Appendix H: Cumulative Impact Assessment

August 2019

CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

H1 SOURCES OF CUMULATIVE IMPACT

There are no associated facilities screened in to the cumulative impact assessment because there is not an overlapping AOI with EACOP, and Table H1.1 shows the third-party developments that have been screened in to the cumulative impact assessment based on the criteria defined in Section 5 of the ESIA.

Table H1.1 Screened-in Third Party Developments

ID[1]	Project	Proponent	District	Nearest EACOP KP	Approximate Distance from Pipeline (km)	Description	Reference[2]
TZ03	Rural electrification transmission line project	Rural Energy Agency (REA)	Kagera	298–446	Crosses the pipeline at KPs 358, 366.5, 378, 404 and 425.5	The rural electrification of Tanzania is a World Bank and government-funded electricity project that has been ongoing for several years and is moving into Phase 3 of implementation. REA will construct a medium-voltage grid extension of 33 kV and a low-voltage of 11-kV overhead line to all villages in 158 districts in 25 regions in mainland Tanzania. Typically, 33-kV lines are carried on two wooden poles or a small lattice tower while 11-kV lines are carried on a single pole or a small lattice tower. Where the distribution lines cannot be in a road reserve, a 10-m RoW for 33 kV lines and a 5-m RoW for the 11-kV lines is required. Installation of this type of transmission line typically involves: • clearance of the right of way • installation of the poles • stringing of the overhead transmission line. The districts within the shared AOI of the EACOP project and the transmission line are Missoni, Bukoba Rural and Muleba districts in Kagera region. Detailed routes and construction schedules are not included in the environment and social systems assessment report (ESSA) which was available for review at the time of writing.	Stakeholder consultation by EACOP project World Bank, 2016, Rural Expansion Program: ESSA Final Report

Table H1.1 Screened-in Third Party Developments

ID[1]	Project	Proponent	District	Nearest EACOP KP	Approximate Distance from Pipeline (km)	Description	Reference[2]
TZ04	Ngono Valley water project	Nile Basin Initiative	Kagera	333.5	1.7	The Ngono Valley Multipurpose Water Resources Development Project is part of the Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Programme, which includes irrigation schemes at Kyabalamba and Izimbya wards along the Ngono river funded by the World Bank and Government. The project is in Bukoba Rural and Missenyi districts in Kagera region. A network of irrigation infrastructure is due to be constructed including pumping stations, water conveyance canals and lines, and a network of drainage and irrigation, some of which is overlap with the EACOP AOI.	Ngono Valley Multipurpose Water Resources Development Project: ESIA, 2017
TZ05	Geeta Airport	Tanzania Airports Authority	Geita	498.5	0.7	Construction of an airport with a 3-km-long airstrip in Nyabilezi village, Chato district, Geita with a planned capacity to accommodate large aircraft	Stakeholder consultation by EACOP project
TZ13	Housing development, Kahama	National Housing Corporation	Shinyanga	665	0.4	Construction of 50 new houses at Zongomera ward in Kahama district, Shinyanga No further information was available at time of writing.	National House Corporation shapefiles

Table H1.1 Screened-in Third Party Developments

ID[1]	Project	Proponent	District	Nearest EACOP KP	Approximate Distance from Pipeline (km)	Description	Reference[2]
TZ14	400-kV transmission line construction project	Tanzania Electric Supply Company Limited (TANESCO)	Shinyanga, Singida and Dodoma	952.5	Crosses the pipeline at KP952.5	Construction of a 667-km, 400-kV alternating current (AC) transmission line split into three individual construction lots: 1. Iringa–Dodoma 225-km, 400-kV AC line 2. Dodoma–Singida 217-km, 400-kV AC line 3. Singida–Shinyanga 225-km, 400-kV AC line. The African Bank Development Group funds the project as part of the 400-kV Kenya–Tanzania Power Interconnection Project (KTPIP). The overhead transmission line will follow the road reserve where possible and requires a maximum 70 m right of way within the shared AOI. The transmission line is supported by steel towers. Installation of this type of transmission line typically involves: • clearance of the right of way • installation of the towers • installation of power stations • stringing of the overhead transmission line.	Multinational Kenya-Tanzania Power Interconnect: ESIA Summary, 2014

