# Transboundary Water-Food-Energy (WFE) Nexus

Analysis of policy coherence and relevance in implementation of Songwe River Basin Development Program (SRBDP)

A case study of Songwe River Basin in Tanzania and Malawi

### FOOD ENERGY AND WATER CONFERENCE 2025



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#### **PRESENTATION OUTLINE**

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Project Description
- 3. Problem Statement
- 4. Study Objectives
- 5. Study area Description
- 6. Project Description
- 7. Materials and Method
- 8. Results
- 9. Policy Recommendation
- 10. Conclusion

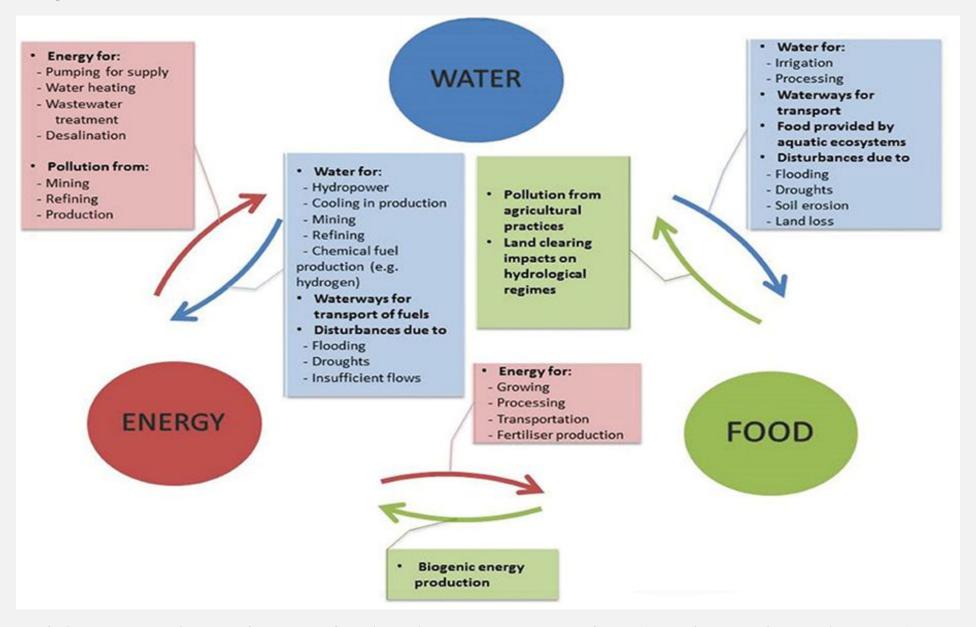
### **Background of the study**

- Rapid population growth and climate change lead to resource pressure in SADC
- Need for integrated management of water, food, and energy
- Songwe Basin as a transboundary hotspot (shared by Tanzania & Malawi)

#### ☐ What is the WFE Nexus?

- A holistic framework linking water, food, and energy
- Enables joint planning, identifies trade-offs and synergies
- Supports SDGs: Zero Hunger, Clean Water, and Clean Energy

#### **1.** CONT...,



Summary of the Interactions of Water-food and Energy Nexus from(Markantonis et al., 2019).

#### 3. PROBLEM STATEMENT

- There is a major challenge in coordinating and aligning;
  - ✓ Different policies
  - ✓ Goals and strategies
  - ✓ Tools and measures
  - ✓ Institutional roles and personnel
  - ☐ This affects effective management of the WFE nexus under SRBDP
    - ✓ The challenge is increased because;
    - ✓ The Songwe River Basin is a transboundary river, and
    - ✓ Each operates under separate national systems



### POLICY COHERENCE

Analysing both vertical and horizontal WFE policy coherence in Tanzania, Malawi, and SRBDP.



