

4 LEGISLATIVE, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK, PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS, AND INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS, STANDARDS, GUIDELINES AND AGREEMENTS

This section is equivalent to Section vii, policy, administrative and legal framework, of the legislative structure. If in doubt, please refer to [Table 1.5-1 Environmental Impact Statement Structure](#) on page 1-5.

4.1 Introduction

This section, focusing primarily on project relevant environmental and social aspects, includes:

- the legislative, policy, regulatory and institutional framework
- permitting requirements
- international conventions and agreements that Tanzania has signed, acceded or ratified
- international standards and guidance on best practice
- host government agreements.

Figure 4.1-1 presents the EACOP project administrative framework. The EACOP project management team is responsible for delivering the EACOP project in compliance with all relevant legislation and commitments described in the ESIA.

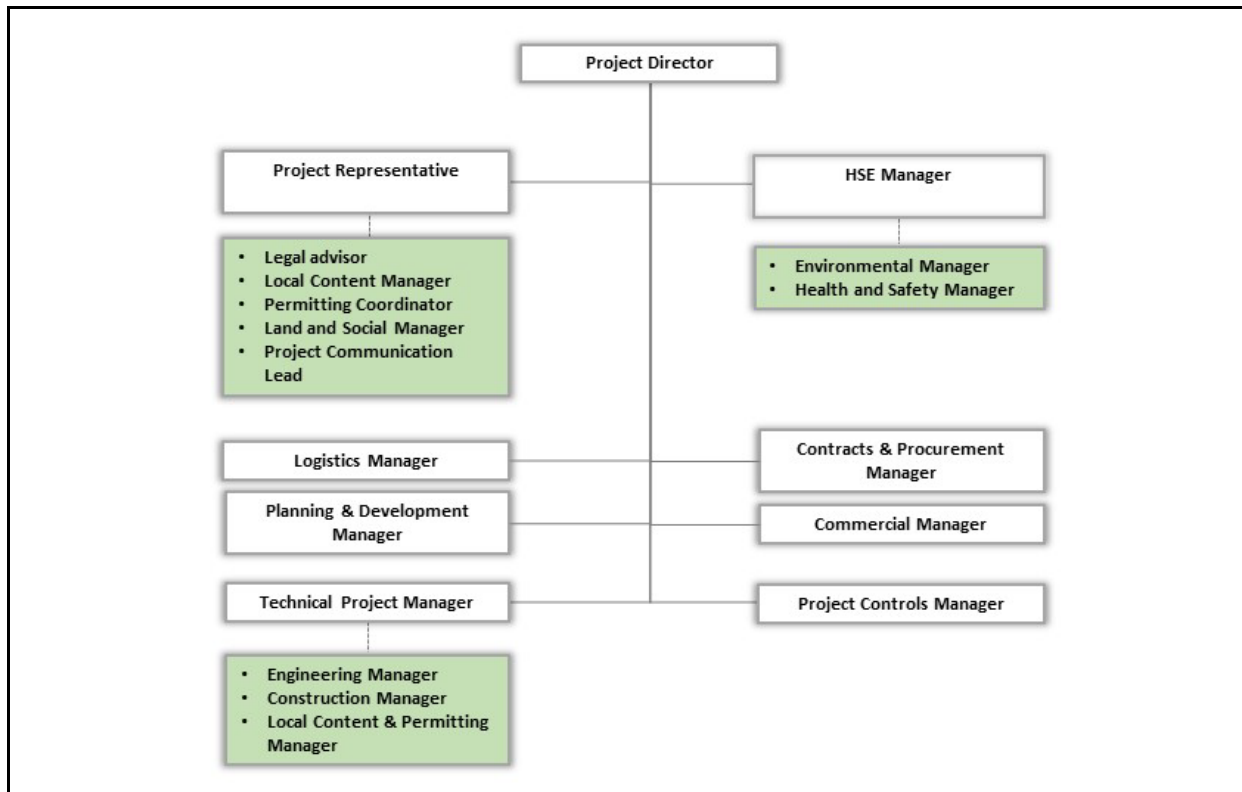


Figure 4.1-1 EACOP Project Administrative Framework

4.2 Legislative, Policy, Regulatory and Institutional Framework

4.2.1 Legislation

Table 4.2-1 summarises the key legislation and sections that are or may be, relevant to the project. The legislation considered to have the greatest relevance to the project is presented first. These are the Marine Parks and Reserves Act, No. 29, 1994; Land Act No. 4, 1999; Village Land Act No. 5, 1999; Ports Act No. 17, 2004; Environmental Management Act (EMA), No. 20, 2004; Water Resources Management Act No. 11, 2009; and, Petroleum Act No. 8, 2015. Other relevant legislation is present in chronological order thereafter.

The table describes the relevance of the legislation to the project and the measures that have been or will be taken by the project for compliance with legislative requirements.

Table 4.2-1 Tanzanian Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
Marine Parks and Reserves Act No. 29, 1994	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establishes the Marine Park and Reserves Unit (MPRU) sets up the procedure for declaration of marine parks and reserves prohibits certain activities (such as construction) within a marine park or reserve unless authorised (Section 13) requires EIA of activities in a marine park or reserve (Section 13) requires notification to the Warden or Unit Manager of any proposed allocation of land or new use within a buffer zone and EIA of the proposed activity (Section 16). 	<p>The project area of influence (AOI) includes Ulenge and Kwale Marine Reserves and Tanga Coelacanth Marine Park gazetted under this Act.</p> <p>The marine storage terminal (MST) and load-out facility (LOF) are within the buffer zone of the marine park; the exclusion zone around the LOF extends into the marine park; the main shipping route into Tanga Port (which is the southern tanker approach option to the LOF) is within the special use zone on the eastern edge of the marine park.</p>	<p>The MPRU have been consulted.</p> <p>Baseline data on the reserves, the marine park and the individual features for which they have been designated has been gathered and described (Volume 2, Section 4.4 and Appendix A).</p> <p>Impacts on these areas have been assessed and mitigation measures proposed (Volume 2, Sections 5.4–5.6)</p> <p>The ESIA fulfils the assessment required by the Act.</p>
Land Act No. 4, 1999 amended by the Land (Amendment) Act, 2004	<p>The Land Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> outlines the administration of land, the role of local government in land administration, land allocation and occupation defines the “fundamental principles of land policy” including the principle of ensuring “that land is used productively and that any such use complies with the principles of sustainable development” includes compensation requirements Part V of the Land Act defines the rights to occupy land. Organisations or noncitizens need to obtain a ‘Right of Occupancy’ or a ‘Tentative Right’ for the 	<p>The project will lease the land within its footprint from the Government of Tanzania.</p> <p>Reserved land in the footprint includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minziro National Forest Reserve (FR) Biharamulo Game Reserve and FR Ruiga River FR Uyovu FR Ngogwa Busangi FR 	<p>A programme of consultation with relevant stakeholders is being undertaken (Section 7 and Appendix L).</p> <p>A resettlement policy framework has been developed (Section 8.15 and Appendix L) and resettlement action plans (RAPs) and livelihood restoration plans (LRPs) will be prepared.</p> <p>The necessary approvals will be obtained to lay the pipeline</p>

Table 4.2-1 Tanzanian Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
	<p>purpose of investment under the Tanzania Investment Act (1997)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provides for reserved land, which is land reserved, designated or set aside for forests, national parks, wildlife conservation areas, highways, public utilities and hazardous land • identifies particular areas to be designated as “hazardous land”, the development of which is likely to pose a danger to life or lead to the degradation or destruction of the environment on a site or on land adjacent to the site. Hazardous land includes mangrove swamps; coral reefs; wetlands; offshore islands; land designated or used for dumping of hazardous wastes; land within 60 m of a riverbank, shoreline of an inland lake, beach or coast; land on slopes with a gradient exceeding acceptable angle; land specified by appropriate authority as fragile nature or of environmental significance. • the protection of hazardous land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mwakalundi FR • Swaga GR • Kitwai Game Control Area (GCA) • Handeni GCA • Mangrove FRs • the coastal strip crossed by the LOF at Tanga. • any hazardous land if defined in a notice by the Minister. 	<p>in reserved land and hazardous land.</p>

Table 4.2-1 Tanzanian Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
Village Land Act No. 5, 1999	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> empowers village councils to manage village land for the benefit of the villagers requires village councils to pay regard to the principles of sustainable development governs the acquisition of village land and the payment of compensation. 	The President will acquire land and grant it to TPDC and TPDC in turn will create a lease in favour of the project.	<p>A programme of consultation with relevant stakeholders is being undertaken (Section 7 and Appendix L).</p> <p>A resettlement policy framework has been developed (Section 8.15 and Appendix L) and resettlement action plans (RAPs) and livelihood restoration plans (LRPs) will be prepared.</p>
Ports Act No. 17, 2004	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the powers and functions of the Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA) for harbour development and associated activities dredging activities requirement for approval by the TPA for any hydrographic or hydrologic survey or other study of the waters and seabed of the port (Section 66). 	<p>The project will include construction of the LOF in Tanga bay.</p> <p>No dredging is required for the project.</p>	The necessary approvals will be obtained from the TPA.
Environmental Management Act (EMA) No. 20, 2004	<p>The EMA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> is the prevailing law regarding environmental management in Tanzania. It sets out a range of measures for sustainable management of the environment, prevention and control of pollution, waste management, regulation of compliance, impact and risk assessment and environmental impact assessment (EIA) requirements. Part VI of the Act sets out the legal basis for the EIA process and the key requirements for an EIA 	<p>The project is subject to EIA.</p> <p>The AOI may include sensitive areas as defined in the EIA Regulations, 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> national parks, wetlands, productive agricultural land, important archaeological, historical and cultural sites 	<p>The ESIA has been prepared in accordance with the Act.</p> <p>Project design will aim to avoid crossing hazardous lands. Where this is not possible, the relevant permissions will be obtained.</p> <p>Waste management plans will be prepared (Section 10).</p>