Table H1.1 Screened-in Third Party Developments

ID[1]	Project	Proponent	District	Nearest EACOP KP	Approximate Distance from Pipeline (km)	Description	Reference[2]
TZ16	Extension Water Supply project from Lake Victoria to Tabora, Nzega and Igunga	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Geita, Shinyanga and Tabora	730–819.5	Crosses the pipeline at KPs 730 and 739.5	The new buried water pipeline (between 300 and 900 mm diameter) will be connected at Solwa village and will supply water to Nzega, Igunga towns, and Tabora municipality. The water pipeline shall have a RoW of 10 m, which crosses the EACOP project. Approximately 204 ha will be disturbed during the construction phase for the RoW and water reservoirs. The water reservoirs do not overlap with the EACOP RoW The water supply pipeline is an extension to the KASHWASA (Kahama–Shinyanga Water Supply and Sewerage Authority) system. The project is expected to take three years to construct.	ESIA for the Proposed Lake Victoria Kahama Shinyanga Water Supply Scheme Extension to Nzega, Tabora and Igunga, 2015
TZ27	Road upgrade between Handeni and Signida	Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS)	Singida, Dodoma, Manyara and Tanga	1061 and 1080	Crosses the pipeline	Upgrade of the Handeni–Kiberashi–Kijungu–Kibaya–Njoro–Olboloti–Mrijo Chini–Dalai–Bicha–Chambalo–Chemba–Kwamtoro–Singida road (461 km) to bitumen standard and improvement of drainage channels and culverts. No road widening is assumed as part of this project.	TANROADS shapefiles

Table H1.1 Screened-in Third Party Developments

ID[1]	Project	Proponent	District	Nearest EACOP KP	Approximate Distance from Pipeline (km)	Description	Reference[2]
TZ28	Mpirani waste facility	Tanga City Council	Tanga	1437.5	2.4	Construction of an engineered landfill for solid waste disposal, including creation of cells, construction of inner and access roads, protection works, storm water drains, leachate discharge facilities and waste collection centres. The project footprint will be 74 acres. The project is financed by the World Bank through the Tanzania Strategic Cities Project (TSCP) The facility will be in Mpirani Mtaa, which is approximately 17 km away from Tanga city centre and approximately 5 km from the MST.	Tanzania Strategic Cities Project, September 2017 Tanga City Council, 2017
TZ34	Mining concessions outside the EACOP RoW	Various proponents	National	381–1442.5	Concessions outside the RoW	Small-scale and artisanal mining is taking place, often informally, on many sites along the pipeline route. In addition, there are many extant specific locations that have been mapped where a mining licence was applied for, see Figure H2.2, which shows mining licences granted during 2017. No information is available on when these areas may be prospected. Only those concessions outside of the RoW are assessed in the CIA.	Ministry of Minerals shapefiles

NOTES: [1] The ID number is used to identify developments in the cumulative impact assessments in Section 8.

[2] This column lists the sources of information received on the development. This information has been used to identify and assess the impacts of the development in the cumulative impact assessments in Section 8.

H2 LOCATION OF SCREENED-IN THIRD-PARTY DEVELOPMENTS

Figure H2.1 presents the location of the screened-in third-party developments in Tanzania, and Figure H2.2 presents the mining concessions during 2017 along the pipeline route.

