

## ***Poverty Reduction Strategy Monitoring***

*Dr. Fidon R. Mwombeki (Chair, Tanzania Coalition on Debt and Development TCDD)*

*TCDD has been involved in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) process from the beginning. This year we have been following the implementation, particularly in health and education. As part of the activities, TCDD members have been monitoring the implementation in different districts independently. Two studies were commissioned by TCDD in Kiteto and Kinondoni districts, as well as a macro group looking at macro level activities.*

*We wish to convene another National Civil Society Forum in Dar es Salaam around the 20th of January, 2004. The objectives of the forum will be to share the results of the monitoring activities done by Civil Society actors in different parts of the country, and deliberate on how we can be more proactive and effective in the second PRS plan being developed at the moment.*

*TCDD is a forum, not intended to overshadow what the members do, but does provide a platform for experience sharing, information sharing, and dissemination of results. We intend this forthcoming forum to do exactly that. We ask Civil Society actors who have done monitoring activities to indicate their readiness to present their findings, in their own names, and disseminate those results to a wider audience.*

*Chamba Max Kajege (Coordinator, Tanzania Coalition on Debt and Development TCDD)*

In October 1999, leaders of the world's richest and most developed countries, "the G 8" met to discuss the huge debts which were facing poor developing countries – Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). It was evident that the debts facing those countries were a big burden to the extent that they hampered those countries' efforts to alleviate poverty, especially abject poverty among their people.

One of the conditions required of every country seeking to be considered for debt reduction/cancellation was a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). The process in Tanzania started in January, 2000 when the Tanzania Government issued the first draft of the PRSP proposing definite goals and strategies. Finally, and after synthesis of all inputs, the final draft was approved by

the Tanzania cabinet. In October 2000, following further amendments by the United Republic of Tanzania, International Monetary Fund and World Bank the Tanzania Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) was approved by the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.

Tanzania Coalition on Debt and Development (TCDD), was established in 1998 with an emphasis of coordinating civil society organizations' activities and facilitate the sharing of experiences on debt relief campaigns in Tanzania. TCDD also aims at providing a forum to a wide range of Civil Society Organizations to participate in on-going national and international dialogue and debate on poverty, debt and development.

TCDD study in Kinondoni Municipal covered ten wards for the education sector and five wards were selected for the health facilities. A total of nineteen (19) primary schools and four (4) Health Facilities were studied. The main objectives were to find out whether PRS primary education targets set for 2003 had been or were being achieved, to track the effectiveness of the budget for primary education and health facilities to gather information which will provide tools for TCDD and other stakeholders to lobby for necessary changes in the PRS and processes thereof and to provide qualitative information to support quantitative information reported in national programme reports.

### ***Education Sector: Primary Education***

One of PRS targets for primary education is to increase gross enrolment of pupils to 85% by 2003.

In spite of a general increase, the number of girls dropped of 23.7% between 2002 and 2003. Discussion at the Kinondoni District Council workshop suggested that the drop in the number of girls could be caused by the enforcement of the enrolment age of 7 years. In that regard parents could be less willing to let very young girls (than boys of the same age) to walk long distances to schools in peri-urban areas. However, a finding of the 2000/01 Household Budget survey showed that enrolment for children in the poorest households may have declined over the 1990s. Moreover, the drop in the number of pupils was not to girls and to the peri-urban sample primary schools only. Therefore issues related to poverty cannot be ruled out and further investigation is necessary.

The number of pupils per teacher have increased. It is noteworthy that primary school teaching has continued to be dominated by a female workforce. It may be necessary to sensitize male secondary school leavers to take up teaching jobs in the expanding primary education sub-sector.

Capitation grants of US \$ 10 per child per year were not disbursed as announced. It is less than \$2. There was little involvement of pertinent stakeholders in the budgeting process or disbursement of funds. Such stakeholders include teachers, ward councilors and the community. Community participation was perceived to be limited to contributions and fees payable by parents of pupils attending schools. A wider perception of including all members in the area around, including sensitisation of local eminent personalities to contribute towards school developments/ improvements or general costs was lacking.

### ***Health Sector***

Figures of people attending sample public facilities indicate that there is more ill-health among women than men. The number of children compared to that of adults in 3 of the sample health institutions showed a steady increase. Although it is not possible to assess the death rate the figures clearly show that ill health has not declined, and that its incidence among children had increased by 21.6% between 1999/2000 and 2002/2003.

The decline in the number of outpatients at the dispensaries could be attributed to inability of community members to afford cost sharing fees. However, at the Kinondoni Municipal Council workshop councilors suggested that public healthy facilities

## *Aktuelles*

---

were rife with a number of problems which could cause patients to shun them, thus accounting for the decline. Deficiencies cited in public health facilities included poor and uncertain services. A trend reported to that effect entailed a practice whereby patients who paid cost-sharing fees were later compelled to go and buy drugs elsewhere since public health institutions were often short of them. In that regard patients would logically prefer to go to a private facility where they were likely to get a comprehensive package of their treatment. The facilities have unclean surroundings, long queues and even rude and corrupt workers.

The presence of the major killer disease in Tanzania, that is malaria, was reported by all the 4 sample health institutions. The high incidence of dysentery and diarrhea reported by all the institutions points out to low economic status of the community or their surroundings, unhygienic conditions and lack

of water. The presence of Respiratory Track Infections (RTI) and Tuberculosis among the community also points out to the possibility of high incidence of HIV/AIDS infection. All these factors as well as the high number of sick children reported above, indicate that one of the three focus objectives of the PRS that is increasing survival and social well being was not being achieved. Data also points at the presence of HIV/AIDS in the community. However, no diseases preventable by immunization were reported showing that the immunization programme was effective.

N.B. We demand deeper, faster and broader debt relief.

Tanzania Coalition on Debt and Development Chamba Max Kajege Sido Building, Bibi Titi Mohamed Rd Dar es Salaam, ttddd@yahoo.com
---

## *Aufbruch zu einem gerechten Welthandel*

*Antje Schultheis (Kampagnenkoordinatorin Bonn)*

Anfang November 2003 veranstaltete „Gerechtigkeit jetzt“ - Die Welthandelskampagne eine Tagung in Hannover, um die Kampagne interessierten Organisationen vorzustellen. Dieses Treffen sollte die Möglichkeit bieten, die Zukunft der Kampagne mitzugestalten sowie sich über eine Mitträgerschaft von „Gerechtigkeit jetzt“ zu informieren. 25 Organisationen aus dem entwicklungspolitischen, kirchlichen, umweltpolitischen und studentischen sowie gewerkschaftlichen Spektrum entsandten rund 35 TeilnehmerInnen zur Auftaktveranstaltung der Welthandelskampagne. Neben dem Basispapier waren Strategie und politische

Zielsetzung sowie Struktur der Kampagne Thema. In unterschiedlichen Arbeitsgruppen wurde diskutiert, welche Ziele mit welchen Strategien erreicht werden können.

### ***Doppelstrategie der Kampagne***

Ergebnis der Arbeitsgruppen war, dass die Kampagne mit gemeinsamer Schlagkraft den Druck auf Politik und Wirtschaft für einen gerechteren Welthandel erhöhen will. Dies soll mit einer Doppelstrategie geschehen: Zum einen strebt „Gerechtigkeit jetzt“ eine breitenwirksame Mobilisierung und

HABARI 4 / 2003

Bewusstseinsarbeit an. Die Mittel hierfür sind eine gemeinsame Informations- und Bildungsarbeit sowie eine verstärkte Öffentlichkeitsarbeit, sodass das Thema Welthandel und die damit einhergehenden Probleme aus der Expertenecke heraus in eine breite Öffentlichkeit getragen werden können. Instrumente sind öffentlichkeitswirksame Aktionen, die dezentral und zentral angestoßen werden sollen.

Zum anderen will die Kampagne den Schwung aus der Mobilisierungsarbeit nutzen, um Druck auf politische und wirtschaftliche Entscheidungsträger zu verstärken, also Lobbyarbeit für einen gerechten Welthandel betreiben.

### **Themenschwerpunkte**

Ab 2004 möchte die Kampagne drei Schwerpunktthemen behandeln:

- a) Landwirtschaft
- b) Fortlaufender Schwerpunkt: Demokratie und Transparenz im Kontext der WTO
- c) Investitionen und das Agieren von Unternehmen.

### **Landwirtschaft**

Das Thema Landwirtschaft bei den laufenden WTO-Verhandlungen ist nach dem vorläufigen Scheitern der neuen Themen (wie unter anderem dem Investitionsabkommen) in Cancún das Thema, das Entwicklungsländer am stärksten auf den Nägeln brennt. Hier offenbaren sich die ungleichen Machtverhältnisse ungeschminkt und die scheinheilige Politik der Industrieländer - allen voran der EU - kommt deutlich zu Tage. Während die EU ihre exportierenden Landwirtschaftsbetriebe mit massiven Subventionen unterstützt und diese damit Agrarprodukte zu Dumpingpreisen auf Länder des Südens absetzen, schaffen es

Bauern und Bäuerinnen im Süden kaum, die Schutzzollmauern der EU zu durchbrechen. Mit verschiedenen Aktionsideen im Rucksack wird die neugegründete Arbeitsgruppe Agrar jonglieren und auf den Weltladentag im Mai 2004 hinarbeiten, der als deutschlandweit durchgeführter Aktionstag für Anliegen der Welthandelskampagne genutzt werden soll. Zudem will die AG Agrar die Europawahl ins Visier nehmen, denn die Europaabgeordneten werden in Zukunft stärker in handelspolitische Entscheidungsprozesse eingebunden werden. Somit können sie Dreh- und Angelpunkt einer gemeinsamen parlamentskonzentrierten Mobilisierungs- und Lobbyarbeit sein.

### **Licht in die Dunkelheit der WTO-Verhandlungsprozesse**

Die weiteren Entwicklungen der WTO-Entscheidungsprozesse wird Fokus der zweiten ad hoc gegründeten Arbeitsgruppe Quo-vadis-WTO sein. Die ungleichen Machtverhältnisse in der WTO sind nach wie vor Kernproblem des Welthandels. Die AG will die weitere Entwicklung der WTO-Verhandlungen nach dem Scheitern von Cancún aufmerksam und kritisch verfolgen. Die Unterhändler der WTO-Mitgliedsstaaten treffen sich Mitte Dezember in Genf, um das weitere Verhandlungsverfahren vorzustellen. Die EU wird versuchen, maßgeblichen Einfluss auf die weitere Ausgestaltung der WTO-Prozesse zu nehmen. Deshalb wird die AG quo-vadis-WTO die EU-Vorlage beschaffen und eine kritische Position dazu entwickeln. „Gerechtigkeit jetzt“ wird versuchen, möglichst viele Informationen auf die Website zu stellen, sodass mehr Licht in die intransparenten Entscheidungsprozesse gebracht werden kann.

### **Unternehmen ins Visier**

Eine dritte Arbeitsgruppe will sich mit dem Thema Investitionen und Agieren von Unternehmen sowie ArbeitnehmerInnen-Rechten beschäftigen. Dieses Thema wird in Abhängigkeit von dem Fortgang der WTO-Verhandlungen in Angriff genommen. Erste Aktionsideen liegen auch hier vor und werden weiter ausgearbeitet. Die Zusammensetzung dieser Arbeitsgruppe repräsentiert mit der IG Metall-Vertreterin die Breite der Akteure, die sich in der Kampagne bereits engagieren oder demnächst engagieren wollen.

### **Welthandel geht uns alle an – deshalb: Fair und gerecht!**

Offensichtlich ist, dass das Thema Welthandel nach wie vor kein leicht zu behandelndes ist: Es ist sperrig, klingt trocken und scheint weit weg zu sein vom Alltag. Zudem hat es viele Facetten und erscheint unverdaulich komplex. Somit ist es eine große Herausforderung diese Widersprüchlichkeiten aufzudecken und die ungleichen Machtverhältnisse als eines der zentralen Probleme des Welthandels aufzudecken, Akteure zu benennen und Alternativen zu schaffen. „Gerechtigkeit jetzt“ will die Welthandelsproblematik zum öffentlichen Diskussionsgegenstand machen und die derzeitige ungerechte Handelspolitik delegitimieren. „Welthandel geht uns alle an“ ist nicht nur eine Phrase, sondern erfasst genau das, was zentral ist:

Welthandel ist Teil unseres Alltags und wir sind mitten drin. Einmal beschlossene Gesetze wie z.B. die Freigabe von genmanipulierten Nahrungsmitteln betreffen uns alle: Wir erleben die Auswirkungen; oftmals im Süden stärker als im Norden - und haben das Recht und auch die Aufgabe, Regeln mitzugestalten, wofür es wichtig ist, Struk-

turen transparent durchleuchten zu können. Handelsregeln sollen nicht über unsere Köpfe und ohne unser Wissen gemacht werden. Wir, unsere Umwelt, Menschenrechte etc. werden sonst nach Kosten-Nutzen-Aspekten verhandelt. Statt dessen sollte FAIR (ge)handelt werden. Dazu will „Gerechtigkeit jetzt“ beitragen. In Zukunft mit noch breiterer Unterstützung.

### ***International Trade Campaign Conference in Delhi***

Ende November 2003 trafen sich über 120 Campaigner aus 45 Ländern zu einer Konferenz in Indien, um ihre Arbeit für einen gerechten Welthandel stärker zu vernetzen. Allein 80 TeilnehmerInnen kamen aus Ländern des Südens und haben zum Ausdruck gebracht, was für sie die wichtigen Bestandteile einer global entstehenden Bewegung für Trade Justice sind. Jede/r der eingeladenen TeilnehmerInnen repräsentierte eine (entstehende) Kampagne, die im Handelsbereich arbeitet. Auch „Gerechtigkeit jetzt“ entsandte eine Vertreterin. Die Konferenz war eine gute Gelegenheit, von der Erfahrung der anderen Kampagnen zu lernen, sich gegenseitig zu stärken und sich über erfolgreiche Aktionen auszutauschen sowie zukünftige zusammen Aktionen zu planen. Gemeinsame Verabredung ist, dass man unter dem Dach eines gemeinsamen Anliegens – nämlich Trade Justice – eine globale Aktionswoche im Frühjahr 2005 plant. Auf dem Weg dahin sollen zentrale politische Ereignisse wie der G8-Gipfel in England und die nächste WTO-Ministerkonferenz in Hong Kong als Aufhänger für eine gemeinsame Mobilisierung genommen werden. In Europa haben sich bereits fünf Trade Justice Kampagnen gegründet und weitere sind in der Entstehung. Dazu gehören Großbritannien, Norwegen, Schweiz, Irland und

## *Aktuelles*

Deutschland. Für einen verstärkten Austausch über Aktionen und Strategien haben sich die bereits bestehenden Kampagnen für eine zielgerichtete Zusammenarbeit vernetzt.

Die nächste Trägerkreisversammlung wird am 13. Januar 2004 stattfinden. Hier werden weitere Schritte für die Aktionsplanung in die Wege geleitet, sodass wir bald um Ihre und Eure Unterstützung bei konkreten Aktionen bitten.

Als neue Trägerorganisationen sind hinzugekommen: Werkstatt Ökonomie, Dachverband Entwicklungspolitik Baden-Württemberg, Vereinte Evangelische Mission (VEM) und Oxfam Deutschland. Wir freuen

uns zudem, dass die Unterstützerschaft mittlerweile auf rund 400 angewachsen ist.

