

Practitioner Input Form  
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Input Record Number	001
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Organisation(s) Involved	BCID
Geographic Area	Tanzania
Dates	January 2004-2005
Communities Involved	Uchira, Tanzania
Duties and Responsibilities/ Purpose of Project	To understand participation and institutional evolution in a community-based water supply project (funded by GTZ). This research is funded by a grant from the ESRC.
Context of Intervention	Rural drinking water supply.

## Practitioner Reflective Case Study

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<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) No specific mechanisms were used – it was assumed that community ‘ownership’ through a Management Board would ensure access by the poor.</li><li>2) Community management in this context institutionalised inequality of access – through the control of water tariffs and through a low level of representation by the poorest groups within the management mechanisms.</li><li>3) The project itself has no interest in equity but in maintaining a flow of revenue.</li><li>4) That an external agent (possibly government) needs to enforce/set some minimum criteria for access – for instance, the right to 25l of free water per person, as in South Africa. Community mechanisms can be discriminatory and equity-blind.</li></ol>	

Practitioner Input – Part II

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9)	Not applicable as this is a research project. But in the process of this research, a small active team of local researchers has been established. Their continuing dialogue between community and management of the water supply project has firmly put the question of access onto their agenda.
10)	No response.
11)	Locally-based ethnographic research – revealing the rules in practice, and not the official rules. An examination of constitution and interviews with key project personnel would not have revealed, to the same extent, the access issues.
12)	To understand how rights (such as 25l free water per day) can be enforced. Better understanding of the limits of community management in ensuring access and equity.
13)	No response.