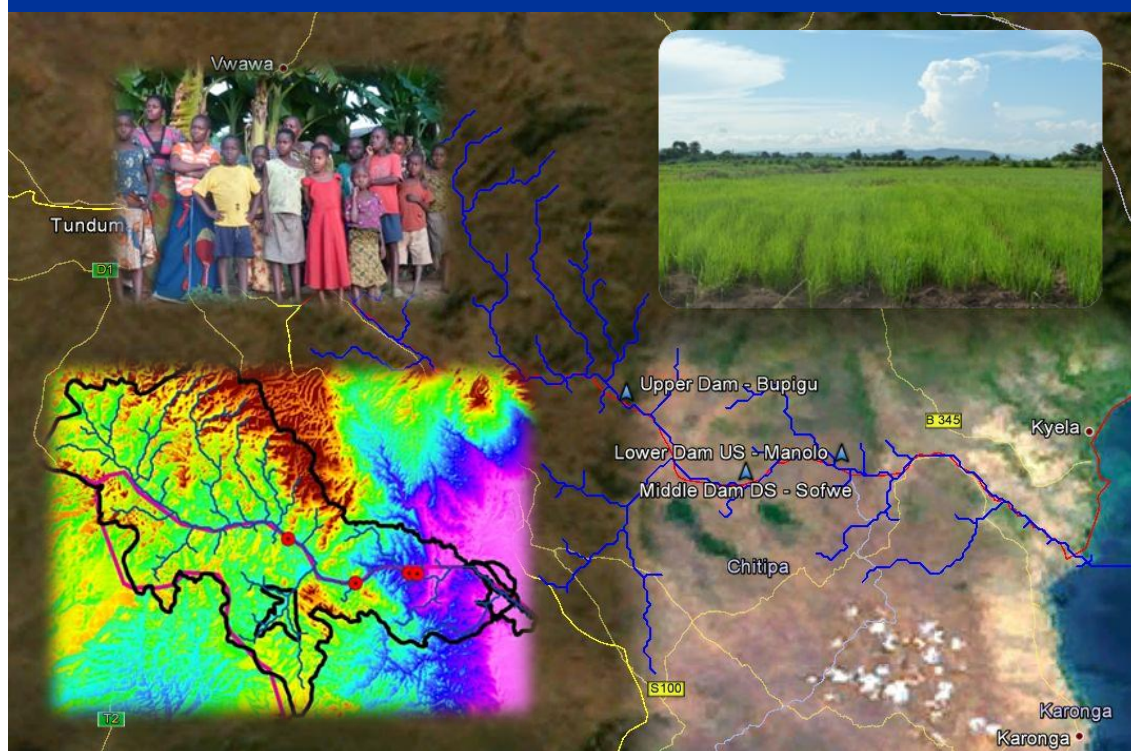




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DETAILED DESIGN AND INVESTMENT PREPARATION PROJECT FOR THE SONGWE RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

SHARED VISION 2050



Prepared by a Joint Venture of
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FINAL

The Shared Vision 2050

“A Songwe River Basin that continuously experiences improved quality of life among the local communities through sustainable use of basin resources while ensuring that economic growth rate is above population growth rate.”

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AfDB:	African Development Bank
AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ART:	Antiretroviral Therapy
ASDP:	Agriculture Sector Development Programme
AWF:	African Water Facility
CBO:	Community Based Organisations
DADP:	District Agricultural Development Plan
FS:	Feasibility Study
HIV:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IEC:	Information, Education and Communication
IPPF:	Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility
IWRM:	Integrated Water Resources Management
KM:	Kilometres
MASL:	Metres Above Sea Level
MGDS:	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MIS:	Management Information Systems
MM:	Millimetres
MOU:	Memorandum of Understanding
NDF:	Nordic Development Fund
NEPAD:	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSGRP:	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
NWDP:	National Water Development Programme
NWDP:	National Water Development Programme
PPP:	Public-Private Partnership
PS:	Preliminary Study
RBCAS:	Results Based Country Assistance Strategy
RSAP:	Regional Strategic Action Plan
SACCO:	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organisations
SADC:	Southern Africa Development Community
SqKm:	Square Kilometres
SRB:	Songwe River Basin
SRBDP:	Songwe River Basin Development Programme
TB:	Tuberculosis

UN: United Nations
VCT: Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WRM: Water Resources Management
WSDP: Water Sector Development Programme
WSSP: Water Sector Development Project

The Shared Vision 2050 for the Songwe River Basin is:

“A River Basin that continuously experiences improved quality of life among the local communities through sustainable use of basin resources while ensuring that economic growth rate is above population growth rate.”

The above shared vision statement is supported by five policy specific shared vision statements and these are as follows:

Policy Area	Shared Vision Statement
Policy Area One: Ecosystems, Natural Resources and Environment	<i>Basin’s societies have a broad and sustained diversity of natural resources (soils, vegetation, water, wildlife, etc.) constituting the basin’s natural capital assets that are properly harnessed to enhance social, human and financial capital to alleviate poverty.</i>
Policy Area Two: Production and income Generation	<i>Resources sustainably and equitably utilized for increased income and poverty reduction among all the communities residing in the Songwe River Basin.</i>
Policy Area Three: Living Conditions and Quality of Life	<i>A healthy, adequately educated society enjoying high quality life and with full and equitable access to appropriate health, education and social infrastructure.</i>
Policy Area Four: Population and Demography	<i>A manageable, healthy, competent and productive population living in harmony and with a positive mind set to achieve equitable economic growth and development.</i>
Policy Area Five: Governance, institutions and Policies	<i>An empowered and gender sensitive community that observes the rule of law and human rights, well integrated institutional framework enabled by a policy environment that facilitates the community involvement in the management of resources</i>

This shared vision defines the development target for 2050 and acts as the guiding framework for the development of the Songwe River Basin. Underlying this shared vision are the following values and principles:

- (i) People centred and private sector driven economic growth and effective co-operation between all stakeholders;
- (ii) Social justice and equity;
- (iii) Sustainable development and poverty alleviation; and
- (iv) Participation and true inclusion, Gender considerations and responsiveness, Delegation, Capacity building and Stakeholders’ consultations and dialogue.

The methodology that was used in developing the shared vision was participatory and involved stakeholders from all the districts that are part of the Songwe River Basin and these are Karonga and Chitipa in Malawi and Kyela, Mbeya, Mbozi and Ileje in Tanzania. Although part of Mbozi is within the Basin area, it was not fully involved because it was constituted after the consultative process had already been completed. Apart from the district level stakeholders, the process also involved stakeholders from central Ministries responsible for Water, Energy, Environment and Land in the two countries. The community members and representatives of civil society organisations and private sector were also involved in the shared vision development process. The consultations were preceded by a comprehensive document review. The principles of integrated wa-

ter resources management development during the 1992 United Nations Rio de Janeiro Conference, the SADC Protocol on shared water course, the National Policies and Strategies of the two countries and other River Basin documents were reviewed to inform the vision development process.

The Shared Vision development followed a cascading process where community and district stakeholders within the basin formulated their shared visions for specific policy areas. These were later transformed into district shared vision statements through a consultative process. The district shared vision statements were used to formulate the basin-wide policy specific shared vision statements and the Shared Vision 2050 is a summary of the policy specific shared vision statements.

The implementation of the shared vision is aimed at addressing major issues which were identified through the consultation process. Some of these key issues include low income, poor infrastructure, poor access to health, quality education and potable water. It is anticipated that the implementation of strategies stipulated in this shared vision document will result in reducing these challenges and thereby improving the economic and social status of the people in the basin.

3 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

The Shared Vision 2050 is defined as “A qualitative statement of the broad direction which development of the Songwe River Basin should take and the desired (long-term) destination, i.e. an indication of where all stakeholders would like to see the situation in the whole of the Basin in the year 2050”. In other words, the Vision 2050 defines the aspirations of the people of the Songwe River Basin (SRB) providing the guide for the Songwe River Basin Development Programme. The Shared Vision 2050 defines the development target for 2050 and acts as the guiding framework for the development of the Songwe River Basin. The detailed background of the Shared Vision 2050 and the key Issues of the Songwe River Basin are presented in **Annex I**.

3.2 Objectives of the Shared Vision 2050

The overall goal of the Shared Vision 2050 is to provide a basis for the Songwe River Basin Commission and the Basin communities to:

1. Develop broad consensus on realistic, achievable objectives and indicators for sustainable management of the basin;
2. Develop mechanisms that will enable stakeholders to advocate their interests, provide feedback to government, and monitor progress towards achieving the set goals.
3. Serve as a basis to discuss perspectives, strategies and approaches that have to be in place to attain set key priorities.

3.3 Methodology for the Development of the Shared Vision 2050

The Shared vision 2050 was developed through a comprehensive consultative process in all the target districts in Malawi and Tanzania and this detailed process is in **Annex II**. The process started with the identification of broad basin wide issues by the stakeholders at village, community and district levels. **Annex III** presents the broad issues in the Songwe River Basin resulting from these stakeholder consultations. The second step involved drafting the district level Shared Vision 2050 statements for specific policy areas which were subjected to comprehensive review by the district stakeholders. The District Shared Visions were finalized and the final documents were submitted to the Districts Councils for reference in developing their district development plans. **Annex IV** contains the district level specific shared vision statements that were extracted from the district level shared vision documents.

The district stakeholders were further involved in extracting key issues that were basin specific and needed to be included in the Basin-wide Shared Vision 2050. **Annex V** details the Basin specific policy areas, key issues as well as priorities identified by the district level stakeholders during the consultations. The issues were then analysed to develop a draft Shared Vision 2050 which was subjected to a review by Stakeholders from the two Riparian States. The Shared Vision 2050 is also based on a development framework detailed in **Annex VI** which prescribes the International Protocols and Agreements as well as the National Development Policies of the two Riparian States.

4 THE SHARED VISION 2050 AND THE POLICY AREAS SPECIFIC SHARED VISIONS

The overall Shared Vision 2050 for the Songwe River Basin is presented in Box 1 below.

Box 1: Shared Vision 2050

“A River Basin that continuously experiences improved quality of life among the local communities through sustainable use of basin resources while ensuring that economic growth rate is above population growth rate.”