Gerechtigkeit jetzt!  
Die Welthandelskampagne  
Am Michaelshof 8-10 53177 Bonn  
tel 0228 – 368 10 10  
fax 0228 – 92 39 93 56  
info@gerechtigkeit-jetzt.de  
www.gerechtigkeit-jetzt.de

MITMACHEN JETZT!!! AKTUELLE  
EMAIL-AKTION der Welthandelskam-  
pagne Gerechtigkeit Jetzt! an die BUN-  
DESREGIERUNG: Bitte jetzt hier ankli-  
cken: [www.gerechtigkeit-jetzt.de](http://www.gerechtigkeit-jetzt.de)

### *Einladung zum Studientag und zur Mitgliederversammlung des TANZANIA-NETWORK.DE e.V.*

*am Samstag, den 24. und Sonntag, den 25. April 2004 in  
Hamburg*

#### *„Erneuerbare Energien in der Partnerschaftsarbeit“*

In Zusammenarbeit mit Deutsch-Tansanische Partnerschaft e.V., Eine Welt Netzwerk Hamburg e.V., BERTA im Zukunftsrat Hamburg, Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung umdenken e.V. veranstaltet das Tanzania-Network.de ein praxisbezogenes Seminar zum Thema erneuerbare Energien in der Partnerschaftsarbeit. Viele Partnerschaftsgruppen beschäftigen sich inzwischen mit Alternativen sowohl zur (fehlenden und teuren) Stromversorgung als auch zu Energieformen, die aus nicht oder langsam nachwachsenden Rohstoffen gewonnen werden. Typische Beispiele für neue Ideen sind Solarlampen oder neu konstruierte Lehmöfen, die wesentlich weniger Holz verbrauchen als herkömmliche Öfen. Zu diesem Thema gehören aber auch alternative Energieformen zum Beispiel beim Betreiben eines Krankenhauses, wie in diesem Heft im Artikel über das Lugala Hospital berichtet wird.

Während des Seminars sollen verschiedene neue Ideen und Möglichkeiten vorgestellt und praxisnah diskutiert werden. Auch werden alle Teilnehmenden gebeten, über ihre Erfahrungen aus der Partnerschaftsarbeit zu berichten.

Das Seminar ist offen für alle !

Im Anschluss (Sonntag) findet die jährliche Mitgliederversammlung (mit Teilwahlen) statt.

## *Some Remarks on Privatization and Water Development in Tanzania*

*Dr. Wilbroad Slaa (Chadema, Karatu)*

*Member of Parliament for Karatu constituency (CHADEMA), Co-initiator and facilitator of the set-up and development of Karatu Villages Water Supply Board of Trustees, Member of the SADC Parliament: Chairman of the Standing Committee on Inter-parliamentary Cooperation, Vice Chairman of the Forum of African Parliamentarians on Education (Continental Body) - in this capacity: Chairman of the Eastern Africa Region (10 Countries)*

Let me say something about the Privatization in Tanzania

1: In the first place, let me say that basically no Tanzanian, and no political party is against it. The only issue is the procedures used by the Presidential Parastatal Sector Reform Commission which is legally the body responsible for privatization. There is suspicion of corrupt practice, such as what happened with Kilimanjaro Hotel, which was given out at a lower rate than officially tendered, worst still by a national and eventually given out to a Saudi Arabian. There is lack of transparency, and accountability. This is the main issue. So is with the Polytex in Morogoro, which was initially awarded at US \$ 8 Million, and later given at a throw-away price of only \$ 3 Million. These are figures that have surfaced to the Parliament and are therefore public figures.

2: The other issue is that the corporations privatized have most of them been given to foreign companies, which process amounts to Foreignization rather than privatization. The arguments given by the State seem not to hold ground, that what we need from outside, is know-how, capital and machinery. But certainly, corporations like the National Bank of Commerce (1997) LTD does not need any know-how from outside as we

have many trained Tanzanians; and even if we needed a high level management we could tender the management aspect and attract qualified personnel from anywhere in the world. This would not have been an issue at all. Yet it was given to a South African ABSA and today the NBC is facing serious problems. The Government has even gone to the extent of sacking the Board of National Microfinance Bank for having given correct information to the Parliament just a week after this information was given to the appropriate Parliamentary Committee. Eventually even the General Manager of National Microfinance Bank had to resign subsequent to being coerced by the Government to issue what he considered to be against his conscience. These are only a few examples, that the Government is not open, and that it is not just privatization but the behind-the-scene clandestine deals that the people are against.

3: Tanzanians are against privatizing companies and corporations that are profit making. This defeats the whole purpose and arguments. There is no justification for privatizing a corporation which is already running at a profit. In any case, the case of poor

## *Thema: Wasserversorgung*

---

performance of most of the parastatals is the mismanagement and the misappropriation. The Government has always been reluctant in taking appropriate steps. The ratio of privatized corporations to business men of Tanzanian origin (including Asians) appear to be higher, compared to those given to foreign companies. But the net value of those taken by foreigners is 80% compared to those given to local investors. ...So the arguments of the Government are again counterproductive.

4: The basic principle of any company is profit making. There are corporations that by their very nature are service oriented and should therefore remain in the hands of the public. Such are Water Bodies (e.g. Dawasa), Rural Banks, Electricity Company, Telecommunication. There is no way that a private company would go into rural areas where the profit margin is marginal. It is for this that we are insistent that core activities should for a long time to come remain in the hands of the Government, and/or subsidized by the Government. Otherwise, there is going to be such an imbalance in the country that would jeopardize future stability of the country. The income gaps between the rich and the poor, the haves and the have-nots, the urban and the rural areas are already becoming apparent. There are people in the so called Government Executive Agencies (which are organs of the Government) who earn up to 5 Million Tshs in salaries a month, while the minimum salary is still 48,000. People with the same university qualification, graduating the same year, the same honours degree, the same experience, differ by up to 500 %. This is dangerous and serious. The Government does not seem to

be addressing this issues at all, yet this is what has always given Tanzania a different face *a/together*. Even the chief executive officer of Muhimbili National Hospital is earning 17 Million Tshs a month. Incredible, and the scene is common in most privatized parastatals, where for instance the CEO of TTCL (Telecommunications) is earning 22 Million Tshs a month, while the minimum salary is 75,000. What a difference, and the government does not seem to have control of the situation.

5: This does not in any way, mean that people should not pay for the service, just like in the case of Karatu Villages Water Supply – KAVIWASU (a community-based water development trust, set up by Diocese of Mbulu Development Office and respective village governments in the catchment, area, supported by MISEREOR). Whereas it was difficult in the beginning for people to pay for water which of course they believe is a free natural commodity, but today you cannot tell people of Karatu not to pay the 5 Tshs per 20 Its of Water, because they see the advantages. So to a greater extent some sensitization and awareness programs for the population is essential before we embark on the privatization exercise.

I do hope I have given some light, I am not sure if this will be of any help ...

Dr. Wilbroad Slaa  
P.O. Box 40625  
Dar es Salaam  
Tel 00255 – 744 – 366 995  
wslaa@hotmail.com



## *Zur Situation der Wasserversorgung in Dar-es-Salaam*

*Johannes Paehl (Kreuztal)*

Auf grund eines Regierungsdekretes, der Dar-es-Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority Act 1981 mit Abänderungen 1989, 1999 und 2001 besteht die Dar-es-Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority (DAWASA) als öffentliche Einrichtung. Eigentümer ist die Regierung von Tanzania. Der schlechte Zustand der DAWASA Dienstleistungen machte eine Sanierung unumgänglich.

Benannte Schwierigkeiten:

- 1/3 der gelieferten Wassermenge versickert
- viele ungenehmigte Zapfstellen
- niedrige Konsumentenpreise bzw. freie Abgabe
- Zahlungsrückstände staatl. Organisationen und Ministerien

(Dazu Dr. O.S. Mbuya, tanzanischer Wasserexperte, z.Zt. Dozent an der Agricultural & Mechanical University in Florida, USA: „Privatization/Foreignization is not the solution, mismanagement is the problem.“)

Zur Behebung der Schwierigkeiten wurde 1999 ein Kredit bei der Weltbank beantragt. Dieser wurde im Zusammenhang mit der Gesamtverschuldung Tanzanias bearbeitet. Die Bedingungen für den o.g. Kredit und eines weiteren Teilschuldenerlasses waren: Privatisierung /Kommerzialisierung der DAWASA. Ein Kredit von 164,6 Mill US \$ wurde gewährt für die Sanierung der Infrastruktur. Die Übernahme des Managements von DAWASA wurde ausgeschrieben.

Ein Joint Venture von Biwater International (UK) und Gauff Ingenieure (D) als Hauptinvestoren mit der tanzanischen Superdoll Trailer Manufacturer Co (T) Ltd. als Kleininvestor bekam den Zuschlag. Sie gründeten die City Water Services Ltd. Am 19.2.2003 wurde der Vertrag zur Übernahme geschlossen. Am 1.8.2003 wurde das Management der DAWASA der City Water Services in einer offiziellen Zeremonie übertragen: „Under the contract City Water Services will act as the as operator and will manage and run the DAWASA network to provide water and sewerage services“.

Aus diesen Fakten ergeben sich viele Fragen:

Wie hoch ist das von den Investoren  
eingebrachte Kapital?

Wie wird es sich amortisieren?

Wie hoch sind die Mietgebühren für das  
Netz?

Wie werden die eingenommenen Gebühren  
zwischen Eigentümer und Betreiber  
aufgeteilt?

Wer legt die Gebühren fest? Gibt es dabei  
soziale Komponenten?

Johannes Paehl, Am Heckstück 7, 57223 Kreuztal, tel 02732 – 792 892, j.u.d.a.paehl@t-online.de
---

*Focus on impact of water reforms  
on Dar's poor*

*DAR ES SALAAM, 5 December (IRIN - Integrated Regional Information Networks, part of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs)*

For most residents of Tanzania's commercial capital Dar es Salaam, the announcement of private sector participation in the provision of water was nothing new. Years of decay and neglect have meant that the vast majority have relied on the private sector for their daily supply.

On any given day, young men pushing wheelbarrows stacked high with 20-litre water jerrycans can be seen weaving their way through congested traffic. Another common sight is that of women carrying buckets of water on their heads as they shuttle across the city to and from water points. And, at various corners around the city, water tankers sell it to the needy.

The Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority, a semi autonomous government agency, has only about 98,000 direct customers in a city of about 2.5 million people. "The vast majority of people purchase water indirectly from the authority either from vendors or from neighbours with private connections," WaterAid Tanzania, an organisation dedicated to the provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene to the poor, said in a briefing paper issued recently.

Davis, a consultant company on the privatisation of the water authority, conducted an engineering study in 1997, which estimated that about US \$620 million would be required to repair the existing infrastructure and to expand the network so as to reach the unconnected communities.

Davis also pointed out that in 1997 customers to the utility were paying 0.29 shillings (0.029 US cents) per litre while vendors were selling water at prices varying from one shilling per litre, when the supply was good, to 20 shillings when there were shortages.

In addition, of the 268 million litres of water pumped from rivers for daily use by Dar es Salaam residents, more than 43 percent is lost before it even reaches the city, 18 percent leaks through a faulty system and a further 11 percent is lost through illegal taps and non-payers. This, according to WaterAid, meant that the authority was being paid for just 8 percent to 16 percent of the water it produced.

Therefore, there was clearly a need for reform of the water sector. And the reform, which has seen City Water, a private company, sign a 10-year lease contract to manage the billing, tariff collection, operation and routine maintenance, began in earnest in August. Meanwhile, the state utility would rehabilitate and expand the network.

According to WaterAid, this arrangement is sound as the utility would maintain and expand the system with loans. City Water would then collect revenue from areas where the system has been fixed and use a percentage of the revenue to pay back the loans.

## *Thema: Wasserversorgung*

---

### *Impact on the poor*

Alongside a 30 percent price increase, one of the first announcements that the new company made was a two-tier billing system aimed at keeping the price of water low for the poor. Under this system consumers who use less than five cubic metres of water would pay 30 percent less for their water than those who consume more.

WaterAid said that the proposed 30 percent increase was fair, but alongside the metering programme that City Water would introduce, the increases were likely to be felt especially by the poor who do not have individual connections and have to buy water from vendors who will pass down the price increases.

However, City Water chief executive officer Mike O'Leary said that the new system would be directly beneficial to the poor.

"The fundamental message that we are putting out is that people will get their water cheaper if they support us and the rehabilitation of the system," he said. "Otherwise, they may keep paying a lot more if they keep buying from third party operators." He said that the vendors would still have a role to play as it would take a while for the network to be rehabilitated and meters introduced, which is not due to begin until January 2004.

WaterAid and City Water agreed that developing more community water points would reduce the price for most of the city residents. O'Leary said this was the only economically viable solution for providing regular access to clean water.

But WaterAid warned that illegal connections were so widespread that the rehabilitation of the network would disrupt the daily

activities of several communities.

The state water authority, meanwhile, is confident that with City Water in charge of billing and operations, the public would become more conscious of the value of water and communities would get more involved in the management of supplies.

And, although just \$164 million of the \$620 million necessary for a complete rehabilitation of the authority's system had been approved, the authority's director of technical services, Boniface Kassiga, was confident that after the initial work had been begun and improvements were acknowledged, further backers would step forward.

"We need to get this existing system back up and running, and then we can talk about expansion," he told IRIN.

Observers in Dar es Salaam, who experience frequent water shortages and leaks, have welcomed the reforms, but believe that the system has so many problems that City Water and the authority would be so busy "fire fighting" that some time would elapse before any real strategic changes were implemented.

And with the controversy and negative publicity that has shrouded the privatisation of some of Tanzania's public services, O'Leary is quick to point out that change would come, but that it would take time.

"There are already some improvements in some areas like Sinza and Mwenge [suburbs], but it will take at least three or four years before people fully see the impact," he said.

[This report does not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations]

## *Thema: Wasserversorgung*

In many areas, the **demand for water** has been increasing due to:

- Rapid population growth, e.g. DSM
- Drying out of sources
- Maintenance failure
- Economic development,
- And climatic change

A child born in the developed world consumes thirty to fifty times as much water resources as one in the developing world!

### **Water needs and Uses**

About 20 to 40 litres of water per person per day are the necessary minimum for drinking and cooking needs. However, this amount rises to between 27 and 200 litres per capita per day if water for bathing and sanitation needs are included.

## **DAWASA**

### **PUBLIC NOTICE THE DAR ES SALAAM WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT (DWSSP)**

#### **BACKGROUND**

The Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority (DAWASA) was formed in 1997 by dissolving the National Urban Water Authority (NUWA) and merging the Dar es Salaam Water Supply Authority and the Dar es Salaam Sewerage and Sanitation Department (DSSD). DAWASA is therefore responsible for providing water supply and sewerage services to the residents of Dar es Salaam and parts of Coast Region, including the towns of Kibaha and Bagamoyo.

[...]

#### **The Commercial Policy of the DWSSP**

The following are the main issues constituting the commercial policy of City Water Services Limited, the Private Operator. The issues aim to emphasize the partnership between:

- City Water
- DAWASA
- Customers

[...]

#### **TARIFFS**

Water and Sewerage Customers will be billed in accordance with a new tariff structure, as set for in the Development Contract. The tariff is composed of three key components:

##### **1. Operator Tariff**

The Operator Tariff recovers the operating costs of City Water at a level that should allow the service standards specified in the contract to be achieved.

## *Thema: Wasserversorgung*

---

### **2. Lessor Tariff**

The Lessor Tariff is a fee that covers DAWASA's costs and the local contribution towards replacing and rehabilitating the physical assets.