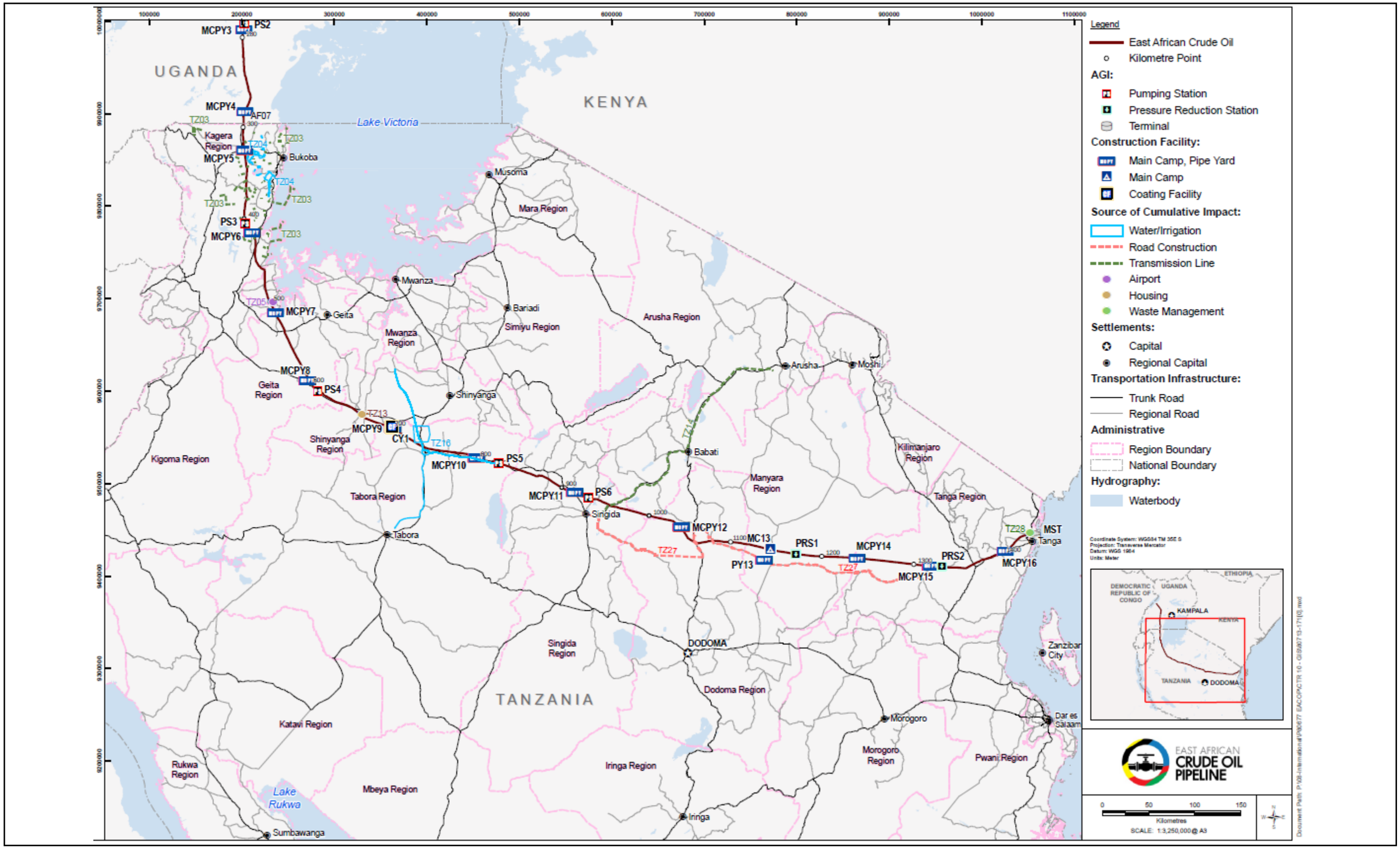

Figure H2.1 Screened-In Third-Party Developments in Tanzania

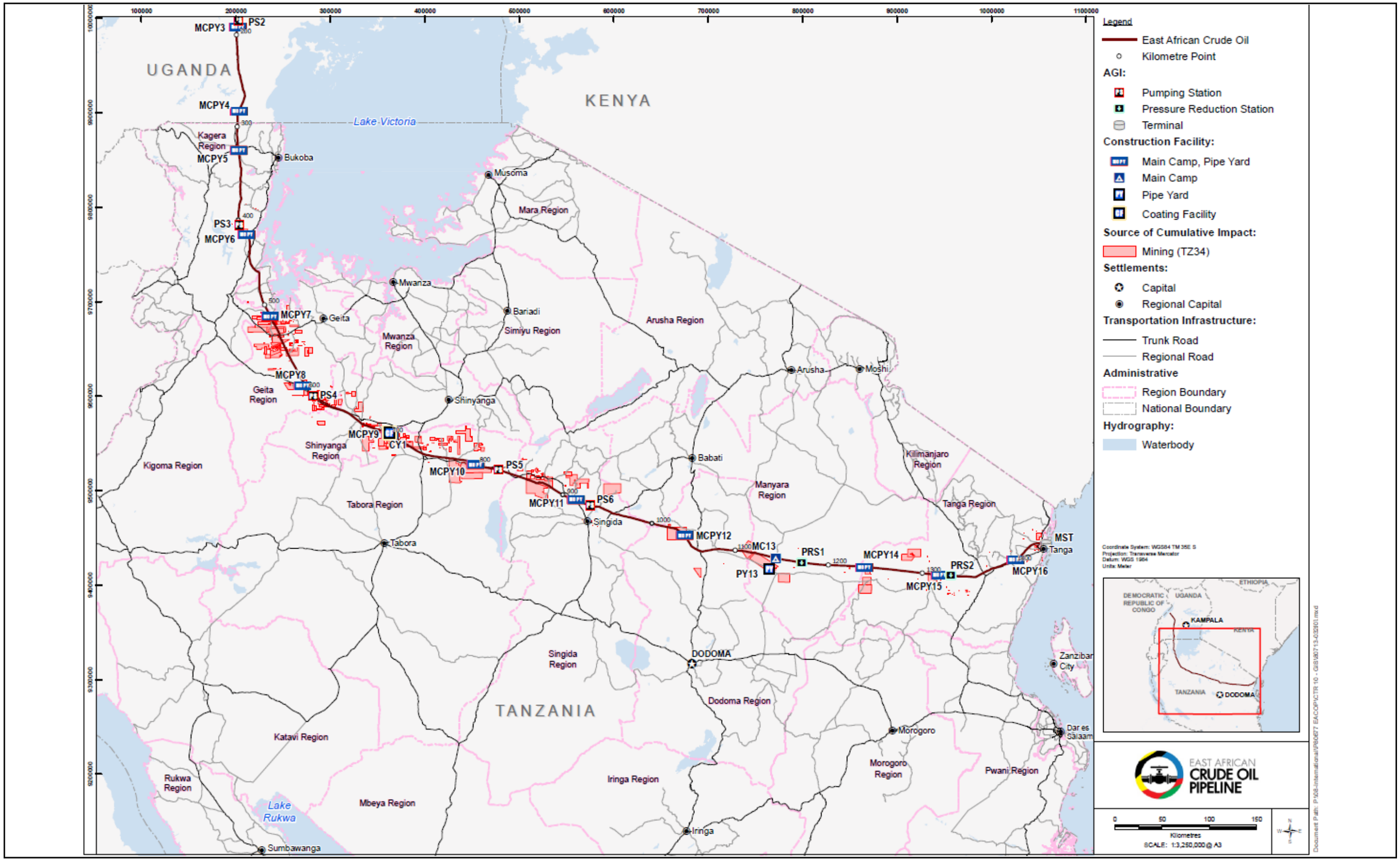

Figure H2.2 Mining Concessions during 2017 along the Pipeline Route

H3 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS ASSESSMENT SCREENING MATRIX

Table H3.1 presents the cumulative impacts assessment screening matrix where a potential cumulative impact is predicted between a third-party development and a VEC.

The assessment screening categories are described in Sections 5.6.2.3 and 8.1.2 and presented below Table H3.1.

Table H3.1 Cumulative Impacts Assessment Screening Matrix

VEC	Source of Potential Cumulative Impact									Rationale for Screening in to the CIA[1] (See footnote for definition of categories used in the table)
	TZ03	TZ04	TZ05	TZ13	TZ14	TZ16	TZ27	TZ28	TZ34	
	Rural Electrification Transmission Line	Ngono Valley Water Project	Geita Airport	Housing Development, Kahama	Transmission Line Construction Project	Extension water supply project from Lake Victoria to Tabora, Nzega and Igunga	Road Upgrade between Handeni and Singida	Mirani Waste Facility	Mining Concessions Outside the EACOP RoW	
Biodiversity										
Habitats of conservation importance: Terrestrial										
- Burigi-Biharamulo Game Reserve IBA and KBA	Category 3									The construction of the EACOP project will affect 73 ha of the Burigi-Biharamulo Game Reserve. The construction of the rural electrification transmission line requires vegetation clearance from a 10-m RoW. The distance through the Reserve is not known as the route is indicative. The combined impacts could lead to a temporary loss of natural habitat and the loss or degradation of part of the old growth forest however the EACOP contribution to residual cumulative impacts is negligible.
- Itigi-like Thicket					Category 3		Category 3			Clearing for the construction of the EACOP project has the potential to cause direct loss of 16.5 ha of Itigi-like thicket. The transmission line requires clearance of up to a 70-m RoW.. The road upgrade will not directly clear the Itigi-like thicket but may cumulatively encourage PIIM. The combined impacts could lead to a temporary loss of natural habitat however the EACOP contribution to

Category definitions:

- Category 1: High risk of potential cumulative impacts and the EACOP project is an important contributor to the cumulative impacts on a VEC.
- Category 2: High risk of potential cumulative impacts but the EACOP project is a small contributor to the cumulative impacts on a VEC.
- Category 3: The residual EACOP project impacts have a limited contribution to cumulative impacts.

