|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| General information |  |
| Region | **Southern Africa** |
| Surface area |  **399,757 km2** |
| Total Population | **15,178,957 (ZIMSTAT, 2022)\*** |
|  Urban pop. | **34%** |
|  Rural pop. | **66%**  |
| Access to improved water services | **77.1% (ZIMSTAT, 2019)\*\***  |
| Access to improved sanitation services | **68.8% (ZIMSTAT, 2019)\*\*** |

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

**Zimbabwe**

**WSS Regulatory Status**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Urban | Rural |
| **Water** | **Sanitation** | **Water** | **Sanitation** |
| Type of Regulation | Ministerial regulation |
| Name of Regulator | * The Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development (MoLAFWRD)
* The Ministry of Health and Child Care (MoHCC)
* The Ministry of Local Government and Public Works (MoLGPW)
 |
| Year of establishment |  |
| Policy | National Water Policy, 2013 |
| Legal instrument | Water Act of 1998 |
| Area of Jurisdiction | National |
| Number of regulated service providers | ZINWA, 32 ULAs and 60 RDCs |
| Type of service providers | National (ZINWA) and Sub-national (ULAs & RDCs) |
| **Key functions**  |
| **MoLAFWRD** Regulate the supply of water by ensuring:* quality of service provided to consumers; and
* protection of consumers from exploitation”.
 | **MoHCC** Regulates urban and rural sanitation and water quality through:* Setting standards
* Monitoring and reporting
* Advising the government
 | **MoLGPW** Oversees the ULAs and RDCs, the main WSS service providers by:* Formulating policies that promote local governance,
* Regulating ULAs and RDCs, and Monitoring implementation of policies
 |
| **Note: Reform to improve WSS regulatory arrangement** |
| Zimbabwe has a fragmented regulatory arrangement for WSS service provision based on ministerial regulation. At the national level, regulatory responsibilities for WSS service provision are split between MoLAFWRD that regulates water supply to consumers, MoHCC whose regulatory responsibilities are centred on sanitation and water quality, and MoLGPW that oversees Zimbabwe’s 32 Urban Local Authorities and 60 Rural District Councils that are the main WSS service providers. This has led to overlapping of responsibilities and ineffective regulation due to multiple functions of the ministries. However, reforms to improve WSS regulatory arrangement, and reforms are underway. Notably, the presidential approval of the process of centralising regulatory mandates and functions more closely around the Department of National Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination of MoLAFWRD to reduce the fragmentation and ensure regulatory aspects receive the attention required ([Ref](https://www.esawas.org/index.php/publications/general?task=download.send&id=66&catid=2&m=0)) |
| \*[Source](https://zimbabwe.opendataforafrica.org/anjlptc/2022-population-housing-census-preliminary) \*\*[Source](https://www.zimstat.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/publications/Social/Health/MICS2019/MICS-2019.pdf) For more information on the Ministries, click [MoLAFWRD](http://www.moa.gov.zw/); [MoHCC](http://www.mohcc.gov.zw/); [MoLGPW](http://www.mlg.gov.zw/)  |