### **3. First Time Connection Levy**

This levy is every existing customer's contribution to a fund that will be used

ONLY for financing connections for NEW domestic customers with no more than 3 water points (e.g. taps) and that are located within 20m of the nearest water supply main. As City Water achieves targeted new connections, it will be able to recover some of the costs incurred from the fund.

For domestic customers, water tariffs will be multiplied by the actual or assessed consumption, except for the first five cubic metres, which will be .s charged at the Operator Tariff only.

#### **The tariff will comprise of two consumption bands.**

**Band 1:** For consumption less than 5m<sup>3</sup> (5,000 litres) per month: Tsh 337/-

**Band 2:** For consumption greater than 5m<sup>3</sup> (5,000 litres) per month: Tsh 451/-

In addition to the above consumption tariffs, there will be new non-consumption charges, such as connection charges, disconnection and reconnection charges, late payment charges etc.

For non-domestic customers the water tariff remains unchanged at 725/-

In addition to the water tariff, a sewerage tariff will be levied to customers connected to the DAWASA sewerage system based on 80% of their water consumption and will be charged at a rate of Tsh 135/-.

The Water and Sewerage tariffs include a levy, not exceeding 1% of revenues to finance the operating costs of the Energy and Water Utility Regulatory Authority (EWURA).

## **METERING**

The Lease Contract has provisions of ensuring that customers only pay for the water they receive and consume. This is why thousands of water meters will be installed over the first five years of the contract period, until all customers enjoy installed and working meters.

In terms of the planned meter installation program, all NEW customers will be fitted with meters as a priority, as will all existing non-domestic customers.

Every meter has a unique serial number and a locator reference to enable the Private Operator track each meter.

Until customers are fitted with new meters, existing customers will continue to be assessed at the current consumption as previously applied.

[...]

ENG. A. MUTALEMWA

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER DAWASA

## *Mwanza Urban Water & Sewerage Authority is set to be privatised*

*By Times Correspondent in Mwanza*

The Mwanza Urban Water & Sewerage Authority (MWAWSA) is set to be privatised. This is in an effort to bring about efficiency in the provision of the vital service to about 500,000 residents in the city in the next three years. The undertaking is slated to be analysed under a four-year Mwanza Water Project that will cost Tsh41 billion. The project is to be financed by the European Union to the tune of Tsh32 billion. This is the equivalent of 78 per cent of the total budget. Other financiers are the Federal Republic of Germany (Tsh8 billion) and MWAWSA itself (Tsh700 million). The main activities to be carried out under the project include rehabilitation and upgrading of the existing water supply system; extension of the extant water production and treatment capacity, improvement of water storage capacity and additional transmission and distribution mains. It will also encompass an impact study on sanitation and wastewater treatment needs, including a preliminary design for interventions to be financed under a second financial proposal to be presented to an EU member States meeting next September.

According to a project data sheet prepared for a visiting delegation of the Tanzania-based European Commission in Mwanza last week, the project would also facilitate

the development of participatory operation models for water supply, sanitation and wastewater disposal in low-income areas. It is envisaged that, after the utility authority has been equipped to operate efficiently, a private operator would be allowed to step in so as to ensure the achieved development is sustained after the options for private sector participation have been identified. Should the anticipated plan be accomplished, MWAWSA would be the second water Authority in Tanzania to be privatised. The first was the Dar es Salaam Water & Sewerage Authority (DAWASA) that was privatised to City Water Services early this year. The head of the EU Delegation in Tanzania, William Hanna, said: "We learnt from earlier projects that success depends on decentralisation and a comprehensive policy reform. The new policy is based on decentralisation, (as well as) participation of beneficiaries and the private sector." Hanna was briefing journalists after a two-day inspection of EU-funded projects in Mwanza region. According to him, Tsh4.5 billion out of the 32 billion committed by the EU has already been invested in preliminary studies and laying water mains along Nyanguge Road, the Airport Road and the Kenyatta Road. Completion of the project is scheduled for the year 2007.

**UN Millennium Development Goal (2000):** '*Reduce by half, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.*'

**World Summit on Sustainable Development, Plan of Action (2002):** '*... we agree to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water (as outlined in the Millennium Declaration) and the proportion of people who do not have access to basic sanitation.*'

### *Menschen Recht Wasser*

„Menschen Recht Wasser“ ist eine Kampagne von "Brot für die Welt". Die Entwicklungsorganisation wurde 1959 gegründet und unterstützt zahlreiche Projekte im Süden der Erdkugel. Gemeinsam mit seinen Partnerorganisationen in den jeweiligen Ländern setzt sich "Brot für die Welt" für die Verbesserung der Lebenssituation der Ärmsten in der Welt und für eine gerechtere Weltordnung ein.

Nach Angaben der Vereinten Nationen haben rund 1,2 Milliarden Menschen keinen Zugang zu Trinkwasser und doppelt so viele leben ohne oder mit nur unzureichenden sanitären Einrichtungen. Etwa 12 Millionen Menschen sterben jährlich an den Folgen verunreinigten Trinkwassers. Gleichzeitig steigt der Süßwasserverbrauch weltweit dramatisch an. Seit 1940 hat er sich vervierfacht.

Die Vereinten Nationen warnen davor, dass sich die jetzt schon spürbare "Wasserkrise" in den kommenden Jahren weiter zuspitzen und zu humanitären Katastrophen und gewalttätigen Konflikten führen wird, wenn nicht rechtzeitig angemessene Maßnahmen ergriffen werden.

Der Nachhaltigkeitsgipfel in Johannesburg hat sich 2002 mit dem Thema Wasser an zentraler Stelle befasst. Die teilnehmenden Regierungen verständigten sich darauf, dass die Zahl der Menschen ohne Zugang zu Wasser und sanitären Einrichtungen bis 2015 halbiert werden soll. Nun stehen die Entscheidungen darüber an, wie dieses Ziel erreicht werden kann und soll. Viele Regierungen und internationale Instanzen der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit setzen verstärkt auf die Beteiligung der Privatwirtschaft im Wassersektor in den Ländern des Südens. Kritiker der Privatisierungspolitik befürchten, dass kurzfristige Gewinninteressen unabsehbar negative Folgen für die Da-

seinsfürsorge und die Umwelt haben könnten. "Brot für die Welt" meint zusammen mit anderen Entwicklungsorganisationen, Umweltverbänden und Gewerkschaften, dass Wasser als lebenswichtiges Lebensmittel nicht wie ein beliebiges kommerzielles Gut liberalisierten Märkten preisgegeben werden kann. Vielmehr sollen die Regierungen das Menschenrecht auf ausreichendes Trinkwasser zur Grundlage ihrer Wasserpolitik machen.

In diesem und dem nächsten Jahr stehen dazu weichenstellende Entscheidungen mit langfristigen Auswirkungen in Nord und Süd an:

- Die 3. Weltwasserkonferenz in Japan berät über die Umsetzung des "Wasserbeschlusses" von Johannesburg.
- Die Mitgliedsländer der Welthandelsorganisation (WTO) entscheiden darüber, ob und wie die Wasserversorgung weltweit liberalisiert werden soll.
- Die Bundesregierung definiert ihre Beiträge der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit zur Lösung der Wasserkrise im Süden.

Vor diesem Hintergrund startet "Brot für die Welt" die Kampagne "MenschenRechtWasser".

- Wir wollen über das Ausmaß der "Wasserkrise" und deren Zusammenhänge mit Politikentscheidungen, Konsum- und

## *Thema: Wasserversorgung*

---

Produktionsmustern bei uns im Norden informieren.

- Wir wollen dazu beitragen, dass das Menschenrecht auf Wasser bekannt gemacht wird und die künftige Wasserpolitik der deutschen Regierung leitet.
- Wir wollen zusammen mit Ihnen gegenüber der deutschen Regierung Vorschläge für eine sozial gerechte und ökologisch nachhaltige Wasserpolitik auf den Weg bringen.

Die "Brot für die Welt" - Kampagne "MenschenRechtWasser" möchte Diskussionen anregen und Menschen in Bewegung bringen - für das Menschenrecht auf Wasser. Denn nicht nur im Süden, sondern auch in Europa werden in diesem und im nächsten Jahr die Weichen für die Zukunft der Wasserversorgung gestellt. Vieles steht auf dem Spiel. Damit ökologische Umsicht und Vorsorge einkehrt und der Zugang für alle Menschen zum Wasser gesichert wird, braucht es informierte und engagierte Einmischung von uns allen. Die Ziele sozialer Gerechtig-

keit und ökologischen Schutzes sollen Vorrang vor privatwirtschaftlichen Gewinninteressen haben.

Dafür steht "Brot für die Welt" mit seinen Partnerorganisationen im Süden. Werden Sie gemeinsam mit uns aktiv. Setzen Sie sich dafür ein, dass alle Menschen einen Zugang zu ausreichendem und sauberem Trinkwasser erhalten!

Weitere Informationen und Möglichkeit zum Einmischen finden Sie hier:

Diakonisches Werk der Evangelischen Kirche in Deutschland e. V. für die Aktion "Brot für die Welt"  
Stafflenbergstraße 76 70184 Stuttgart  
Ansprechpartner:  
Danuta Sacher  
d.sacher@brot-fuer-die-welt.de  
Bernhard Wiesmeier  
b.wiesmeier@brot-fuer-die-welt.de  
www.menschen-recht-wasser.de

### **Water as a Human Right**

The General Comment on the right to water, adopted by the Covenant on Economic and Cultural Rights (CESCR) in November 2002, is a milestone in the history of human rights. For the first time water is explicitly recognised as a fundamental human right and the 145 countries which have ratified the International CESCR will now be compelled to progressively ensure that everyone has access to safe and secure drinking water, equitably without discrimination.

The General Comment states that: "the human right to water entitles everyone to sufficient; affordable; physically accessible; safe and acceptable water for personal and domestic uses".



## ***Thema: Wasserversorgung***

---

*Da Tansania ein Schwerpunktpartnerland der deutschen bilateralen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit ist, gibt es drei Schwerpunktbereiche mit jeweils einer Strategie. Das Schwerpunktstrategiepapier (SSP) Wasser ist im Juni 2001 mit der tansanischen Regierung diskutiert und quasi als Grundlage der Zusammenarbeit im Wasserbereich verabschiedet worden - erkennbar an den Unterschriften.*

### **Agreed Strategy for Tanzanian-German Co-operation in the focal area of "Water Supply and Sanitation"**

#### **1. German Perception of the Focal Area**

##### **1.1 Opportunities and Constraints**

It is encouraging to see that all elements of a potentially successful policy in the water sector are in place, even though some of them still need refining. Judging from past experience, the willingness to cooperate is very high at the ministerial level as well as in those entities having some experience with German bilateral organisations. The shift of responsibilities to the local and community level is already showing the desired effect.

The major constraints in the sector can be summarised as follows:

- More than 40% of Tanzania's population still lacks access to clean and safe water: Water supply coverage is estimated at 50% for rural and 70% for urban areas. 30 to 40% of rural water supply schemes are not functioning properly. Therefore, the incidence of water-borne and water-related diseases is widespread in areas where water is scarce and sources are of doubtful quality;
- pollution and degradation of catchment areas is a growing concern; wastewater treatment and disposal in urban areas receives at present a low priority; sewerage services cover less than 10% of urban areas, the extent of adequate sanitation in rural and the other urban areas is about 5% according to Ministry of Health data;

- currently, there are no suitable financial systems in place to enable communities to have access to funds for investment in a transparent and accountable way. The emerging private sector will also require access to finance;
- the number of properly qualified and experienced professionals, technicians and administrators working in the sector is inadequate;
- the implementation of Government's regulatory function is still weak and the organisational structure of the Ministry of Water and Livestock Development (MoWLD) does not yet reflect all core functions; necessary skills at the urban and the rural level have still to be developed to cope with the revised ministerial role;
- the principle of cost recovery is yet to be achieved by all water supply entities; more support by MoWLD is required in this regard;
- tax regulations regarding water supply and sewerage entities lack precision and need to be both harmonised and applied in a uniform manner;
- the National Water Policy appreciates water as an economic good in both rural and urban areas; however, since water is also a social good, it is in some cases used for political ends.

## **1.2 Policy Framework**

The water supply and sanitation sector is an area in which the legal and institutional framework for the sustainability of projects is largely in place, but needs to be implemented. Key documents that express the objectives and strategies of the Government of Tanzania are (i) the "National Water Policy" and (ii) the "Medium-Term Strategic Plan". The National Water Policy addressing water resources, rural water supply and sanitation and urban water supply and sewerage was originally approved in 1991 and amended in 1995. Ultimate goal is an enhancement of the sustainability of schemes. The major thrust of the policy still is:

- a far-reaching institutional and financial autonomy of the urban and rural utilities;
- the requirement that water users bear the operation and maintenance cost and contribute towards the investment cost of rural and bear the full investment cost of urban water supply schemes.

In line with this policy, the country has been pursuing a reorganisation of responsibilities in urban and rural water supply. Based on this experience, the Policy was again reviewed in 2000. Its most important objectives and features became more focussed:

### **Core Functions of Government are:**

To regulate the sector and to ensure equal access to water for all groups of society. This includes policy formulation, dissemination of information on policy and regulations, issuing of abstraction permits, overseeing of designs and works, water resource management, monitoring and evaluation, regulation of training, inspection and attracting finance.

## **Highlights of water Resources**

### **Management:**

- Water is an economic good and therefore payment of user fees must improve
- Consolidation of institutional and legal framework at all levels
- Holistic approach to integrated water resources demand, development and management.

### **Highlights of the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Policy:**

- All water produced and water supplied to every customer shall be metered and all water users are required to pay for water supply and sewerage services: tariffs are to be adjusted regularly, considering the cost recovering principle and a percentage for the financing of investment
- Water demand management measures (i.a. proper tariff setting, metering, leakage control) will conserve and distribute water equitably
- Authorities are required to ensure proper collection and disposal of sewage
- Private sector participation is encouraged for implementation and operation of water supply and sanitation systems

### **Highlights of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation:**

- Basic level of service shall be a protected, year-round supply of 25 litres of potable water per capita per day through water points located within 400 metres from homestead and serving 250 persons per outlet
- Communities should pay for part of the capital cost and fully for operation and maintenance cost of services
- Initiative will come from the communities themselves who shall demonstrate their

## *Thema: Wasserversorgung*

---

- ability to sustain the schemes; nevertheless, water scarce areas are to be given priority
- Water supplies should be managed at the lowest appropriate level
- Improvement of health through integration of water supply, sanitation and hygiene education
- Promotion of private sector participation

The "**Medium-Term Strategic Plan**" (2000-2005) spells out the Government of Tanzania's strategy to develop the water supply and sanitation sector. It defines the following relevant Goals for 2005 and breaks them down into Strategic Objectives for rural and urban areas.

- (Goal) To develop the sectoral capacity of Local Government Authorities (LGAs) to develop and manage water and sanitation facilities,
  - o (objective) ensure adequate, clean and safe water for the rural population and raise coverage to 60% by raising LGA's capacity to organise and train local water communities to develop and maintain water supply entities;
  - o (objective) ensure that 60% of all rural water schemes are run by autonomous water user entities;
  - o (objective) and ensure that a" District capitals and townships gradually shift from cost sharing to cost recovery for O&M in the delivery of water supply and sewer- age services.
- (Goal) To develop Urban Water and Sewerage Authority's (UWSA) capacity to deliver quality water supply:
  - o (objective) build capacity of UWSAs to provide adequate, clean and

- safe water for the urban population to 75% coverage;
- o (objective) and facilitate UWSAs to develop and manage sewerage facilities from an area coverage of 10% to 30%.