Table H3.1 Cumulative Impacts Assessment Screening Matrix

VEC	Source of Potential Cumulative Impact									Rationale for Screening in to the CIA[1] (See footnote for definition of categories used in the table)
	TZ03	**TZ04**	**TZ05**	**TZ13**	**TZ14**	**TZ16**	**TZ27**	**TZ28**	**TZ34**	
	Rural Electrification Transmission Line	**Ngono Valley Water Project**	**Geita Airport**	**Housing Development, Kahama**	**Transmission Line Construction Project**	**Extension water supply project from Lake Victoria to Tabora, Nzega and Igunga**	**Road Upgrade between Handeni and Singida**	**Mirani Waste Facility**	**Mining Concessions Outside the EACOP RoW**	
										residual cumulative impacts is negligible.
Habitats of conservation importance: Aquatic										No interactions identified, therefore no cumulative impact.
Flora and fauna species of conservation importance: Terrestrial										
- Species in the Burigi-Biharamulo Game Reserve IBA and KBA	Category 1									Construction of the EACOP project will affect 73 ha of the Burigi-Biharamulo Game Reserve. Construction of the rural electrification transmission line requires vegetation clearance from a 10-m RoW. The distance through the reserve is not known as the route is indicative. The combined impacts could lead to a loss of breeding and foraging habitat for species, and disturbance to species during construction. However, the EACOP contribution to residual cumulative impacts is negligible.
- Species in the Swaga Game Reserve							Category 1			MCPY12 will be 50 m from the edge of the game reserve and the existing access road to MCPY12 will be upgraded. The TANROADS road upgrade provides an improved link from Kondoa village to the national road system and the EACOP access road. The combined impacts are from PIIM during the operation of the MCPY and public use of the upgraded national and EACOP access roads leading to more pressure on natural resources in the game reserve. See Section 8.3.6.2

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	TZ03	**TZ04**	**TZ05**	**TZ13**	**TZ14**	**TZ16**	**TZ27**	**TZ28**	**TZ34**	
	Rural Electrification Transmission Line	**Ngono Valley Water Project**	**Geita Airport**	**Housing Development, Kahama**	**Transmission Line Construction Project**	**Extension water supply project from Lake Victoria to Tabora, Nzega and Igunga**	**Road Upgrade between Handeni and Singida**	**Mirani Waste Facility**	**Mining Concessions Outside the EACOP RoW**	
- Species in the Talamai Open Area							Category 1			The operation of the national road and the EACOP project access road cumulatively may lead to PIIM and have the potential to cause increased pressure on natural resources in the OA from increased human access and activity. This may affect species directly through hunting, and indirectly through deforestation which will reduce the habitat area for species and reduce prey availability. See Section 8.3.6.2
Flora and fauna species of conservation importance: Aquatic										No interactions identified, therefore no cumulative impact.
Legally protected, internationally or nationally recognised onshore areas										Potential cumulative impacts on habitats and species of conservation importance within protected areas are described in Sections 8.2 and 8.3. There are no cumulative impacts identified that are likely to affect the integrity or ecological function of a protected area.
Physical Environment										
Soils	Category 3			Category 3	Category 3	Category 3	Category 3			The EACOP project and the SCIs are dispersed over a large area, across a variety of soil types and have relatively small footprints, Overlapping AOIs are limited in extent and therefore the EACOP contribution to residual cumulative impacts is negligible.

