

Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) Regulators in Africa – Country Profile Mozambique

General information	
Region	Southern Africa
Surface area	799,380 km ²
Total Population	31,178,239 (WB,2020)*
Urban pop.	37%
Rural pop.	63%
Access to improved water supply services	52% (DNAAS, 2021)**
Access to improved sanitation services	38% (DNAAS, 2021)**



WSS Regulatory Status

	Urban		Rural	
	Water Supply	Sanitation	Water Supply	Sanitation
Type of Regulation	Regulation by Agency			
Name of Regulator	Autoridade Reguladora de Águas, Instituto Público (Water Regulatory Authority) AURA,IP			
Year of establishment	2000			
Policy	The National Water Policy, 2007			
Legal instrument	Decree No 78/98 establishing CRA Decree No 8/2019 changing CRA to AURA			
Area of Jurisdiction	National			
Number of regulated service providers	2 (FIPAG & AIAS)			
Type of service providers	Private Companies			

Key functions of AURA, IP

- Licensing services providers
- Setting standards and guidelines for service provision
- Review and approval of tariff
- Monitoring quality of service and compliance by service providers
- Advising on the design and implementation of delegated management contracts
- Identifying development needs and potential expansion of services
- Sector performance monitoring and reporting

Note: Multi-tiered approach for regulating service providers

To reach the whole country, AURA applies a two-tiered approach, with three regimes for WSS regulation: direct, indirect and consultive.

- I. AURA *directly* regulates 19 primary systems in the urban cities owned by the Water Supply Investment and Heritage Fund (FIPAG), a public WSS asset holder. AURA sets the standards, gathers reports, and directly monitors service delivery performance. The enforcement of regulation is carried out by AURA local agents, known as ALC.
- II. *Indirect regulation* is applied in 130 secondary systems, managed by Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructure Board AIAS. In this regime, AURA sets the standards and guidelines for service provision, but Local Regulatory Commissions (CORAL) enforce the regulations. CORAL were established as an instrument of decentralisation to promote an effective partnership between AURA and the local authorities.
- III. *Consultive regulation* is applied for systems where local governments are the asset holders, but they delegate service provision to private operators. In this case, the elaboration of regulatory instruments is the municipality's responsibility, with AURA intervening only if required.

This model has improved decentralisation and allowed AURA to get closer to consumers. It a *promising* and *adequate* approach to ensure WSS regulations enforcement in countries with large territory ([Ref](#))

*[Source](#) **[Source](#)