### **POLICY GAPS**

Identify existing policy gaps in Water-food and energy policy documents in Tanzania and Malawi

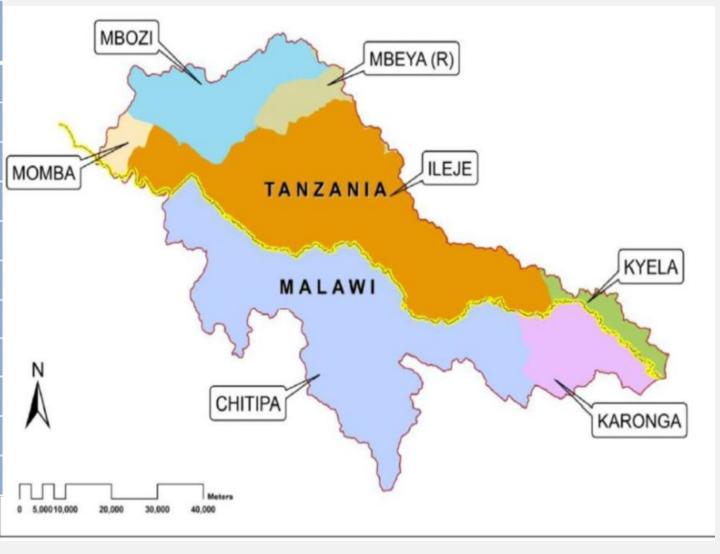


### POLICY RECOMMENDATION

Provide policy recommendations based on coherence and policy gaps results.

#### 5. STUDY AREA DESCRIPTION

River Basin	Songwe
Countries	Tanzania 55% and Malawi 45%
Administration	Songwe River Basin Commission.
Districts Crossed	7 (2 in Malawi and 5 in Tanzania).
Catchment area	Approximately 4,200 km²
Length	200 km
Source	Poroto-Berge (Tanzania, Malawi, and Zambia)
Outlet	Lake Nyasa/Malawi)
Population	400,000 inhabitants
Soil	Fertile alluvial soil
Rainfall	284mm average annual rainfall.
Temperature	19.05°C average annual temperature



A map of Study Area, Songwe River Basin With District Boundaries (Africa Development Bank 2019)

### Water

- Village Water Supply.
- Urban Water Supply (Kasumulu in Tanzania and Songwe in Malawi).

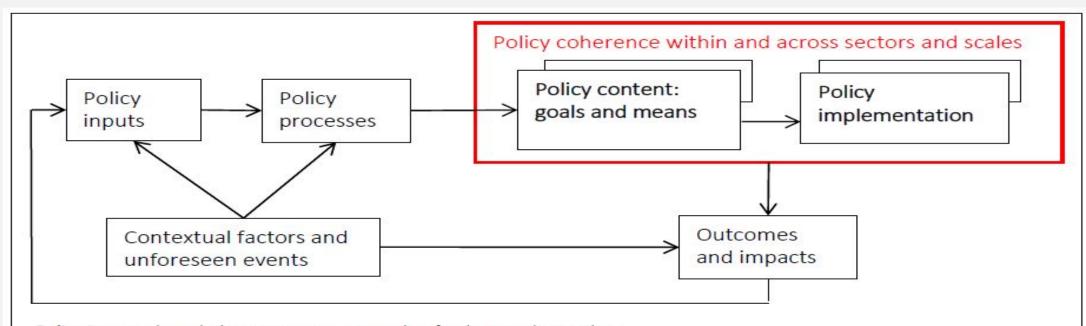
### Food

- Construction of two Irrigation schemes (3,050ha in Malawi and 3150ha in Tanzania.
- Water harvesting studies and assessment of Irrigation schemes.
- Land tenure formalization in Irrigation schemes.

### Energy

- Construction of Lower Songwe Dam and hydropower plant
- Rural electrification Project.
- Detailed design for Middle Dam and Hydropower plant.