Table H3.1 Cumulative Impacts Assessment Screening Matrix

VEC	Source of Potential Cumulative Impact									Rationale for Screening in to the CIA[1] (See footnote for definition of categories used in the table)
	TZ03	TZ04	TZ05	TZ13	TZ14	TZ16	TZ27	TZ28	TZ34	
	Rural Electrification Transmission Line	Ngono Valley Water Project	Geita Airport	Housing Development, Kahama	Transmission Line Construction Project	Extension water supply project from Lake Victoria to Tabora, Nzega and Igunga	Road Upgrade between Handeni and Singida	Mirani Waste Facility	Mining Concessions Outside the EACOP RoW	
Surface Water: Crossings						Category 3				An ephemeral watercourse crossed by the EACOP project at KP739.8 is also crossed by the water pipeline approximately 500 m upstream. Impacts from the projects are likely to be similar and assuming a worst case that construction occurs concurrently, a temporary increase in sediment concentration and reduced water quality for distance downstream of up to 2-5 km from both projects is likely during the short-lived construction period within the shared AOI. Both projects have committed to reinstatement and therefore the contribution to a residual cumulative impact is negligible.
Surface Water: Abstraction										No interactions identified, therefore no cumulative impact
Groundwater: Abstraction										No interactions identified, therefore no cumulative impact
Groundwater: Discharge										No interactions identified, therefore no cumulative impact
Landscape	Category 3							Category 3		1. There will be limited local intervisibility from the EACOP RoW and PS3, and the rural electrification project. The industrialising nature of the transmission lines will be small in magnitude, and EACOP have committed to reinstatement of the RoW. PS3 is screened by vegetation and no specific mitigation measures are needed as the

Table H3.1 Cumulative Impacts Assessment Screening Matrix

VEC	Source of Potential Cumulative Impact									Rationale for Screening in to the CIA[1] (See footnote for definition of categories used in the table)
	TZ03	TZ04	TZ05	TZ13	TZ14	TZ16	TZ27	TZ28	TZ34	
	Rural Electrification Transmission Line	Ngono Valley Water Project	Geita Airport	Housing Development, Kahama	Transmission Line Construction Project	Extension water supply project from Lake Victoria to Tabora, Nzega and Igunga	Road Upgrade between Handeni and Singida	Mirani Waste Facility	Mining Concessions Outside the EACOP RoW	
										pre-mitigation impact is not significant. 2. Intervisibility from the waste facility with the EACOP project will be limited and the overall industrialising nature low in magnitude. The EACOP contribution to a residual cumulative impact on landscape is negligible.
Air quality	Category 1		Category 2		Category 1	Category 2	Category 2			Construction of the EACOP project and the SCIs will generate dust resulting in cumulative temporary deterioration of local air quality. See Section 8.9.6
Acoustic Environment	Category 1		Category 2		Category 1	Category 2	Category 2			Construction activities may incrementally temporarily affect the local acoustic environment where the EACOP project and the SCI AOIs overlap. See Section 8.10.6
Climate										The climate VEC has a global AOI and in effect, every source of GHG emissions is a source of cumulative impact. See Section 8.22.5
Socio-Economic and Health										
Local economy		Category 1	Category 2		Category 1	Category 1	Category 1	Category 1	Insufficient information to determine category	Cumulative impacts are predicted on employment and economic development. See Section 8.12.6.2
Land-based livelihoods						Category 1			Category 2	Cumulative impacts are predicted from the loss of land. See Section 8.13.6.2

Table H3.1 Cumulative Impacts Assessment Screening Matrix

VEC	Source of Potential Cumulative Impact									Rationale for Screening in to the CIA[1] (See footnote for definition of categories used in the table)
	TZ03	TZ04	TZ05	TZ13	TZ14	TZ16	TZ27	TZ28	TZ34	
	Rural Electrification Transmission Line	Ngono Valley Water Project	Geita Airport	Housing Development, Kahama	Transmission Line Construction Project	Extension water supply project from Lake Victoria to Tabora, Nzega and Igunga	Road Upgrade between Handeni and Singida	Mirani Waste Facility	Mining Concessions Outside the EACOP RoW	
River and lake and marine-based livelihoods										No interactions identified, therefore no cumulative impact
Land and property	Category 1	Category 1	Category 2	Category 2	Category 1	Category 1	Category 1	Category 1	Category 1	Cumulative impacts are predicted from land speculation and conflicts. See Section 8.15.6.2
Workers' health, safety and welfare										No interactions identified, therefore no cumulative impact
Social infrastructure and services			Category 2			Category 1	Category 1			Cumulative impacts are predicted from increased traffic congestion on common transport routes See Section 8.17.6.2
Community health	Category 1	Category 1	Category 2		Category 1	Category 1	Category 2	Category 1	Category 1	The combined use of transport routes by both EACOP and SCIs increases the potential spread of communicable diseases as main transport route rest stops are known for being areas of potentially increased risk of sexually transmitted diseases. See Section 8.18.6.2
Community safety, security and welfare		Category 1	Category 2		Category 1	Category 1	Category 2	Category 1	Category 2	Cumulative impacts are predicted from PIIM from the EACOP project and the SCIs and impacts on community dynamics from changes in social climate in the PACs. See Section 8.19.6.2
Cultural heritage: Tangible										No interactions identified, therefore no cumulative impact
Cultural heritage: Intangible										No interactions identified, therefore no cumulative impact

