



# MOZAMBIQUE

## Water and Sanitation Profile

POPULATION AND HEALTH STATISTICS	
Population (2008)	21.8 million <sup>a</sup>
Proportion of population living in urban areas (2008)	37% <sup>a</sup>
Average annual urban/rural population growth rates (1990-2008)	5.7 / 1.3% <sup>a</sup>
Under age 5 mortality rate (2007)	168/1000 live births <sup>b</sup>
Under age 5 mortality rate due to diarrheal disease (2004)	13.6% <sup>b</sup>
<small>Note: Most recently available data provided.  <sup>a</sup> World Bank. 2009 <i>World Development Indicators (WDI) Database</i>.  <sup>b</sup> World Health Organization (WHO). <i>World Health Statistics 2009</i>.</small>	

### SECTOR OVERVIEW

Mozambique continues to grapple with a large migration into the towns and cities, partly as a result of the civil war (1975-1992), which has overextended the capacity of water and sanitation infrastructure. Though Mozambique has abundant water resources, the population has a high dependence on water resources shared with other nations, receiving roughly 50 percent of its surface water from upstream neighbors.<sup>1</sup> In addition, Mozambique is particularly vulnerable to highly variable rainfall and cyclical natural disasters.

Despite these vulnerabilities, Mozambique's water supply and sanitation (WSS) sector has implemented policy and institutional reforms that have increased its capacity to provide WSS services. There has been a significant improvement in coverage, reliability of water supply, and water quality in the urban WSS sector. Still, in order to meet and maintain the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets, government financing of the WSS sector will have to

<sup>1</sup> AfDB/Organization for Economic Development (OECD). *African Economic Outlook: Madagascar* (2007).

be increased significantly.<sup>2,3</sup> Major issues to be addressed include: the ability to mobilize funding through implementation capacity growth; instituting robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems; reducing dependence on outside funding sources by increasing cost recovery strategies; and balancing urban and rural WSS budget allocations and expenditures. In addition, rural areas and small towns have been slower to implement reform strategies, while sanitation in both urban and rural areas is limited largely to household initiatives.<sup>4</sup>

WATER AVAILABILITY IN MOZAMBIQUE	
Renewable internal freshwater resources per capita, m <sup>3</sup> /person/year (2008)	4,481 <sup>c</sup>
Water withdrawals, m <sup>3</sup> /person/year (2002)	33 <sup>c</sup>
Projected water resources per capita, m <sup>3</sup> /person/year in 2015	3,752 <sup>d</sup>
<small>Note: Most recently available data provided.  <sup>c</sup> UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). <i>FAO Aquastat Database</i>. "Freshwater resources" refers to estimates of runoff into rivers and recharge of ground water and does not include flows from other countries.  <sup>d</sup> Note this value was calculated using a straight-line calculation based on average population growth rates (1990-2008) with no adjustment for consumption or technology changes. Data was obtained from <i>World Bank WDI Database</i> (population) and <i>FAO Aquastat Database</i> (water resources).</small>	

### WSS SECTOR FRAMEWORK

The National Water Policy was approved in 1995. It listed nine principal policies with the main aim being to attain a sustainable WSS sector. The 1995 National Water Policy and associated National Water Development Program reformed and clarified the allocation of administrative, regulatory and development roles in the WSS sector. The reforms sought to balance strong regulation with delegated

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> World Bank. *Mozambique Country Water Resources Assistance Strategy (CWRAS): Making Water Work for Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reduction* (2007).

<sup>4</sup> African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), et al. *Getting Africa on Track to Meet the MDGs in Water Supply and Sanitation* (2006).

## KEY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Agency	Description	Contact Information
MOPH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overarching ministry for water sector issues.</li> </ul>	Felício Zacarias Tel: 258-21-430028
DNA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy and strategy development;</li> <li>Overall responsibility for WSS sector.</li> </ul>	Rui Gonzales
CRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic and other regulation of water systems.</li> </ul>	Sr. Manuel Alvarinho www.cra.org.mz/
FIPAG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Own infrastructure in some urban areas and leases out the management to private operators;</li> <li>Responsible for 14 cities and towns.</li> </ul>	Pedro Paulino  Tel: 258- 21308840 www.fipag.co.mz/
ARAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water resources development and management;</li> <li>Only 1 in 5 are fully operational.</li> </ul>	

management (the Delegated Management Framework- DMF), which allowed transfer of operational responsibilities for water supply to private companies. Overall, the sector framework provides solid underpinnings for further development of the sector's financial and managerial capacity.