The long term direction of the Shared Vision 2050 is set around five pillars referred to as policy areas. The policy guidance remains the Partner States’ responsibility which will eventually be vested in the Songwe River Basin Commission to promote sustainable use of the vast Songwe River Basin resources in an efficient and equitable manner. The five policy areas are as follows:

- 1)**Policy Area One:** Ecosystems, Natural Resources and Environment focusing on resource management, protection and conservation
- 2)**Policy Area Two:** Production and income Generation which focuses on natural resources utilization
- 3)**Policy Area Three:** Living Conditions and Quality of Life with a focus on income and poverty, social services, health and education
- 4)**Policy Area Four:** Population and Demography focused on population development and migration
- 5)**Policy Area Five:** Governance, institutions and Policies with a focus on development and harmonization of policies, institutions and implementation machinery.

The following sections present the Shared Vision for each of these policy areas for the Songwe River Basin.

4.1 Policy Area One: Ecosystems, Natural Resources and Environment

Songwe River Basin is made up of a great variety of ecosystems that provide a wide range of goods and services for the population in the Basin. The Basin has become under pressure for a variety of reasons. The current pressures arising from the increasing population and, hence, the social economic activities have resulted into changes in land use, water quality, biodiversity, wetlands and fisheries. The main areas of concern include increased pressure on water resources, habitat loss across the basin, forest degradation, floodplain degradation, decrease in fish biodiversity, pollution from agricultural runoff and wildlife degradation due to loss of habitat, forests and poaching.

Ecological health and the goods and services, the ecosystem that the Songwe River Basin provides, are the basis for sustainable development in the target basin area. Future development of land and water resources for different purposes such as forestry, wetlands, agriculture, fisheries, livestock, wildlife, and industries, as well as the alleviation of poverty and health problems rely exclusively on a healthy environment. Sound natural resources and environmental management is, therefore, an integral part for sustainable economic development. The Share Vision for Ecosystems, Natural Resources

and Environment focusing on resource management, protection and conservation on this policy area is in Box 1 below.

Box 2: Shared Vision for Ecosystems, Natural Resources and Environment

Basin's societies have a broad and sustained diversity of natural resources (soils, vegetation, water, wildlife, etc.) constituting the basin's natural capital assets that are properly harnessed to enhance social, human and financial capital to alleviate poverty.

4.2 Policy Area Two: Production and Income Generation

Poor infrastructure, inadequate markets and decline in the use of improved farm input packages particularly improved seeds, and agro-chemicals (fertilizers and pesticides) have led to low agricultural productivity across the basin. The low agricultural productivity coupled with the collapse of cooperative union has affected farmers bargaining power, crop prices and rural income. On the other hand, development of the livestock sector is constrained by poor breed, inadequate grazing pastures, drought and expensive and in some cases non-existence of veterinary services.

Since water is a strategic resource for socio-economic development in the Basin, high variability of rainfall and inadequate access to water supply have been recognized to affect many production and income generating activities in the Basin. Parallel with the ongoing artisan mining activities especially in the upper and middle parts of the basin is the extensive environmental degradation caused by inefficient mining and the poor processing technologies currently being employed. Other problems in this policy area include uncoordinated land uses, inadequate financial and human resources for facilitation of activities in many sectors including tourism, wildlife poaching, and limited private sector participation in sectoral production and income generating activities. The focus of the shared vision is to clearly demonstrate how basin infrastructure such as dams, roads, irrigation systems and water supply will boost economic growth and increase income for the people of the Basin. The shared vision for production and income generation is presented in Box 3 below.

Box 3: Shared Vision for Production and Income Generation

"Resources sustainably and equitably utilized for increased income and poverty reduction among all the communities residing in the Songwe River Basin"

4.3 Policy Area Three: Living Conditions and Quality of Life

There are very close links between production and income generating activities (agriculture, livestock, fisheries, mining, forestry, wildlife, tourism, etc.), population growth, and quality of life and ecosystem health. Living conditions and poor quality of life are mainly determined by agriculture, health and social services and education sectors. Sustainable development of the basin implies meeting the basic needs of the people of both the current and future generations without harming the ecosystem or depleting natural resources crucial for the livelihoods.

The people in the basin are vulnerable to poor living conditions including lack of adequate water, health and education systems, which make them vulnerable to poverty. Adverse effects and impact of HIV and AIDS, deteriorating access to quality health ser-

vices, inadequate budgeting allocations to primary health care and population growth and rural-urban migration are major problems and challenges in health and social services areas. In education sector, major problems include inadequate facilities for schools (classrooms, teaching material and houses for teachers), poor education quality at the primary and post primary levels and inadequate involvement of communities in the education planning process.

Improved living conditions will be achieved if the basic social infrastructure is rehabilitated and maintained. Increased access to and improved services with food and nutrition security and free of HIV and AIDS will enable the communities to lead a good quality life. The shared vision must demonstrate how the immense Songwe River Basin resource potential can be utilized to its full potential in order to improve the living conditions and quality of life for people within the basin. The living conditions and quality of life shared vision is as shown in Box 4 below.

Box 4: Shared Vision for Living Conditions and Quality of Life

“A healthy, adequately educated society enjoying high quality life and with full and equitable access to appropriate health, education and social infrastructure”

4.4 Policy Area Four: Population and Demography

High population growth through fertility, migration and influx of refugees in certain parts of the basin has been an issue impacting service delivery and resource conservation. In recent years, HIV and AIDS has had a devastating impact on the residents of the Songwe River Basin especially in Karonga, Mbeya and Kyela districts. It has led to increase in the number of orphaned households; poverty levels and accompanying school dropout rate and food insecurity. Increase in the rate of unemployment has aggravated the economic situation of most of the people in the basin. Illegal trade has also been developing slowly on both sides of the Songwe River Basin especially in the urban and semi-urban areas of the Basin.

Reduced mortality and morbidity rates are dependent on population programmes that target all categories encouraging harmony among rural and urban population in the basin, working towards conflict resolution and sustainable peace. In addition for this trans-boundary basin, proper management of cross boarder migration is key to mutual development to the fulfilment of the development agenda. This will be the major focus of the vision of this policy area. The share vision for population and demography policy area is given in Box 5 below.

Box 5: Shared Vision for Population and Demography

“A manageable, healthy, competent and productive population living in harmony and with a positive mind set to achieve equitable economic growth and development”

4.5 Policy Area Five: Governance, Institutions and Policies

The expected impact of the Songwe River Basin Development Programme is reduced rural poverty and increased food production and food security among all the basin communities. The ultimate aim is to provide appropriate and focussed support for enhancing the productive potential of the poor so that they can help themselves to over-

come poverty. In this case poverty is not just a condition of low income. It is a condition of vulnerability, exclusion and powerlessness. It is the erosion of people's capability to be free from fear and hunger and to have their voices heard. Poverty reduction in the basin will therefore incorporate enabling poor women and men to transform their lives and livelihoods, and supporting governments and civil society in creating and maintaining the conditions that allow them to do so.

It should be pointed out that the capacity of the communities to increase production and income is attainable if there is availability of the required skills, appropriate technology, support services and infrastructure to enhance productivity and equitable access to markets. The realization of the full potential of community capacity is based on gender responsive planning for equitable distribution of resources.

Limited administrative capacity especially on integrating development activities, growing insecurity in the basin and difficulties to access to information especially in the rural areas are some of the threats for achieving good governance. In addition, financial constraints, corruption, low accountability, lack of transparency and inadequate stakeholders' participation in development processes pose a major challenge to attain good governance. This situation has been further inhibited by limited knowledge about human rights or lack of appreciation of such institutions, policies and rights in the society by most of the law enforcement authorities and the civil community at large.

Sustainability of the strategies for management and development of the Songwe River Basin is also heavily reliant on the formulation of practical basin level legal and policy frameworks that support good governance, promote socio-economic development, devolution of power and authority that encourage effective participation of all stakeholders and maintain law and order with full observation of human rights. The Vision articulates how the different policies, laws and regulations of the two countries can support common framework for management and development of the basins resources. A sustainable "healthy" development of the Songwe River Basin implies putting in place social policies, resource management systems and governance institutions that coherently link these dimensions of development. The shared vision for policy area five is shown in Box 6 below.

Box 6: Shared Vision for Governance, Institutions and Policies

"An empowered and gender sensitive community that observes the rule of law and human rights, well integrated institutional framework enabled by a policy environment that facilitates the community involvement in the management of resources"

5 STRATEGIES FOR ACHIEVING SHARED VISION 2050

Tables 1 to 5 present Issues and Strategies that will be implemented to attain the policy specific shared visions presented above. The anticipation is that in the long term the achievement of these policy specific shared visions will result in the attainment of the overall Shared Vision 2050.

Table 1: Issues and Strategies for Policy Area I – Ecosystems, Natural Resources and Environment focusing on resource management, protection and conservation

Key Focus Area	Identified Issues	Proposed Strategies
A.Land Use and Land Management	1. Lack of adequate entitlement to land for majority of rural and urban people.	•Develop Rural, Village and urban topographical mapping.
		•Develop Urban and Rural Land Use Plans and demarcations for different uses.
		•Conduct cadastral surveying of urban plots and farm parcels in the Villages.
		•Issue Titles and Registration of Urban and Village Land Parcels.
	2. Conflicts of Land Use in rural areas	•Establish land dispute resolution committees
		•Define land use plans and associated by-laws
		•Enforce by-laws on land use
	3. Acute shortage of qualified and experienced technical and professional staff such as Land Surveyors, Valuers, Land Officers, Town Planners	•Train and deploy technical and professional staff on land management and administration at district and basin level
		•Establish better conditions of service to retain staff
	4. Poor and uncoordinated land use	•Facilitate the development of by-laws on land use in the Basin area
		•Facilitate establishment of institutional structures for land administration
		•Facilitate capacity building on land use and land management

		ment practices
	5. Male dominance in decision making regarding land management	• Incorporate gender balance in by-laws on land administration
		• Conduct civic education on gender balance in land administration
B.Natural Resources Management	1.Major issues are deforestation, flooding and poor drainage, as well as limited investment in natural resources and wildlife	• Align all legislation and regulations on Natural Resources management and forestry
		• Develop capacity in natural resources and forestry management at district council level
		• Facilitate development/enforcement of by-laws in line with legislative provisions
		• Create conducive investment climate
		• Facilitate constitution of community level institutional structures for management of natural resources including forestry resources within the Basin
		• Facilitate capacity building of community level institutions in the Basin
		• Establish clear contracts between the investors in natural resources and the district and the Basin level institutions
	2.Male dominance in decision making regarding natural resources and forestry management	• Incorporate gender balance in by-laws on natural and forest resource management
		• Conduct civic education on gender balance in natural and forest resources management
		• Develop community capacity in exploitation and management of natural and forest

		resources
C.Water Resources Management	1.Limited technical and institutional capacity in managing water resources	•Develop district and basin level capacity for management of water resources
		•Develop infrastructure for water supply in the basin area
		•Enhance community knowledge on soil and water conservation mechanisms
		•Build capacity on the development and utilization of proper waste water management infrastructure
	2.Poor agricultural practices negatively impacting on water resources	•Develop community capacity on water conservation practices
		•Facilitate development and implementation of by-laws on protection of water sources
		•Facilitate tree planting in the Basin area
D.Fish Resources Management	1.Inadequate capacity for the management of fish resources	•Provide adequate financial, material and technical resources for management of fish resources
		•Enforce existing regulations on fish resources management
		•Constitute and build capacity of community level institutional structures for fish resources management
E.Pollution Control and Waste Management	1.Poor sanitation due to poor waste management.	•Enforce adherence to existing regulations on pollution control and waste management
		•Develop community level institutional capacity on pollution control and waste management
		•Facilitate development and implementation of by-laws on pollution control and waste management
		•Conduct civic education on the

		negative effects of using harmful chemicals and substances
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Table 2: Issues and Strategies for Policy Area II – Production and income Generation which focuses on natural resources utilization