H4 SCREENED-OUT SOURCES OF CUMULATIVE IMPACT

Table H4.1 presents the associated facilities that have been screened out of the cumulative impact assessment, and Table H4.2 shows the third-party developments that have been screened out of the cumulative impact assessment based on the criteria defined in Section 5 of the ESIA.

Table H4.1 Screened-Out Associated Facilities

ID	Project	Proponent (Where Available)	Description
AF01	Tilenga Project	Total E&P Uganda BV	Tilenga Project comprises a field development that will supply oil to the Tilenga feeder pipeline. **Field Development** • Six production fields with 412 wells (190 producers, 190 water injectors and 32 observation wells) from 34 well pads • Production network of buried pipelines to transport oil, gas and produced water extracted from the producing wells to the central processing facility (CPF). Buried water pipeline network to carry injection water to the well pads from the CPF and Lake Albert. The network will include a tunnelled (via horizontal directional drilling) section under the Victoria Nile. • The Industrial Area, containing o 190,000 barrels of oil per day (BOPD) capacity CPF, to separate produced oil, water and gas. including oil/gas/water separation trains, oil storage, gas treatment and compression, produced water treatment system, electrical power generation, oil heating facility and a pump station for the Tilenga feeder pipeline. From the CPF, the treated and stabilised oil will be sent to the oil export system via the Tilenga feeder pipeline and gas will be used for power generation at the CPF. o auxiliary facilities including permanent operation and security camps, CPF and drilling support bases, and offices, and integrated waste management area • Water abstraction system from Lake Albert for reinjection at the well pads to maintain production pressure • Victoria Nile ferry crossing facility • New access roads In addition, the project will upgrade and use the existing Tangy Operation Support Base, Bugungu Airstrip and several roads. During construction, the project will require the following temporary facilities: • Buliisa and Bugungu construction camps (existing facilities originally constructed to support exploration) • temporary camp and construction facilities at the Industrial Area • temporary facilities at the Tangi construction support base • Masindi vehicle check point.

Table H4.1 Screened-Out Associated Facilities

ID	Project	Proponent (Where Available)	Description
			Feeder Pipeline The feeder pipeline is a 95-km-long, 24-in.-diameter, insulated, electrically trace heated, buried pipeline from the Tilenga CPF, Buliisa to pumping station-1 (PS1) at Kabaale Industrial Park. The pipeline will have several aboveground installations, namely four standalone main line block valve station and one main block valve station combined with an electric substation, all located in the pipeline operational RoW; an additional electric substation will be located within PS01. In the construction phase, the project will have one main construction camp and pipe yard at KP44, and 3.7 km of new or upgraded construction facility access roads.
AF02	Kingfisher Oil Project	CNOOC	The Kingfisher oil project is on the southeast shoreline of Lake Albert and will consist of the following components: 1. The Kingfisher Development Area (KFDA) mainly on the Buhuka Flats: • four onshore well pads with a total of 31 wells (20 producer wells and 11 water injection wells) • central processing facility (CPF) which includes oil separators, water treatment facilities, a water injection unit, a gas processing unit, an LPG unit, oil storage tanks and power generation. • produced well fluids will be conveyed to the CPF through the buried infield flowlines. 2. Feeder pipeline: • 46 km,12 to 14-inch in diameter, insulated, trace heated, buried feeder oil pipeline from the CPF to a delivery point in the Kabaale Industrial Park • At the delivery point, there will be metering of the crude oil, which will be piped either to the proposed refinery or, as required, exported through the EACOP line • An MCPY is located at approximately KP27 3. Supporting facilities including construction and permanent camps, material yards, a jetty, an airstrip around the CPF 4. Access roads will be used for the development area and the feeder pipeline. The permanent right of way will be 10 m wide. Grazing of stock over the right of way will be permitted, but cultivation and settlement will be prohibited.