The goals and objectives are commendable. They can be reached if the necessary resources worked out in the Medium-Term Strategic Plan and the pertaining work plans are made available. Both sides agree that, at a local level, the role of Government is limited to that of a regulator, facilitator and coordinator and that at the lowest appropriate level, communities should be empowered to initiate, own and manage their schemes. Tanzanian Government guidelines and overall German sector guidelines are basically in agreement. The German guidelines and the Tanzanian Policy both stress the ultimate principle of full cost recovery. Tanzania, however, underlines to give priority to water scarce areas.

[...]

## **2. Status of Tanzanian-German Co-operation in the Sector**

### **2.1 Ongoing Programmes and Projects**

The total German commitment for Water and Sewerage Projects in Tanzania by now (May 2001) amounts to 158.8 million €, of which 62.8 million have been committed since the commencement of the sector reforms in 1991. (Disbursements of approximately 10.7 million € in 2001, 8.7 million in 2002 and 12.3 million in 2003). Financial Co-operation projects are being implemented in urban and rural areas. Traditionally they have been concentrated in the North of the country.

[...]

### **2.2 Contributions of Other Donors**

At present, by far the largest multilateral donor is the **EU** with an amount of 77.5 million under the 8th EDF [European Development Fund]. A small project of institutional support (2 million) to Iringa, Mbeya, Mtwara and Mwanza is drawing to its end. A project for the rehabilitation of the Mwanza Sewage Works has been approved, whereas two other projects. Mwanza Water Treatment and Distribution and Iringa Water Supply are under preparation. Disbursement is earmarked from 2001 to 2005. However, under the 9th EDF water supply and sewerage may no longer be a focal area.

**World Bank** has scheduled a rural water supply project (15 million USD) for appraisal in October 2001 concentrating on a pilot basis on up to 12 Districts. The project emphasises capacity building at the District level as well as investments. Under the Urban Sector Rehabilitation Project a study has looked into the performance of UWSAs. MoWLD will submit a project proposal to World Bank based upon the results of this study. IBRD [Bank for Reconstruction and Development] is presently preparing its own urban water supply and sewerage strategy for Tanzania (time-frame 12 months).

**The African Development Bank** has signed a financing protocol for feasibility studies covering Lindi, Mtwara, Shinyanga and Sumbawanga; a project for immediate investment measures in Bukoba, Kigoma, Singida and Shinyanga (12 million USD) is under preparation.

**The Netherlands** will start a 25 million NFL programme of rural water supply in the Shinyanga Region. This project is based on the "change agent" concept, where a consultant acts as an active catalyst between the

players and stakeholders on the different levels. In the Lake Victoria Region, the interests of private enterprise (mining industry, irrigation) and the population are brought together in a novel concept of "cluster financing" from Dutch Government, IFC [International Finance Corporation], private and community sources with an amount of 69 million USD.

**France** (AFD [Agence française de développement]) presently assists with a water supply study for 19 small towns in six Districts. It has further expressed interest in financing water supply in Musoma and Bukoba as well as sewerage in Mwanza beyond the scope of the measures financed by the EU.

World Bank, EIB [European Investment Bank], AfDB [African Development Bank Group] and France have expressed their willingness to finance investment in connection with the privatisation of DAWASA.

### **2.3 Significance of the German Contribution**

The high significance of the German contribution to the development of the water supply sector in Tanzania is determined by the following factors.

- Germany is one of the biggest donors with commitments steadily increasing since the mid nineties and urban and rural water supply being equally important.
- Rural investment activities are combined with policy advisory services to the Rural Water Supply Dept. in the Ministry of Water.
- The urban water supply projects (Arusha, Moshi, Tanga) as well as the rural schemes (Hai District, East Kilimanjaro) developed new approaches and are exemplary in many respects. Thereby they contributed to the further development of the

- National Water Policy and to the details of its implementation.
- The implementation of various water supply systems in Hai District has proven the feasibility of using self-help labour at a large scale in rural projects. There are advantages both financially and as regards the ownership of projects.

### **3. Strategy of Tanzanian-German Co-operation in the Area**

#### **3.1 Objectives**

Within Tanzania's Poverty Reduction Strategy potable water is defined as a sector which contributes to poverty reduction. The National Water Policy as well as the Medium-Term Strategic Plan 2000-2005 are contributing to this end. This medium-term strategy concentrates on water supply and sanitation. The basic elements of a sustainable development of water supply and sanitation in Tanzania have been put into place with the National Water Policy and its revisions.

Based on Tanzania's Policy and Strategy as well as on the German perception of the problems in the area of water supply and sanitation, German funding is focussed on increasing access both to adequate, clean and safe water and to necessary sewerage facilities, ensuring at the same time sustainable operation. This requires interventions on two levels:

- At the sector level, policy advice to and capacity building in the MoWLD (Technical Co-operation);
- at the project level investment in water supply and sewerage infrastructure including related technical and organisational advisory services and support of sensitisation and mobilisation (mainly Financial Co-operation).

Policy advice and capacity building comprise concepts and instruments which shall be formulated and tested in a continuous dialogue between the policy and the project levels:

- The further development of the National Water Policy and its conversion into implementation guidelines and procedures (e.g. follow-up of the regular reporting of the urban Authorities to MoWLD), including a further clarification of responsibilities and competencies and their implementation;
- an increased participation of the private sector in the financing, implementation and operation of water supplies;
- the continued development of models for operating entities, also for different geographical, social and economic patterns and including water funds for Cross-subsidisation;
- the development of new forms of co-operation for water supply entities;
- the identification of new delivery systems for project finance.
- At the project level, the following results will be targeted:
  - Improved access to water and sanitation of assured quality;
  - enhanced sustainability of individual projects through efficient operation in technical and financial terms;
  - new forms of co-operation between entities to become more efficient;
  - implementation of working procedures for rural water supply and sanitation projects at the Regional and District levels.

In the longer run it may be necessary to address wider sectoral and water resources development and management issues. At the project level, particularly in the rural sub-sector, it may be necessary to shift from high potential areas to less endowed areas

## *Thema: Wasserversorgung*

---

without losing sight of the requirement of sustainability.

[...]

### **4. Current Issues of Special Relevance**

The following issues are currently to be tackled predominantly:

- Improve the systems for channelling funds (including reporting to UWSAs and rural WSUs [Water User Groups] (standard channelling agreements).

- Clear and feasible rules and regulations (and their implementation) as to debts and payments of water consumption by public institutions (schools, hospitals, army, police, prison services).

- Need for clear tax regulations for all sorts of water supply utilities.

- Extent of local contribution towards project cost to be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Dar es Salaam, this 26th day of June 2001

Dr. Ekkehart Gabelmann (for the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany)

B.A. Mahiza (for the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania)

Provision of water services is one of the most important prerequisites for improving the quality of life of people, which is the long-term goal of almost all development policies and strategies in Tanzania. For example the 20-years Water Supply Programme 1971 – 1991: Its goal was to supply clean and safe water to every citizen within a walkable distance of 400 meters from the home.

#### **Improvement:**

The access to safe and portable water supply has improved from less than 5% to about 42% of the rural population and from less than 10% to 65% of the urban population.

In 2002, the coverage is 50% and 68% for rural and urban respectively. The national sewerage coverage in urban centres has also improved from less than 5% (in 1971) to 17% (in 2002).

#### **Shortcomings** of the 20-year water program ...

- The goal was not attained
- At the end, about 30% of rural water schemes were not functioning because little emphasis on sustainability was placed.

- A sharp decline in the proportion of households using piped water was noted during the 1978/88 decade as compared to the 1967/78 period.

→ Due to those shortcomings a new national water policy launched in 1991.

→ The most important aspect in this new national water policy was the move from the notion of FREE WATER to COST-SHARING and COST RECOVERY mode in the supply of water in rural and urban areas.

*Richard Madete (Leverkusen)*

## ***Public-Private Partnerships in operations of water supply and sanitation***

*Tom van Miert (DHV Consultant / Niederlande)*

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), often referred to as Private Sector Participation (PSP) have been seen for quite a few years as a panacea solution towards better performing water and wastewater organisations, particularly in the early nineties. The rationale for this is the perception that the private sector is able to function more efficiently and effectively than the public sector through:

- Increased access to (private) capital investments, and effective use of capital;
- Increased technical and managerial capabilities in the water sector;
- Increased operating efficiency;
- Increased customer focus;
- Reduced need for subsidies;

The latter argument, in combination with a lack of public investment funds has been a reason for many governments around the world to attract private sector companies to enter into long-term contracts, preferably with an investment obligation for the often international private water company.

Ever since the start of the strong tendency towards contracting-out water and wastewater services under long-term management contracts, leases, concessions and full privatisations, opponents have -at times fiercely- protested against Public-Private Partnerships in what they argue should be a publicly managed sector per se. One of the main arguments against private sector participation as far as the operation of water

and wastewater systems is concerned is the profit objective of the private sector. Opponents of Private Sector Participation under long-term contracts argue that water and wastewater operations should not be an activity to earn a profit on. In addition opponents of Public-Private Partnerships state that any efficiency gains will be largely offset by the profit margin of a private operator, leaving the customers behind with lower value for money.

There are arguments in favour of both perspectives. Extreme cases of profit optimisation by laying off employees, delaying investments and stiff tariff increases, resulting in projects blowing up before they really started are known. Even very recently a number of large private sector companies withdrew from large unsuccessful projects. Yet, at the same time, there is a large number of successful projects, where tariffs have slightly increased, but where at the same time networks were largely expanded, water losses were reduced and social programmes for the poor were put into place.

One of the critical issues when it comes to involving private operators in long-term contracts is:

- a strong, well developed regulation, including mechanisms to force a private sector operator to perform
- a strong contracting capabilities of the public sector who should work with contracts that protect the interests of all parties to a reasonable level, meeting

## *Thema: Wasserversorgung*

international standards should be guaranteed at all times.

Although there is an infinite multitude of types of contracts for private sector opera-

tions of water and wastewater systems, a brief overview of different types of standardised types of private sector involvement in operations is given below.

### **Various types of Private Sector Participation**

	<b>Management Contract</b>	<b>Lease contract</b>	<b>BOOT / BOT / BOO / concession</b>	<b>Full utility concession</b>	<b>Asset sale / Full Privatisation</b>
Time Horizon	2-5 yrs, up to 10	10-15 yrs, up to 25	10-30 yrs, up to 95 yrs.	20-30 years	In perpetuity
Customer	Government/ Municipality	Retail customer	Government/ Municipality	Retail customer	Retail customer
Ownership	Public	Public	Public	Public	Private
Investment	Public	Public	Private	Private	Private
Operation	Public	Private	Private	Private	Private
Tariff collection	Public/Private	Private	Public	Private	Private
Cash flow profile	Fixed fee for service	Subject to market risk	Pay on completion	Subject to market risk	Subject to market risk
Construction risk	None	None	High	Low	Very low
Regulatory risk	None	Medium	Low	High if politics volatile	Very high
Investment by operator	0 %	10 – 30 %	100 %	10 – 50 %	-

*Source: Adjusted from Masons Water Yearbook 2001-2002*

BOO – Build Own Operate; BOOT – Build Own Operate and Transfer, BOT – Build Operate Transfer

These models and the standard duration of contracts are not rigid. BOT contracts with an contractual term of 10 years are known, as are longer management contracts and shorter concession contracts. In the different contract forms are presented in an more dynamic way, outlining the relationship between ownership and management responsibility.

For Shinyanga these forms of private sector participation will apply only to a very limited extent. Although the Government foresees “privatisation” of small urban water supply and sanitation entities, this (as per

the water policy) will only be done by transforming current water supply and sanitation entities into commercial companies with a clear legal status. This effort is largely an administrative one, which should result in higher accountability of the water supply and sanitation entities. This will render water supply and sanitation entities into actual private sector parties, whilst ownership of the system and the company remains unchanged.



## *Thema: Wasserversorgung*

### ***BOT and similar contracts***

A special form of Public-Private Partnerships are BOT (build-operate-transfer), or turn-key contracts, and the many variations to this theme. Although mentioned in the above table and figure this type of contracts does not necessarily address an entire water supply and wastewater system. Rather BOTs are used for the realisation of “isolated” parts of the infrastructure, such as treatment facilities. BOTs are particularly interesting when an entity or government generates sufficient cash-flow to run and maintain its operations, but when it lacks investment funds. Under a BOT arrangement a private sector party is attracted to –in most cases- develop, design, construct and operate a facility, against a fixed amount per period, or for example against a fixed

amount per m<sup>3</sup> of water produced or treated. After a predetermined period (usually between some 10 to 30 years), the infrastructure is handed over to the client at no cost.

Small-scale activities more or less taking a BOT shape albeit with an indefinite term, are indeed an opportunity in Shinyanga, where one could imagine a small scale private operator investing in a well in a small town. This is actually already happening in for example Kahama, where a private investor has invested in a well, and where Customers pay Tshs. 50,- for 20 litres of water. (effectively Tshs 400,-/m<sup>3</sup>.)

Tom van Miert, Tamboer 153  
6866 EH Heelsum, The Netherlands  
Tom.vanMiert@dhv.nl

## ***Would we ever wake up ?***

*Dr. Odemari S. Mbuya (Agricultural & Mechanical University, Florida)*

Let me utter my words that privatization of water delivery system (or water resources) to foreign companies is wrong and unfortunate. Before a drop of water reaches a water pipe to your house, it goes through a lot of processes.

Tatizo la Tanzania ni uzembe na ubathilifu wa mali ya wananchi (chini ya usimamizi wa serikali) na siyo utalam wa maji. Wataalam wa maji tunao kibao (pale UDMS, SUA, Wizarani, Mikoani na Wilayani). Kwa mfano, Bw Geugeu wa huko Mtwara anashangaa kuthalilishwa na Mkuu Mpya wa Mkoa huko Mtwara. Kama viongozi wetu hawawatambui na kuwaenzi wataalam wake, basi tuseme nchi imetushinda. Maji, misitu, mbuga za wanyama, barabara,

viwanja vya ndege, bandari, customs, umeme vinatakiwa viwe kwenye menejiment ya Watanzania. National security, national pride .....otherwise, what else is there for us ?

As I said in my previous postings, privatization / Foreignization is not the solution, mismanagement is the problem. If we cannot respect ourselves, who will ?

Dr. Odemari S. Mbuya, PhD  
Florida A&M University  
119 Perry Paige Building  
Tallahassee, FL 32307-4100  
Phone: (850) 599-3428  
Fax: (850) 561-2221  
Odemari.Mbuya@famuedu

HABARI 4 / 2003

*Der Studientag in Köln am 22. November 2003*

**„Die Privatisierung der Wasserversorgung in Tanzania – Die gegenwärtige Situation und bevorstehende Veränderungen“**

*Johannes Paehl (Kreuztal)*

Diese Fragestellung war, auch jetzt nach dem Studientag bedacht, hochaktuell und gerechtfertigt.

Viele Studientagteilnehmende, die sich mit den Fragen des Themas beschäftigt hatten und an der Seminarvorbereitung beteiligt waren, sind aber doch überrascht gewesen, wie positiv die tanzanische Referentin, Frau Mwanasha Ally, die Privatisierung, oder wie vorgeschlagen wurde: richtiger die Kommerzialisierung, wertete. Das liegt durchaus auf der Linie, die Präsident Mkapa während seines Deutschlandbesuches vertreten hat (siehe HABARI 3/03, S.11, 16). Sicherlich muss man zugestehen, dass die in Tanzania handelnden Personen unter bestimmten Zwängen handeln, wie überall, wo solche gravierenden Entscheidungen getroffen werden.