Key Focus Area	Identified Issues	Proposed Strategies
A.Agriculture and Forestry	1.Application of inappropriate agricultural practices	•Train and deploy more extension officers
		•Conduct civic education on the negative effects of shifting cultivation and mono-cropping
		•Conduct capacity building on proper livestock husbandry practices including use of improved farm inputs and seeds/breeds
		•Rehabilitate and privatise dip tanks and other veterinary services
	2.Low productivity and profitability from agriculture operations	•Train farmers in business skills so that they take farming as a business
		•Train farmers on the benefits of establishing and joining cooperatives
		•Facilitate the introduction of farmers cooperatives
		•Facilitate the introduction and operations of warehouse receipts
B.Fisheries and related industry	1.Reduced profitability from fishing and fisheries industry	•Facilitate availability of credit facilities to fishermen
		•Facilitate formation of organised marketing arrangements for fish and fisheries products
C.Wildlife and Tourism	1.Low level of community involvement in ecotourism activities	•Facilitate capacity building on eco-tourism
	2.Limited community benefits from ecotourism operations	•Develop district capacity on the legal provisions

		•Facilitate development of by-laws on eco-tourism
	3.Reduced poaching of wild-life in the basin	•Conduct civic education on poaching regulations and by-laws.
D.Mining and Industry	1.Inadequate policy and regulatory provisions on mining sector	•Revise legal, regulatory and policy provisions for the mining sector
	2.Limited technical knowledge on mining at district and national level	•Build capacity of the Districts officials in policy, legal and regulatory provisions on the mining sector
	3.Community members do not get a fair share of the benefits from mining operations in the district	•Facilitate capacity development on the legal provisions and their application among communities
		•Facilitate adherence to the provisions for benefit sharing
E.Infrastructure		
Dams	1.No investment in dams	•Develop dams and related infrastructure
	2.Limited technical knowledge in managing and utilizing dams	•Develop district and community capacity on management and use of dams
Transport	1.Poor road infrastructure (roads and bridges)	•Rehabilitate old roads and build new roads
		•Build proper bridges across all rivers
	2.Limited private sector investment in road infrastructure	•Lobby for private sector investment in the road infrastructure
	3.Limited use of water transport	•Facilitate investments in water transport
Telecommunication	1.Limited access to telecommunication especially in rural areas of the basin	•Facilitate investment in telecommunication to improve access across the basin
F.Water Supply System	1.Limited community access to potable water	•Develop water supply systems in all the villages within the basin
	2.No water supply infrastruc-	•Develop water supply in-

	ture in the communities	frastructure including water sanitation
		•Maintain old water supply system
G.Electricity Power Supply	1.Absence and in few cases limited access to electricity power supply in the Basin area	•Invest in rural electrification project in the Basin area
H.Irrigation System	2.Low capacity in irrigation systems	•Develop district capacity in irrigation system management
	3.Limited technical support to communities on irrigation by the district councils	•Increase resource allocation to irrigation activities
		•Increase training of Irrigation engineers at district level
		•Conduct community training in operations of irrigation systems
I.Markets and Marketing Arrangements	1.Poor infrastructure (warehousing, markets, road network and power)	•Develop warehousing infrastructure
		•Facilitated the development of community level market institutions
	2.Limited knowledge in marketing strategies	•Develop capacity for value addition and industrial linkages
		•Develop capacity for marketing analysis and market exploitation
		•Invest in market information systems and market intelligence

Table 3: Policy Area Three – Living Conditions and Quality of Life with a focus on income and poverty, social services, health and education

Key Focus Area	Identified Issues	Proposed Strategies
A.Poverty and Income Distribution	1.Low household income levels	•Train communities in entrepreneurship skills
		•Training communities in savings creation and investment in assets

	2. Male domination in asset ownership	• Conduct civic education on equal rights among male and female with a special focus on asset ownership
	3. Unemployment and under-employment across the basin area	• Introduce economic activities among youth
		• Assist the youth by financing self-initiated economic activities
		• Sensitizing youth to join cooperative societies and SACCOS where they can access loans
B. Employment and Income Generation	1. Limited capacity to start and operate businesses	• Build capacity in business management and entrepreneurship skills
		• Mobilize financial resources for credit to communities
	2. Unstable currencies in both riparian states	• Invest in manufacturing and export of goods and services
	3. Limited access to credit facilities especially for the poor	• Create and implement special programmes (safety nets) for vulnerable groups
		• Increase training and awareness creation to community on the importance of forming and joining into cooperative societies
	4. Low investment in rural areas	• Improve investment environment in rural areas by providing power, road and water supply infrastructure
		• Create conducive environment for industrial investment in rural areas of the basin
		• Promote a self-employment culture among youth by training them in industrial opportunities within the

		basin.
C.Social Services	1.Unproductive and wasteful social and cultural practices	•Create by-laws on unproductive social and cultural practices
		•Lobby against food wastage during funerals and friendships and traditional dances
		•Discourage excessive beer drinking
D.Health	1.Inadequate capacity to deliver efficient health services in the basin	•Build adequate infrastructure for delivery of health services
		•Provide adequate staffing levels and medical services at each health facility
	2.Prevalence of water-borne diseases during the rainy season	•Conduct civic education on prevention of water-borne diseases
		•Provide chemicals to prevent water-borne diseases
E.Education	1.High illiteracy levels especially among girls and women caused by early marriages and other gender based factors	•Develop and implement by-laws on education
		•Lobby for equal treatment of boys and girls in education access
		•Adhere to the “Education for All”
	2.Poor teaching and learning environment	•Build quality education infrastructure (staff offices, staff houses, classrooms and toilets) for both primary and secondary education
		•Provide adequate teaching and learning materials

	3.HIV and AIDS negatively impacting on education	•Mainstream HIV and AIDS in school management
		•Enhance HIV and AIDS treatment, care and support services
		•Provide necessary support to children with HIV and AIDS affected parents

Table 4: Policy Area Four – Population and Demography focused on population development and migration

Key Focus Area	Identified Issues	Proposed Strategies
A.Population and Migration	1.Increased population impacting on resources	•Advocate for reduced family sizes
	2.Increased migration into the district	•Increase enforcement of migration laws and regulations
		•Enforce laws to reduce illegal trade
B.Population Density and Land Pressure	1.Reduced land holding	•Properly regulate land allocation processes
C.HIV and AIDS	1.High HIV prevalence rate	•Conduct IEC on the dangers of HIV and AIDS
	2.Harmful cultural practices increase spread of HIV and AIDS	•Abolish Harmful cultural practices
	3.Increasing deaths from HIV and AIDS	•Promote openness and access to VCT services
		•Provide ARVs to those infected
		•Promote community based orphan support institutions

Table 5: Policy Area Five – Governance, institutions and Policies with a focus on development and harmonization of policies, institutions and implementation machinery

Key Focus Area	Identified Issues	Proposed Strategies
A.Policies, Laws and Regulations	1.Land Act and Land Policy old (New Land Act is dragging)especially on the Malawi side	•Lobby for speedy approval of the new Land Act
	2.Old regulations and unclear policy on mining	•Lobby for the development

		opment of the new Mining Act
		•Facilitate the development of new policies for the mining sector
	3.Inexistence of by-laws to compliment national legal provisions	•Facilitate development of by-laws in line with laws and regulations
	4.Reduced security for business and social prosperity	•Facilitate constitution of community policing
		•Facilitate establishment of police posts within the Basin
	5.Reliance on Government Subsidies	•Devise more sustainable poverty eradication strategies
	6.Limited research supported development	•Conduct comprehensive research to inform the development agenda in the Basin area
B.Institutional Structures	1.Community level development structures not fully empowered and capacitated in policy implementation and regulation enforcement	•Build capacity of development structures at all levels in the Basin
		•Develop and implement proper mechanism for engaging community members in development activities
	2.Low government capacity at community to facilitate implementation of policies and regulations	•Increase staffing levels in all sectors at community level
		•Build capacity in policy and regulation among government staff at community level
	3.Limited capacity in monitoring	•Develop capacity for

	and evaluation systems	monitoring and evaluation of development at district and community level
		•Develop capacity at district and basin level in management information systems
C.Decentralisation and Public Participation	1.Low level of community participation in development projects	•Define and implement properly mechanism for engaging communities in development projects in the Basin
		•Enhance Information Education and Communication in all sectors within the Basin
	2.Sectors like Tourism, Land and mining not fully devolved	•Lobby for devolution in Tourism, Land (only on Malawi side) and mining sectors
D.Gender	1.Gender imbalance with male domination	•Lobby for gender balance
		•Advocate against gender insensitive cultures
	2.Early marriages for girls	•Lobby against early marriages among communities
E.Public – Private Partnerships	1.Low level of PPP	•Lobby for increased participation of private sector in sectorial development through PPP arrangements

6.1 Annex I: Background to the Songwe River Basin and the Songwe River Basin Development Programme

The Songwe River Basin has an area of about 4,200 square kilometres, covering parts of two districts in Malawi: Chitipa and Karonga and five districts in Tanzania: Kyela, Ileje, Mbozi, Momba and Mbeya. The Songwe River forms the border between Malawi and Tanzania over a distance of some 200 km. About 55% of the catchment area falls under Tanzania, while 45% of the area falls under Malawi with substantial part of the catchment falling under Ileje and Chitipa Districts.