Table 4.2-1 Tanzanian Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
	<p>process. Requires the NEMC to determine whether a developer must prepare an EIA before a proposed project, establish whether a project is likely to have a significant impact on the environment, and recommend projects to the Minister for approval and issuance of an EIA certificate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part V of the Act defines environmentally sensitive areas, makes provision for these areas to be designated or notified and for prescribing environmental restrictions or conditions to protect these areas • The Act provides for the right of Tanzanians to a clean, safe, and healthy environment (Part 2, Section 4 (1)). The Act imposes an obligation on developers to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as land user and occupier to protect, improve and nourish the land and use it in an environmentally sustainable manner, (S. 72) • abstain from discharging any hazardous substances, chemicals, oils or their mixture into waters or into any segment of the environment (S.110) • control, manage and dispose in a sound manner waste products including litter, liquid, gaseous and hazardous wastes (Part IX) • comply with environmental quality standards (S.141) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • areas protected under any law, areas containing rare or endangered flora or fauna, areas containing unique or outstanding scenery, mountains or developments on or near steep hill-slopes • dry tropical forests, for instance, brachystegia woodlands, development near lakes or its beaches • development providing important resources for vulnerable groups such as fishing communities along the lakeshore, development near high population concentrations or industrial activities where further development could create significant environmental problems, prime groundwater recharge areas or areas of importance for surface runoff of water. Project will handle hazardous substances and produce wastes and discharges. 	<p>Soil management and reinstatement plans will be developed (Section 10)</p> <p>A biodiversity management plan will be developed to manage loss of habitat (Section 10).</p> <p>Pollution prevention measures have been defined (Section 8 and Appendix J) and a pollution prevention plan will be developed (Section 10).</p> <p>All discharges and emissions will be in accordance with the project environmental standards (Appendix F) which are based on Tanzanian and international environmental quality standards.</p>

Table 4.2-1 Tanzanian Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> as a corporate body to comply with licence conditions including the ESIA certificate (S.201). 		
Water Resources Management Act No. 11, 2009	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> covers the institutional and legal framework for water resource management and establishes the National Water Board establishes procedures for offences, penalties and permitting of abstractions and discharges establishes regulations for the protection, use, development, conservation, management and control of national water resources to meet multiple objectives, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the needs of present and future generations promoting the efficient, sustainable and beneficial use of water in the public interest facilitating social economic development protecting biological diversity, especially aquatic ecosystems preventing and controlling the pollution and degradation of water resources. 	<p>The project will need to abstract water, primarily for construction camps, hydrostatic testing and operation of aboveground installations (AGIs).</p> <p>The project will discharge effluents.</p> <p>The pipeline route will cross watercourses and water supply infrastructure.</p>	<p>Approvals to abstract water and discharge effluents will be obtained before construction.</p> <p>Baseline surveys and a water supply study are being undertaken to identify sustainable water sources for the project (Section 2 and Section 6.4.2).</p>
Petroleum Act No. 8, 2015	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides for the regulation of upstream, midstream and downstream petroleum activities provides for the replacement of the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation (TPDC) with the National Oil Company as the organisation responsible for upstream, midstream and 	<p>The Petroleum Act defines midstream activities as those activities related to petroleum gathering, transportation, processing, functions related between well-head and transportation system. The project is a midstream petroleum activity.</p>	<p>The necessary approval will be obtained from EWURA before construction.</p> <p>Preparation of this ESIA in accordance with the EMA, see above.</p> <p>The project will develop and implement labour</p>

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Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
	<p>downstream commercial aspects of petroleum and gas operations and agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • requires the proponent intending to construct a petroleum installation or petroleum carriage facility to apply in writing to the Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA) for an approval (Subpart III Section 127) • requires compliance with environmental principles and safeguards prescribed in the National Environment Management Act and other laws. This includes the duty to contract a separate entity to manage transportation, storage, treatment or disposal of waste arising out of petroleum operations (Section 209) • requires licence holders to develop a recruitment and training programme in accordance with their local content plan, taking into account gender, equity, persons with disabilities, host communities and succession planning in accordance with the Employment and Labour Relation Act (Section 221) • requires contractors to submit an annual report on their employment, training and procurement and local supplier development programmes and steps taken to close any identified learning gaps • requires contractors to be responsible for reporting on procurement programmes developed and implemented by their subcontractors (Sections 220 and 221). 		<p>management and procurement plans that include local content requirements (Section 10) and undertake reporting of local content as required under the Act.</p>

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Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
Explosives Act No. 56, 1963	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the control of manufacture, import, export, purchase, sale, possession and use of explosives. <p>A licence is required to purchase explosives. A permit is required to construct a magazine; constructed magazines are to be licensed.</p>	Project may undertake blasting in rocky sections of the route.	<p>Pipeline route selection to avoid rocky areas as much as possible (Section 3).</p> <p>In case of blasting, the project will obtain necessary licences and authorisations, and comply with conditions thereof</p>
Antiquities Act, No. 10, 1964, (amended by Act No. 22 of 1979)	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> general protection to objects or structures that are of archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, artistic, ethnological or scientific interest the designation of conservation areas the reporting process should a discovery be made of a relic or monument, or any object or site that may reasonable be supposed to be a relic or monument (Section 10, Discovery and Excavation) Section 11 states that no excavation, collection or removal of any relic can be carried out without a licence. 	Cultural heritage may be present in the project area and will need to be managed accordingly.	<p>Measures to identify and protect cultural heritage will be defined in a cultural heritage management plan, including chance finds reporting (Section 10).</p>

Table 4.2-1 Tanzanian Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
Land Acquisition Act No. 47, 1967	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the president to acquire any land for any public purpose and defines the circumstances in which public interest could be invoked the acquisition of the land for the right-of-way, as well as for resettlement sites requirements before land acquisition such as investigations, issuing notice of intention to take land and the requirements for, and restrictions on, compensation. 	<p>The project will lease land within its footprint. The President will acquire land and grant it to TPDC and TPDC in turn will create a lease in favour of the project.</p>	<p>A programme of consultation with relevant stakeholders is being undertaken (Section 7 and Appendix L).</p> <p>A resettlement policy framework has been developed (Section 8.15 and Appendix L) and resettlement action plans (RAPs) and livelihood restoration plans (LRPs) will be prepared.</p>
Graves (Removal) Act No. 9, 1969	<p>The Act provides for the procedure for removal, transportation, reinstatement or reinternment of graves from land required for public purposes.</p>	<p>Unmarked graves may be discovered during project construction.</p> <p>Some marked and unmarked graves may need to be relocated.</p>	<p>Cultural heritage impact assessment undertaken (Section 8.20) and mitigation measures to identify and protect cultural heritage sites during construction, including graves, will be defined in a cultural heritage management plan (Section 10).</p> <p>A programme of consultation with relevant stakeholders is being undertaken (Section 7 and Appendix L).</p> <p>Where graves need to be relocated, an application to remove graves will be made to the Ministry of Land. Once the Notice to Remove Graves has been issued, the project will</p>

Table 4.2-1 Tanzanian Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
			work with the district medical officer and its contractor to ensure the safe relocation of graves.
Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1977	<p>The Constituent Assembly enacts the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, which prevails over any other national legislation or international agreements. Articles relevant to the project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 14 states that “every person has the right to live and to the protection of his life by the society in accordance with the law,” which may be interpreted to mean that Tanzanians are entitled to a healthy environment. • Article 27 (1) specifically states that “every person has the duty to protect the natural resources of the United Republic”, where natural resources may be interpreted as environment. • Article 18 addresses freedom of opinion and expression of ideas; the right to seek, receive and or disseminate information; the freedom to communicate; and the right to be informed of all socially important issues. • Article 24 states that “every person is entitled to own property, and has the right to the protection of his property”, and “it shall be unlawful for any person to be deprived of his property . . . without the authority of law which makes provision for fair and adequate compensation.” 	The project will be constructed and operated in Tanzania.	<p>A human rights assessment has been undertaken as part of the ESIA study. The ESIA seeks to protect natural resources and reduce any impacts on them.</p> <p>A programme of consultation with relevant stakeholders is being undertaken (Section 7 and Appendix C).</p> <p>A resettlement policy framework has been developed (Section 8.15 and Appendix L) and resettlement action plans (RAPs) and livelihood restoration plans (LRPs) will be prepared.</p>