Selbst wenn wir von unserem Ansatz der Lobby- und Advocacy Arbeit her die nachteiligen Folgen der Globalisierung sehen, reflektieren und deutlich machen wollen, müssen wir erst einmal die Entscheidungen respektieren, auch wenn man einen eingeschränkten Spielraum durch die Politik des Internationalen Währungsfonds in Betracht zieht. Große Gefahren lauern, wenn wir hier immer schon alles besser wissen.

Das gilt insbesondere angesichts der großen Herausforderung und Voraussetzung von Demokratisierung, die den tanzanischen Bürgerinnen und Bürgern abverlangt wird. Sie sind einbezogen in einen rudimentären Demokratisierungsprozess, beispielsweise in den water user groups. Wer bei uns muss in dieser unmittelbaren Weise Verantwortung für die Wasserversorgung wahrnehmen? Darum brauchen wir uns nicht zu kümmern. Das machen die Verwaltung und die Stadtwerke.

Wir können und müssen aber weiterhin in Diskussionen mit unseren tanzanischen Partnerinnen und Partnern unsere Erfahrungen und Praktiken in diesem Bereich in Deutschland, unsere Positionen und Bedenken – aus Sympathie – artikulieren.

Die ganze Bandbreite der Standpunkte in der Diskussion der Wasserversorgung in Tanzania spiegelt sich wieder in den Tagungsreferaten und Beiträgen in diesem Heft.

Johannes Paehl, Am Heckstück 7  
57223 Kreuztal, tel 02732 – 792 892  
j.u.d.a.paehl@t-online.de

## *Challenges towards Community Management of Water Supply Systems in Tanzania*

*Mwanasha Ally (WEDECO - Water and Environmental Development Company, Shinyanga)*

### *Water Policy and its impact*

With reference to the current policy and the design Manuals of Ministry of Water and Livestock Development, the water service coverage is still low particularly in rural communities. Over the years the Government of Tanzania has made significant investment in the water supply service delivery by operating and constructing water supply systems. Guided by then with the accepted principle under the National Water Policy of free water for all. However this principle had been characterized by a number of bottlenecks including:

- Over reliance of the beneficiaries on the supply driven support for water. (The government alone or a donor as the sole provider of free water to every body.)
- Inadequate consultations with local leaders with regard to decisions related to location of schemes and technology option.
- Lack of consultations with women who are the primary users and managers of water.
- Poor community participation ie there was no financial contributions, only some self help community labor.
- Ineffective Operation and maintenance of the system where by the government assumed the responsibility of operating and maintaining them as a result many of the improved facilities gradually become inoperational.
- Lack of linkage between water supply and health.

Thus by 2002 only 50% of the rural population has access to reliable water supply services. Due to poor operational and maintenance arrangements, over 30% of the rural water schemes were not functioning properly.

In addition the existing water supply infrastructures and water sources are old and inadequate to meet the ever increasing demand for water supply in urban areas. Presently the coverage for urban areas is 73%, but most urban water supplies are inadequately treated due to malfunctioning treatment plants. Main reasons being:-

- People felt no ownership or responsibility to take care of what had been constructed.
- Many of the water facilities broke down due to lack of sustainable operation and maintenance system.
- People had little benefits, as they could not access to adequate, clean and safe water.
- People resorted to poor quality water resources, which adversely affected their health.

Therefore, the Government established new water policy that takes into account the result of experience learnt from the past policies and it precisely states goals and objectives as described hereunder.

The ongoing Tanzanian Government sector reforms focuses directed to the revised National Water Policy of July, 2002 with its overall and specific objectives as follows:

## *Thema: Wasserversorgung*

---

The fundamental shift in the policy is that the government has changed its role from that of a “provider” of free water to all, to a “facilitator” of people’s initiatives to improve their water and sanitation services. Though the government’s role has changed its policy overall goal has nevertheless not changed. The policy overall goals are:

In the context of Rural Water Supply: *To improve the health and alleviate poverty of the people through improved access to adequate and safe water and sanitation services.*

While in the Urban Water supply context: *Is to set a frame work for achieving an efficient development and management of the urban water supply and sewerage services.*

### *Strategies of Current Water Policy*

Based on its overall and specific objectives the policy has a number of strategies. The underlying principles of Water Policy in the new approach under rural water supply are to shift the responsibility for water supply services in villages to the community. It demands that villagers who are water users themselves should be planners, owners and managers of the improved water facilities. This approach is based on the following operational strategies:

- Community should demand for level of services they are likely to manage and maintain on sustainable basis.
- Communities must plan, participate in construction and monitor and evaluate implementation process.
- Communities should contribute towards initial investment costs as well as full O&M costs in order to confirm commitment and build a sense of ownership.

- All adult community members (men and women) should be given equal participation in decision- making.
- The role of central Government will be to regulate, coordinate policy implementation and facilitate the efforts of all partners involved in supporting communities to improve their water and sanitation facilities.
- The District councils due to their closeness to village communities will be in a better position to give immediate support to villagers in planning, managing local contractual arrangements, ensuring that they are provided quality workmanship.
- Private companies, Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) shall provide specific services social and or technical on mutually agreed terms. This principle takes into account the fact that the Government cannot efficiently undertake all responsibilities regarding water supply nationwide. Among the guiding principles of urban water supplies are:
  - Quality assurance and cost recovery as a vital and foundation of sustainable service delivery.
  - Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Authorities (UWSS) entities to take into consideration existence and the needs of the low-income groups.
  - Private sector participation in management and development of urban water supply and sewerage services is encouraged.

### **Community Ownership Management**

In previous projects the management of water supply facilities was the responsibility of the village government through the village water supply committees. This was in line with the 1991 National Water Policy.

## *Thema: Wasserversorgung*

---

But the weakness of this structure necessitated a change of the approach. In the first place the role of village committees as well as the community were unclear and unbinding. But according to the current National Water Policy (NAWAPO) improved water supply facilities may be legally owned and managed by users under any of the existing legal provisions in the country taking into considerations on the Community Ownership Management (COM).

As a way towards implementing new Water Policy the COM is adapted for rural water supply service delivery. Community Ownership and Management refers to giving water users the responsibility to develop, own, manage and maintain their improved water schemes. It is the process of empowering the villagers (water users) to assume the driver's seat in decision making about the level of services they require, organizing themselves to plan, implement, operate and maintain their water and sanitation facilities.

Thus implementation of rural water schemes ensures that:

- Community is empowered to control and make their own decisions.
- Communities is committed, responsible and be ready to participate in planning, implementation and management of water facilities.
- Community takes initiatives to do things and solve own problems rather than solely depending on outsider.
- Communities make informed decisions.
- Communities organize and mobilize local resources such as labor, money and other materials.

- Communities maintain their scheme and repair it if it breaks down.
- Community monitors progress and evaluate impact.

Legal options are the different modes of institutionalizing a project users or committee by following the procedures provided by a country law. For community to own and manage a project there is a need to establish an autonomous water user entity registered as a body in conformity with existing law in the country. Having being a legal entity is a step towards legal ownership of water supply. "No One can own unless he exists and a community does not exist legally unless it becomes a legal entity.

Generally, to become a legal entity give users a legal strength or backing with the following merit features:

- Government recognition
- Recognition by other institutions
- Facilitation in acquiring bank loan and Opening a bank account easily
- Avoidance of interference by powerful people and institutions

Legal options differ from country to country. In Tanzania for instance, a recent workshop on legal and management options made inventory of alternative legal entities practiced in the country, the result was the following options:

Company Limited, Cooperative Society, Users Association or User Groups, Public corporation, Trustee.

## ***Water User Group Concept “A case Of Shinyanga Region”***

As a viable alternative to the water committees a more radical community water management structure was established in Shinyanga region, at the village level under which users were required to organize themselves to a group of between 25 to 50 families or households to form a Water User Group (WUG).

The rationale for establishing a water user group management system was based on factors, which were underscored in the 1991 National water policy. The policy stated among other things that:

- Rural communities must have adequate, clean and safe water at least within 400m from their homesteads.
- Given the limited yield one water point source should serve a maximum of 250 people.
- Users must take their own initiative to improve, operate and maintain their water sources.
- Autonomous body to manage water facilities

*“A water user group is a group of individuals usually households who voluntarily join together to participate in improving and maintaining their water point source and or sanitary facility on a sustainable basis”.*

Socio-economic youth and or women groups as well as public institutions such as schools, religious institutions, dispensary and health centers can also form a Water User Group (WUG). Each of these WUGs normally focused on a single water source, which in Shinyanga Tanzania refers mainly

to a shallow or medium deep well, fitted with hand pump. For long-term sustainability the WUG has to become an autonomous entity and the following basic attributes were set purposely for sustainability achievement. These are:

- Membership should be voluntarily
- A WUG must have its own identity/name different from that of sub village or village.
- Membership should be open to either a cluster of between 25 and 50 households, a public institution or a community based organization such as women/youth economic groups.
- Members must have a common felt need of having an improved water supply of sanitary facility.
- Members should be living in the same vicinity preferably within a walking distance of not more than 400m from the improved water point.
- Members should demonstrate their willingness and capability of undertaking joint decisions and actions regarding the improvement and upkeep of their water supply/sanitary facility.
- Members should have democratically and gender balanced elected leadership.
- Members should register themselves with their respective districts councils as a legal entity under a specific by law on water user group establishment.
- Members should run their affairs on principles commonly agreed up on in a memorandum of understanding, clearly stating their rights and obligations.

## *Thema: Wasserversorgung*

---

- Members should have a clear and supportive basis for legal ownership of water point and right of occupancy.
- A water user group must obtain a water right for point sources yielding more than 22700 liters of water a day.

### **Functions of Water User Group members**

Among the activities WUG members are required to undertake are:

- Participate actively in decision making, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation of their improved water and sanitary facilities.
- Elect their committee by gender basis.
- Mobilize resources including cash contribution and locally available materials.
- Participate fully in construction work
- Set modalities for O&M of the scheme including opening bank account.

### **Advantages Of Water User Group Against Other Options**

- Users are assured of easy access to adequate and safe water supply.
- A WUG is a manageable unit in which every member personally participates in fulfilling his/ her responsibilities.
- It creates a sense of ownership and control of water facilities, which motivates members to become more responsible towards their property.
- Binds Water User group members legally to own and manage the improved water facilities to the extent that security of the improved facilities is maintained by most of the WUGs as they have agreed schedules for drawing water after which the hand pumps are locked. Each group has its own

security arrangements as well as maintenance of the environment around the well.

- Social cohesion among members ensures its long-term sustainability. User groups are sufficiently small entities that the degree of their cohesiveness is much higher than of the whole village. Members know each other by name. Therefore they have a reasonable potential of being sustainable.
- Over 50% of the established WUGs have stable management through their elected committees and have their own local artisans assigned as well as caretakers. In addition nearly all WUGs have bank accounts for operation and maintenance fund.

### **Challenges**

Major challenges facing the water supply and sanitation services sector under the WUG and privatization Board management options include:

#### **Notion of Free water services**

The GOT has for a long time convinced the rural people that it was a government responsibility to provide water and it would do so free of charge. Naturally. This historical fact has been deeply entrenched in the minds of the rural people despite the government's failure to maintain the rural water schemes. The concept of WUG which essentially demands users to pay for full operation and maintenance costs has, to some extent met with some resistance. Worse still in some cases people have been receiving mixed messages from local politicians guaranteeing them free water services. Some isolated individuals have presented complaints that the set tariff system is too high to afford. The basis for such complaints emanates from one or a combination of the following:

## *Thema: Wasserversorgung*

---

- Individuals are complaining because they have been used to free or subsidized services in the past. Users with metered connections used to pay a low flat rate and now pay on consumption. Their consumption has increased and hence the total value of their water bill exceeds what they have historically paid for unlimited consumption.
- A lack of understanding of the operating costs associated with delivering clean, chlorinated water to the consumer on a consistent basis.
- Political interference in the water provision services attracts such complaints where communities have been guaranteed free or subsidized services.

### **Privatization**

Ironically, Tanzanians had at one time ideologically been made to believe that the private sector entrepreneurs were not trustworthy due to their profit-making attitude. In addition the capacity of the communities to negotiate with private sector in areas of water development is very limited. Hence, the gap of mistrust between them has been naturally wide and under the water policy it has to be cautiously and tactfully promoted. On the other hand, the present capacity of the existing private sector is generally limited particularly in the areas of construction of water supply and sanitation systems, major corrective maintenance of the system and spare parts distribution.

These activities have been the domains of the Government for a very long time and as such private sector lacks skills and experience to deliver satisfactory services in these areas. The situation is exacerbated by the fact that the districts also lack adequate capacity to supervise the private sector on behalf of the communities.

In addition to insufficient knowledge and skills in handling water supply business, the private sector is far less interested in dealing in spare parts distribution since it is not attractive due to very limited effective demand. In other words spare parts are slow moving items as there is a limited number of hand pumps.

Furthermore, at the community level, with the exception of the local artisans, the private sector to assist WUGs is very scarce. There is hardly for instance any fixed stockiest of hand pump spares in the village. All these shortfalls have significant effect on the smooth implementation of WUG concept.

### **Community Fund Management**

WUGs in remote areas find it too costly to operate bank accounts at District or Regional headquarters. At present some of the user groups have substituted official banking with to a local revolving fund system. Under which they lend money to people and get premium and interest after mutually agreed period. Others use Operation and maintenance fund to purchase crops like maize and paddy at harvest time and sell at a profit in times of food shortage. In fact it is very costly to travel to the nearest bank which is about 90 km away. WUGs have to spend not less than USD 10 per trip per person to make a single bank transaction. Taking into account the communities poor economical situation.

### **Water as a Social and Economic Good**

The National Water Policy (NWP) states clearly that although water is a basic "social good" it is not a free commodity, however the policy aims at improving health and al-



## *Thema: Wasserversorgung*

---

leviating poverty of the communities through improved access to adequate and safe water. It emphasizes the existence of low-income groups and their needs should be considered in the provision of water supply services such that a minimum water supply is guaranteed to all people.

Some of the people's complaining on the tariff set in Nzega town water supply might be falling in the low-income bracket "The Urban Poor" with unreliable or sporadic source of income. The urban poor consists of old aged people, single mothers, retired officers, unemployed people and subsistence farmers living in the peri-urban areas of the township. If this is the case they might be suffering and probably going back to unsanitary water sources but then the technical challenge becomes who should subsidize them and how?

### *Women's Roles in the Water Supply Delivery*

Women as every body's mother and therefore the first teachers to all men, be it a king or a president, are given due respect, even if grudgingly by those that see women are mere necessities in a man's life. Managing the affairs of home is not as easy as they seem. There is a fairy tale where husband that she did nothing while he worked hard at the farm.

Therefore, they switched roles for a day, and the husband could not accomplish much at the end of the day. What with strapping a baby on his back, pounding grains, cooking, fetching water a long distance, take care of

other children, sweeping etc. it is an endless job.

Women are major contributors to the economic development and social progress of the country. They have almost total responsibility for most of economic activities due to the existing traditional division of labor in the society.

Regarding water supply, women decide where to collect water for various purposes and in various reasons, how much water to collect and how to use it. When choosing water sources, they make reasonable decisions based on their own criteria of effort, time, reliability, access as well as water quality and quantity. Nevertheless, they are the ones affected most by the problems of shortage of water and poor services, mainly in rural areas.

Probably from the above attributes and as women move away from the confined environment of home, they feel that they have come of age now to be relieved on some of the burdening activities including fetching of water from a long distance with poor quality.

Thus let us discuss how are we going to assist the Tanzanian women with all the existing challenges in the water sector?

