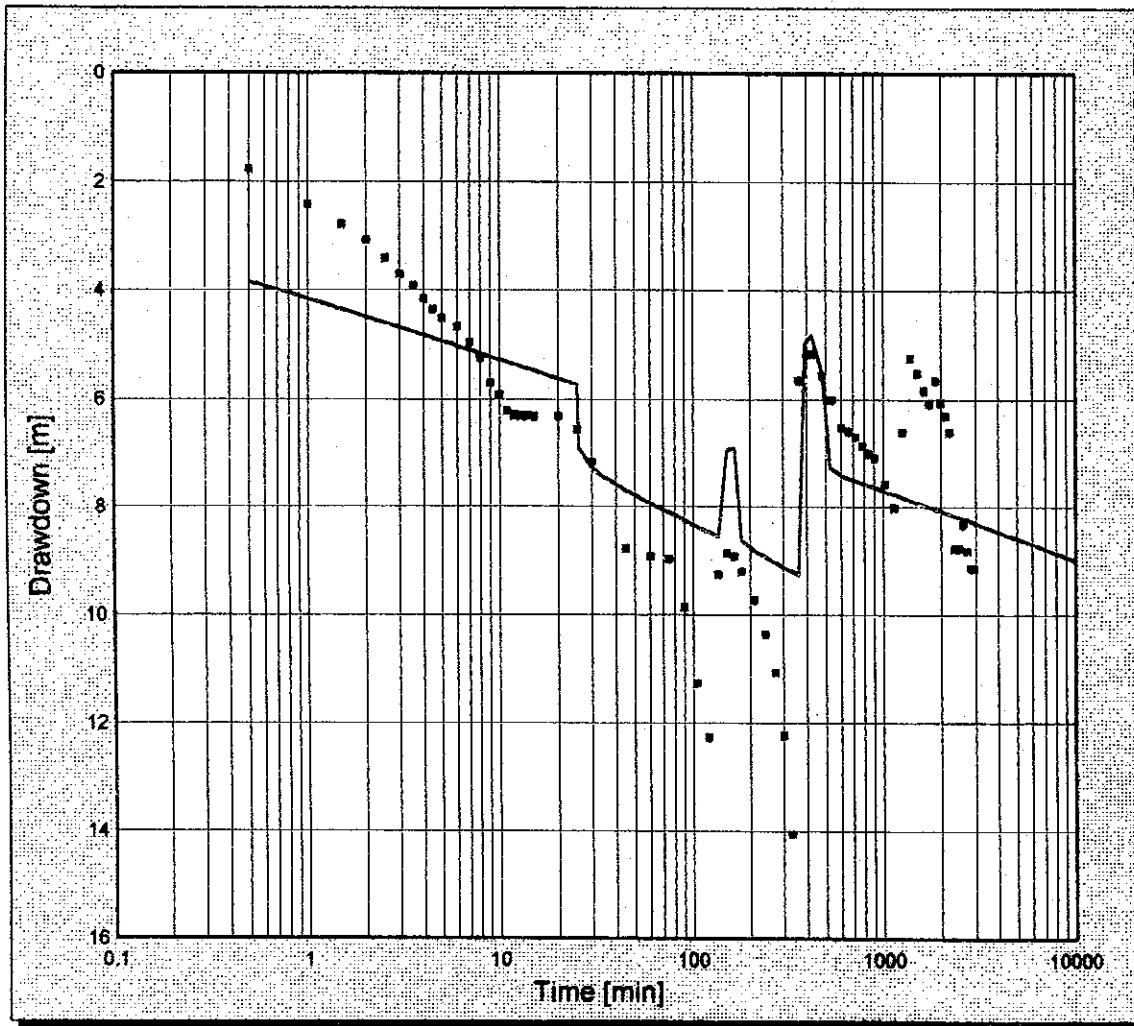
Date: January 6, 1997

Note: These logs were taken by Hydrogeologist of GEDECC. Descriptions on lithology and depth of layer are slightly different with the one taken by Drilling Supervisor of the Team which are explained in the main text.

C-4.4 Result of Pumping Test

Pumping Test

Well Ident Seg-1		Description		
Obs. Well Distance [m] 0.08	Average Pump. Rate [m3/day] 87.53877	Duration [min] 2940.000	Initial Sat. Thickness [m] 30.00	
				Results
Transmissivity [m2/day] 17.38614	Storage Coefficient	Leakance [1/day]	Estimation Error [m] 1.13	
Fit Method				Theis Method



Pumping Test

Well Ident Seg-2	Description		
Obs. Well Distance [m] 0.08	Average Pump. Rate [m3/day] 777.5998	Duration [min] 1500.000	Initial Sat. Thickness [m]
			Results
Transmissivity [m2/day] 48.73871	Storage Coefficient	Leakance [1/day]	Estimation Error [m] 0.50
Fit Method			Theis Method