#### 7. MATERIALS AND METHODS



Policy inputs - knowledge, resources, actors that feed into policy-making

Policy processes - procedures and institutional arrangements that shape policy-making

Policy content - goals and means chosen for a specific course of actions

Policy implementation – arrangements set in place by governments and other actors to put policy means into action

Outcomes – short and mid-term behavioral changes and responses of actors in society as reaction to implemented policies

Impacts – environmental and societal effects resulting from the outcomes of implemented policies in the long term

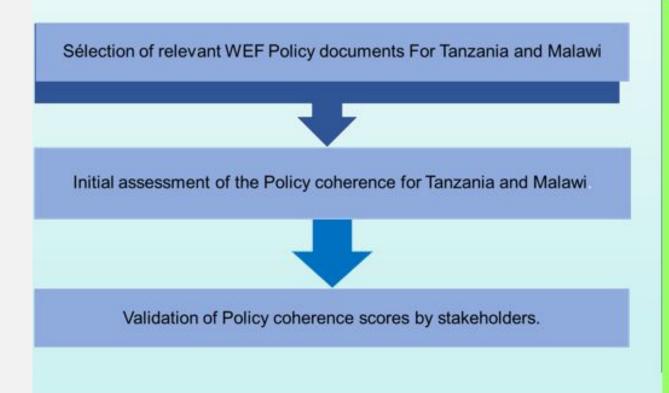
Contextual factors – external global drivers such as demographic change, urbanization, industrial development, agricultural modernization, international and regional trade, markets and prices, technological advancements, and climate change as well as site-specific internal drivers, like governance structures and processes, vested interests, cultural and societal beliefs and behaviors.

The scope of policy coherence analysis within the SIM4NEXUS project adopted from Nilsson; SIM4NEXUS put emphasis in part within the red box (Stefania Munaretto and Witmer 2017).

-3	-2	-1	0	+1	+2	+3
Cancelling	Counter- acting	Constrain- ing	Consistent	Enabling	Reinforc- ing	Indivisible

Type of interaction	Description
Cancelling	Progress in one objective makes it impossible to reach another objective and possibly leads to a deteriorating state of the second. A choice has to be made between the two (trade-off).
Counter-acting	The pursuit of one objective counteracts another objective.
Constraining	The pursuit of one objective sets a condition or a constraint on the achievement of another objective.
Consistent	There is no significant interaction between two objectives.
Enabling	The pursuit of one objective enables the achievement of another objective.
Reinforcing	One objective directly creates conditions that lead to the achievement of another objective.
Indivisible	One objective is inextricably linked to the achievement of another objective.

Scoring scale for coherence analysis(Stefania Munaretto and Witmer 2017).



### SCORING OF POLICY COHERENCE IN NEXOGENESIS.

**Strong integration**: The policy document prescribes specific measures to ensure that impacts on other sectors are <u>managed</u> and synergies exploited.

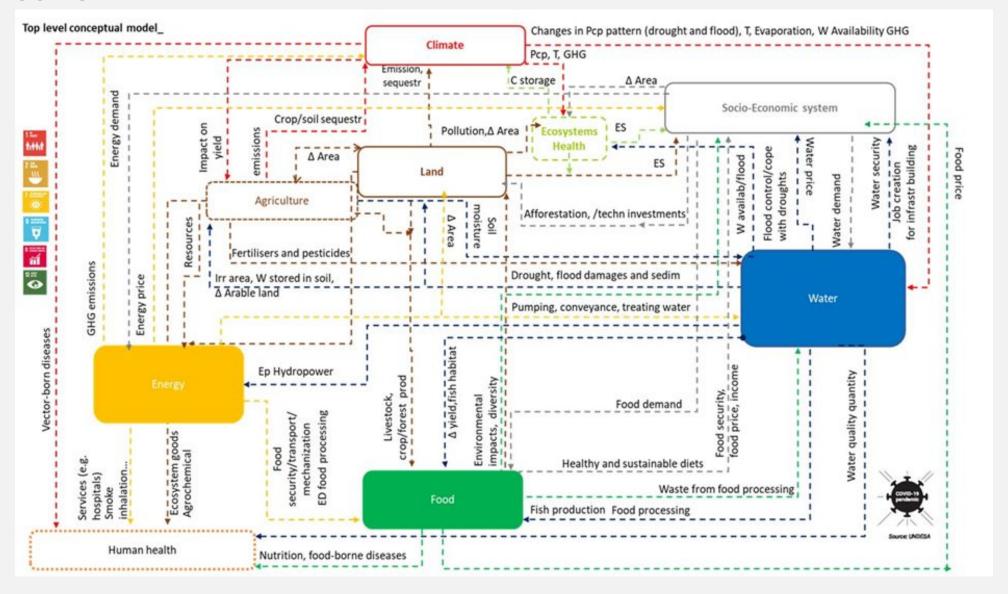
Weak integration: The policy document only mentions/acknowledges the possible impacts/synergies with other sectors' policies but there is no mandatory measures.