Table H4.1 Screened-Out Associated Facilities

ID	Project	Proponent (Where Available)	Description
AF05	Waste management facilities, concrete batch plants and borrow pits	Total East Africa Midstream BV	These facilities are considered associated facilities where they meet all the following criteria: • facility was not in existence before the project or expanded because of the project • facility is not viable as a business after the project. Locations are not defined and therefore have been screened out of CIA.

Table H4.2 Screened-Out Third-Party Developments

ID	Project	Proponent (Where Available)	Description	Reason for Screening Out[2]
TZ01	Irrigation scheme	The National Irrigation Commission	Irrigation scheme in Narong ward. This is a government-funded project.	The Tanzania Irrigation Commission was unable to provide further information at the time of writing; the schemes are therefore considered as not reasonably defined. The irrigation projects are small and not likely to create cumulative impacts.
TZ08	Gravel road construction	TANROADS	Construction of a gravel road in Lyamgongo ward	The road is in design stage and the route and timeframe for construction are not confirmed at the time of writing. The development is considered not reasonably defined.
TZ15	Farkwa Dam	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MOWI)	Construction of a water supply system in Dodoma Municipality, Chemba, Bahi and Chamwino District Councils	Given the distance between the two projects, the EACOP project VEC AOIs are unlikely to overlap with the SCI AOIs.
TZ17	Standard Gauge Railway	Reli Assets Holding Company	The Standard Gauge Railway Line has been designed to run parallel to the old railway line from Dar-Tabora-Mwanza. It was mentioned as a "flagship project" in the National Development Plan.	The section from Tabora, passing through Lyambamgongo, Ushirombo, Bukombe, Katente, Igulwa, Bulagwa, Runzewe West and Uyovu Ward, has not yet been designed, and is therefore considered as not reasonably defined.

[2] Screened-out developments did not meet the following criteria (as described in Section 5 Process and Methods for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment):

1. Is the development reasonably defined, as described in IFC Performance Standard 1?
2. Is the development reasonably predictable or a foreseeable future development, as defined in the IFC CIA Handbook?
3. What is the nature of development?
4. Do the EACOP project VEC AOIs overlap with the third-party development AOIs?

Table H4.2 Screened-Out Third-Party Developments

ID	Project	Proponent (Where Available)	Description	Reason for Screening Out[2]
TZ18	Tanga Port expansion	Tanzania Ports Authority	Proposed additional cranes and dredging to provide better access to the port.	No timescales or dredging points have been made available at the time of writing.
TZ19	Transmission lines	Tanzania Electricity Supply Company Ltd (TANESCO)	Proposed high-tension power lines ready for electricity transmission into Chongoleani Ward. Preliminary site assessments had begun at the time of writing.	TANESCO was surveying the layout for the transmission lines to Chongoleani at the time of writing; the exact layout is not known.
TZ20	Port area redevelopment	Tanzania International Petroleum Reserves Limited (TIPER)	The port redevelopment is mentioned in the National Development Plan as a flagship project. A total of 200 ha will be redeveloped, including the MST. The remaining area will be leased to investors.	There are no confirmed plans at the time of writing.
TZ22	Tanga–Mombasa gas pipeline	Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC)	A 530-km natural gas pipeline from Dar es Salaam to Tanga and on to Mombasa in Kenya	There are no detailed plans at time of writing.
TZ25	Cement factory	Hengya Cement (Tanzania) Co. Ltd	The cement factory is proposed to be located at Mzizima ward along Tanga–Mombasa road.	The project received an EIA Certificate which was issued in September 2016. The Certificate, however, was later transferred to Hengya Cement Factory and there is no longer an EIA on record. The project is considered not reasonably defined or foreseeable at the time of writing.

Table H4.2 Screened-Out Third-Party Developments

ID	Project	Proponent (Where Available)	Description	Reason for Screening Out[2]
TZ30	Mwambani Port	Not available	The southern Tanga port at Mwambani has been proposed since 2013.	There are no confirmed plans at the time of writing.
TZ31	Railway line	Not available	The rehabilitation of the Ruvu-Tanga-Moshi spur of the Central Railway Line as part of the development of the northwest corridor of Tanga	No progress has been made at time of writing.
TZ32	Road construction	Not available	The construction of the Arusha–Musoma road is part of the development of the northwest corridor of Tanga.	EACOP project VEC AOIs are unlikely to overlap with the SCI AOIs.