Table 4.2-1 Tanzanian Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone Act, 1989	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establishes the territorial sea (up to 12 nautical miles from the coastal low-water line) and the exclusive economic zone (up to 200 nautical miles from the coastal low-water line) stipulates that any national laws relating to fisheries, environment management, merchant shipping, petroleum and mining apply in relation to the exploration of natural resources and the question of marine pollution in the territorial sea and the exclusive economic zone (Article 12). 	The project includes an offshore LOF within the territorial sea boundary at Tanga Bay.	<p>The ESIA has been prepared in accordance with national laws relating to fisheries, environment management, merchant shipping and petroleum.</p> <p>Impact assessment of the marine environment around the LOF undertaken and mitigation measures proposed (Volume 2, Section 5).</p>
Road Traffic (Amendment) Act, 1990	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> addresses damage or destruction of traffic signs, electric poles or any other structures erected along the road, and requires offenders to pay a sum equal to the cost of repairing any damage or destruction caused. 	<p>The project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use existing public roads some of which will be upgraded by TANROADS to access work areas develop new access roads where necessary. 	Impacts of project traffic including physical damage have been assessed and mitigation measures developed. An infrastructure and utilities management plan will be developed to manage impacts (Sections 8.17, 10 and Appendix J).
Plant Protection Act No. 13, 1997	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> preventing the introduction and spread of harmful organisms sustainable plant and environment protection control of the importation and use of plant protection substances regulation of export and import of plants and plant products. 	The project's activities have the potential to introduce or spread alien invasive species and plant pests and diseases, for example, through moving soil using equipment from outside the area, or bio restoration.	Pest and alien invasive species control measures will be implemented (Sections 8.2–8.4).

Table 4.2-1 Tanzanian Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
Tanzania Investment Act, No. 26, 1997	<p>This Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> established the Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) to promote, coordinate and facilitate investment into Tanzania, and governs investment activities. 	The project is an investment activity in Tanzania.	Measures to comply with this Act will be implemented as appropriate.
Engineers Registration Act No. 15 of 1997 Revised Edition. 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act provides for: the Engineers Registration Board, a statutory body with the responsibility of monitoring and regulating engineering activities and the conduct of engineers and engineering consulting firms in Tanzania. 	The project will employ the services of numerous engineering contractors for construction and operation	The project will ensure it engages the services of personnel and firms registered with the Engineers Registration Board. Employment policies and procedures will be implemented.
Contractors Registration Act No. 17, 1997 Revised Edition. 2002	<p>This Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Contractors Registration Board, which is responsible for regulating the conduct of contractors in Tanzania. inspections of sites to check compliance. 	Several contractors will be used to deliver the project.	The project will ensure that registered contractors undertake construction and support inspections as required.
Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority Act No. 11, 2001	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establishes EWURA to regulate the supply of electricity, water, petroleum and gas trading in Tanzania. <p>See Section 4.2.4.3 for the description of EWURA functions.</p>	EWURA is one of the key project stakeholders.	A programme of consultation with relevant stakeholders is being undertaken (Section 7 and Appendix C).

Table 4.2-1 Tanzanian Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
Land Disputes Courts Act No. 2, 2002	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provides that every dispute or complaint concerning land will be instituted in the Court having jurisdiction to determine land dispute in the given area (Section 3) gives ward tribunals powers to resolve land disputes. If the ward tribunal fails to resolve the dispute, the matter can be referred to the district land and housing tribunal as established by the Land Act (1999) further appeals to the High Court and the Court of Appeal of Tanzania. 	The project will lease land within its footprint from the Government of Tanzania.	<p>A resettlement policy framework has been developed (Section 8.15 and Appendix L) and resettlement action plans (RAPs) and livelihood restoration plans (LRPs) will be prepared.</p> <p>A grievance procedure is in operation.</p>
Forest Act No. 7, 2002	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the objective to promote the responsible management, sustainable development and conservation of Tanzania’s forest resources extensive provisions for the management and control of forest resources, including the establishment of forest reserves, trade management, conservation practices and permitting and licence procedures. Forest reserves include national forest reserves (also known as catchment forests), district forest reserves and village forest reserves. 	<p>The project will conduct activities in forested areas.</p> <p>The pipeline route affects the following forest reserves (FRs): Minziro FR, Ruiga River FR, Biharamulo FR, Uyovu FR, Ngogwa Busangi FR, Mwakalundi FR.</p>	<p>Baseline surveys and impact assessment studies have been undertaken and mitigation measures developed to reduce impacts on affected forests. (Sections 8.2–8.4).</p> <p>The necessary consents will be obtained for pipeline construction in forest reserves.</p>

Table 4.2-1 Tanzanian Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
Industrial and Consumer Chemicals (Management and Control) Act, No. 3, 2003	<p>The Act provides for the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> control of production, importation, exportation, transportation, storage of and dealing in chemicals (Part III) management of industrial and consumer chemicals. 	The project will manage chemicals and fuel during construction and operation.	Chemicals will be procured, stored and handled in accordance with the Act and a pollution prevention plan that will be developed and implemented for the project (Section 10).
Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 5, 2003	<p>This Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the safety, health and welfare of persons working in factories and all other places of work the protection of persons, other than persons at work, against hazards to health and safety arising out of, or in connection with, activities of persons at work safe means of access, safe working conditions, fire prevention, health and welfare provisions, the provision of personal protective equipment, first aid and firefighting training. 	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour and is responsible for their health and safety.	<p>An assessment of workforce health, safety and welfare impacts has been undertaken and associated health and safety mitigation measures proposed (Section 8.16).</p> <p>Occupational health and safety will be managed in accordance with the Total East Africa Midstream (TEAM) BV Health, Safety, Security, Society and Environment (H3SE) Charter and a project occupational health and safety plan (Section 10).</p>

Table 4.2-1 Tanzanian Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
Merchant Shipping Act No. 21, 2003	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • registration and licensing of ships • prevention of collisions at sea, safety of navigation and life at sea • carriage of bulk and dangerous cargoes • pollution prevention (particularly discharge of oil and oily mixture) and protection of marine environment. 	Shipping operations will take place during the construction and operation phases of the project at the LOF at Tanga Bay.	Safe navigation and vessel pollution will be addressed in pollution prevention, vessel management and emergency preparedness and response plans (Section 10)
Fisheries Act, No. 22, 2003	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mandates the Director of Fisheries to initiate discussion with riparian states to ensure governments are obliged to protect transboundary aquatic ecosystems from effluents that might affect transboundary aquatic ecosystems (Section 16). 	Tanga waters are close to the Kenya border.	The potential for transboundary impacts on aquatic ecosystems has been assessed and no transboundary impacts on aquatic ecosystems are predicted. (Volume 1, Section 8 and Volume 2, Section 5)
Employment and Labour Relations Act No. 6, 2004	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mandates that employers "promote equal opportunity in employment and strive to eliminate discrimination in any employment policy or practice" • prohibits direct or indirect discrimination by employers, trade unions and employers' associations on several grounds, including gender, pregnancy, marital status or family responsibility, disability, HIV and AIDS, and age 	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	Employment and worker health, safety and welfare impact assessment has been undertaken and mitigation measures proposed (Section 8.12 and 8.16) The Act's provisions will be incorporated into labour management and occupational health, safety and security plans (Section 10).

Table 4.2-1 Tanzanian Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> requires employers to take "positive steps" to guarantee women and men the right to a safe and healthy environment. 		
Land Registration Act, Cap 334	<p>The Act specifies the land registration procedure in Tanzania, providing security and clarity with respect to legal status of land both to persons entitled and third parties.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Act makes it compulsory for all surveyed land to be registered. The mandate of registration is vested in the land registry headed by the registrar of titles, who has the discretion to admit or dismiss an application, subject only to appeal to the High Court. Each certificate of title must describe the land by reference to a plan, which has been approved by the director of surveys and mapping. This plan is usually annexed in the certificate of title. 	The project will lease land within its footprint. Long-term leases over registered land must be registered as provided by the Act.	A resettlement policy framework has been developed (Section 8.15 and Appendix L) and resettlement action plans (RAPs) and livelihood restoration plans (LRPs) will be prepared covering national legislative requirements.
Land Use Planning Act No. 6, 2007	<p>This Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> procedures for the preparation, administration and enforcement of land use plans; to facilitate an orderly management of land use, empower land occupiers and users to make better and more productive use of land, to enhance security and equity in accessing land and its resources a legal framework for planning authorities with the mandate to prepare and implement land use plans following the laid out procedures 	The project will lease land within its footprint from the Government of Tanzania	<p>The necessary consents will be obtained if a change of land use is required.</p> <p>A programme of consultation with relevant stakeholders is being undertaken (Section 7 and Appendix L).</p> <p>A resettlement policy framework has been developed (Section 8.15 and Appendix L) and resettlement action plans (RAPs) and</p>