No integration: The policy document does not refer to other sectors or sectors' policies although impacts and/or potential synergies exist.

Not applicable: The policy document is not expected to refer to other sectors or sectors' policies.

Munaretto & Witmer 2017; Modified Framework for Policy Gap analysis as Applied in Nexogenesis Project.

### 8. RESULTS



A sophisticated conceptual framework for the Songwe River basin that illustrates interconnections in nexus elements with SDG's (Masia et al., 2022)

#### TANZANIA WATER POLICY OBJECTIVES Promote the management of water quality and conservation. Improve the management and conservation of ecosystems and wetlands. Promote integrated planning and management of water resources. Promote regional and international cooperation in the planning, management and utilization of water. Provide adequate, affordable and sustainable water supply services to the rural population. W6 Promotion of rainwater harvesting through creation of awareness and training of various stakeholders. Foster conditions and incentives for reliable, sustainable, and affordable urban water and sewage W7 services. TANZANIA ENERGY POLICY OBJECTIVES Boost renewable energy use to expand its role in diversifying electricity generation resources. Accelerating rural electrification to foster socioeconomic transformations. Promote energy efficiency and conservation in all sectors of the economy. To improve quality of life through use of modern fuels. To mainstream sectoral plans into Energy Sector planning. TANZANIA FOOD POLICY OBJECTIVES Strengthen agricultural research services to boost agricultural sector productivity, competitiveness, and profitability. Increase production, productivity, and profitability through the application of agricultural biotechnology techniques. Enhance agricultural human resources to effectively address the needs of agricultural development. Agricultural extension services strengthened to increase production, productivity and profitability. Improve sustainable crop productivity and profitability in irrigated agriculture for food security and poverty reduction. Foster integrated and sustainable utilization and protection of agricultural lands. Improved agricultural product market, infrastructure, information, and quality standards. Strengthen inter-sectoral coordination and linkages to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in securing short to long-term financing for agriculture. Ensure sustainable use of agricultural resources, including land, water, and biodiversity, in bio-fuel production while maintaining national food security. Promote environmentally sustainable agricultural practices.

MAI	LAWI WATER POLICY OBJECTIVES
	Achieve sustainable and integrated water resources management and development across national,
W1	regional, and catchment levels.
W2	To promote water harvesting and conservation to make water readily available throughout the
	country for sustenance of socio-economic development and natural environment.
	Promote equitable allocation and apportionment of water to all sectors of socioeconomic production
W3	and services.
W4	Acknowledge, aid, and execute international conventions, riparian, and regional agreements while
	upholding national integrity, security, and sovereignty.
	Promote effective catchment management to safeguard and sustain ecosystem biodiversity and
W5	wetlands
	To promote integrated approaches to rural water supply and sanitation services.
	Foster the involvement of irrigation services in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).
	Motivate the energy sector to invest in water resources development and actively engage in
	integrated water resources management and conservation.
MAI	LAWI ENERGY POLICY OBJECTIVES
	To promote use of electricity in households as a substitute for biomass and other fossil fuels in
	homes.
E2	To ensure availability of electricity in all public institutions in rural areas and in low income
	households that are close to distribution substations.
E3	To make the Renewable Energy Industry properly regulated and well-coordinated.
E4	To increase access to modern, clean, affordable and reliable energy.
	To sustain the production of biofuels without compromising food security interests.
	LAWI FOOD POLICY OBJECTIVES
F1	Promote innovative and high-quality agricultural extension and advisory services involving both
	public and non-state extension service providers.
F2	Facilitate timely and equitable access for farmers to high quality farm inputs, including inorganic
	and organic fertilizer, improved seed and livestock breeds, and fish fingerlings.
F3	Promote investment in climate-smart agriculture and sustainable land and water management.
F4	Stimulate significant private sector investments in high-productivity agricultural production.
F5	Facilitate the mobilization of financial resources and technical expertise for the expansion of
	sustainable irrigation schemes and practices.
	Promote efficient and sustainable use of water in all irrigation schemes.
	Promote mechanisation of farming, agro-processing and value addition.
F8	Promote integrated management and control of pests and diseases.