The 2002 Norplan Preliminary Study for the Stabilisation of the Course of the Songwe River initially divided the basin into three units: which were referred to as the Plateau Zone, or upper sub-basin, the Escarpment Zone, or middle sub-basin, and the lower sub-basin based on variations in physiography, land use and other criteria. This division continued through the Feasibility Study stage. These are described in the following sections.

The Plateau Zone has a mean elevation ranging from 1,200 to 1,500 metres above sea level (masl), and contains the headwaters and major tributaries. Mountains ranging up to more than 3,000 masl are situated within the catchment.

The Escarpment Zone forms the middle basin, and is characterised by mountains and numerous tributaries. These tributaries drop from elevations of 2,100 m - 1,800 m down to 700 m - 600 m at the foot of the escarpment, a distance of some 20 to 30 km.

The Lower Basin Zone begins from the foothills and extends to Lake Malawi/Nyasa (which is 474 m above sea level). This part is dominated by the Songwe River floodplain. It is here that a major tributary, the Kyungu River, joins the Songwe River.

The Upper Sub-basin: The Upper Sub-basin of the Songwe River lies within three districts of Ileje, Momba and Mbozi in Tanzania and Chitipa in Malawi. This upper sub-basin has elevations in the 2000-2400 masl range, especially in the Ileje area. The Chitipa highlands average 1300 masl, with the Mafinga Hills forming part of the upper sub catchment.

Rainfall in the upper sub-catchment varies from less than 900 mm/year recorded at Kameme rainfall station, which is representative of the south-western part of this upper sub-catchment (the Hanga sub-catchment) to 1400 mm/year in the hilly north-eastern parts (Mwati sub-catchment in Tanzania). Much of the precipitation, between half and three quarters, falls in the rainy season between December and March. Runoff varies from 100 mm/year in the southwest to 250 mm/year in the northeast.

Middle Sub-basin: The middle sub-basin lies within the three districts of Ileje and Mbeya in Tanzania and Chitipa in Malawi. The area is generally flat to gently undulating with elevations between 1,100 and 1,300 masl. The middle sub-catchment is highly variable in rainfall, from very dry areas like the Bulambia/Kaseye plain, at 1000 mm/year to

2500 mm/year in the lower parts of this sub-catchment on the Tanzanian side. Runoff varies correspondingly from 100 mm/year on the Kaseye/Bulambia Plain to around 700-800 mm/year in the lowest parts of the sub-catchment in Tanzania.

The area has a warm tropical climate with a longer rainy season than the Upper sub-catchment characterised by one rainy season, which runs from November to April. Most of Chitipa district experiences temperatures of between 17.5°C and 20.0°C with July being the coolest month having temperatures of between 7.5°C and 10.0°C. Itumba and Ilulu experience isothermic kind of temperatures and receives annual precipitation of 900 to 1200 mm which determines the length of growing period running from November to April (URT, 1997). Rainfall diminishes towards the west that is from Ikinga to Chabu as one moves along the Kasumulu- Isongole Road on Tanzania side. Ngana area has a warm tropical climate characterized by one rainy season which runs from November to April. The area experiences an annual mean temperature of 22.5 - 25°C. The area receives approximately 1300 – 2000 mm of rainfall per annum (LREP, 1991).

Several of the largest tributaries flow into the main channel in the middle sub-catchment. The Kaseye is the largest tributary of the Songwe River with average runoff of 115 mm/year. Other large tributaries are the Chija and Makeye.

Lower Sub-basin: The lower sub-basin is itself divided into the upper and lower flood plains, with the upper flood plain extending from the first falls at Nalyoshi, including Chisalanga I and II falls, to the Kasumulu Bridge, and the lower flood plain extending from the bridge to the mouth of the river at Lake Nyasa/Malawi. This area has the highest rainfall of the basin at more than 3200 mm annually.

The physical environment and rainfall distributions are conducive to the frequent flood occurrences. The worst of these occurred in 1955, 1960, 1979, 1989 and 1998. It is estimated that floods inundate more than 9,000 hectares of fertile land seasonally. The flood prone area actually exceeds this figure when the waters of the adjacent Kiwira River and the Songwe River merge during heavy floods, forming a continuous water body 10 km wide for some four to six kilometres from the Lake into the floodplain. Waters from the Kyungu River add to the flooding.

The Songwe River Basin Development Programme

The United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Malawi are two sovereign States with the deepest part of the main stream (the thalweg) of the Songwe River forming part of their international boundary. For several decades, the basin has been subject to considerable rural settlement developments and expanding urban centres resulting in increasing pressure on the basin's land and water resources.

The stretch of the Songwe River downstream Kasumulu/Songwe border posts and within the flood plain is characterized of the river changing its course through its meandering following the annual floods. With a population of more than 52,000, flooding and shifting of the river course are very inconvenient to the inhabitants on that part of the basin because they cause losses of their properties; people's lives; general inconvenience to environment and social economic activities; and changing their nationality.

Since November 1976, the Governments of the Republic of Malawi and the United Republic of Tanzania have been meeting in order to find a "permanent solution to the bor-

der problem”. In 1991, the Governments of the Republic of Malawi and the United Republic of Tanzania entered into a General Cooperation Agreement to further develop between themselves comprehensive cooperation and friendship for the mutual benefit of their peoples, on the basis of African Unity. Several options and approaches for the solution to the problem had been discussed and eventually the two Governments resolved to formulate a project for stabilization of the course of the Songwe River. Thus in 2001 the two countries engaged in a Preliminary Study in 2001 – 2002, followed by a Feasibility Study, which started in November 2002 and was completed in December 2003 using a loan from the Nordic Development Fund (NDF). The initial rationale for the Project was to address the frequent shifting of the international border between the two countries due to the random meandering of the lower parts of the Songwe River. Hence, the preliminary study basically focused on developing feasible options for the stabilization of the Songwe River course.

During the review of the preliminary study report, the two Governments realised that it was not feasible to carry out the river course stabilisation measures as a stand-alone project and that it was necessary to consider structural investments for river stabilisation in a broader basin development perspective. Therefore the Project was upgraded into a basin-wide and comprehensive Songwe River Basin Development Programme (SRBDP) aimed at supporting economic growth and poverty alleviation in the entire basin. The Feasibility Study prepared in 2003 identified potential areas of intervention in terms of the development of irrigated agriculture, hydropower production, flood control, stabilisation of the river course, upgrading of water supply, fisheries development, promotion of tourism and the need to create an enabling institutional environment for joint management of the shared waters.

On 20th February 2004 a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) providing the mandate to proceed with the Detailed Design Phase was signed in Mbeya, Tanzania during the third Meeting of the Council of Ministers. This mandate established the Joint Steering Committee for the Detailed Design phase and provided the basis for the development of the Rules of Procedures for the Joint Committee of Officials and the Joint Steering Committee. From 2004 to 2007 the two governments made significant efforts to mobilise funding for the detailed design and capital investment preparations by approaching different funding agencies. On 5th December 2008 the African Development Bank (AfDB) as Trustee of the African Water Facility (AWF) responded positively to provide a grant for financing the detailed design works and investment preparation for the SRBDP utilizing resources from AWF and the New Partnership for Africa’s Development – Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (NEPAD-IPPF).

The AfDB fielded an Appraisal Mission in Malawi and Tanzania from June 22nd to July 3rd 2009 for this project. The Mission came up with an Appraisal Report which showed that the Project was feasible and viable.

Songwe River Basin Development Potential and Challenges

The water within Songwe River basin serves human needs such as drinking, cooking, and washing and sanitation as well as for animals and fisheries among other uses. If properly harnessed and developed the basin will allow the arid land to become more productive through irrigation and will also provide a habitat for plants, fish and wildlife. It will also help in supplying water for urban and industrial uses and will generate electricity through hydropower as well as supporting many recreational uses.

Natural Resources

The overall goal of the Songwe River Basin Development Programme is to ensure that this valuable natural resource is being used in a sustainable manner, and that any adverse impact on the river and lake ecosystem is being minimized as a measure to improving the livelihoods - and reducing the poverty – of the people in the area. Major natural resources in the basin include:

- Land Resource
- Forests both natural and planted forests.
- Minerals
- Wild life
- Water Resources
- Fish Resources

Land Resource

Land is the most crucial and valuable resource for the people living within the basin. The land resource provides a common base for economic productivity for the communities within the basin. Table 6 presents the land area by district in the Songwe River Basin.

Table 6: Land Area in the Songwe River Basin

COUNTRY	DISTRICT	LAND AREA (SQ.KM)	PERCENTAGE OF THE DISTRICT IN THE SRB	PERCENTAGE FOR COUNTRY
MALAWI	Chitipa	1592	37%	45%
	Karonga	332	8%	
TANZANIA	Mbeya	156	4%	55%
	Kyela	184	5%	
	Ileje	1437	34%	
	Mbozi	478	11%	
	Momba	78	2%	
Total		4,257		100%

Current Land Use

The land within the basin is currently being used for various purposes. Table 7 below shows the different uses of land as a percentage of total land area among the districts within the Songwe River Basin. The major portion of the land across all districts has Miombo forest cover and this seconded by bush land. Agriculture is the main economic activity for the land across the basin. Kyela, Karonga and Momba have bigger portions of their land being used for agriculture activities while Mbozi, Ileje and Chitipa have smallest agricultural land as most of their areas are mountainous and rocky.

Table 7: Current Land Use as a Percentage of Land in the District

	CHITIPA	KARONGA	MBEYA	KYELA	ILEJE	MBOZI	MOMBA
Forest Cover	2.8	0.1	9.4	0	4.3	2.3	0
Miombo Forest Cover	52.1	56.5	48.6	39.3	65.1	73.9	32.0
Bushland	22.9	17.2	14.5	4.8	14.7	12.5	18.7
	10.9	3.9	4.2	8.8	6.8	5.3	27.3
Agriculture	6.6	19.5	8.6	42.0	4.3	4.1	10.0
Bareland	4.3	2.4	14.2	4.3	4.6	1.9	12.0
Unclassified	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	0	0

Source: SESA Report March 2014

Forestry

Protected Forests: Forests cover a large portion of the land within the basin ranging from 32% in Momba to 69% Ileje of the total land in the district. The forests are a combination of National and District forest reserves as well as village forests.