Table 4.2-1 Tanzanian Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the requirement for projects to be integrated in land use plans of region(s) and district(s) is of relevance to the project. 		livelihood restoration plans (LRPs) will be prepared.
Urban Planning Act No. 8, 2007	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the orderly and sustainable development of land in urban areas to preserve and improve amenities consent to develop land, and controlling the use of land in urban areas. 	Project components include buried pipeline, construction camps and permanent aboveground facilities.	<p>Project design in accordance with good international practice (Section 2)</p> <p>The project will obtain necessary building permits from authorities, and comply with conditions thereof.</p>
Road Act No. 13, 2007	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> stipulates that where it becomes necessary for the road authority (e.g., Tanzania National Roads Agency [TANROADS] for national roads or district and municipal authorities for district and municipal roads) to acquire land owned by any person, the owner of such land will be entitled to compensation in accordance with Land Acquisition Act, Land Act, Village Act, and any other written law (Section 16) specifies that the road reserve is exclusive for the use of road development and expansion or any related activities. The road authority may permit any person or authority to temporarily place public utilities such as lighting, telegraph, adverts, telephone, electric supplies and posts, drains, sewers, and mains only in such cases where such uses do not hinder any future use of the road reserve (Section 29) 	<p>The project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use existing public roads some of which will be upgraded by TANROADS to access work areas develop new access roads where necessary. 	<p>A programme of consultation with road authorities is being undertaken (Section 7 and Appendix C).</p> <p>Consents will be obtained as needed for work within road reserves.</p>

Table 4.2-1 Tanzanian Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stipulates that the road authority is responsible for the protection of the environment as well as waste disposal (Section 30). 		
Prevention and Combating of Corruption Act No. 13, 2007	The Act provides for promotion of good governance and eradication of corruption. The bribery of national public officials, as well as bribery in the private sector is a criminal offence. The Act addresses corrupt transactions in contracts, procurement and employment, obtaining unlawful advantage, possession of unexplained property and other aspects of corruption.	The project must comply with the Act.	Project anti-corruption policies and code of conduct will be implemented.
The Electricity Act, Cap 131, 2008	<p>The Act states that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following activities require a licence, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> generation transmission distribution supply. 	The project will generate and distribute power to meet its own needs independent of public electricity supplies.	The project will obtain the necessary licences from EWURA and comply with conditions thereof.
Worker's Compensation Act No. 20, 2008	<p>The Act provides for the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> right to compensation and protection (Part IV) claims for compensation (Part V) determination of compensation (Part VI) obligations of employers (Part VIII) creation of Workers Compensation Fund (Part II). 	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	<p>Employment impacts have been assessed and mitigation measures proposed (Section 8.12).</p> <p>The Act's provisions will be incorporated into a labour management plan (Section 10).</p> <p>The project will register employees with the Workers Compensation Fund and</p>

Table 4.2-1 Tanzanian Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
			comply with the provisions of the Act thereof.
HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Act, No. 28, 2008	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> requires every employer to establish and coordinate a workplace programme on HIV and AIDS for employees (Section 9). 	Project induced in-migration, mobilisation of workforce and interaction between the workforce, local communities and others has the potential risk to increase incidences of sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV and AIDS.	<p>Worker health impacts assessed (Section 8.16)</p> <p>Community and local workforce health programmes will be incorporated into the occupational health, safety and security and community health, safety and security plans (Section 10).</p>
Public Health Act No. 1, 2009	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prohibits the discharge of oil, grease, ballast, waste, sewage or any other polluting substance into waters of the seaport, lake, port or river port (Section 37(1)) prohibits dumping or discharge of waste into the land within the defined port area (Section 38(1)) provides for addressing nuisances, such as noise, waste, workplaces in poor condition (Part IV(a)) stipulates that construction and industries producing dust and gaseous wastes should be situated far from residential areas (Section 84 (1)) provides for hazardous and health care wastes management (Section 87) provides for welfare and health of workers (Sections 168–169). 	Project activities will produce nonhazardous and hazardous waste, noise and air emissions with potential risk to public and workforce health.	<p>Baseline surveys on noise, water and air quality undertaken (Section 6.4.2, Appendices A6, A7, A9 and A10).</p> <p>Impacts of waste and emissions on the terrestrial and the marine environment, public and workforce health and associated mitigation measures have been assessed (Section 8 and Volume 2, Section 5).</p> <p>Waste management and pollution prevention plans will be prepared.</p> <p>Occupational health and safety will be managed in accordance with an</p>

Table 4.2-1 Tanzanian Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
			occupational health and safety plan (Section 10).
Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5, 2009	<p>The Act establishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a wildlife division in the Ministry responsible for wildlife protection, with the post of director of wildlife responsible for advising the government on wildlife conservation and management wildlife management areas for the purpose of community-based wildlife conservation in areas outside protected areas, within village land or outside village land but in areas used by local communities the mechanism for the declaration of protected species and confers automatic protected species status on any species protected under an international convention to which Tanzania is a party the mechanisms for the translation of regional and international agreements on wildlife conservation to which Tanzania is a party into Tanzanian law. 	The project footprint will include areas used by wildlife.	<p>Baseline biodiversity surveys completed (Section 6.4.1 and Appendices A1–4).</p> <p>Biodiversity impact assessment and mitigation measures have been developed taking into account local, national and internationally recognised, designated and protected areas and species (Sections 8.2–8.4).</p>
Water Supply and Sanitation Act No. 12, 2009	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establishes Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities responsible for securing the continued supply of water provides for community owned water supply organisations 	<p>The project will need to abstract water, primarily for construction camps, hydrostatic testing and operation of aboveground facilities.</p> <p>The pipeline route will also cross watercourses and water supply infrastructure.</p>	<p>Impacts on water resources are being assessed and mitigation measures, relating to water use, biodiversity protection and pollution prevention defined (Section 8 and Appendix J).</p> <p>The project will obtain necessary abstraction and</p>

Table 4.2-1 Tanzanian Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • defines offences in relation to waterworks, sewers, sewerage treatment plants or other assets owned by a water authority or community organisation • establishes penalty for causing water pollution by causing or allowing any earth, material or liquid be deposited, washed or carried into the waterworks. 		<p>discharge licences and authorisations, and comply with conditions thereof.</p>
<p>Law of the Child Act No. 21, 2009</p>	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stipulates the rights of children (persons below the age of 18) • regulates employment and apprenticeship of children (Part VII). 	<p>Vulnerable people, such as children, may be disproportionately affected by land acquisition, employment and impacts on potentially affected communities (PACs).</p>	<p>A programme of consultation with relevant stakeholders is being undertaken (Section 7 and Appendix C).</p> <p>A resettlement policy framework has been developed (Section 8.15 and Appendix L) and resettlement action plans (RAPs) and livelihood restoration plans (LRPs) will be prepared.</p> <p>The Act's provisions will be incorporated into labour management and occupational health, safety and security plans (Section 10).</p>

Table 4.2-1 Tanzanian Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority Act, 2013	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establishes the Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) as an autonomous body responsible for the protection, management and administration of wildlife resources outside national parks and the Ngorongoro Conservation Area enables the establishment of game reserves, game controlled areas, wetland reserves and wetland areas enables the designation of wildlife corridors, dispersal areas, buffer zones and migration routes, and species management areas establishes the legal regime for managing hunting and hunting licences implements the United Nations Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and establishes the legal regime for the issuing of licences for the export and import of endangered species under CITES. 	<p>The project footprint will include areas used by wildlife in game reserves, game controlled areas, wetland reserves and wetland areas, wildlife corridors, and species management areas.</p>	<p>Baseline biodiversity surveys completed (Section 6.4.1 and Appendices A1–A4).</p> <p>Biodiversity impact assessment and mitigation measures have been developed taking into account local, national and internationally recognised, designated and protected areas and species (Sections 8.2–8.4).</p>
Valuation and Valuers Registration Act No. 7, 2016	<p>The Act provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the powers and functions of the Chief Valuer and the Valuer's Registration Board regulation and control of the profession of valuers guidance on valuation practice, which includes valuation for the purposes of compensation and land rent assessment. 	<p>The project will lease land within its footprint.</p>	<p>The project will use the services of registered valuers if their services are required.</p> <p>The resettlement policy framework (Section 8.15 and Appendix L), resettlement action plans (RAPs) and livelihood restoration plans (LRPs) will incorporate the relevant provisions of the Act.</p>

Table 4.2-1 Tanzanian Legislation

Legislation	Summary of Requirements	Relevance to the Project	Compliance
The Land Transport Regulatory Authority Act No. 3, 2019	<p>The Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> repeals the Surface and Marine Transport Regulatory Authority Act No. 9, 2001 establishes the Land Transport Regulatory Authority (LATRA) regulates land transport (road, rail, underground / cable transportation). <p>Sections 6, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the Act stipulate that the Tanzania Shipping Agencies Corporation (TASAC) who regulate marine transport in mainland Tanzania will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> shipping agent regulator of maritime environment, safety and security regulator of maritime transport services licensor of private shipping agencies. 	<p>The project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use existing public roads some of which will be upgraded by TANROADS to access work areas develop new access roads where necessary. <p>Marine operations will occur during the construction and operation phases of the project at the LOF, Tanga Bay.</p>	<p>A programme of consultation with road authorities is being undertaken (Section 7 and Appendix C).</p> <p>Safe navigation, vessel pollution and oil spill response will be addressed in pollution prevention, vessel management and emergency preparedness and response plans prepared in consultation with TASAC and other stakeholders (Section 10).</p>

4.2.2 Policies and Plans

Tanzanian ministries and authorities issue policies and plans that serve a variety of purposes, such as formulating visions and goals, defining strategies to achieve the goals and considering the development of administrative, legislative and managerial frameworks to achieve the goals of the plan or policy. Table 4.2-2 summarises some of the policies and plans that are or may be relevant to the project. The table describes the relevance of the policy to the project and the measures that have been or will be taken by the project for compliance with legislative requirements.