The *Direcção Nacional de Águas* (DNA, National Directorate for Water Affairs) within the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MOPH) has the central role in water management. Under the new DMF, two new institutions were created: *Conselho de Regulação do Abastecimento de Água* (CRA, the Water Regulatory Council), which is responsible for economic regulation of water systems, and *Fundo de Investimento e Património do Abastecimento de Água* (FIPAG, Water Supply Investment Fund), which owns the infrastructure in urban areas that is either managed or leased by private operators. For urban areas not managed by FIPAG as well as most rural areas, DNA retains full control of WSS systems.

FIPAG is a public entity which acts as asset holder and investment manager in the WSS sector. FIPAG leases out operations and management to private operators for defined time periods. FIPAG has the responsibility for investment and financial

management related to rehabilitation and expansion of water supply assets, achievement of efficiency in the sector, and the monitoring and enforcement of contracts in the sector.

CRA is an independent regulatory agency responsible for regulating the tariff regime and setting tariffs annually to ensure a balance of commercial viability and consumer affordability. CRA reports directly to the Council of Ministers.

As part of the decentralization, five Regional Water Administrations (ARAs) were also formed, which are responsible for developing and managing water resources and controlling irrigation systems. These basin authorities have administrative and financial autonomy but report to DNA. Currently, the only fully operational ARA is ARA-Sul (South).<sup>5</sup>

### THE URBAN SUB-SECTOR

The urban areas are attracting increasing investment and improving both reliability and sustainability of service. When it was established in 1998, FIPAG was responsible for the five largest cities. By 2007, FIPAG was responsible for 14 cities and towns. FIPAG now manages an investment portfolio valued at more than US\$350 million. FIPAG contracted a private operator, *Águas de Moçambique*, for the 4-year management contract for the water systems in Beira, Nampula, Pemba and Quelimane. The same operator also won a 15-year lease contract for the water system of Maputo. In many other areas, FIPAG is establishing autonomous water companies in partnership with Vitens (a Dutch operator) under loans from development partners.<sup>6</sup>

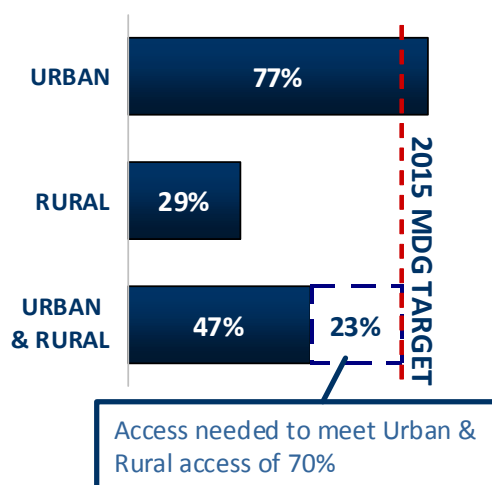
### THE RURAL SUB-SECTOR

Very few small towns have functioning piped water supplies, organized sanitation, or electrification. In fact Mozambique has one of the lowest electrification rates in Africa, at 5 percent. Since the 1990s, most of the emphasis for development of WSS infrastructure has been on regional urban centers, and most of the

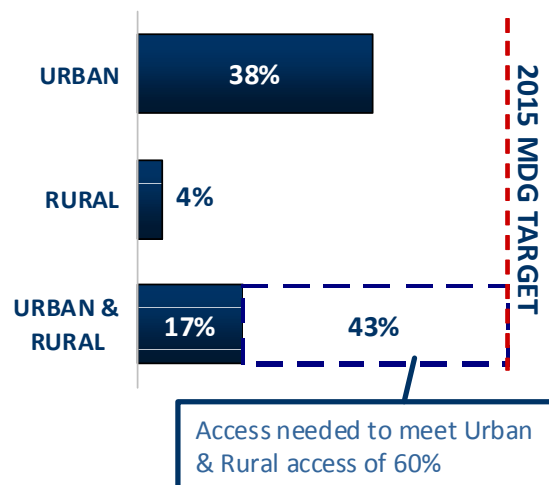
<sup>5</sup> World Bank. *Mozambique CWRAS: Making Water Work for Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reduction* (2007).