Forest conservation and afforestation is one of the priorities of all the Districts with the aim of attaining sustainable development. This is envisaged in all development plans of the Districts within the Songwe River Basin Districts. However, the achievements in afforestation initiatives have been highly affected by low survival rates. The low survival rate is mainly attributed by:-

- Low management of the planted trees, thus subjecting them to be affected by insects and animals.
- Occurrence of long dry spell

Besides the efforts being made, the forest sub sector has also been affected by:-

- High rate of deforestation
- Bush and forest fire

Customary Land Forest: Customary land forests refer to forests or woodlands that are on unallocated customary land governed by customary law. The districts have substantial amount of Village Forest Areas which relieves pressure for forest products on conserved forests. Deforestation is very high in the district and customary land forests are the ones highly affected. The inhabitants who mostly are forest dependent have inflicted more pressure to these forest resources through sale of firewood, charcoal, timber and poles. Most of the firewood is for brick burning in both urban/semi urban areas and in villages. Unsustainable forest utilization has contributed significantly to the depletion of the natural vegetation cover in the Songwe River Basin which increase land degradation especially soil erosion and sedimentation.

The Songwe River Basin communities have potential of harvesting so much from their community forests especially timber but this is limited by weak regulatory framework as well as limited access of communities to resources, programs and markets.

Mining

The geological map reveals a wide range of mineral deposits including coal, iron, gold and diamonds in various parts of the basin. However, very few mining companies are established within the basin. While some have started mining others are engaged in explorations. The mining sector once fully developed has a potential of employing a substantial number of people. Small-scale mining operators and artisanal workers engage largely in mining of building materials namely sand, stones and clay. This sector requires secure water resources and prevention of potential pollution from mineral processing to enhance its economic productivity.

Wildlife

The Songwe River Basin has a rich and diverse wildlife species including globally threatened and a wide variety endemic species like the blue monkeys and crocodiles. This resource has a great potential for earning a considerable amount of local and foreign income, providing employment, food and other benefits through sustainable use.

Sustaining and protecting wildlife areas often conflict with other human activities, such as agriculture, livestock grazing and the expansion of human settlements. Besides those mentioned, there is an increasing poaching problem. Lack of appreciation of wild life as a natural heritage, coupled with inability of communities to reap direct benefits and economic returns from wild life activities has made it have less priority. Activities like illegal hunting and bush fires display the poor community attitudes toward wild life preservation.

Water Resources

The biggest source of fresh water for all the districts areas within the basin is from streams, rivers and ground water, which is fed from rainfall. During times of drought, ground water levels are depleted and people resort to using boreholes. Low water levels are attributed to unreliable rains and human activities such as deforestation, steep-slope, and river-bank cultivation. These activities result in sedimentation. Most rivers and streams in the basin dry up or shrink making water scarce during the dry season. For this reason, it is extremely important to conserve water and to promote environmentally friendly practices.

Songwe River Basin Water Catchments Areas.

The Songwe River and its main tributaries including Kiwira and Kyungu and many more have their catchment areas within the seven districts. These catchment areas provide high potential for sustainable water supply in the Songwe River. However, most of these catchment areas have been invaded and put under constant cultivation. This together with excessive deforestation has destructed most of catchment areas resulting to low water levels or even affecting some of the rivers to be dry most of the seasons.

Wetland Management.

The available wetland within the Songwe River Basin provide great potential for sustainable agricultural activities. The key wetland areas are Songwe, Kiwira and Kyungu rivers. Serious encroachment on river banks and catchment areas as explained in sec-

tion 2.1.5.1 above is a major problem resulting in serious flood in the lower plain of the Songwe River. Kyela and Karonga have mostly dry, heavily silted river beds which are prone to flooding during heavy rains. Most floods occur as flash floods which rapidly destroy crops, property, and infrastructure. Proper wetland management strategies need to be in place and effectively enforce to reduce the negative impacts within the lower part of the Basin.

Fish Resources

The Songwe River is one of the rivers that are a source of fishing in almost the six districts (excluding Momba which has shallow rivers with no fish) of the basin. Fishing is one of the major economic activities in the basin and employs a considerable number of people either directly or indirectly. Because of the readily available market and a reliable source of income and livelihood, both commercial and local fisher folk take advantage of the market to catch as much fish as is available. This has resulted in over-fishing, catching immature fish or use of rudimentary methods like small mesh nets affecting the fish population and fish diversity.

Overfishing has been caused by the increase in number of players in the fishing industry, a thing which has come about due to limited options for earning economic livelihoods. The undeveloped industrial sectors and high levels of unemployment force many local residents to resort to taking fishing as a means for earning a living. Noncompliance to standard fishing regulations is another leading cause to overfishing. This is evident as people fish during the closed fishing season, which is the time for breeding.

The enormous strain being put on the fishery resource has led to depletion in numbers of fish species and this poses a serious threat to the livelihoods of thousands of people who depend on the fishery.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the most important economic activity and the biggest employer and income earner to the communities within the basin. It is the source of food and nutrition security and human wellbeing. Although predominantly subsistence, the communities are practicing modern farming techniques to add value to their farm products. Due to population pressure, agricultural activities are increasingly expanding to cover areas that have been reserved for natural vegetation cover.

Crop Farming in the Basin

Upper Sub-basin: As with most of the basin, cultivation dominates land use and, as such, land is the most important resource in the upper sub-catchment. Although the land is good, poverty is common because of poor land management coupled with low and often unreliable rainfall. The area also loses forest as cultivation increases and it is also exploited for timber, poles and charcoal. Intensive shifting cultivation is a feature of the upper sub-basin, with legumes such as beans, cowpeas and groundnuts, intercropped with cereals like maize as common crops. Crop farming is mainly rain-fed in both countries.

Middle Sub-basin

In the middle sub-basin people also depend on rain-fed mixed farming for their livelihood, with crops including beans, groundnuts, coffee, maize, finger millet, bananas and sweet potatoes. Most farming is done along the riverbanks and in mountain slopes. There is generally poor land use in the sub-basin areas with extensive shifting cultivation. Farm inputs are unaffordable for the majority of the people.

Lower Sub-basin

In the lower sub basin the main crop is rice, supplemented with maize, beans, groundnuts, cassava, sweet potatoes, soybean and sunflower in both countries. Rice is the major cash and food crop and is grown twice in a year by all the farmers in Kyela and 93% of the farmers in Karonga¹. Other crops are bananas, oil palm and cocoa, which are grown around the homesteads as important food security and cash crops.

Irrigation

Irrigation offers the greatest opportunity of advancing people's economic and social wellbeing in the Songwe River Basin. Properly developed irrigation schemes will afford basin communities opportunities to grow crops several times in a year and thereby increasing their food security and income. Currently some improved traditional irrigation is practiced along Mtumbisi River in Bupighu on the Tanzania side where maize is the primary irrigated crop while vegetables and beans are secondary crops. The scheme is supported by Ileje Rural Development Trust Fund. Other developed smallholder irrigation schemes are Sasenga, along Katendo River and Ikumbilo – Chitete along Songwe River on the Tanzania side, with rice as their main crop. In Malawi some motorized and treadle pumps are used for irrigation. Cultivation is done on riverbanks due to their natural fertility and access to water.

The key challenge is limited access to land for irrigation. In addition to land pressure, farmers use inferior agricultural technologies, they are faced with pests problem and inadequate irrigation facilities, soil exhaustion, soil degradation and inadequate extension services. Furthermore, technical advice and innovations on soil fertility are either rudimentary or non-existent. On the other hand the sector is highly vulnerable to drought and erratic rainfall and floods.

Livestock

The Songwe River Basin area is host to a large number of livestock which include cattle, goats, sheep, chicken and donkeys. Well managed livestock will provide communities with protein as well as cash when sold on the markets. Indigenous breeds characterize livestock production in the Basin whereby only a few cattle and goats are improved or exotic breeds. The development of livestock is further constrained by poor breed, inadequate grazing pasture, drought stresses and inadequate or unaffordable veterinary services. Technological innovations such as zero grazing are limited to a few farmers in the highlands who keep dairy cattle. Farmers are reluctant to adopt improved breeds for fear of losses due to the limited feeds and veterinary services. The sector is also vulnerable to drought and suffers from insecure water resources.

¹ According to the NorPlan Preliminary Study 2002.

Physical Infrastructure

The sustainable economic development of the Songwe River Basin through the exploitation of the abundant resources explained above will largely depend on availability of suitable infrastructure within the basin. The current state of the road infrastructure is not suitable to spur economic development. There is only one earth road on the Tanzanian side which is also difficult to use during the rainy season. On the other hand, power and water supply is currently only accessed by the communities in the semi-urban areas especially those on either side of the border crossing. There is need for proper and unseasonal road network, power supply as well as water supply if the communities within the Basin are to attain advanced economic and social welfare from the Basin resources.

Tourism

Tourism is among the sectors with great economic growth potential. Tourism can significantly contribute to two countries GDP and can also play a big role in the country's export earnings. It can also provide employment for many people in the Basin. However, tourism is underdeveloped despite the fact that the area has a variety of sites ideal for tourism attraction.

6.2 Annex II: Approach and Methodology for Shared Vision 2050 Development

The approach to the development process of Songwe River Basin Shared Vision 2050 followed the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) framework which is a widely accepted principle that planning in the water sector is potentially more equitable and effective if carried out holistically at the river basin level rather than at administrative boundary level. The approach requires that management and development of the water resources in the basin should, therefore, move away from sector oriented approach which does not fully recognize the multi-sectoral linkages in planning the use of the resources. The process therefore, focused on an integrated approach which involves participatory, multi-sectoral, multidisciplinary river basin management and development recognizing that water is a scarce resource and integrates the linkage between land use and water use and also recognizes the important role water ecosystems play in the overall basin's economy.

Values and Principles

The Shared Vision 2050 development process strived to ensure full participation of all the stakeholders, among them the Central and Local Governments, the Private Sector and Civil Society Organizations as well as the community at large. Underlying the Shared Vision 2050 development process were the following overall values and principles:

- Full Stakeholder involvement
- People centred and private sector driven economic growth and effective cooperation between various stakeholders in the Basin;
- Social justice and equity;
- Sustained development and poverty alleviation through existing institutions.
- Valuing peoples' knowledge and capacity building
- Gender consideration and responsiveness

In order to ensure consistence in terms of issues being discussed across the six districts (Momba District was not yet established at the time of the consultations) of the SRB as well as the various categories of stakeholders, similar process tools were used during the consultation processes.