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Policies			
Community Development Policy, 1996	<p>The goal of the Community Development Policy is to enable people to use the available resources to provide income, increase self-reliance and improve their livelihoods. To achieve this, the Policy places special emphasis on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poverty eradication • encouraging economic activity • meeting the basic needs such as nutrition and sanitation • meeting the needs of vulnerable groups such as women and children • infrastructure development • environmental protection. 	<p>The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour and procure local goods and services.</p> <p>Vulnerable people may be disproportionately affected by land acquisition, employment and other impacts on PACs.</p>	<p>Baseline socio-economic surveys completed (Section 6.4.3 and Appendix A11).</p> <p>Economic impacts have been assessed and mitigation measures for economic and community health and safety developed (Section 8.12, 8.18–8.19).</p> <p>A programme of consultation with PACs is being undertaken (Section 7 and Appendix C).</p> <p>The project will develop and implement labour management and procurement plans that include local content requirements (Section 10).</p>
National Sustainable Industrial Development Policy (SIDP) 1996–2020, 1996	<p>The SIDP recognises the need for sound environmental management in promoting sustainable development. To ensure industrial development activities that are environmentally sound and ecologically sustainable, this policy stipulates the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government will ensure adequate awareness among the public of environmental issues, which 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will contribute to the development of the national and local economy. 	<p>An ESIA has been completed for the project.</p> <p>Project will ensure that positive impacts are realised, and where possible enhanced and mitigation measures help achieve sustainable development.</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
	<p>includes the right of people to a safe environment, land and wildlife conservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tanzania Investment Act (1997), No. 7 will provide clear mechanisms for promoting investments that embody antipollution initiatives. • EIA and appropriate mitigation measures will be incorporated and enforced for all projects. <p>The policy also recognises “the private sector as a principal vehicle in carrying out direct investment in industry” (Section 3.2). In Section 3.4, the government commits to putting in place an environmental protection regime that will attract private sector investment.</p>		
Cultural Policy, 1997	<p>The policy covers a wide range of topics relating to both living cultural heritage and historical and archaeological remains (“cultural property”). The policy requires that “all land development shall be preceded by cultural resource impact studies”.</p>	<p>Cultural heritage may be encountered in the project area and will need to be managed accordingly.</p>	<p>Cultural heritage impact assessment has been undertaken (Section 8.20). Measures to identify and protect cultural heritage will be implemented, including chance finds procedures (Section 8.20 and Section 10).</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
National Environmental Policy (NEP), 1997	NEP sets broad goals committing Tanzania to sustainable development of its natural resources. Chapter 4 of the NEP clearly states the importance of EIA in Paragraph 64: "it is in the context of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regime that policy guidance on choices to maximise long-term benefits of development and environmental objectives can be revealed and decided upon. EIA as a planning tool shall be used to integrate environmental considerations in the decision-making process, to ensure unnecessary damage to the environment is avoided."	The project may potentially cause environmental and social impacts. An EIA is required for the project.	An ESIA has been completed for the project. Project will ensure that positive impacts are realised, and where possible enhanced and mitigation measures help achieve sustainable development.
National Land Policy, 1997	The policy advocates the protection of land resources from degradation through sustainable development. The policy addresses several environmental issues including land use planning. Land use planning considers land characteristics, proper management of coastal, urban and rural land resources, promotes resource sharing and multiple land use techniques in areas of conflicting land use, and advocates the involvement of communities in resource management, land use and conflict resolution.	The project will disturb land during construction and affect land use within the RoW.	A programme of consultation with relevant stakeholders is being undertaken (Section 7 and Appendix L). A resettlement policy framework has been developed (Section 8.15 and Appendix L) and resettlement action plans (RAPs) and livelihood restoration plans (LRPs) will be prepared Biodiversity, resource management and soil mitigation measures and management plans will be implemented to reduce impacts on land.

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
National Forest Policy, 1998	The policy sets out a framework for the sustainable management and progressive development of the country's forest resources. It was developed by, and is the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT). Policy Statement No. 23 (4.3.4 Environmental Impact Assessment) establishes that "Environmental impact assessment will be required for investments which convert forest land to other land use or may cause potential damage to the forest environment."	The project will conduct activities in forested areas. The pipeline route affects the following forest reserves (FRs): Minziro FR, Ruiga River FR, Biharamulo FR, Uyovu FR, Ngogwa Busangi FR, Mwakalundi FR.	An ESIA has been completed for the project. Biodiversity baseline surveys and impact assessment has been undertaken of forests affected (Section 6.2–6.4 , Appendix A , Sections 8.2–8.4). Mitigation measures have been proposed for affected forest environments (Section 8.2–8.4 and Appendix J) and will be incorporated into a biodiversity management plan (Section 10).
National Wildlife Policy of Tanzania, 1998	The policy advocates carrying out developments outside protected areas. If development in a protected area is unavoidable, an EIA for developments in protected areas and environmental planning will need to be carried out for developments proposed in wildlife areas outside protected areas to limit negative effects.	The project AOI includes protected areas and wildlife areas: Minziro NFR; Biharamulo GR; Ruiga River FR; Biharamulo FR; Uyovu FR; Mbogwe Bukombe FR; Ngogwa Busangi FR; Mkwani Hill FR; Mwakalundi FR; Swaga GR; Kitwai Game Control Area (GCA); Handeni GCA; Korogwe Fuel FR; Mangrove FRs.	Pipeline route selection to avoid protected and wildlife areas as much as possible (Section 3). An ESIA has been completed for the project. Biodiversity baseline surveys and impact assessment has been undertaken of protected and wildlife areas affected (Section 6.2–6.4 , Appendix A , Sections 8.2–8.4). Mitigation measures have been proposed for affected areas (Section 8.2–8.4 and

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
			<p>Appendix J) and will be incorporated into a biodiversity management plan (Section 10).</p>
<p>National Human Settlements Development Policy, 2000</p>	<p>The policy seeks to promote sustainable human settlements and facilitate provision of adequate shelter to all income groups in Tanzania. Among specific policy objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to make serviced land available for human settlement development to all members of the community including women, youth, the elderly, disabled and disadvantaged • to improve infrastructure and social services for sustainable human settlements development • to protect the environment of human settlements and of ecosystems from pollution, degradation and destruction in order to attain sustainable development • to promote capacity building in the fields related to human settlements development and environmental management. 	<p>The project will displace dwellings and have economic and social impacts on PACs including from project induced in-migration (PIIM).</p>	<p>An assessment of impacts on the social environment including local communities and in-migration has been undertaken and environmental and social mitigation measures developed (Section 8).</p> <p>A programme of consultation with PACs is being undertaken (Section 7 and Appendix C).</p> <p>A resettlement policy framework has been developed (Section 8.15 and Appendix L) and resettlement action plans (RAPs) and livelihood restoration plans (LRPs) will be prepared to mitigate the impacts of displacement.</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
National Policy on HIV/AIDS, 2001	<p>The policy provides the framework, direction and general principles of the national response interventions for the prevention, care and support of those infected and affected by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and mitigation of their impact. The relevant objectives of the policy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevent transmission of HIV and AIDS • provide HIV and AIDS voluntary testing with pre- and post-test counselling • care for people living with HIV and AIDS (PLHAs) • strengthen the role of all the sectors, public, private, nongovernmental organisations, faith groups, PLHAs, community-based organisations and other specific groups to ensure that all stakeholders are actively involved in HIV and AIDS work, and provide a framework for coordination and collaboration. 	Mobilisation of project workforce, interaction between the workforce and local communities and PIIM may increase incidence of sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS.	Community and worker health and PIIM impacts have been assessed and mitigation measures developed. These will be included in management plans for occupational and community health and safety and PIIM (Section 8.16 , 8.18 and Section 10).
National Water Policy (NAWAPO), 2002	<p>The Ministry of Water and Irrigation is responsible for the NAWAPO. NAWAPO calls for the adoption of a holistic water basin approach, integrating multisectoral planning and management to limit negative effects on water resource development.</p> <p>NAWAPO recognises that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is a growing scarcity, misuse and wastage of water resources in many places in Tanzania, which could become a serious threat to sustainable water availability • uncontrolled abstraction of water resources from different water basins is taking place 	The project will need to abstract water, primarily for construction camps, hydrostatic testing and operation of aboveground installations (AGIs).	Approvals to abstract water will be obtained before construction. Baseline surveys and a water supply study are being undertaken to identify sustainable water sources for the project (Section 2 and 6.4.2).