Mwanasha Ally  
P.O.BOX 125, Shinyanga.  
Tel: 255 028 2762767/ 2762142  
Mobile: 255 0741 341937/0748 364962  
Fax: 255 028 2762767  
wedeco@africaonline.co.tz

## *National Rural Water Policy*

*Tom van Miert (DHV Consultant / Niederlande)*

The broad rural water supply sub-sector policy objectives are to improve health and alleviate poverty of the rural population through improved access to adequate and safe water. Formulation of the rural water policy objectives has been guided by four main principles (Social, Economic, Environmental and Sustainability), which have been derived from experience gained in implementing the 1991 National Water Policy.

Realization of the policy objectives will require application of various strategies, which will also change over time, to cope with changing needs and circumstances.

### *The Shinyanga Experience<sup>1</sup>*

#### **Structural Challenges**

Structural challenges, as described in this chapter, are based on the lessons learnt by the rural water supply actors during the Domestic Water Supply Programme (DWSP) in Shinyanga Region. DWSP (1993-2001) was one of the many long-term Dutch-supported programmes in Shinyanga Region since 1971 ! The challenges are on how they have attempted to tackle the issue of community management of point water sources and more specifically hand dug or machine drilled shallow and medium deep wells, equipped with hand pumps. In Shinyanga the Water User Group (WUG) option as a sustainable management system for hand pump wells was applied.

**Donor-driven innovations:** Water sector actors have all along recognised that if any sustainable community management was to be adequately established, there should be an end to the traditionally project-oriented interventions, which apart from being donor-influenced they were handicapped with time frames. The risk is that any significant innovations introduced by these projects were most likely to exist only during the life time of the projects since they were not streamlined within a sustainable structure due to the current poor donor coordination.

The initiatives to build community capacity in managing their improved water and sanitation facilities through a Water User Group (WUG) concept were initially thought as purely the programme conditions and not meant for future sustainability of these facilities. These innovative approaches need to be sustained within the government machinery as well as community based organisations (e.g. CBRC).

**Free water attitude still exists:** The GOT has for a long time convinced the rural people that it was a government responsibility to provide water and it would do so free of charge. Naturally,

---

<sup>1</sup> Main reference: The Shinyanga Experience, Water User Group concept as a sustainable management system for hand pump wells, prepared by MoWLD and SKAT-HTN, 2001

## *Thema: Wasserversorgung*

---

this historical fact has been deeply entrenched in the minds of the rural people despite the government's failure to maintain the rural water schemes. The concept of WUG which essentially demands users to pay for full O&M costs has, to some extent met with some resistance.

Worse still, in some cases people have been receiving mixed messages from local politicians telling them not to pay for water. In other instances some Village Governments were reluctant to hand over old schemes to newly formed water user groups claiming that people had a right to be served with free water from wells constructed in the 1970s and 1980s.

These attitudes notwithstanding, the fact that there are successful WUGs that continue to get reliable, clean and safe water supply more rural people are increasingly becoming aware of the rationale for paying for water though they are faced with seasonal cash flow problems.

**The learning process of handling new powers at community level is slow:** There is no doubt that the innovative approaches of empowering the communities are very new to most rural people particularly when they have, for a very long time been subjected to being passive recipients of development projects. Thus, the new powers of the WUGs stipulated in the by-laws challenge the status quo not only of the local leadership but also the water users themselves. It is no wonder therefore, that the process is being adopted cautiously and slowly. Moreover, most of the WUG committees still face the problem of insufficient management skills especially in planning and financial administration. The practices of record keeping of things like minutes, financial transactions, proper work planning and reporting are still new to most people in the rural areas. But real community power in this respect depends on how skilful the WUG committees are in organising and controlling resources and making clear management decisions. This however, cannot be achieved just within a project time frame. WUGs require continuous support in order to acquire such organisation and management skills.

**Seasonal cash flow constraints:** The WUG concept implies that users must contribute cash, labour and local materials during and after the construction of their wells. Many rural communities in Shinyanga Region depend on subsistence farming for their incomes, which in turn heavily relies on the rains and the availability of the market for their crops. Experience has shown that their ability to pay cash is considerably reduced when harvests are poor due to droughts or lack of market for the crops. Hence, lack of cash at WUG level to meet immediate financial obligations in time such as contribution towards purchase of a hand pump or spare parts is likely to lead to delay in supporting them.

**Preference of rapid physical outputs still haunts the minds of some decision makers:** Success is usually seen, at least in the short run, in terms of the number of physical structures installed or constructed because they can easily justify the investments.

A member of the Shinyanga District Council team responsible for water and sanitation development explained as follows: "we were in the first place required to facilitate an enabling environment for the establishment of an adequate community management system to sustain the wells which requires a lot of patience as we could not rush the communities into making lifetime decisions."

## *Thema: Wasserversorgung*

---

**Poor governance:** Historically, communities have developed a certain degree of mistrust of their leaders at all levels especially because of lack of an effective communication mechanism coupled with an undeveloped accountability system. These attitudes have had an impact on the implementation of the WUG concept. For example, in some cases WUGs preferred to elect illiterate but honest treasurers rather than having a skilful member whom they did not trust. In other instances WUG members were reluctant to contribute their money if they sensed that the village government or any government official such as Village and Ward Executive Officers are involved. The implementation of the WUG legal framework has been slow not only due to its long procedures but mainly because of the general esteem of the local leadership to animate communities about development initiatives.

**Inexperienced private sector:** Striving to attract the involvement of private sector in implementing water and sanitation activities but also coaching it to provide quality work at a reasonable price. The facilitation of the establishment of WEDECO LTD., the involvement of other local spare parts dealers and manufacturers, hiring of private community facilitators and other small construction contractors has been part of the initiatives to create an enabling environment through which private sector can sufficiently substitute the public sector.

In addition to insufficient knowledge and skills in handling water supply business, the private sector is far less interested in dealing in spare parts distribution since it is not attractive due to very limited effective demand. In other words, spare parts are slow moving items as there is a limited number of hand pumps.

Furthermore, at the Community level, with the exception of the local artisans, the private sector to assist WUGs is very scarce. There is hardly for instance any fixed stockist of hand pump spares in the villages. All these shortfalls have significantly affected the smooth implementation of WUG concept.

**The land and water right:** The implementation of WUG legal framework includes the issuance by the Land and Water Officers of a land- and water right to WUGs, which in principle legally allows them to abstract water from the improved water sources located at their own property.

The existing legislation empowers MoWLD to monitor and regulate all water use in the country. The object of this legal provision is to protect users from water pollution and against any other intruders who might wish to construct water-works within a specified distance from original water source with the intention of abstracting water for any use. An application fee with subsequent annual fee must be paid to acquire and maintain a water right. Rates vary with the type of waterworks, uses and the amount of water to be abstracted per day.

**Weak link between water supply and hygiene and sanitation education:** While the WUG concept has satisfactorily attempted to address issues related to community management of rural water supply systems, the community level promotional strategies for hygiene and sanitation such as the School Hygiene and Sanitation Package (SHSP) have not lived up to anyone's ex-

## *Thema: Wasserversorgung*

---

pectations. The SHSP approach was intended to use primary school children as promoters of hygiene and sanitation best practices to the communities.

An internal assessment carried out after two years of SHSP revealed many institutional weaknesses, which had led to its limited impact. For instance, the approach involved many actors without any proper coordination resulting in inconsistency and irregular support to the communities. Also, the community-based functionaries such as the Village Health Workers (VHWs) were not involved to make the necessary follow ups. Current efforts have focused more on the WUGs especially in educating the members on water handling, storage and cleanliness around their homesteads, solid waste disposal and general hygiene practices. The Participatory Health and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) approach has been adopted to introduce behavioural changes and get impact of the improved water supplies.

**Specific problems associated with implementation of WUG by laws:** In the course of implementing the WUG by laws a number of lessons have been learnt, which need to be addressed adequately if at all the exercise is to bear tangible results. Major lessons learned include:

- The concept of communal ownership is still strange to most people in the rural areas since they have been used to the government owning all public facilities. Hence, mobilising them to acquire legal ownership of water supply or sanitation systems is a slow process.
- The limited manpower and other resources at the district level coupled with some apathy among the district staff have greatly slackened the pace in implementing the WUG legal framework.
- Some landowners who had allocated pieces of land to WUGs on verbal understanding were reluctant to officially surrender them without being compensated.
- Delays by WUGs in raising conditional money for WUG registration such as, O&M funds, registration fees, or fees for letter of offer have slowed down the process. However, willingness and ability to pay vary from one district to another with some excelling in boosting O&M accounts.
- Communities cannot easily identify opportunities around them for O&M fund raising other than periodic household contributions, which often do not work due to seasonal incomes.
- WUGs in remote areas find it too costly to operate bank accounts at district or regional headquarters. At present some WUGs have substituted official banking to a local revolving fund system locally called “Ifogong’ho” under which they lend money to people and get premium and interest after a mutually agreed period. Others use O&M funds to purchase crops like maize and paddy at harvest time and sell at a profit in times of food shortage.
- Generally there has been limited support and commitment by the village governments especially in areas where thoughts of free water still exist. These attitudes continue to frustrate the efforts being made by WUGs in those areas.

## *Thema: Wasserversorgung*

---

### **Capacity Building**

Successful implementation of community management requires more investment in capacity building of the stakeholders at all levels. The underlying reason is that roles and responsibilities of stakeholders have changed under the new sector reforms. In Shinyanga Region the following specific strategies to strengthen the capacity of local human resources and their institutions have been adopted.

- User level operation, maintenance and management training
- Strengthening of public sector capacity
- Promotion of private sector and NGO participation.

As a result of capacity problems at district level as well as the changing roles of the government, the establishment of two local organisations were facilitated in Shinyanga to provide complementary services to community capacity building initiatives; i.e. Community Based Resource Centre (CBRC) and the Regional Training and Development Centre (RTDC).

- CBRC has emerged through the demand by water users for post implementation support (after sales services), such as access to spares, management audits and regular review of the water user group management capabilities (leadership, women participation, record keeping and finance), follow up training, hygiene and sanitation activities as a result of PHAST.
- The primary objective of the RTDC is to provide communities, public and private sector with practical and quality technical and community facilitation skills (e.g. supply of spares, lease of equipment, training, equipment inspection, research).

Tom van Miert, Tamboer 153, 6866 EH Heelsum, The Netherlands, [Tom.vanMiert@dhv.nl](mailto:Tom.vanMiert@dhv.nl)

## *Regenwassernutzung - eine nachhaltige Alternative zur Pipelinegebundenen Wasserversorgung*

*Werner Schwichtenberg (Crailsheim)*

Beim Studientag in Köln am 22. November 2003 lag der Schwerpunkt der Diskussionen bei der Problematik der leitungsgebundenen Wasserversorgungstechnik. Dabei kamen insbesondere die Probleme im Zusammenhang mit den anstehenden Privatisierungen und den Investitionskriterien durch die internationalen Organisationen, wie Weltbank und internationalem Währungsfond zur Sprache/Diskussion. Des weiteren wurden die technischen Probleme einer leitungsgebundenen Wasserversorgung bei der Frage

nach Ersatzteilbeschaffung sowie bei Wartungs- und instandsetzungsarbeiten deutlich. (z.B. Importregularien der Tanzanischen Regierung in Bezug auf notwendige Ersatzteile eines (hoch)technischen Wasserversorgungssystems.

Einer großen Anzahl der vorgetragenen Problembereiche begegnen wir natürlicherweise bei einer Nutzung des Regenwassers nicht. Da dieses, den Gravitationsgesetzen folgend, vom Himmel fällt, kann es ohne

HABARI 4 / 2003

## Thema: Wasserversorgung

---

die Einschaltung von reparaturanfälligen Pumpsystemen in Zisternen gespeichert werden. Durch geschickte Anlage von Speicherbecken und –verbindenden Leitungssystemen kann eine sehr effiziente Verteilung, auch über größere Entfernungen hinweg, erreicht werden.

Der „Arbeitskreis Tanzania“ des Dekanates Crailsheim der Württembergischen Landeskirche unter der erfahrenen Leitung der Pfarrerin i.R. B. Kniest widmet sich nun seit nunmehr 10 Jahren schwerpunktmäßig dem Aufgabengebiet des „Rain-Water-Harvesting, RWH“. Dabei sind das Anlegen von Dispensary oder Schulgebäude um die Kirche herum gern gesehene „Nebenprodukte“ unserer Regenwassererntephilosophie.

Regenwasser lässt sich prinzipiell auf zwei verschiedene Arten ernten. Zum einen ist es das ausnützen natürlicher Geländemulden, bei denen durch kleine Leitdämme die Niederschläge während der Regenzeit entsprechend den topographischen Möglichkeiten zum Speichern genutzt werden oder, was auch überwiegend zur Anwendung kommt, die Errichtung von oberirdischen Zisternen mit einem Fassungsvermögen von 3000 bis 5000 Litern. In diesem Jahr wurde eine Kombination beider Möglichkeiten wieder erfolgreich aktiviert. Im Bezirk Mtimoja, westlich von Arusha gelegen, befanden sich in den 40-iger Jahren mehrere Kriegsgefangenenlager der Engländer. Dorthin wurden die Gefangenen aus den nordafrikanischen Schlachten des 2. Weltkrieges verbracht, um sie möglichst weit entfernt zur Front internieren zu können. Für die Versorgung der Gefangenen wurden natürlicherweise erhebliche Wassermengen unter dieser äquatorialen Sonne benötigt. Die Internierungslager waren streng nach den Nationalitäten der Gefangenen getrennt. Dieses ist der Grund dafür, dass wir in unseren Projekten

heute von Italienischen, Polnischen oder Deutschen Tanks sprechen. Es handelt sich dabei um nun rund 60 Jahre alte Bauwerke, errichtet in weitläufigen Geländemulden. Ihr Durchmesser beträgt zwischen 12 und 18 Metern und ihre Tiefe unter der Geländeoberfläche ca. 2 bis 3 m. Leicht lässt sich hieraus ein Fassungsvermögen ein theoretisches Fassungsvermögen von rund 250 bis 750 m<sup>3</sup> errechnen.

Im vergangenen Sommer arbeitete nun ein „workcamp“ unserer Gemeinde aktiv vor Ort zusammen mit der Maasaibevölkerung an der Instandsetzung eines „Italienischen Tanks“. Eine Machbarkeitserkundung für dieses Projekt fand im Februar d.J. unter der Leitung von Pfarrerin i.R. B. Kniest sowie der fachmännischen Unterstützung unseres Architekten und Arbeitskreismitgliedes Burk statt. Es wurde dabei erkundet, ob die in den Jahrzehnten aufgetretenen Undichten mit einfachen, landesüblichen Methoden zu beseitigen wären und welche „Spezialmaterialien“ ggf. von Deutschland aus mitzubringen wären. Eine Spende von mehreren 1000 € eines „Wasserversorgungsunternehmens der Region, welches sich übrigens seitens seiner Führungscrew erfolgreich gegen eine Privatisierung zur Wehr setzt“ machte die Realisation unseres Projektes in Mtimoja möglich.

Derzeit warten die Workcamp-Teilnehmer auf eine Nachricht aus Tanzania, ob die Arbeit des Sommers, nach der Oktober-/November Regenzeit von Erfolg gekrönt wird, da ja eine „Dichtheitsprüfung“ des Tanks im Sommer logischerweise nicht durchgeführt werden konnte.