### SRBDP WATER OBJECTIVES W1 Increasing access to Water Supply and Sanitation W2 Improve village Water Supply W3 Enhance rain water harvesting strudies W4 Irrigation scheme Development W5 Improve Water Conservation through construction of Multipurpose reservoir W6 Sustainable management of the Songwe River Basin Improved management information system through water resources monitoring, development and W7 management: W8 Improved cooperation in transboundary Water Resources Management. SRBDP ENERGY OBJECTIVES Improve access for electricity in Rural areas of the Basin Increase hydropower production. SRBDP FOOD OBJECTIVES Increased food production through irrigated agriculture Formalization of Land Tenure in Irrigation schemes

### **HORIZONTAL COHERENCE IN MALAWI**

	Wha		INFL pens in ogress o		exus		make	INFLUENCED  What happens to Objective X if we may progress on other Objectives of Nex						
	interact		Syne	rgies	Соп	flicts	Syn&Con	interac		Syne	ergies	Conf	licts	Syn&Con
Objective X	ions	96	+	0/+	9	0/-		tions	96	+	0/+	-	0/-	202
W1	11	52%	11	0	0	0	0	20	95%	12	0	5	0	3
W2	11	52%	11	0	0	0	0	16	76%	16	0	0	0	0
W3	13	62%	12	. 0	0	0	1	19	90%	7	0	4	0	8
W4	17	81%	17	.0	0	0	C	14	67%	13	0	0	0	1
W5	9	43%	9	0	0	0	0	19	90%	8	0	7	0	4
W6	11	52%	3	0	- 5	0	3	19	90%	11	0	3	0	5
W7	12	57%	11	0	0	0	1	13	62%	10	0	1	0	2
W8	14	67%	13	0	0	0	1	11	52%	11	0	0	0	0
EI	11	52%	6	0	2	0	3	7	33%	7	0	0	0	0
F2	13	62%	10	0	0	0	3	12	57%	10	1	1	0	0
8	16	76%	14	0	0	0	2	11	52%	9	1	1	0	0
E4	16	76%	11	0	0	0	5	16	76%	12	1	1	0	2
E5	17	81%	12	. 0	0	0	5	18	86%	13	0	1	0	4
F1	14	67%	10	0	2	0	2	5	24%	3	0	0	0	2
F2	14	67%	7	0	3	0	4	. 8	38%	8	0	0	0	0
E3	20	95%	19	0	0	0	1	18	86%	12	0	0	0	6
F4	19	90%	9	0	5	1	4	14	67%	12	0	0	0	2
F5	16	76%	8	2	1	0	5	14	67%	12	1	1	0	0
F6	17	81%	15	0	1	0	1	17	81%	11	1	0	0	5
F7	10	48%	3	2	3	1	1	12	57%	12	0	0	0	0
F8	8	38%	4	0	2	0	2	6	29%	6	0	0	0	0
Total	289		215	4	24	2	44	289		215	5	25	0	44
Total % of	f Interacti	ions	74%	1%	8%	1%	15%	0	(3)	74%	2%	9%	096	15%