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the quality status of water resources is not comprehensively known, and regular monitoring is not performed owing to inadequate funding and limited institutional capacity inadequate coordination of water and land development is putting pressure on water resources. Ongoing liberalisation requires a coordination mechanism to facilitate smooth linkage. Water rights will not be tied to any land and not be transferable with land transfer. <p>NAWAPO requires developers to use water judiciously by putting water conservation measures in place.</p>		
National Transport Policy, 2003	The policy aims to enhance transport safety and environmental protection by reviewing and updating national legislation in transport operations and safety requirements.	Project traffic will use public roads. The project will plan for emergencies during construction and operation.	Road maintenance and improvements will be undertaken to help ensure traffic safety during construction. A transport and road safety management plan will be prepared to guide project logistics and help ensure community and driver road safety.
National Health Policy (Sera ya Afya), 2007	<p>The purpose of the policy is to promote the health status of all citizens and particularly those at risk, by setting up a health care system that will meet the demands of citizens and increase living age of all Tanzanians. Among specific policy objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to reduce disease and deaths by providing better health care in general, with particular focus to the needs of specific groups such as infants and children 	The operation of construction camps may increase pressure on health services. PIIM and interaction between the workforce, local communities and others may	An assessment of impacts on workforce and community health has been undertaken and mitigation measures developed (Section 8.16 and 8.18). Occupational health, safety and security and community

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
	<p>under five years old, children of school age, young people, persons with disabilities, women of child bearing age and the elderly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to ensure that basic health services are available and are provided by an effective system which encourages community participation • to prevent and control infectious and non-infectious diseases, especially HIV and AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, diseases caused by malnutrition, environmental factors, and workplace and chemicals management • to sensitise citizens to understand preventable diseases so that they can take steps to prevent them • to advise every citizen to understand that he/she is responsible for maintaining his or her own health and that of his family • to create partnership between public sector, private sector, religious organisations, social institutions and the community in providing health services. 	increase the risk of communicable diseases.	health, safety and security plans will be developed to help ensure worker health and reduce health impacts on PACs (Section 10).

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
National Employment Policy, 2008	<p>The overall objective of the policy is to stimulate national productivity and to attain full, productive and freely chosen employment. Specific objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhancement of skills, especially in the rural areas promotion of equal access to employment opportunities for vulnerable groups such as women, youth and people with disabilities; ensuring income security and social inclusion; addressing cross-cutting issues related to environment, gender and HIV and AIDS. 	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	<p>Employment and associated economic impacts have been assessed (Section 8.12).</p> <p>A labour management plan will be developed to help promote local recruitment, equal opportunities and develop skills through training.</p> <p>The project will develop and implement procurement plans that include local content requirements (Section 10)</p>
Tanzania Cultural Heritage Policy (Sera ya Malikale), 2008	<p>The policy aims to achieve the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> elaborates roles of the public, individuals, corporate and institutions in managing cultural heritage resources analyses ways in which cultural heritage activities should be managed and administered clarifies measures through which cultural heritage resources should be protected, managed, preserved, conserved and developed analyses the best practices for conducting research and conservation of cultural heritage resources. <p>The following policy statements are of relevance to the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procedures shall be developed to enable collection of information from discoveries of cultural importance, 	Cultural heritage may be encountered in the project area and will need to be managed accordingly.	<p>Cultural heritage baseline surveys and impact assessments are being undertaken (Section 6.4.3, 8.20 and Appendix A13).</p> <p>Measures to identify and protect cultural heritage will be implemented, including chance finds procedures and incorporated in a comprehensive cultural heritage management plan. (Section 10).</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
	<p>and those areas of significant value shall be protected by the National Museum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All large projects involving mining and excavation shall be subjected to assessment of such projects on antiquities and cultural heritage and the costs of such study shall be borne by the project. • All objects that were made by people will be recognised by law as national cultural heritage when they are 100 years old or more. 		
National Energy Policy, 2015	<p>The aim of the policy is to improve the business environment to attract more private investments and local participation in the energy sector. The policy commits the government to implementing cross-country oil and gas pipeline projects to serve the domestic market as well as landlocked countries.</p> <p>The policy also introduces the concept of local content as a framework for Tanzanian participation in the oil and gas industry. Oil and gas companies shall be required to develop local capability. Provisions for local content are included in the Petroleum Act (2015) and the Model Production Sharing Agreement (2013) (Article 20).</p>	The project is a cross-country oil pipeline.	The project helps fulfil the aim of the policy. Local content will be promoted and implemented as part of the labour management and procurement and supply chain management plans (Section 10).

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
National Fisheries Policy, 2015	<p>The overall objective of the National Fisheries Policy is to develop a robust, competitive and efficient fisheries sector that contributes to food security and nutrition, growth of the national economy and improvement of the wellbeing of fisheries stakeholders while conserving environment. Specific objectives include development of deep sea fisheries and aquaculture, sustainable use of fisheries and aquatic environment and mainstreaming cross-cutting issues such as gender, HIV/AIDS and environment in fisheries development.</p>	<p>The Project will require river crossings and a LOF into Tanga Bay. Impacts on fishing at watercourse crossings will be temporary during construction. At the LOF, the vessel exclusion zone will result in some physical displacement of fishing grounds and transit routes to and from fishing grounds during construction and operation.</p> <p>This may impact on sea and river fish stocks and communities depending on these for income and food security.</p>	<p>A visual survey of fishing vessel movement has been undertaken (Volume 2, Section 4.4).</p> <p>To assess the potential income on income and food security a survey was conducted among communities potentially impacted. This included focus group discussions, household interviews and key informant interviews to assess the degree of dependence on fish stocks in the AOI (Section 6.4.3 and Appendix A11).</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
National Land Policy (Draft), 2016	<p>The National Land Policy 2016 has been developed in the context of Tanzania's National Development Plans and initiatives. The policy aims to utilise land effectively and improve the livelihoods through equitable access to land and security of tenure, establishment of transparent laws, and strengthening land administration and management. The policy contains 31 specific objectives, among which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • secured land rights of all users, women, HIV and AIDS affected persons and other vulnerable groups • optimal utilisation of land resources • effective protection and sustainable use of environmentally sensitive areas • enhanced availability of land for public purposes • compensation for land to be paid fully, fairly and promptly • access to lands to disaster displaced persons. <p>Implementation of the policy entails review and improvement of the existing legal framework, including revision of the Land Act, the Village Land Act and other existing acts pertinent to land.</p>	<p>The project will lease land within its footprint from the Government of Tanzania.</p> <p>The project will entail some physical and economic displacement.</p>	<p>A programme of consultation with relevant stakeholders is being undertaken (Section 7 and Appendix L).</p> <p>A resettlement policy framework has been developed (Section 8.15 and Appendix L) and resettlement action plans (RAPs) and livelihood restoration plans (LRPs) will be prepared.</p>
Plans and Strategies			
National Conservation Strategy for Sustainable Development (NCSSD), 1994	<p>The NCSSD provides a framework for integrating development and conservation, based on the understanding that rational resource use will lead to sustainable development. It seeks to involve a variety of parties in managing and conserving the environment,</p>	<p>The project may have environmental and social impacts resulting from resource use and disturbance of land.</p>	<p>Impacts on biodiversity and natural resources have been assessed and mitigation measures proposed (Section 8.2–8.4, 8.13 and Appendix J).</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
	including government agencies, NGOs, the private sector and the community at large.		A programme of consultation with relevant stakeholders is being undertaken (Section 7 and Appendix C).
National Poverty Eradication Strategy, 2000	The strategy is intended as an instrument for channelling national efforts toward broadly agreed objectives and specific inputs and outputs. The poverty reduction strategy is an integral part of the government's ongoing macro-economic and structural reforms. Achieving the government's target of accelerated economic growth will require significant efforts by different stakeholders, and the strategy aims to enhance their productivity and to increase investment in both human and physical capital.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will help provide economic growth and revenue. The project will procure goods and services, employ skilled and unskilled labour and provide associated training/skills development.	The project will ensure that positive impacts are realised and where possible enhanced. The project will develop and implement labour management and procurement plans that include local content requirements (Section 10).
National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy (NICEMS), 2003	NICEMS establishes the foundation of coastal governance in Tanzania through the provision of a framework under the NEP that involves government sectors and other stakeholders with the aim of moving toward the sustainable use of coastal resources and development. The current strategy is to remain in place until 2025. The strategy also establishes that other ministries (the MNRT, the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation) and local government share coastal and marine resource planning, management and enforcement duties.	The project will construct and operate an MST and LOF in the coastal area of Tanga Bay.	An ESIA has been completed. Baseline surveys have been undertaken in the AOI of the MST and LOF. An assessment of impacts on the coastal and marine environment has been undertaken and mitigation measures proposed (Volume 1, Sections 8.2–8.4 and Volume 2, Section 5).