HABARI 4 / 2003

Werner Schwichtenberg  
Alexander-von-Humboldt-Str 32  
74567 Crailsheim, tel 07951 – 7699  
schwichtenberg@gvs-erdgas.de

## ***Photovoltaik Anlagen als wichtiger Faktor in ländlichen Gesundheitssystemen - Fallbeispiel Lugala Lutheran Hospital***

*Matthew J. Matimbwi (Lugala Lutheran Hospital)*

Das Privatisieren des Energiesektors in Tansania hat die Träume der ländlichen Bevölkerung von einem besseren Leben durch ländliche Elektrifizierungsprogramme zu einem Alptraum werden lassen. Das Hauptinteresse der Investoren ist Profit und der Transfer des Reichtums Tansanias in ihre Länder. Das Fehlen von Prioritäten in der Politik, die Elektrifizierung durch ein Überlandleitungsnetz bevorzugen, unterstützt durch die Weltbank und USAID, unterstreicht die Notwendigkeit eines Wendepunkts zu unkonventionellen Energiesystemen.

Mit der sinkenden Kaufkraft der ländlichen Gemeinden bleiben die Bedingungen, die zu einem Scheitern der ländlichen Elektrifizierungspolitik führten, immer noch die selben. Diese Faktoren sind:

- Die hohen und immer noch steigenden Kosten des Stromanschlusses an die Haushalte, ca. € 650
- Minimaler Stromverbrauch, weniger als 1kWh/Tag und ein Load Factor von weniger als 0,2 führen zu untragbaren technisch und nicht technisch bedingten Verlusten in Höhe von 15-50%
- Das Einkommen kann die Betriebs- und Erhaltungskosten nicht abdecken (15-30% aller Kosten)
- Wenn der Stromtarif alle Ausgaben decken könnte, die Utilities (öffentlicher Versorgungsbetrieb) arbeiten mit einem Verlust innerhalb der ersten 10-15 Jahre.

- Die hohen Kosten des Ausbaus des nationalen Überlandleitungsnetzes von ca. € 10800/Km

Abgesehen von einem direkten Nutzen der Stromversorgung für ländliche Gebiete als dezentrales System zur sozioökonomischen Entwicklung, mindert der Einsatz unkonventioneller Energiesysteme die Umweltverschmutzung. Die Umweltverschmutzung hat alarmierende Größen erreicht, das Wachsen des Ozonlochs, steigende Temperaturen ca. 0,1°C in einem Jahrzehnt, ein Steigen des Meeresniveaus um 2mm/Jahr und der El-Nino-Effekt.

Strom ist ein wichtiger Input im Gesundheitssystem. In Tansania sind derzeit insgesamt 9% der Bevölkerung an die Stromversorgung angeschlossen, wobei nur 1% der ländlichen Bevölkerung Zugang zu Strom hat. Für die Verbesserung des Gesundheitssystems in den ländlichen Gebieten muss eine andere Möglichkeit zur Energieversorgung gefunden werden.

In diesem Artikel wird der Einsatz von Photovoltaik Anlagen im Lugala Lutheran Hospital und seinen Zweigstellen beschrieben. Er unterstreicht das Angepasste der Anwendung von Photovoltaik Technologie für die ländliche Stromversorgung.

1949 wurde das Lugala Lutheran Hospital mit 148 Betten gebaut. Es befindet sich unweit von Malinyi, Ulanga Distrikt, Moro-



## *Partnerschaften und Projekte*

---

goro Region. Es liegt 296m über Meeresniveau, auf 8:55 südlicher Breite und 36:8 östlicher Länge. Das Krankenhaus von Lugala ist 112km vom nächsten Stromversorgungspunkt Lupiro und 150km von der nächsten Tankstelle in Ifakara entfernt. Das Krankenhaus stellt die medizinische Versorgung der armen Landbevölkerung sicher, circa 65000 Leute, die meist Reisbauern sind. Das Einzugsgebiet des Krankenhauses umfasst den Ulanga und Kilombero Bezirk im Süden, Itete im Osten und Taweta sowie Mlimba im Western. Das Lugala Krankenhaus hat drei Zweigstellen in den Dörfern Ngombo, Tanganyika und Ngalimila.

Energiequellen werden im Gebiet von Malinyi wie folgt verwendet:

- Feuerholz zum Kochen und Wasser kochen, Ziegel brennen, Brauen, Fische räuchern
- Kerosin zum Kochen und für die Beleuchtung
- Diesel zum Betrieben von Generatoren, für Land- und Mahlmaschinen sowie Transportfahrzeuge
- Benzin für kleine Generatoren und Autos
- Batterien für Radio, Kassettenrecorder und Lampen
- Gebrauchte Autobatterien für Radio und Kassettenrecorder.

Das Hospital benötigt Strom für medizinische Geräte, Sterilisation, Beleuchtung, Wasserpumpen, Bürogeräte, Produktion intravenöser Flüssigkeiten, Laborbetrieb, Kühlschränke, Geräte und Klimaanlage im Operationssaal, Werkstattmaschinen, Kommunikationsgeräte und Wohnungen.

Das Lugala Krankenhaus verfügt über drei mit Diesel angetriebene Generatoren mit einer Leistung von 17kVA, 25kVA und 42.5kVA. Die Generatoren arbeiteten 21 Stunden pro Tag und verbrauchten dabei 85 Liter Diesel. Als die Betriebs- und Logistikkosten für die Generatoren immer höher wurden, fertigte man 1997 eine Studie für alternative Energiequellen an. Die Studie empfahl die Nutzung von Photovoltaik Anlagen für den Betrieb der wenig stromverbrauchenden Geräte und Instrumente sowie für die Beleuchtung. Dies bedeutete, dass die Dieselgeneratoren nur während der Operationen, der Anwendung von stark stromverbrauchenden Geräten z.B. Dampfkochtopf (7kW), die abends für Bedürfnisse des Personals und der Bevölkerung zum Betrieben der Wasserpumpen, arbeiten.

### *Entwicklung einer hybrid Energieversorgungssystem*

1997 wurde der Photovoltaik Generator von 3kW installiert. Das System war so angelegt, dass einige Geräte tagsüber direkt Strom beziehen konnten. Eine Batterie von 48V 700AhC10 wurde eingebaut. Das System wird versorgt mit 220Vac. Das System betreibt die Niedrig-Energie-Geräte, die Beleuchtung der Infusionseinheit, Operationssaal, Patientenzimmer, die Verwaltungsgebäude, die Kommunikation (Funkgerät und Emailanlage), die Kühlgeräte in der Apotheke und Blutbank und die Notbeleuchtung. Ein weiter Solargenerator für Wasserpumpen mit 1.26kW Kapazität betreibt die 220Vac 1000W pumpe, um das Krankenhaus und die Personalwohnungen mit Wasser zu versorgen.

Im Jahr 1998 wurden mehrere Photovoltaik Anlagen installiert. Im März 2002 kamen zwei Photovoltaik Anlagen mit einem Gene-

## *Partnerschaften und Projekte*

---

rator von 1.1kW und jeweils einer Batterie von 24V 700Ah C10 hinzu. Eine weiteres System, ebenfalls 2002 eingerichtet, stellt die Stromversorgung der Kühlgeräte in den Personalwohnungen sicher.

Die Einführung der Photovoltaik Systeme im Krankenhaus hat die Stromversorgung und deren Verlässlichkeit verbessert sowie den Dieselverbrauch auf durchschnittlich 30 Liter pro Tag und damit auch die Kosten (1 Liter Diesel kostet derzeit € 0,76 gesenkt.

### *Zukunftsaussichten für die Solartechnologie*

Zwei weitere Anlagen sollen im zweiten Halbjahr 2003 in den Zweigstellen Tanga nyika und Ngalimila hinzukommen. Dies wird in Kooperation mit dem für die Gesundheitsversorgung zuständigen Beamten des Kilombero Bezirks geschehen. Über die Gesundheitsbehörde erhielt das Krankenhaus bereits zwei weitere Kühleinheiten (je 45W), die mit verschiedenen Energiequellen betrieben werden können, z.B. 12Vdc, 220Vac, Kerosin, flüssiges Petroleumgas. Dieses System wird das bereits existierende Kühlsysteme ergänzen.

Die Stromversorgung der Personalunterkünfte hebt den Lebens- und Arbeitsstandard und wirkt der Abwanderung entgegen. So werden die Unterschiede zwischen städtischen und ländlichen Lebensbedingungen etwas verringert.

Pläne für die Nutzung der Solarenergie zur Sterilisation der medizinischen Ausrüstung

werden bereits angefertigt. 1997 wurden für diesen Zweck erstmals ein Solarkocher SK 14 und ein schwarzer Drucksterilisator getestet. Verbesserungen sind jedoch nötig, bevor die praktische Anwendung erfolgen kann.

### *Schlussfolgerungen und Empfehlungen*

Die Anstrengungen, die Stromversorgung im Gesundheitsbereich mit Photovoltaik Anlagen abzudecken, werden durch die Finanzpolitik Tansanias behindert. Da die gesamte Ausrüstung für diese Anlagen importiert werden muss, stellen die Einfuhrzölle bei Photovoltaik Anlagenteilen ein großes Hindernis dar. Es ist höchste Zeit, dass die Entscheidungsträger im Energie- und Finanzsektor die Zölle für Photovoltaik Anlagen abschaffen und Programme zur Subventionierung auflegen, die die ländliche Bevölkerung in die Lage versetzt werden, kleine Solaranlagen für den Hausgebrauch zu betreiben.

Die Regierung, Nicht-Regierungs-Organisationen, Hilfsorganisationen, religiöse Gruppen und der private Sektor sollten in ihren Hilfsprojekten Solaranlagen für die Stromversorgung fördern und unterstützen.

Matthew J. Matimbwi  
Lugala Lutheran Hospital  
P.O. 194, Ifakara  
Elct-ukd@africaonline.co.tz

# *Das Licht scheint in der Finsternis und die Finsternis hat's nicht ergriffen* (Johannes Kap 1 Vers 5)

Dr. Onesmo Rwakyendela, Chefarzt Dr. Frank Beier, Chirurg (Ndolage)

Kürzlich haben wir einen sechsjährigen Jungen, nennen wir ihn Robert, nach Hause entlassen. Im Juni war er beim Spielen in eine brennende Abfallgrube gefallen und hatte sich schwerste Verbrennungen an beiden Beinen zugezogen. Robert wurde zunächst einen Monat lang in einer nahen Gesundheitsstation behandelt. Täglich wurden sorgfältig Verbandswechsel durchgeführt, aber niemand traute sich, das abgestorbene Gewebe zu entfernen, und niemand dachte an die Notwendigkeit einer krankengymnastischen Behandlung. Als er schließlich zu uns kam, waren beide Beine in Knie- und Hüftgelenken gebeugt und eingesteift, bis oberhalb der Knie waren die komplette Haut, ein Teil der Knochen, Nerven und Muskeln abgestorben und der Knochen eiterete an mehreren Stellen. Wir versuchten zunächst, die Beine zu retten, aber die Verbrennungen reichten zu tief und als die Giftstoffe aus den Beinen Robert in Lebensgefahr brachten, musste auch die Mutter sich damit abfinden, dass sein Leben nur durch eine Amputation oberhalb der Kniegelenke zu retten war.

Uns alle hat das Schicksal von Robert bewegt und wir danken allen Unterstützerinnen und Unterstützern. Die alleinerziehende Mutter von Robert hat sich durch Handel einen für hiesige Verhältnisse (bescheidenen) Wohlstand aufgebaut. Aber die Kosten für den dreimonatigen Aufenthalt in Ndolage (340,- Euro Gesamtgebühren für die medizinische Behandlung, Lebenshaltungskosten für Mutter und Kind, keine Möglichkeit, während dieser Zeit Geld zu verdienen)

und für die einmonatige Vorbehandlung in der Gesundheitsstation hätten zur vollständigen Verarmung der Familie geführt. Dank der Spenden, die inzwischen bei uns eingegangen sind, konnten wir der Mutter anbieten, dass sie nur 40,- Euro bezahlen muss und der Rest von unserem Poor-Patients-Fund übernommen werden konnte. (Robert ist der Patient, der die höchste Unterstützung bekam, bei den anderen Patienten lagen die Beträge zwischen 20 und 100 Euro.) Wir sind froh, dass Robert nicht aus einer der "ärmsten der armen" Familien hier stammt, denn in der Landwirtschaft wird er nie mehr arbeiten können. Seine Perspektive wäre dann, in der Ecke eines Lehmhauses auf Kosten der Verwandtschaft zu leben oder als Bettler in die Stadt zu gehen. Roberts Mutter macht auf uns den Eindruck, dass sie es schaffen wird, für ihren Sohn eine ausreichende Schulausbildung sicherzustellen, so dass er eine Chance hat, sein Leben später in die eigenen Hände zu nehmen.

Eines der größten Probleme ist der Teufelskreis von Armut und Krankheit. Weil den meisten Menschen auch das wenige Geld fehlt, das hier zur Behandlung der meisten Erkrankungen ausreichend ist, werden viele Erkrankungen verschleppt, es kommt zu Einnahmeausfällen und Verarmung und auch zu vielen vermeidbaren Todesfällen. Am deutlichsten wird dieser Zusammenhang bei uns an der Krankheit, die vor genau 20 Jahren das erste Mal in Ndolage diagnostiziert wurde: AIDS.

## *Partnerschaften und Projekte*

---

Menschen, denen wir nach einem AIDS-Test mitteilen müssen, dass sie HIV-positiv sind, können wir zwar soziale Hilfen vermitteln und eine Behandlung der Komplikationen dieser Krankheit anbieten, jedoch keine ursächliche Therapie. Da es hier kaum jemanden gibt, der nicht nahe Angehörige nach langem Siechtum durch AIDS verloren hat, verschließen viele die Augen vor dieser Diagnose. Wenn dann die Erkrankung auftritt, fallen oft die Hauptverdiener der Familie aus und das gesamte Vermögen der Familie wird in deren Versorgung investiert. Letztendlich bleibt eine verarmte Familie zurück, in der sich das älteste Kind oder die Großeltern um die jüngeren Geschwister kümmern müssen.

Bedrückend war diese Situation schon immer, aber jetzt kann sie noch weniger akzeptiert werden. Wenn Menschen aus unserer Gegend einmal die Gelegenheit haben, im Fernsehen HIV-infizierte Menschen z.B. aus Deutschland zu sehen, dann staunen sie oft darüber, dass diese äußerlich gesund aussehen. Diese Menschen haben Zugang zu Medikamenten, die es ihnen ermöglichen, noch über viele Jahre ein normales Leben zu führen. Durch den Einsatz vieler Menschen ist es nun gelungen, dass weltweit die wichtigsten dieser "antiretroviralen" Medikamente zu bezahlbaren Preisen erhältlich sind. Die Preise liegen in Tanzania pro Tag bei einem Euro.

Wir wollen im nächsten Jahr mit dieser Therapie beginnen. Zunächst soll allen Schwangeren, die Ndolage zu Vorsorgeuntersuchungen aufsuchen, die Möglichkeit zu einem Test gegeben werden. Bei Infektion sollen sie dann medikamentös behandelt werden, um eine Infektion ihrer Kinder während der Geburt zu verhindern und sie gleichzeitig in die Lage zu versetzen, ihre Kinder bei guter Gesundheit noch über viele Jahre begleiten zu können. Falls es im Rah-

men unserer finanziellen Möglichkeiten liegt, sollen auch die anderen Familienmitglieder mitbehandelt werden. Dieses Programm soll kostenlos erfolgen. Die Behandlung soll auch (gebührenpflichtig) Menschen angeboten werden, die entweder selbst über genügend finanzielle Mittel verfügen oder die z.B. von ihrer Dorfgemeinschaft unterstützt werden.