### HORIZONTAL COHERENCE IN TANZANIA

	What happens in the Nexus if we make Progress on Objective X.								What happens to Objective X if we make progressn on other objectives of Nexus.					
	intera		Syner	gies	Conflicts		Syn&Con	intera		Syne	rgies	Conf	licts	Syn&Con
Objective X	ctions	96	+	0/+	-	0/-		ctions	96	+	0/+	-	0/-	
W1	13	59%	13	0	0	0	0	20	91%	13	0	3	0	1
W2	12	55%	12	0	0	0	0	20	91%	11	0	5	0	4
W3	13	59%	13	0	0	0	0	20	91%	14	0	3	0	3
W4	13	59%	13	0	0	0	0	20	91%	15	0	4	0	1
W5	10	45%	7	0	3	0	0	15	68%	9	0	4	0	2
W6	11	50%	10	0	1	0	0	16	73%	16	0	0	0	0
W7	11	50%	10	0	1	0	0	11	50%	8	0	3	0	0
EI	15	68%	5	0	2	0	8	15	68%	13	0	2	0	0
E2	13	59%	9	0	4	0	0	8	36%	6	0	1	0	1
E3	14	64%	14	0	0	0	0	6	27%	4	0	2	0	0
E4	16	73%	8	0	8	0	0	8	36%	7	0	1	0	0
E5	21	95%	21	0	0	0	0	21	95%	21	0	0	0	b
F1	17	77%	17	0	0	0	0	7	32%	7	0	.0	0	0
F2	15	68%	6	0	7	0	2	14	64%	13	0	1	0	0
F3	17	77%	14	0	. 0	0	3	6	27%	6	0	. 0	0	0
F4	16	73%	11	0	1	0	4	6	27%	6	0	0	0	0
F5	16	73%	5	0	11	0	0	20	91%	16	0	2	0	2
F6	12	55%	11	0	0	0	1	16	73%	12	0	3	0	1
F7	9	41%	7	0	1	0	1	6	27%	6	0	0	0	0
F8	21	95%	21	0	0	0	0	20	91%	20	0	0	0	0
F9	16	73%	9	0	2	0	5	21	95%	15	0	4	2	0
F10	13	59%	11	0	1	0	1	18	82%	10	. 0	4	0	4
Total	314		247	0	42	0	25	314		248	0	42	2	22
Total % of	Interact	tions	79%	0%	13%	0%	8%			79%	0%	13%	196	7%

### **VERTICAL COHERENCE IN MALAWI.**

#### INFLUENCING What happens in SRBDP objectivess if we make Progress on Malawi National Nexus Objectives. Synergies Syn&Con Conflicts 0/+ 0/-Objective X interactions 83% W1 11 11 0 0 92% W2 11 92% 9 W<sub>3</sub> 12 11 W4 100% 0 0 0 12 100% 0 W5 11 92% 0 W6 0 11 0 W7 92% 11 92% 11 0 W8 33% O 83% 10 0 67% 0 11 92% 9 0 0 0 67% 0 58% 0 0 42% 100% 12 0 12 100% 10 12 100% 10 0 11 92% 0 50% 0 25% 0 198 146 23 20 Total Total % of Interactions 12% 196 74% 496 10%

### **VERTICAL COHERENCE IN TANZANIA**

	What hap	그런 그는 학생님은 그 학생님들이 아	RBDP	IFLUENCIN objectives	sifwer		gress on
<del>.</del>	interactio	Tanzai		ional Nexu ergies	Conf		Syn&Con
Objective X	ns	96	+	0/+ -		0/-	
W1	11	92%	8	1	0	0	2
W2	11	92%	7	1	0	0	3
W3	11	92%	11	0	0	0	0
W4	12	100%	11	0	0	0	1
W5	11	92%	/	U	- 2	Т	1
W6	11	92%	11	0	0	0	0
W7	10	83%	6	1	1	2	0
E1	8	67%	5	3	0	0	0
E2	11	92%	11	0	0	0	0
E3	11	92%	10	1	0	0	0
E4	8	67%	7	1	0	0	0
E5	12	100%	12	0	0	0	0
F1	7	58%	5	2	0	0	0
F2	6	50%	3	1	2	0	0
F3	7	58%	5	2	0	0	0
F4	7	58%	5	2	0	0	0
F5	10	83%	6	1	2	0	1
F6	6	50%	5	1	0	0	0
F7	12	100%	7	1	2	0	2
F8	12	100%	12	0	0	0	0
F9	12	100%	10	0	0	0	2
F10	11	92%	11	0	U	0	
Total	217		175	18	9	3	12
Total %	of Interacti	ons	81%	8%	4%	1%	6%