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
National Strategy for Gender Development (NSGD), 2008	The goal of the NSGD is to achieve gender equality and equity in Tanzania, as stipulated in the national Constitution and the Women and Gender Development Policy. The NSGD aims to consolidate and speed up implementation of the Women and Gender Development Policy 2000, which strives to redress gender gaps and inequalities between men and women. It also aims to guide implementers in incorporating gender concerns into their policies, plans, strategies and programmes with a view to implementing commitments at international, national and regional levels.	Women may be disproportionately affected by land acquisition, employment and impacts on PACs.	A programme of consultation with relevant stakeholders is being undertaken (Section 7 and Appendix C). Gender issues will be addressed in the resettlement policy framework (Section 8.15 and Appendix L), resettlement action plans (RAPs) and livelihood restoration plans (LRPs) to be prepared. Gender equality will be promoted in project plans including the labour management plan and community health, safety and security plans (Section 10). Implementation of mitigation measures (Section 8).

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
National Marine Oil Spill Response Contingency Plan (Draft), 2010	<p>The purpose of the National Marine Oil Spill Response Contingency Plan is to ensure effective response to oil spills as required by the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation Convention, 1990 (the OPRC Convention). The plan sets out the circumstances in which the SUMATRA deploys national assets to respond to a marine pollution incident to protect the public interest. The plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishes organisational structure and responsibilities of key stakeholders (ministries, national agencies and other actors) with respect to oil spill response • describes procedures for national oil spill response. 	<p>The LOF is in the marine environment at Tanga Bay. There is potential for oil spills during construction and operation.</p>	<p>Assessment of impacts on the marine environment from spills has been undertaken and associated environmental and social mitigation measures proposed (Volume 2, Section 6).</p> <p>A project marine emergency preparedness and response plan will be developed taking into account the national plan and consulting TASAC and other stakeholders (Section 10).</p>
Sectoral Environmental Action Plan 2011–2016, 2011	<p>The main objective of the plan is to safeguard the environment during the implementation of construction projects through providing a legal environmental basis in project planning, management, compliance and enforcement; ensuring compliance in all activities related to construction-sector development; and construction sector capacity building for sustainable environmental management.</p>	<p>The project may potentially cause environmental and social impacts.</p> <p>The project will contribute to the development of the national petroleum and construction sector.</p>	<p>Environmental and social impact assessment has been undertaken and mitigation measures proposed (Section 8).</p> <p>Measures also include those to ensure that positive impacts are realised and, where possible, enhanced.</p>

Table 4.2-2 Policies and Plans

Policies and Plans	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
National Climate Change Strategy, 2012	The overall aim of the National Climate Change Strategy is to enhance the technical, institutional and individual capacity of the country to address the impacts of climate change. The strategy covers adaptation, mitigation and cross-cutting interventions that will enable Tanzania to benefit from the opportunities available to developing countries in their efforts to tackle climate change, such as technology transfer. The implementation of the strategy will enable the country to put in place measures to adapt to climate change and mitigate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in order to achieve sustainable national development through climate resilient pathways.	Project activities will generate GHG. Sources of emissions include construction vehicles, equipment, operation of power generators at AGIs and bulk heaters (Section 2, Project Description).	A climate impact assessment has been undertaken, and mitigation measures identified (Section 8.22). Project GHG emissions will be monitored and reported (Appendix K).
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015–2020, 2015	The plan assesses the current status and trends of ecosystems, species diversity and protected areas in Tanzania. The document also identifies trends to biodiversity, underlying causes and impacts of changes in biodiversity to the environment and human well-being. Strategic goals set in the plan include addressing underlying causes of biodiversity loss, mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral policies and programmes and prioritising actions required to fulfil the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity at the national level.	The project footprint will include areas used by wildlife and passes through protected areas.	Biodiversity baseline surveys have been undertaken (Section 6.4.1 and Appendices A1–4). Biodiversity impact assessments have been completed and mitigation measures including biodiversity management plan proposed (Sections 8.2–8.4 and Section 10).

4.2.3 Regulations and Guidelines

Table 4.2-3 summarises Tanzanian national regulations and guidelines that may be applicable to the project. The table describes the relevance of the legislation to the project and the measures that have been or will be taken by the project for compliance with legislative requirements.

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Regulations			
Pesticides Control Regulations, 1984	<p>The Regulations require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a permit to import pesticides • pesticides to be registered • employers to provide protective equipment to workers handling pesticides • specific measures for pesticides to be packaged, transported and stored safely. 	The project will handle limited amounts of pesticides during construction and operation.	<p>Only registered pesticides will be used.</p> <p>Precautions on handling, PPE and disposal will be included in the relevant management plans (Section 10).</p>
Tanzania Harbours Regulations, 1991 (G.N. No. 413 of 1991)	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide for the control and discharge of pollutants from vessels entering Tanzanian ports. • Regulations 62 and 66–68 establish standards and procedures for controlling garbage, waste and sewage from vessels. • Regulations 14–17 cover oil pollution; discharge of oily ballast or bilge water is prohibited within the 12-mile (19 km) harbour limit. 	Marine vessel operations are part of project construction and operation phases at the LOF at Tanga Bay.	Marine pollution prevention and waste management plans will be developed to ensure compliance (Section 10).

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Town and Country Planning (Public Beaches Planning Area) Order, 1991	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the planning scheme is prepared for a planning area which fronts the ocean, a strip of land of a width of not less than 60 m from the high-water mark shall be reserved exclusively for conservation and for strictly water-related human activities, which include tourism; aqua-recreation; luxury beach hotels; fishing; boat and ship building; harbours; mining; defence and security; and structures of supreme national importance. • Where the planning scheme is prepared for a planning area which fronts a lake, a strip of land of a width of not less than 30 m from the high-water mark shall be reserved exclusively for conservation and for strictly water-related human activities. 	LOF crosses the coastal strip.	The necessary consents and permissions will be obtained for construction.
Mining (Environmental Management and Protection) regulations, 1999	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • require the contractor to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ restore borrow pits and quarry sites before abandonment ○ follow environmental standards for noise, air and water quality. 	Aggregates will be required and sourced during project construction.	Compliance will be addressed in the natural resource management plan to be developed for the project (Section 10).
The Land (Assessment of Value for Compensation) Regulations, 2001	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply to any application or claims for compensation by any person occupying land. 	The project will lease land within its footprint from the Government of Tanzania. The project will involve physical and economic displacement.	The resettlement policy framework (Section 8.15 and Appendix L), resettlement action plans (RAPs) and livelihood restoration plans (LRPs) will incorporate relevant requirements.

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
The Land (Compensation Claims) Regulations, 2001	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide the basis for eligibility for compensation • state that compensation can take monetary form, or could, at the option of the government, take the form of all or a combination of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ a plot of land of comparable quality, extent and productive potential the land loss ○ a building or buildings of comparable quality extent and use comparable to the building or buildings lost ○ plant and seedlings ○ regular supplies of grain and other basic foodstuffs for a specified period. 	<p>The project will lease land within its footprint from the Government of Tanzania.</p> <p>The project will involve physical and economic displacement.</p>	<p>The resettlement policy framework (Section 8.15 and Appendix L), resettlement action plans (RAPs) and livelihood restoration plans (LRPs) will incorporate relevant requirements.</p>
Environmental (Registration of Environmental Experts) Regulations, 2005	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prescribe the qualifications of individuals and firms who can conduct EIA and audit or related studies to be registered or certified by the registrar (NEMC) • require NEMC to deliberate only on project briefs, statements, audits and related studies prepared by registered experts. 	<p>The project requires an EIA under the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2005 and EMA.</p>	<p>The ESIA has been undertaken by registered experts and firms.</p>

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2005. Amended in 2018	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make it an offence to begin, finance, permit or licence any projects listed in the regulations without the developer submitting to the licensing or permitting authority an application for an EIA certificate in the format of a project brief • sets out the EIA process • cover appeals to the environmental appeals tribunal on approval or disapproval of an environmental impact statement (EIS) by the Minister and public access to information on EIAs. The EIA process, including registration, screening, assessment, review and approval, is described in Section 4.3.1 • contain requirements for environmental audits and monitoring. 	The project requires an EIA under the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2005 and its amendment in 2018, and EMA.	The ESIA has been prepared in accordance with the EMA and these regulations.
Environmental Management (Air Quality Standards) Regulations, 2007	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prohibit emissions and releases of hazardous substances into the environment • prescribe permissible emission limits and quantities of emissions of sulphur oxide, carbon monoxide, black smoke and suspended particulate matters, nitrogen oxide, ozone, hydrocarbons, dust and lead • empower NEMC to issue air pollutant emission permits, enforce compliance, undertake emergency prevention and issue stop orders. 	<p>Project activities will generate air emissions during construction and operation</p> <p>Key sources of emissions include construction vehicles, equipment, operation of power generators at AGIs and bulk heaters (Section 2, Project Description).</p>	<p>Baseline air quality surveys have been undertaken (Section 6.4.2 and Appendix A9).</p> <p>An air quality impact assessment has been undertaken and mitigation measures proposed (Section 8.9 and Appendix G3).</p> <p>The project will comply with national and international air emission standards.</p>

