



# **Mozambique Urban Sanitation Charter**

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# Why a Mozambique Urban Sanitation Charter?

**Good Sector Policy and Strategy, but**

- **Low profile/Low progress;**
- **Unclear institutional responsibilities;**
- **Lack of harmonization of roles between agencies and authorities involved.**

**So,**

**The purpose of the Mozambique Charter is to consolidate the commitment of the main institutional stakeholders towards the achievement of the stated goals of the National Urban Water and Sanitation Strategy towards extended sanitation coverage and sustainable service delivery for the urban population.**

# Principles of the Charter

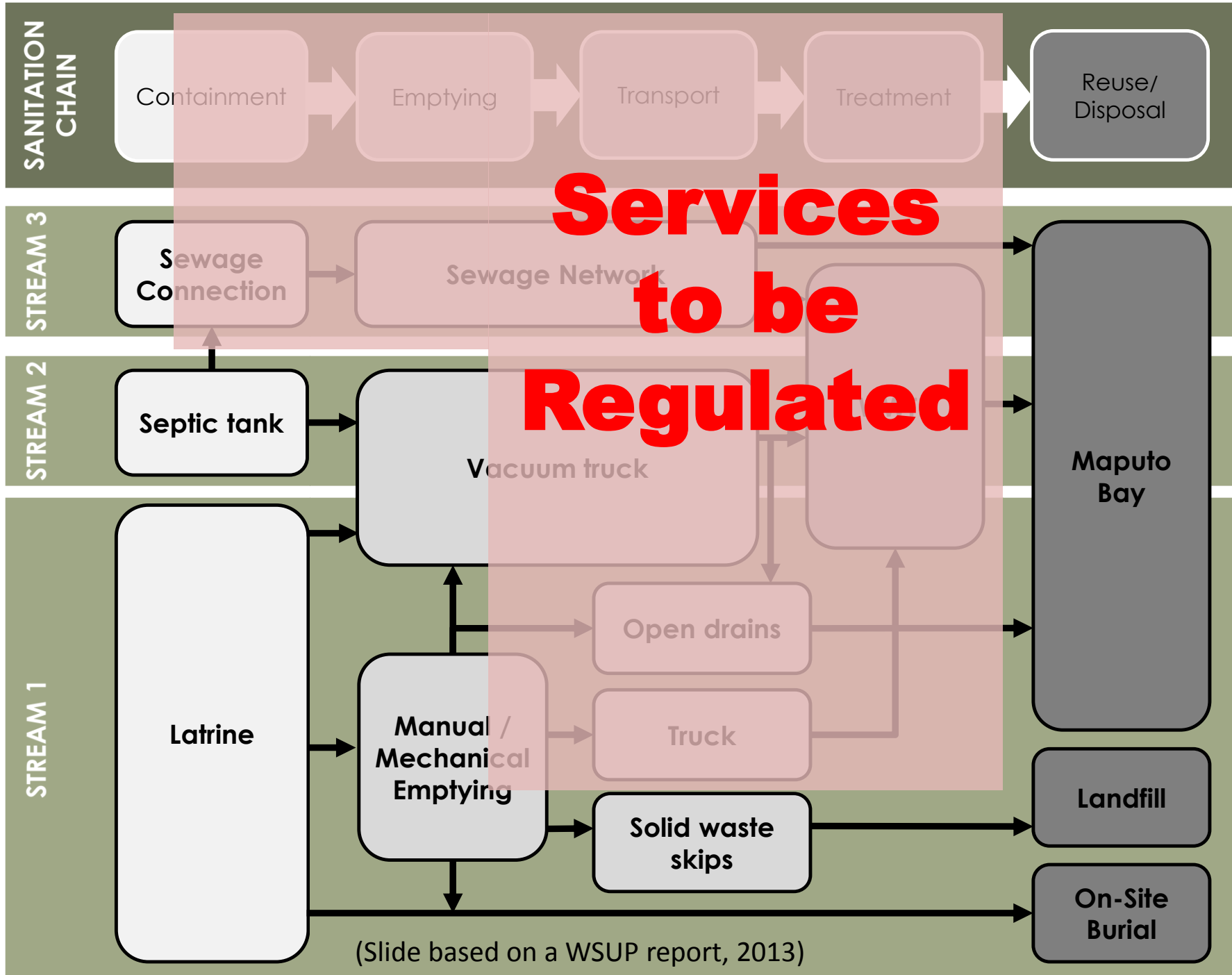
- **Human Right to Water and Sanitation** - access to adequate sanitation is a human right for all citizens of society.
- **Equitable access** to improved sanitation for all – GoM goal for **Universal Service**;
- **The service provision to be based on efficient and professional standards**, affordable..., accordingly with the sector policy **principle of separation of powers** and **autonomous service provision**
- The principle of **progressive realisation** which recognises that achievement of the human right to water and sanitation can only be successful through a series of staged improvements;
- **Safe management of household excreta and urban wastewater** - sanitation is not complete unless residual wastes are collected, transported and treated prior to disposal or reuse.
- the benefits from improved sanitation cannot be achieved without congruous **improvements in other forms of environmental infrastructure and services** related to solid wastewater management and drainage of wastewater and stormwater.
- The Mozambican Government recognises the goal of the **eThekwini Declaration** and commits to **gradually enforce** it through its Strategy guidelines.

# INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

- Central Government;
- Local Government;
- **Regulator;**
- NGOs;
- Educational institutions

## THE ROLE OF THE REGULATOR

1. Support and provide advice to the Government (Ministry of Public Works and Housing and Local Government) on the **development of a sustainable sanitation regulatory framework;**
2. Promote **standards of service compliance and user protection** based on clear and sustainable guidelines.
3. Setting the **tariff structures and fees** for the services delivered that gradually promote adequate level of cost recovery, including for on-site solutions;



(Slide based on a WSUP report, 2013)

## **Building a Regulator's Vision!**

- 1. On-site and Of-site sanitation integrated approach;**
- 2. Need to conceive all sanitation solutions as part of a “Service”, including fecal sludge management – the “Utility-zation” of on-site sanitation!**
- 3. Service provision should be autonomous (ring fenced), transparent and accountable for;**
- 4. Serving all, requires a business approach, centered on the poor preferences, and a well targeted cross-subsidy to the poor income groups;**
- 5. The service is based on the user paying – subsidies, possibly but only well targeted.**
- 6. Tariff structure consistent with service level - mitigate cross-subsidy perversion;**
- 7. Support appropriate business scale and regulatory framework for each type of service delivery;**