

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

General information	
Region	Southern Africa
Surface area	824,292 km ²
Total Population	2,530,151(WB, 2021)*
Urban pop.	53%
Rural pop.	47%
Access to basic water services	84% (JMP, 2020)**
Access to basic sanitation services	35% (JMP, 2020)**



WSS Regulatory Status

	Water		Sanitation	
	Urban	Rural	Rural	Urban
Type of Regulation	Ministerial Regulation			
Name of Regulator	Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR)			
Year of establishment	1995			
Policy	The Water Supply and Sanitation Policy of 2008			
Legal instrument	The Water Resources Management Act of 2013			
Area of Jurisdiction	National			
Number of regulated service providers	1 (NamWater)		Local Authorities	
Type of service providers	National		Regional	
Key functions of MAWLR				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determining tariffs and charges • Setting operational standards and services targets • Monitoring the performance of service providers to evaluate their efficiency 				
Note: WSS Regulatory arrangements				
<p>The Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform (MAWLR) is the lead regulatory actor with mandate spanning the WSS sector. However, the Ministry of Health and Social Services (MHSS) and the Ministry of Urban and Rural Development (MURD) also hold some important regulatory functions. The WSS regulatory functions of MAWLR are delivered mainly by two directorates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. The Water Regulator of Namibia (WRN) responsible for setting tariffs and charges, setting targets, and monitoring water services providers and advising the minister relating to the compliance of water service providers. II. The Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination (DWSSC) is responsible for ensuring the sustainable supply of safe water to rural communities in communal areas. <p>The regulatory role of MHSS includes monitoring, evaluation, and reporting of sanitation, health and hygiene programmes. It is responsible for inspecting the hygiene and sanitation situation in schools, health structures, and households. The regulatory functions of MURD include setting technical, financial, and cost benefit standards to design and implement urban sanitation systems and supporting local authorities as required.</p>				
*Source		**Source		
For more information on MAWLR, click here				