<sup>6</sup> World Bank. *Water Services and Institutional Support Project Appraisal Document* (2007).

### Meeting MDG 7: Access to Water in 2008



### Meeting MDG 7: Access to Sanitation in 2008



**Data Source:** WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP), *Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water, 2010 Update*. Note on comparing baseline data from earlier reports: The JMP methodology uses all available data in each successive report. This means that estimates may be recalculated for earlier years if more data becomes available. The JMP notes that these new estimates may affect the baseline reported in earlier data sets.

small town WSS infrastructure was destroyed during the years of civil conflict.<sup>7</sup>

Rural areas are served mainly through small piped village systems and point sources (boreholes with hand pumps). A demand-driven community-managed model was developed in the early 2000s and piloted successfully in a number of communities but has not yet been rolled out in a significant way.<sup>8</sup>

Sustainability remains a major weakness for donor-supported rural WSS interventions. A recent study for the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) suggested that many projects had broken down in as little as two years; only 21 percent of JICA-financed water points in Mokuba were considered to be operating as designed, with similar results in other communities.<sup>9</sup>

### DONOR INVOLVEMENT

The accumulation of accounts payable by the government ministries coordinating donor involvement has noticeably delayed the realization of some projects. Overall, M&E systems need significant improvements so that transparency, project timelines, and cost effectiveness are better tracked. Some

donors have symbolically cut aid due to corruption in the government.

Mozambique has a fairly strong donor coordination mechanism. The umbrella grouping is termed the Program Aid Partners (PAP) and includes technical working groups. The *Grupo de Água e Saneamento* (GAS, Water and Sanitation Group) is a technical WSS subgroup to a larger donor coordination body that serves as a forum for government and major sector donors to discuss and evaluate sector progress. GAS includes representatives from DNA, major sector donors such as the Swiss Development Corporation, the Canadian International Development Agency, JICA, the Water and Sanitation Program of the World Bank, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). It also includes representatives of international non-governmental organizations (CARE, Helvetas, and WaterAid) as well as major private sector firms like Cowater working in Inhambane.

Recently approved projects include a rural WSS project in the northern Niassa province (US\$ 27 million), to include both institutional and infrastructure development.

<sup>7</sup> World Bank. *Mozambique CWRAS: Making Water Work for Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reduction* (2007).

<sup>8</sup> World Bank. *Water Services and Institutional Support Project Appraisal Document* (2007).

<sup>9</sup> WaterAid. *National Water Sector Assessment – Moçambique* (2005).

DONOR	ACTIVITIES	CONTACT INFORMATION <sup>e</sup>
The World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban, peri-urban and small town water supply infrastructure development;</li> <li>Institutional reform and management capacity building;</li> <li>Private sector participation.</li> </ul>	
Water and Sanitation Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Village and point source facilities development;</li> <li>Sustainability and demand-led reforms;</li> <li>Community management support.</li> </ul>	Joseph Narkevic jnarkevic@worldbank.org Tel: 258-82-441-2130  Valentina Zuin vzuin@worldbank.org Tel: 258-82-536-5205
The African Development Bank (AfDB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban and rural water supply infrastructure development;</li> <li>Management capacity building.</li> </ul>	Alice Hamer MZFO@afdb.org Tel: 258-21326409
Denmark/DANIDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Watershed protection and other water resource management support.</li> </ul>	
JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rural water resources development;</li> <li>Supporting human resource capacity building in service providers management.</li> </ul>	Takashi Ito Tel: 258-21-486357
Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban and rural water and sanitation infrastructure development</li> <li>Institutional capacity building at national and local levels</li> <li>Policy reforms</li> </ul>	Emilio Muchanga emuchanga@yahoo.com.br Tel: 258-82-315-2330
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) promotion;</li> <li>Policy reform, decentralization and advocacy of access by children to safe drinking water and sanitation.</li> </ul>	maputo@unicef.org Tel: 258-21-481-100
Irish Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General budget support with 65% going to priority poverty areas;</li> <li>Rural water supply development at provincial level.</li> </ul>	maputoembassy@dfa.ie Tel: 2581 491 440
<sup>e</sup> Contact information may change frequently and therefore be different from what is noted above.		

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Additional information and sources that aided in the completion of this report include: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP), *Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water, 2010 Update* (2010); UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), *Global Initiative for Rationalizing Water Information Project - Status of Implementation of Thirteenth Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-13) Policy Actions on Water and Sanitation* (2008).

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