Nun ist es leider nicht damit getan, allen Infizierten täglich eine Sammlung von Tabletten in die Hand zu drücken. Die Medikamente haben teilweise erhebliche Nebenwirkungen, eine unregelmäßige Einnahme führt zum Wirkungsverlust. Die soziale und psychologische Problematik dieser Infektion ist ja hinreichend bekannt. Unser erster Schritt ist es deshalb, im Januar mit Unterstützung der Vereinten Evangelischen Mission in Wuppertal zwei erfahrene Mitarbeiter/innen von Ndolage, einen Arzt und eine Krankenschwester für eine dreimonatige Hospitation in ein kenianisches Hospital zu senden, das in diesem Bereich schon tätig ist. Ab April sollen dann die letzten Vorbereitungen folgen und Mitte des Jahres mit der Therapie begonnen werden.

Wir sind sicher, dass diese antiretrovirale Behandlung einen wichtigen Beitrag leistet, um die Spirale der Armut zu durchbrechen. Heute sterben nach einer teuren Ausbildung viele der qualifizierten jungen Menschen, die für die Zukunft des Landes dringend benötigt werden. Wir müssen auch verhindern, dass die Zahl der Waisenkinder ins Unermessliche steigt. Wir beten dafür, dass Fälle, wie die folgenden bald der Vergangenheit angehören:

Die 25-jährige Mutter, die am Ende ihrer Schwangerschaft unbeherrschbaren Infekten erliegt.

Die 12-jährige, die schon seit vielen Jahren immer wieder von schweren fieberhaften Infekten mit Durchfall heimgesucht wird

## *Partnerschaften und Projekte*

und nach einem langen Leidensweg auf unserer Intensivstation verstirbt.

Der 45-jährige Familienvater, der mit Vereiterungen des Brustkorbes gezwungen ist, das gesamte Vermögen seiner Familie für die Behandlung der Komplikationen seiner AIDS-Infektion zu verbrauchen.

Spendenkonto: Vereinte Ev. Mission, Evangelische Darlehensgenossenschaft Münster, BLZ 400 601 04, Konto-Nr.: 563 701, Verwendungszweck: Kennwort Ndolage-NWD und komplette Adresse für die Spendenbescheinigung (Wenn die Adresse nicht unter

"Verwendungszweck" steht, wird sie nicht übermittelt!) PS: Daueraufträge geben uns eine größere Planungssicherheit

Krankenhauszentrale:  
[ndolage@mail.bukobaonline.com](mailto:ndolage@mail.bukobaonline.com)  
Dr. Onesmo Rwakyendela:  
[Onesmor2000@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:Onesmor2000@yahoo.co.uk)  
Dr. Frank Beier: [SilkeFrankB@web.de](mailto:SilkeFrankB@web.de)

Ndolage Hospital P.O.Box 34  
Kamachumu Kagera-Region  
Freundeskreis Ndolage Freundesbrief  
November 2003

## *Begegnungen mit Sansibar auf dem Bildungsmarkt des BMZ in Mainz*

*Konni Freier (RAA, Berlin)*

Unter dem Motto „Millenniumsziel Armutsbekämpfung – Da mache ich mit!“ fand am 21./22. November 2003 in Mainz ein bundesweiter Bildungsmarkt zum Aktionsprogramm 2015 statt, der Projekten aus ganz Deutschland die Chance gab zu präsentieren, wie sie in der schulischen und außerschulischen Bildungsarbeit das Phänomen der extremen Armut und ihrer Bekämpfung vermitteln. Die Regionalen Arbeitsstellen für Ausländerfragen, Jugendarbeit und Schule (RAA) in Potsdam stellten ihr Projekt „Begegnungen mit Sansibar“ vor, dass die Bundesministerin für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, Frau Wieczorek-Zeul, als Best-Practice-Projekt auszeichnete.

Seit zehn Jahren organisiert die RAA Potsdam Begegnungsprojekte mit Sansibar/

Tansania. Es finden Workcamps statt, in denen Schulen, Kindergärten, Kooperativhäuser für Frauen auf Initiative der Bevölkerung verschiedener sansibarischer Dörfer entstehen. Brandenburger Jugendliche leben mehrere Wochen mit den Sansibaris zusammen und helfen auf dem Bau mit. Aber es wird auch inhaltlich gearbeitet, z.B. in Theaterprojekten und gemeinsamen Lehrerfortbildungen.

In diesem Jahr waren wieder dreizehn Jugendliche in Tansania, wo sie den sansibarischen Alltag hautnah erlebten. Sie arbeiteten in Fukuchani (Nordwestküste Sansibars) gemeinsam mit einer Elterninitiative beim Schulbau und haben die Selbsthilfebemühungen der Dorfbewohner sowohl finanziell als auch moralisch und praktisch unterstützt. Das Ergebnis:

HABARI 4 / 2003

## Partnerschaften und Projekte



In nur zehn Wochen entstanden dreizehn Klassenräume. Die Schule ist nun groß genug, um alle Schulanfänger /innen aufzunehmen und gleichzeitig den Sekundarbereich abzusichern. Die Jugendlichen sind um viele Erfahrungen reicher und haben neue Freunde gefunden. Damit setzten sie ein Zeichen beim Kampf gegen Armut durch Bildung.

In den nächsten beiden Jahren sind gemeinsame Lehrerfortbildung von Brandenburger und Sansibarischen Lehrer/innen geplant, die unter dem Motto "Gekreuzte Geschichte(n)" stehen. In Exkursionen in Tansania (2004) und Deutschland (2005) werden Orte besucht, die Berührungspunkte in der deutsch-tansanischen Geschichte widerspiegeln. Auf Seminaren werden die Exkursionsergebnisse dann methodisch so aufbereitet, dass sie in den Schulen hier und dort zum Einsatz kommen. Parallel dazu planen wir die bessere Ausstattung der Schulbibliotheken mit Büchern (aus dem Mzumbe Book Project und anderen tansanischen Verlagen). Diese Ausstattung wird begleitet mit Lesungen, Wettbewerben, Schreibwerkstätten, um Lesegewohnheiten zu schulen.

Doch geht es bei dem Projekt nicht nur um Bildungsfragen im fernen Tansania, sondern

vor allem um ein globales Lernen bei uns in Brandenburg. Aus der Vielzahl von Begegnungen entstehen Unterrichtsmaterialien, die in Brandenburg zum Einsatz kommen, so eine Fotoausstellung, ein Sansibarkoffer, ein Planspiel zum Thema Weltwirtschaft, eine Unterrichtseinheit mit biografischen Geschichten aus Sansibar und Broschüren. Für diese Materialien recherchieren auch die Jugendlichen selbst in Sansibar und befragen ihre Gastgeber. Die Sansibaris können sich so mit ihren Ideen gut einbringen. Alle Materialien werden in der schulischen (Projektstage, Lehrerfortbildungen, Fachunterricht) und außerschulischen (Wochenendseminare, Ferienangebote) Bildungsarbeit, auf Messen und anderen öffentlichen Veranstaltungen, z.B. dem Brandenburg-Tag und der Importshopmesse Berlin, eingesetzt. Die Materialien haben das Ziel, die komplexen Beziehungen zwischen Nord und Süd an einem Beispiel (Sansibar) zu verdeutlichen und Handlungsoptionen für jeden einzelnen zu entwickeln. Wir wollen zeigen, dass Armut ein Thema ist, was uns alle angeht und zu deren Bekämpfung jede/r ein kleines Stück beitragen kann. Wir vermitteln ein differenziertes Bild von Afrika, wo auf einer relativ kleinen Insel wie Sansibar schon so viele unterschiedliche Menschen

## *Partnerschaften und Projekte*

---

leben, dass es unmöglich ist, von den Tansanier/innen oder gar den Afrikaner/innen zu sprechen und wir verdeutlichen immer wieder unsere Verbindungen zu den einzelnen Menschen, suchen nach Gemeinsamkeiten und Unterschieden.

Unsere direkten Begegnungen mit den Menschen in Sansibar bringen die Stimmen aus dem Süden direkt nach Brandenburg. Ihre Meinungen sind uns wichtig. Deshalb wirken die Sansibaris bei der Entstehung der Materialien mit. Wir arbeiten viel zu Exportprodukten aus Tansania: Baumwolle, Kaffee, Gewürze und Seetang. Das Thema Altkleider haben wir uns in diesem Jahr vorgenommen. Sechs Ausstellungstafeln zeigen den Weg vom Anbau der Baumwolle in Tansania bis zu den Altkleiderbergen. Sansibaris äußern in der interaktiven Ausstellung ihre Meinung zum Thema Mitumba/ Altkleider und Kinder und Jugendliche können die Reise einer Jeans auf einer Weltkarte ganz konkret nachvollziehen.

Einige der 150 ehemaligen Teilnehmer/innen der Projekte arbeiten selbst auch mit den Materialien. Sie haben sich zum Zweck der entwicklungspolitischen Bildungsarbeit in einem neuen Verein Twende pamoja - Freundeskreis Tansania e.V. zusammen geschlossen und organisieren neben der Bildungsarbeit Benefizkonzerte und thematische Veranstaltungsreihen. In Sansibar ist ein gleichnamiger Verein in diesem Jahr gegründet worden. Twende pamoja ist auch Mitglied im Tanzania-Network.de. In Mainz war das Tanzania-Network.de auch an unserem Stand vertreten, wir informierten mit Faltblättern und Habaris über die Arbeit des Netzwerks.

Konni Freier, Birgit Mitawi  
RAA Potsdam  
Eisenhartstraße 13  
14469 Potsdam  
raa-potsdam@web.de  
Tel 0331-2010 869

### KANGA SPRÜCHE No. 10

Baada ya dhiki faraja –

Nach der Mühsal kommt Erleichterung.

***Aids - Eine Krankheit verändert die Welt.***

***Daten – Fakten – Hintergründe***

*Von Sonja Weinreich und Christoph Benn*

Wie keine andere Krankheit hat Aids in kurzer Zeit die Welt verändert. Sie fordert jedes Jahr Millionen von Menschenleben und bedroht die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung und politische Stabilität ganzer Regionen. Aids geht uns alle an. Es ist längst keine Erkrankung von Randgruppen mehr, sondern hat sich von Nordamerika und Westeuropa über Afrika nach Asien und Osteuropa ausgebreitet. Die Krankheit fordert uns heraus zum Nachdenken, Umdenken und Handeln. Sie erfordert globale Solidarität, denn das HI-Virus kennt keine Grenzen.

Viele Menschen engagieren sich im Kampf gegen diese weltweite Bedrohung. Ein Aktionsbündnis gegen Aids hat sich nicht nur in Deutschland zusammengefunden, um sich für den Schutz von Menschen vor einer Infektion und für eine menschenwürdige Behandlung der Erkrankten hier und in aller Welt einzusetzen. Dieses Engagement erfordert zuverlässige Informationen zu einem komplexen Thema. Das vorliegende Buch stellt umfassend und doch leicht verständlich die wichtigsten Fakten und Hinter-

gründe dar. Es basiert auf der aktuellen wissenschaftlichen Diskussion und den langjährigen Erfahrungen der Autorin und des Autors in der Aids-Arbeit in vielen verschiedenen Ländern und Regionen.

HIV/Aids wirft nicht nur medizinische Fragen auf, sondern berührt viele soziologische, psychologische und theologische Aspekte. In eigenen Kapiteln werden u.a. die Themen: Daten zur Ausbreitung in verschiedenen Weltregionen, die Krankheit Aids, Ansätze zur Prävention, Möglichkeiten der spezifischen Behandlung, sozioökonomische Ursachen und Konsequenzen, Kirche und Aids, Einfluss von Kultur und Tradition sowie Aids als besonderes Problem bei Kindern und Jugendlichen dargestellt.

Sonja Weinreich und Christoph Benn:  
Aids - Eine Krankheit verändert die Welt. Daten – Fakten – Hintergründe.  
Lembeck, 165 S., ISBN: 3874764303,  
10 €

***Arme habt ihr allezeit - ein Plädoyer für eine armutsorientierte Diakonie.***

*Von Steffen Fleßa*

Das Buch von Steffen Fleßa, der fünf Jahre in Tansania lebte und seither das Land für zahlreiche Beratungseinsätze bereist hat, beschäftigt sich mit der Frage, welche Bedeutung das Phänomen Armut für die Diakonie haben sollte. Es findet seine Motiva-

HABARI 4 / 2003

tion in der Beobachtung, dass diakonische Einrichtungen in vielen Ländern zu einem großen Teil nicht mehr den Schwächsten und Ärmsten dienen, sondern ihre sozialen Dienstleistungen primär für den Mittelstand



## *Medien: Hinweise und Besprechungen*

anbieten. Für Tansania hat er dies explizit nachgewiesen.

Es werden im ersten Kapitel begriffliche Grundlagen gelegt. Insbesondere soll begründet werden, warum eine betriebswirtschaftliche Analyse diakonischer Sozialleistungen nicht nur möglich, sondern unumgänglich ist, um den diakonischen Auftrag zu erfüllen. Im zweiten Kapitel wird ein diakonisches Zielsystem erarbeitet. Es zeigt sich, dass die konsequente Ausrichtung an den Bedürfnissen der Armen ein grundlegendes Ziel allen diakonischen Handelns sein muss. Im dritten Kapitel wird die Tragweite der nationalen und internationalen Armut beschrieben. Es zeigt sich, dass diese Armut weder allein durch den Staat noch ausschließlich durch den freien Markt

beseitigt werden kann. Vielmehr bedarf es der privaten Initiative von Christen, Armut nachhaltig zu bekämpfen. Hieraus wird im vierten Kapitel der Anspruch einer armutsorientierten Leistungs politik diakonischer Sozialleistungsunternehmen abgeleitet. Hierfür werden Entscheidungsregeln aufgestellt, anhand derer das Leistungsspektrum eines diakonischen Betriebes überprüft werden kann. Die Arbeit schließt mit einem Ausblick auf Forschungslücken in Theologie und Ökonomie.

Arme habt ihr allezeit - ein Plädoyer für eine armutsorientierte Diakonie.  
Steffen Fleßa (2003): Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht 21,90 € 184 S., ISBN 3525623747

## *Handbuch Illegitime Schulden*

*von erlassjahr.de*

Die Schulden vieler Entwicklungs- und Schwellenländer sind nicht immer auf rechtmäßige Weise zustande gekommen. Manche Kreditgelder wanderten auf die Auslandskonten von Diktatoren, andere wurden in unsinnige Großprojekte investiert.

Im Handbuch Illegitime Schulden werden Beispiele für illegitime Schulden erläutert und aufgezeigt, welche Möglichkeiten es für eine Streichung dieser Schulden geben könnte. Die Frage ist weniger, ob die betroffenen Länder des Südens die Schulden bezahlen können, sondern ob sie sie bezahlen müssen.

Aus dem Inhalt:

### **Was sind illegitime Schulden ?**

Kriterium 1: Fehlende Zustimmung

Kriterium 2: Fehlender Nutzen

Kriterium 3: Das Wissen der Gläubiger

### **Verfahrensvorschläge und Umsetzungsprobleme**

Bestellmöglichkeit:

[www.erlassjahr.de/03\\_mitmachen/03\\_handbuch.htm](http://www.erlassjahr.de/03_mitmachen/03_handbuch.htm)

erlassjahr.de

Carl-Mosterts-Platz 1 40477 Düsseldorf

Tel 0211 - 4693-196 Fax 0211 - 4693-

197 [buer@erlassjahr.de](mailto:buer@erlassjahr.de)

HABARI 4 / 2003