Steps for Developing the Shared Vision 2050

The following are the key steps that were executed in the development of the Shared Vision 2050.

Step One: Desk Review:

The first step centered on desk review where different documents on shared river course development as well as existing river basin visions and integrated water resources management principles were reviewed. The aim of the document review was to get a clear understanding of the tested processes as well as the key considerations in the vision development process for Songwe River Basin. The Prefeasibility Report, Feasibility Study, the SADC Protocol on Shared Water Course, the National Development Policies in both Malawi and Tanzania and many more key documents were reviewed during this step.

Step Two: Awareness and Communication Workshops

The second step in the Shared Vision 2050 development process involved conducting awareness and communication workshops with all stakeholders at District and Community levels. These awareness and communication workshops were conducted jointly between the Consultant and the Programme Management Unit. The main aim of the workshops was to create clear understanding of the origin, the goals and objectives as well as the implementation modalities and the benefits of the Songwe River Basin Development Programme. The workshops were attended by the District Council Staff, Members of Civil Society Organisations, Private Sector Players, Ward Executives/Traditional Authorities, Councillors/Village Heads as well as representatives Religious Organisations.

Step Three: Stakeholder consultations

The stakeholder consultations were conducted at three different levels summarised below:

Community Level consultations

Community Leaders, village Heads and other community members were engaged to give their opinions on key issues and solutions on different thematic areas of development. This process was facilitated by district extension officers that are based at community level. These district facilitation teams in the first place went through a Capacity building and training process which was aimed at informing them about the SRBDP and also training them on how to facilitate community level stakeholders consultations and reporting on the same. All wards on the Tanzania side and all Traditional Authorities in all the six districts then were involved in these consultations.

Consultations with Civil Society Organizations

Representatives of the NGOs, religious Organisations, CBOs, and private sector organizations were also consulted to give their views on their perceptions on challenges being experienced in the lives of the communities of the Basin, the role they play and proposed mechanisms on how development can be further enhanced in the Basin. They were also asked to give their views on what changes they expect as a result of the project intervention.

Consultations with Government Departments

All government department representatives in the six districts were consulted to give their views on the current state, challenges and proposed solutions on different thematic areas. The district officials were also tasked to give their views on what changes were expected after the project intervention.

Step Four: Drafting the District Shared Vision 2050 Documents

This involved putting together contribution from different stakeholders for each district so as to ease the analysis and reporting process. Community level, civil society and government department reports were produced. The stakeholder reports were used as source documents for the development of district level Shared Vision 2050 documents. The shared visions identified key developmental issues on each policy area, defined the vision and priorities for each policy area and then the strategies of achieving the shared vision. The draft district Shared Vision documents were analysed to identify common challenges and issues in the Basin area.

Step Five: Reporting and Feedback to Individual Districts

The draft District Shared Vision 2050 reports drafted in Step Four above together with identified common issues for the development of the Basin level draft Shared Vision 2050 were circulated to the respective districts in the two countries for reviews, comments and amendments. These reviews and comments were done in workshops which were attended by representatives from the Basin communities, Wards/Traditional Authorities and District Councils. Apart from reviewing the district shared vision documents, the stakeholder in these workshops were tasked to review the basin specific issues and confirm their relevance for the development of the basin specific Shared Vision 2050.

Step Six: Drafting the Songwe River Basin Shared Vision 2050

The common key issues that were vetted by stakeholders across the six districts of the Basin were consolidated and used to draft the Songwe River Basin Shared Vision 2050 document.

Step Seven: Joint Shared Vision 2050 Stakeholders' Review Workshop

The draft basin specific Shared Vision 2050 was circulated to District and National level Stakeholders for their review and comments. A workshop was thereafter convened to enable the stakeholders from the two countries to jointly review the draft and build consensus on the ultimate Songwe River Basin Shared Vision 2050.

Step Eight: Finalization of the Shared Vision 2050

The joint stakeholders' workshop generally accepted the draft Shared Vision 2050 documents but made a number of comments and observations. These comments and observations have been incorporated in this final Songwe River Basin Shared Vision 2050 document.

6.3 Annex III: Broad Issues in the Songwe River Basin

In moving toward sustainable river basin management there is a growing interest in institutional processes that can bring together fragmented water uses and water users into an integrated planning, allocation, and management framework. This has led to the rise of integrated river basin management for reconciling hydrologic and ecosystem complexity, uncoordinated development interventions, and socio-political and administrative fragmentation. The following are the key issues that need to be fully addressed in the Songwe River Basin.

Ecological degradation

Currently there is a big ecological imbalance largely resulting from deforestation, higher slopes and catchment area cultivation for agricultural crops, shifting cultivation. There is also over-exploitation of the forest resources for wood energy and charcoal production.

Biodiversity degradation

Biodiversity degradation within the Songwe River Basin is largely influenced by the following:

- Habitat loss and destruction - This is one of the greatest threats to biodiversity. Habitat loss is directly linked to human induced pressures on land.
- Alterations in ecosystem composition - Assemblages of species and their interactions with their ecosystems is critical for not only saving the species, but also for their successful future evolution. In the event of alterations, either ecosystems can begin to change. Alterations to ecosystems are critical factor contributing to species and habitat loss.
- Over-exploitation - Over-hunting, over-fishing can quickly lead to its decline. Changing consumption patterns of human is often cited as the key reason for this unsustainable exploitation of natural resources.
- Invasive alien species - The introduction of exotic species that replace local and native species is cited as the second largest of biodiversity loss. Alien invasive species replace, and offer result in the extinction of native species. Examples of this would be... However this is not yet a problem in the Songwe River Basin but needs to be guarded against in the basin development and natural resource exploitation process.
- Pollution and contamination - Biological systems respond slowly to changes in their surrounding environment. Pollution and contamination cause irreversible damage to species.
- Global climate change - Both climate variability and climate change cause biodiversity loss. Species and populations may be lost permanently, if they are not provided with enough time to adapt to changing climate conditions.

Environmental Degradation

The Songwe River Basin is facing serious environmental and water resources problems, primarily from the intensive settlement and cultivation in the Songwe River Basin especially the upper and lower part leading to loss of vegetation cover, widespread soil erosion, decreased water infiltration capacity, and decreased soil fertility and increased sedimentation in the rivers. This has led to high environmental degradation in the basin area, such that average discharge in rivers has been steadily declining during the dry

seasons over the years, with increased flash floods and high sediment transport during rainy seasons.

The basin is faced by the following specific water resources and environmental management problems:

- (i) Soil Erosion and high sediment loads
- (ii) Encroachment and human settlement in the forest areas of the basin leading to destruction of forest cover
- (iii) High population density leading to soil erosion, declining water levels and poor water quality
- (iv) Use of agro-chemicals for pest and disease control in crops and livestock which are in turn washed into rivers and water pans causing water contamination
- (v) Disposal of waste into the rivers
- (vi) Climatic change and variability (Floods & Droughts)
- (vii) Lack of legal framework for the management, and utilisation of transboundary water resources
- (viii) Inadequate human resources and institutional capacities for WRM

The above issues are further exacerbated by inadequately enforced water related laws and regulations.

Infrastructure

Transport

Roads: Among the transport infrastructure, roads transport is the dominant mode of transport in Songwe River Basin. Most of the rural roads in the Basin are earth roads and the majority of which are in poor state making it difficult to access social services and productive areas all year round. The major challenges include ad-hoc maintenance and spot improvements and vehicle overloading which causes considerable damage to the roads. Rural production and marketing systems are badly hit as a result of poor roads. Stakeholders of Songwe Basin site the improvement of road network infrastructure as the precondition for the investment, trade, social and economic development in general.

Air Transport: This is not available within the Basin with the nearest airport only being the Mbeya Airport. Karonga has a small airport while other districts have airstrips which are seldomly used. It is very unlikely that the airport within the Basin will be an issue in the short to medium term but most likely in the long term this will become a necessity.

Telecommunication

In the Basin, telecommunication and information services have registered growth over the years, i.e. public call boxes, mobile phones, postal services, etc. However, the concentration is higher in urban centres leaving rural remote areas with limited access.

Water Supply

Surface and underground water sources are the main sources of water in the Songwe River Basin. Unfortunately, most of the surface water sources are heavily polluted. Water schemes for the provision of safe and clean water for consumption are limited to urban areas. Unprotected point sources, i.e. boreholes, spring are easily contaminated and some dry up during the dry season. A treatment system of sewers and sewage is

largely inexistent and sometimes undeveloped in the basin area. Rural areas, some of the peri-urban and urban areas rely heavily on pit latrines for human waste disposal. However, the coverage is low.

Education

Education is a precursor to improvement in quality of life and sustainable development. It has a bearing on awareness levels, access to information, with positive impacts on health, production, conservation and the general wellbeing of the population. It addresses ignorance, lack of awareness and the sense of disempowerment, which affects effective participation of people in development process, particularly in addressing poverty. The key issues include inadequate and poor quality education infrastructure and limited number of teachers.

Employment

In the Songwe River Basin, urban centres provide employment opportunities in the formal sectors of economy, and offers attractive options in the informal sector and self-employment. In urban centres commerce, industry and services generate small employment opportunities to the households in the Basin as compared to the economic activities on the natural resources. On the other hand, urban centres attract job seekers from other areas leading to an influx of people and increasing demand for infrastructure. The lack of investment coupled with poor infrastructure creates high unemployment in the rural areas of the Basin.

Health

Most of the health problems in basin can be attributed to communicable diseases. Major diseases, which contribute to deaths include malaria, tuberculosis (TB), pneumonia, maternal health problems and HIV/AIDS related diseases. Both countries are implementing health sector reform with the intention of revisiting strategies to improve quality of health services and increase accessibility and utilization of these services by people on equitable basis. However these reforms faces two key challenges of financial and human resource capacity.

Gender Inequalities

Like in other parts of the two countries, there is lack of gender-disaggregated data. Women's contribution to socio-economic development is not registered. In management and development, men's role is predominantly in most of the economic activities as well as in ownership of assets. On the other hand besides farming, women are engaged in a limited way in fish trading and small-scale, non-commercial fish processing. Notably, women participation in leadership and decision-making as well as ownership of assets is very limited in both countries.