### **SRBDP TO MALAWI COHERENCE**

#### INFLUENCING What happens in Malawi WFE Nexus policy objectives if we make Progress on SRBDP Objectives Synergies Conflicts Syn&Con SRBDP actio Objectives 0/+ ns 62% W1 13 W2 14 67% W3 76% 16 20 95% W4 W<sub>5</sub> 17 81% 14 W<sub>6</sub> 18 86% 18 W7 18 86% 19 90% 19 W8 90% 19 18 86% 57% 12 18 204 172 10 Total 5% Total % of Interaction 0% 9%

### SRBDP TO TANZANIA COHERENCE.

	1	37575	s in the		ania V Progre		exus policy SRBDP
SRBDP	interac		Syne	rgies	Conf	licts	Syn&Con
Objectives	tions	%	+	0/+	-	0/-	18
W1	12	55%	10	0	0	0	2
W2	14	64%	12	2	0	0	0
W3	19	86%	19	0	0	0	0
W4	22	100%	10	1	4	. 0	7
W5	20	91%	16	2	1	0	1
W6	17	77%	17	0	0	0	0
W7	21	95%	21	0	0	0	0
W8	22	100%	22	0	0	0	0
E1	21	95%	17	1	0	0	3
E2	19	86%	14	0	1	1	3
F1	18	82%	11	1	2	0	4
F2	13	59%	8	5	0	0	0
Total	218		177	12	8	1	20
l % of Intera	ction		81%	6%	4%	0%	9%

### **MALAWI POLICY GAP ANALYSIS**

#### Food/Agricu Sector Policy Water Energy lture Malawi National Water Policy 2005 Water Malawi National Energy Policy 2018 Malawi National Energy Food/Agriculture Agriculture Policy 2016 KEY Not applicable. No Integration. Weak Integration. Strong Integration.

### TANZANIA POLICY GAP ANALYSIS.

Sector	Policy	Water	Energy	Food/Agricult ure					
Water	Tanzania National Water Policy 2002								
Energy	Tanzania National Energy Policy 2015								
Food/Agricu	Tanzania National Iture Agriculture Policy 2013.								
KEY		Not applic	able.						
		No Integration.							
	V	Weak Integration.							
	S	trong Integ	ration.						



Strengthening Multisectoral Coordination



Monitoring and Evaluation.

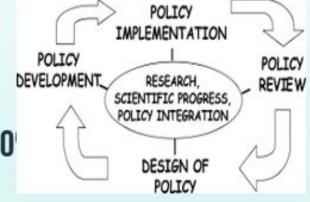


Capacity Building.



Stakeholders Engagement.







Conflicts resolution mechanism

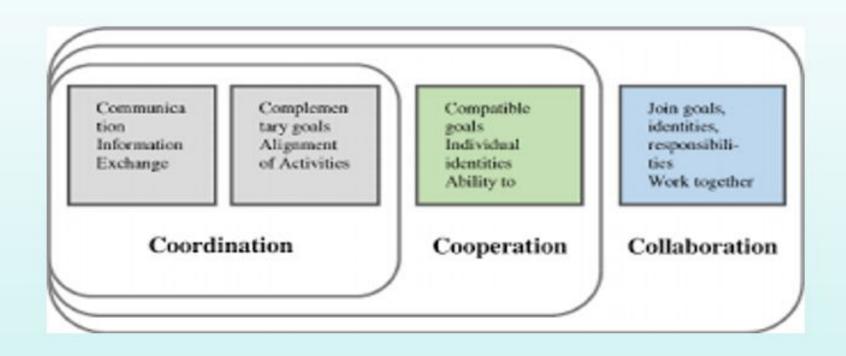
Enhance Policy Integration.

Enhance Policy Research on WFE Nexus.

Criteria for trade off selection.



Both Horizontal and Vertical policy Coherence exists.



Key for the successful Implementation of SRBDP.

## Thank You