HIV/AIDS

In recent years HIV/AIDS has had a devastating impact on the residents within the Basin area in both countries. It has hit hardest in the productive age bracket (14-40 years). There has been a major increase in the number of orphaned households, with an accompanying increase in the school dropout rate and food and nutrition insecurity. HIV/AIDS has exacerbated the social, economic and cultural inequalities between women and men. The youth are worst affected. Some widespread cultural practices are suspect of exacerbating the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Governance

Corruption and malpractices at all levels of riparian states and local governments have resulted into lack of transparency and accountability in public decision-making. This is further compounded by inadequate civic education and ignorance of human rights by most of the law enforcement authorities and the public at large.

National policies and legal frameworks in the partner states are at variance. Resource management in mining as well as in forest and agriculture suffers from predominantly sectoral perspectives and approaches. Present policies and laws are typically addressing various sector specific issues and many laws are weak on enforcement measures. Sector policies and legislation are often overlapping or even conflicting.

6.4 Annex IV: District Level Shared Vision 2050 Statements

Policy Area One: Ecosystems, Natural Resources and Environment

The success of achieving the stakeholders aspirations under this policy area is hinged on the harmonization, coordination and enforcement of policies and legislative frameworks to support the conservation and management of the ecosystems, natural resources and environment and encouraging collaboration with and promotion of participation and investment by the public, CSOs and private sectors in the districts.

District	Shared Vision 2050
Chitipa	A society that properly and efficiently manages its ecosystem for its owned advanced and sustainable economic and social standards.
Karonga	A prosperous livelihood and enhanced management of ecosystem, natural resources, a clean and healthy environment
Kyela	Increased community participation in the control and management of natural resources for their economic and social benefits
Mbeya	Sustainable and equitable utilization of the common natural resources of the basin based on an ecosystem approach and full participation of all stakeholders to advance prosperous livelihood.
Mbozi	Sustainable and equitable utilization of existing natural resources of the basin based on an ecosystem management approach and full participation of all stakeholders.
Ileje	Full community engagement and participation in the control and management of natural resources for their sustainable economic and social well-being.
Momba²	

Policy Area Two: Production and Income Generation

The capacity of the communities to increase production and income is attainable if there is availability of the required skills, appropriate technology, support services and infrastructure to enhance productivity and equitable access to markets. The realization of the full potential of community capacity in all the districts is based on gender responsive planning for equitable distribution of resources.

District	Shared Vision Statement
Chitipa	A highly skilled community with equitable access to appropriate technology, markets and other support services to attain high productivity and economic well-being.
Karonga	Resources sustainably used and managed and productivity promoted with increased income levels of communities in the basin.
Kyela	Community with highly developed skills, appropriate technology, support services and infrastructure to enhance productivity and equitable access to

² Momba District is a newly established district and had not been established by the time the district visions were being developed. Proper arrangements will be made to get them develop their own district vision 2050 in the subsequent phases of the project.

	markets for improved economic status and equitable distribution of resources.
Mbeya	Natural Resources sustainably used and managed to enhance productivity and promote increased and sustainable access to incomes for the basin communities.
Mbozi	A community that utilizes its resources sustainably for increased productivity that promotes increased income levels of communities in the basin.
Ileje	Community with highly developed skills with good access to appropriate technology, support services and infrastructure as well as markets to enhance productivity and improved economic wellbeing.
Momba	

Policy Area Three: Living Conditions and Quality of Life

Improved living conditions will be achieved if the basic social infrastructure is rehabilitated and maintained in the districts especially in the rural areas of the Basin. Increased access to and improved services with food and nutrition security and free of HIV and AIDS will enable the Basin communities in all the district to lead a good quality of life.

District Shared Vision Statement

Chitipa	A highly educated society leading an improved life style with full and easy access to all basic social infrastructure to support an enhanced quality of life.
Karonga	A poverty free society enjoying quality education, health and lifestyle with properly developed infrastructure.
Kyela	A basin community that has access to high quality education and health services that will contribute to its increased productivity and improved standard of living.
Mbeya	A community enjoying quality life with easy access to quality health, education and other social services provided using properly developed infrastructure.
Mbozi	A poverty free society enjoying quality education, health and lifestyle with properly developed infrastructure.
Ileje	A basin community that has access to high quality education and health services that will contribute to its increased productivity and improved standard of living.
Momba	

Policy Area Four: Population and Demography

Reduced mortality and morbidity rates are dependable on population programmes that target all categories encouraging harmony among rural and urban population, working towards conflict resolution and sustainable peace. In addition for this transboundary basin, proper management of cross boarder migration is key to mutual development to the fulfilment of the development agenda of the Songwe River Basin.

District Shared Vision Statement

Chitipa	A peaceful population leaving in harmony with neighbours and enjoying full benefits from a properly managed transboundary basin to fulfil a mutual development agenda.
Karonga	A healthy, competent and productive population able to utilise and manage available resources sustainably to achieve economic growth and development.

Kyela	A health population living in harmony and sustainable peace between those in rural areas and the people in urban areas to attain mutual development.
Mbeya	A healthy, competent and productive population living in harmony to achieve sustainable economic growth and development.
Mbozi	A productive population able to utilise and manage available resources sustainably to achieve economic growth and development.
Ileje	A population enjoying social and economic development and living in harmony and sustainable peace.
Momba	

Policy Area Five: Governance, Institutions and Policies

Sustainability of the strategies for management and development of the Songwe River Basin is reliant on the formulation of practical policy frameworks that support good governance, promote socio-economic development, devolution of power and authority that encourage effective participation of private sector and CSO, and maintain law and order with full observation of human rights.

District Shared Vision Statement

Chitipa	Properly developed and capacitated institutional structures rendering services for sustained participatory socio-economic development with the support of practical policy frameworks and total adherence to good governance.
Karonga	An empowered and gender sensitive community that observes the rule of law and human rights, well integrated institutional frameworks and enabled by a policy environment that facilitates their involvement in the management of their resources.
Kyela	A gender balanced society that observes the rule of law and human rights, supported by well-established and well integrated institutional, legal and policy that facilitates their involvement in the management of their resources.
Mbeya	A community that is effectively empowered and gender sensitive and observes the rule of law and human rights operating in fully integrated institutional and policy frameworks for economic equitable economic advancement.
Mbozi	An economically advanced community that is properly governed and observes the rule of law and human rights using integrated legal, policy and institutional frameworks.
Ileje	A developed society that respects the rule of law and human rights, supported by well-established and well integrated institutional, legal and policy framework.
Momba	

6.5 Annex V: Basin Specific Policy Areas, Issues and Stakeholder Priorities

The district stakeholders were engaged in a consultative workshop to generate key issues and priorities based on the identified policy areas and the following Tables present the results from these consultations.

Policy Area One: Ecosystems, Natural Resources and Environment

Key Focus Area	Identified Issues	Stakeholder Priorities
A.Land Use and Land Management	1. Lack of adequate entitlement to land for majority of rural and urban people.	•Adequate and clear title to land for majority of rural and urban people
	2. Conflicts of Land Use in rural areas	•Reduced conflicts
		•Increased knowledge about defined land use plans
		•Reduced land degradation
	3. Acute shortage of qualified and experienced technical and professional staff such as Land Surveyors, Valuers, Land Officers, Town Planners	•Increased number of qualified and experienced technical and professional staff
	4. Poor and uncoordinated land use	•Properly developed land use and land management plans
		•Increase access to arable land
	5. Male dominance in decision making regarding land management	•Equal men and women participation in decision making in land management
B.Natural Resources Management	3.Major issues are deforestation, flooding and poor drainage, as well as limited investment in natural resources and wildlife	•Properly coordinated legislation and regulations
		•Enhanced adherence to legislation and regulatory provisions
		•Reduced deforestation and wild fires
		•Increased investment in natural resources and wildlife
		•Increased community share of

		benefits from the natural resources
	4.Male dominance in decision making regarding natural resources management	•Equal men and women participation in decision making on exploitation and management of natural resources
C.Water Resources Management	3.Limited technical and institutional capacity in supply and managing water resources	•Increased capacity for management of water resources at district and community levels
		•All households access clean and potable water throughout the year
		•Reduced prevalence of water borne diseases across the basin
	4.Poor agricultural practices negatively impacting on water resources	•Reduced cultivation and grazing along the river banks
		•Increased protection of water sources
		•Increased adoption of water conservation practices
D.Fish Resources Management	2.Inadequate capacity for the management of fish resources	•Increased resource availability to support management of fish resources
		•Availability of adequate fish resources throughout the year
		•Increased adherence to fisheries regulations
E.Pollution Control and Waste Management	2.Poor sanitation due to poor waste management.	•All villages have properly developed pollution control and waste management systems
		•Better management of pollution and waste at community level
		•Reduced usage of harmful chemicals and substances

Policy Area Two: Production and Income Generation		
Key Focus Area	Identified Issues	Stakeholder Priorities
A.Agriculture and Forestry	1.Application of inappropriate agricultural practices	•Increased extension services
		•Reduced shifting cultivation and mono-cropping
		•Low prevalence of poultry and livestock diseases
	2.Low productivity and profitability from agriculture operations	•High yields from crop and livestock production
		•Increased farmer profitability from crop and livestock production
		•Reduced hunger and poverty at household level
B.Fisheries and related industry	1.Reduced profitability from fishing and fisheries industry	•Increased income and profitability from fishing ventures
C.Wildlife and Tourism	1.Low level of community involvement in ecotourism activities	•Enhanced community knowledge about ecotourism
	2.Limited community benefits from ecotourism operations	•Good understanding on the legal provisions and their application
		•By-laws to support wildlife and tourism
	3.Reduced poaching of wildlife in the basin	•Strict adherence to regulations and by-laws on wildlife poaching
D.Mining and Industry	1.Inadequate policy and regulatory provisions on mining sector	•Properly developed and up-to-date legal, regulatory and policy provisions
	2.Limited technical knowledge on mining at district and national level	•Districts officials fully understand policy, legal and regulatory provisions on the mining sector
	3.Community members do not get a fair share of	•Community understanding of the legal provisions and

	the benefits from mining operations in the district	their application in the mining sector
		•Communities get fair share of benefits from mining operations
E.Infrastructure		
Dams	1.No investment in dams	•Communities access abundant water supply throughout the year
	2.Limited technical knowledge in managing dams	•Communities fully aware of how to manage dam infrastructure
Transport	1.Poor road infrastructure (roads and bridges)	•All roads being all weather roads
		•Increased mobility all year round
	2.Limited private sector investment in road infrastructure	•Increased private sector participation and investment in road infrastructure
	3.Inaccessible and seasonal airstrips in all but one districts within the basin	•All season operational and well developed airports in all districts within the basin
Telecommunication	1.Limited access to telecommunication especially in rural areas of the basin	•Full access to telecommunication across the whole areas of the basin
F.Water Supply System	1.Limited community access to potable water	•All villages in the basin have access to water throughout the year
	2.No water supply infrastructure in the communities	•Properly developed water supply system in the community
G.Irrigation System	1.Low capacity in irrigation systems	•Increased district capacity in management of irrigation system
	2.Limited technical support to communities on irrigation by the district councils	•Districts have adequate resources for supporting communities on irrigation system operations
H.Markets and Marketing Arrangements	1.Poor infrastructure (warehousing, markets, road network and pow-	•Properly developed and managed market infrastructure

	er)	
		•Reduced losses during marketing processes
	2.Limited knowledge in marketing strategies	•Increased knowledge of marketing strategies resulting into profitability
		•Reduced exploitation by the vendors

Policy Area Three: Living Conditions and Quality of Life

Key Focus Area	Identified Issues	Stakeholder Priorities
A.Poverty and Income Distribution	1.Low household income levels	•Reduced poverty level at every household within the basin
		•Increased asset holding at household level
	2.Male domination in asset ownership	•Reduced male domination in asset ownership
	3.Unemployment and address underemployment across the basin area	•Reduced unemployment and underemployment in basin areas
B.Employment and Income Generation	1.Limited capacity to start and operate businesses	•Increased access to finance for business operations
		•Increased business knowledge
		•Increased in savings
	2.Unstable currencies in both riparian states	•Stability in the currencies in both riparian states
	3.Limited access to credit facilities especially for the poor	•Credit facilities made available for poor families
	4.Low investment in rural areas	•Availability of power, roads and water supply
		•Increase industrial activity in rural areas
		•Increased employment to communities

C.Social Services	1.Unproductive and wasteful social and cultural practices	•Reduced food wastage among the basin communities •Adoption of productive social practices
D.Health	1.Inadequate capacity to deliver efficient health services in the basin	•Reduced distances to access health facility across the basin •Quality health services available to communities
	2.Prevalence of water-borne diseases during the rainy season	•Reduced occurrence of water-borne disease
E.Education	1.High illiteracy levels especially among girls and women caused by early marriages and other gender based factors	•Equality between boys and girls in accessing education •Full commitment to “education for all” •Build community capacity to understand education policies and legal provisions
	2.Poor teaching and learning environment	•quality education infrastructure (staff offices, staff houses, classrooms and toilets)
	3.HIV and AIDS negatively impacting on education	•Reduced impact of HIV and AIDS on teachers and learners •Proper support to children with HIV and AIDS affected parents

Policy Area Four: Population and Demography

Key Focus Area	Identified Issues	Stakeholder Priorities
A.Population and Migration	1.Increased population impacting on resources	•Reduced family sizes
	2.Increased migration into the district	•Reduced migration
B.Population Density and Land Pressure	1.Reduced land holding	•Land use applied according to community preferences
C.HIV and AIDS	1.High HIV prevalence rate	•Reduced HIV prevalence rate
	2.Harmful cultural practices increase spread of HIV and AIDS	•Harmful cultural practices that increase the spread of HIV abandoned
	3.Increasing deaths from HIV and AIDS	•Reduced death rate from AIDS
		•Reduced number of orphans

Policy Area Five: Governance, Institutions and Policies

Key Focus Area	Identified Issues	Stakeholder Priorities
A.Policies, Laws and Regulations	1.Land Act and Land Policy old (New Land Act is dragging)especially on the Malawi side	•Up-to-date land Act and supporting policies
	2.Old regulations and unclear policy on mining	•Up-to-date Mining Act and supporting policies
	3.Inexistence of by-laws to compliment national legal provisions	•By-laws to support existing and new laws and regulations
	4.Reduced security for business and social prosperity	•Increased security at all levels
	5.Reliance on Government Subsidies	•More sustainable policies on poverty eradication
	6.Limited research supported development	•All development projects supported by proper research
B.Institutional Structures	1.Community level development structures not fully empowered and capacitated in policy implementation	•Properly developed capacity in all Community level development structures

	and regulation enforcement	within the basin
		• Proper engagement of community members in development activities
	2.Low government capacity at community to facilitate implementation of policies and regulations	• Sufficient staffing levels in all sectors
		• Adequate policy and regulation related knowledge among government staff at community level
	3.Limited capacity in monitoring and evaluation systems	• Poor monitoring and evaluation system at district and community levels
		• Limited capacity in management information systems
C.Decentralisation and Public Participation	1.Low level of community participation in development projects	• Increased participation of communities in development projects
		• Better and continuous communication between government and community level development structures
	2.Sectors like Tourism, and mining not fully devolved	• Sector devolution done in all sectors
D.Gender	1.Gender imbalance with male domination	• Gender balance
		• Reduction in gender insensitive cultures
		• Equal control and management of resources
	2.Early marriages for girls	• Reduction in early marriages

E.Public – Private Partnerships	1.Low level of PPP	•Increased PPP in all sectors and at all levels
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6.6 Annex VI: Songwe River Basin Shared Vision 2050 Development Framework

International Protocol and Agreements

The principles of integrated water resources management were internationally endorsed during the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro (Earth Summit), as formulated under point 18.8 of Agenda 21:

Integrated water resources management is based on the perception of water as an integral part of the ecosystem, a natural resource, and a social and economic good, whose quantity and quality determine the nature of its utilization. To this end, water resources have to be protected, taking into account the functioning of aquatic ecosystems and the perennial nature of the resource, in order to satisfy and reconcile needs for water in human activities. In developing and using water resources, priority has to be given to the satisfaction of basic needs and the safeguarding of ecosystems. (UN 1992, p. 197)

ARTICLE 2 of the SADC Protocol provides the general principles on the management and utilization of shared water courses and these are as follows:

- 1.The utilisation of shared watercourse systems within the SADC region shall be open to each riparian or basin State, in respect of the watercourse systems within its territory and without prejudice to its sovereign rights, in accordance with the principles contained in this Protocol. The utilisation of the resources of the watercourse systems shall include agricultural, domestic, industrial, and navigational uses.
- 2.Member States undertake to respect and apply the existing rules of general or customary international law relating to the utilisation and management of the resources of shared watercourse systems and, in particular, to respect and abide by the principles of community interests in the equitable utilisation of those systems and related resources.
- 3.Member States lying within the basin of a shared watercourse system shall maintain a proper balance between resource development for a higher standard of living for their peoples and conservation and enhancement of the environment to promote sustainable development.
- 4.Member States within a shared watercourse system undertake to pursue and establish close cooperation with regard to the study and execution of all projects likely to have an effect on the regime of the watercourse system.
- 5.Member States within a shared watercourse system shall exchange available information and data regarding the hydrological, hydrogeological, water quality, meteorological and ecological condition of such watercourse system.
- 6.Member States shall utilise a shared watercourse system in an equitable manner. In particular, a shared watercourse system shall be used and developed by member States with a view to attaining optimum utilisation thereof and obtaining

benefits therefrom consistent with adequate protection of the watercourse system.

7. Utilisation of a shared watercourse system in an equitable manner within the meaning of paragraphs 4 and 6 requires taking into account all relevant factors and circumstances including:
 - a) geographical, hydrographical, climatical and other factors of a natural character;
 - b) the social and economic needs of the member States concerned;
 - c) the effects of the use of a shared watercourse system in one watercourse state on another watercourse state;
 - d) existing and potential uses of the shared watercourse system;
 - e) guidelines and agreed standards to be adopted.
8. Member States shall require any person intending to use the waters of a shared watercourse system within their respective territories for purposes other than domestic use or who intends to discharge all types of wastes into such waters to first obtain a permit from the relevant authority within the State concerned. The permit shall be granted only after such State has determined that the intended discharge will not have a detrimental effect on the regime of the watercourse system.
9. Member States shall, without delay, notify other potentially affected States and competent international organisations, of any emergency originating within their respective territories.
10. In the event that implementation or execution of any planned measures is of the utmost urgency in order to save life, or to protect public health and safety, or other equally important interests as a result of an emergency situation, the Member State planning the measures may, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 9, immediately proceed with implementation or execution, provided that in such event a formal declaration of the urgency of the measures shall be communicated to the other Member States.
11. Member States shall take all measures necessary to prevent the introduction of alien aquatic species into a shared watercourse system which may have detrimental effects on the ecosystem.
12. Member States shall maintain and protect shared watercourse systems and related installations, facilities and other works in order to prevent pollution or environmental degradation.
13. Shared watercourse systems and related installations, facilities and other works shall be used exclusively for peaceful purposes consonant with the principles enshrined in the SADC Treaty and in the Charter of the United Nations and shall be inviolable in time of international as well as internal conflicts.

National Development Policies

The Songwe Project is part of the SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan for IWRM (RSAP-IWRM) aimed at fostering cooperation and equitable sharing of benefits accrued from the joint management and development of the shared/cross-border watercourses.

The two Governments are currently implementing national Water Sector Programs that will strengthen their IWRM capacity and benefit the joint management of the Songwe River Basin. In Malawi, the National Water Development Program - NWDP (2009-13) and in Tanzania the Water Sector Support Project- WSSP (2007-12), under the Water

Sector Development Program - WSDP (2006-25) play key roles. In Malawi the project will contribute to the reduction of poverty and achieve the objectives of Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) in line with the Bank Group Results Based Country Assistance Strategy – RBCAS (2005-2009/10) under Pillar I. In Tanzania, the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP), commits the nation to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for access to safe water supply and sanitation, sustainable environment and contributing in ensuring food security and poverty reduction. Subsequently, both the Vision and the 10-year SRBDP are, therefore, in line with the implementation of these reforms.

The irrigation development component of the Project will be duly linked to the relevant policies and strategies in the two Countries. For instance, the National Irrigation Policy and Development Strategy, the Revised National Environmental Policy 2004, the 1997 National Water Policy and the 2002 National Land Policy in Malawi and in Tanzania, the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) 2001 and the Agriculture Sector Development Programme (ASDP) 2006, the National Environmental Policy 1997, the National Water Policy 2002 and the National Land Policy 1995.

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