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Environmental Management (Control of Ozone Depleting Substances) Regulations 2007 (GN No. 240/2007)	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> implement the Montreal Protocol in respect of the production, import and export and use of ozone-depleting substances. Noncompliance is unlikely, as the phased-out chemicals (chlorofluorocarbons and hydrochlorofluorocarbons) are not being manufactured or marketed any longer by reputable suppliers. 	The project will manage chemicals during construction and operation.	A pollution prevention plan will be developed and implemented to manage ozone depleting substances (Section 10).
Environmental Management (Soil Quality Standards) Regulations, 2007	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> comprise hazardous waste management; registration and discharge permits for polluting activities provide for consents to discharge effluent from any commercial, industrial or other trade waste systems into soils or subsoil; and compliance. 	The project will generate hazardous waste and effluent.	<p>Waste management plans will be developed to ensure compliance (Section 10).</p> <p>Project will comply with the soil quality standards (Appendix F).</p> <p>The project will obtain necessary licences and authorisations, and comply with conditions thereof.</p>

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Environmental Management (Water Quality Standards) Regulations, 2007	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect human health and conservation of the environment • enforce minimum water quality standards prescribed by the National Environmental Standards Committee • enable the National Environmental Standards Committee to determine water usages for purposes of establishing environmental quality standards and values for each usage • ensure all discharges of pollutants take into account the ability of the receiving waters to accommodate contaminants without detriment to the uses specified for the waters concerned. 	The project will discharge pollutants.	<p>Project will comply with the water quality standards (Appendix F).</p> <p>The project will obtain necessary licences and authorisations, and comply with conditions thereof.</p>
The Local Government (Urban Authorities) (Development Control) Regulations, 2008	<p>The Regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • require developers to obtain building permits before construction of buildings • provides conditions for control of insanitary premises • regulates the management of night soil including its disposal, prohibits depositing refuse on streets, pollution of water, fire in buildings or houses, and construction of drainage • regulates establishment and operation of markets. 	The construction camps, coating yard facility and helipad require a building permit.	<p>The project will obtain necessary building permits and comply with conditions thereof.</p> <p>Waste management plans will be developed and implemented including hazardous waste management in compliance with the regulations (Section 10).</p> <p>The project will obtain all necessary waste licences and authorisations, and comply with conditions thereof.</p> <p>A pollution prevention plan will be developed and implemented (Section 10).</p>

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Environmental Management (Hazardous Waste Control and Management) Regulations, 2008 (draft amended 2009)	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detail the requirements and responsibilities for controlling and managing hazardous waste in Tanzania. This includes implementing the same guiding principles for solid waste disposal and management. • detail permitting requirements, notably the requirement for a permit to export hazardous wastes, and procedures for applying to the Director of Environment for a licence for transporting or storing hazardous waste. Article 14 describes the conditions with regards to facilities, procedures, personnel and equipment required to obtain this type of licence. • Part IV (Trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste) addresses the export and import of these types of waste. 	<p>The project will generate hazardous waste.</p>	<p>Waste management plans will be developed and implemented including hazardous waste management in compliance with the regulations (Section 10).</p> <p>The project will obtain all necessary waste licences and authorisations, and comply with conditions thereof.</p>

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Environmental Management (Solid Waste) Regulations, 2008 (revised draft 2009)	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detail the requirements and responsibilities for managing solid waste in Tanzania • highlight waste minimisation and cleaner production principles alongside the duty to safeguard the public health and the environment from adverse effects of solid waste • detail permitting requirements (Part III), notably that any person dealing with solid waste as collector, transporter, waste depositor or manager of a transfer station will apply to the local government authority (LGA) for a permit. <p>The local authority will also issue licences to individuals or companies qualified to operate solid waste disposal sites, i.e., a permit is required to operate a LGA waste disposal site.</p>	The project will generate solid waste throughout its lifecycle.	<p>Waste management plans will be developed in compliance with the regulations (Section 10).</p> <p>The project will obtain all necessary waste licences and authorisations, and comply with conditions thereof.</p>
Road Sector Environmental Protection Regulation, 2009	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • require the road construction contractors and or consultants to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ adhere to general environmental codes and standards ○ conduct road development and maintenance in such a manner as to facilitate the growing of natural vegetation ○ accommodate proper drainage and prevent soil erosion. 	<p>The project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use existing public roads, some of which will be upgraded by TANROADS to access work areas • develop new access roads where necessary. 	Road improvements and new roads will comply with the regulations.

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Water Resources Management (Water Abstraction, Use and Discharge) Regulations, 2010	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> regulate surface water and groundwater use and discharge permitting under the provisions of the Water Resources Management Act, 2009. 	<p>The project will need to abstract water, primarily for construction camps, hydrostatic testing and operation of aboveground facilities.</p> <p>The project will discharge and manage effluent and runoff water.</p>	<p>Baseline surveys and a water supply study are being undertaken to identify sustainable water sources for the project (Section 2 and 6.4.2). The project will obtain necessary licences and authorisations for discharge, and comply with conditions thereof.</p>
Environmental Management (Quality Standards for Control of Noise and Vibration Pollution) Regulations, 2011	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> establish highest permissible noise levels for general environmental noise and noise from factories or workshops, construction sites, vehicles, mines and quarries govern the control of noise and vibration pollution that annoys, disturbs, injures or endangers the comfort, repose, health or safety of individuals and the environment comprise noise management; issuance of emission licences if environmental noise standards are predicted to be exceeded by a development; compliance; and issuance of improvement notices and protection or stop and prevention orders. 	<p>Some activities will entail elevated levels of noise during construction and from the pumping stations and the MST during operation.</p>	<p>Noise and vibration baseline surveys have been undertaken (Section 6.4 and Appendix A10). An assessment of emissions of noise and vibration has been undertaken and mitigation measures proposed (Section 8.10, Appendix G4 and Appendix J).</p> <p>The project will comply with national and international noise emission standards (Appendix F).</p>

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Groundwater (Exploration and Drilling) Licensing Regulations, 2013	The Regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide for groundwater drilling licences, groundwater exploration licences and drilling licences • require the Basin Water Board to be notified before groundwater exploration and drilling. 	The project will abstract water, specifically for construction camps, makeup water for hydrostatic testing and operation of aboveground facilities.	The project will make the necessary notifications and applications for licences and permits, and comply with conditions thereof.
The Petroleum (Pipeline Operations) Rules, 2015	The Rules require: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • approval for construction from EWURA • operation licence to be obtained from EWURA • the pipeline to be constructed in accordance with internationally accepted standards and by adequately skilled personnel • the pipeline to be operated in a safe manner in accordance with good petroleum industry standards. 	The project will construct and operate a land-based pipeline.	The project will obtain the necessary construction approval and operation licence and comply with conditions thereof. The project will be designed and constructed in accordance with internationally accepted standards (Section 2). Project will be operated in a safe manner in accordance with good petroleum industry standards (Section 2).

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Environmental Management (Fees and Charges Amendments) Regulations, 2016	<p>The 2016 Regulations amend the Environmental Management (Fees and Charges) Regulations, 2008, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide a schedule of charges payable to the Council by all proponents whose projects have to be approved by the Council. Aspects of the project that are subject to fees and charges include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EIA, including submission and review of the EIA documents ○ environmental compliance monitoring and audit, in particular, Section 8.iii Offshore and onshore pipelines; Section 9.i Trunk roads; Section 9.iv Harbour, ports, shipyards and other harbour facilities; Section 16.vi Borrow pits, Section 17.i Cement production; Section 20 Waste treatment and disposal; Section 21 Water supply ○ environmental quality standards; these refer to permits for emissions and discharges ○ fees for ozone-depleting substances ○ hazardous, nonhazardous and solid waste permits ○ noise and vibration permits. <p>The Regulations set new fees and charges for the services by NEMC. Under these regulations, projects have to pay 0.1% of the project value for EIA review.</p>	The project activities are subject to environmental fees and charges.	The project will pay the necessary fees and charges calculated in accordance with the regulations.

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Petroleum (Local Content) Regulations, 2017	<p>The Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> require a petroleum licence holder to prioritise local service providers and locally manufactured goods afford qualified Tanzanians first opportunity for employment; priority for on-job training is to be given to Tanzanians state that a local content plan and procurement plan are to be developed by the licence holder and submitted to EWURA (for midstream activities) prescribes minimum local employment levels. 	As a midstream petroleum activity, the project is subject to the Petroleum Act and Petroleum Regulations.	The project will develop and implement labour management and procurement plans that include local content requirements (Section 10) and undertake reporting of local content as required under the Act.
National and Regional Guidelines			
NEMC Environmental Impact Assessment Training Manual in Tanzania (2005)	The manual provides technical information, guidance and training material focusing on key principles and stages of, and skills required for implementation of ESIA. The manual has been prepared for planners, service providers and managers in the public and private sectors, both at the national and local levels.	The project requires an EIA under the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2005 and EMA.	ESIA study completed having regard to the guidance and advice in the manual.
Transboundary Environmental Assessment Guidelines for Shared Ecosystems in East Africa (EAC 2005)	<p>The Guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> define criteria for determining transboundary environmental impacts describe the process of transboundary impact assessment. 	The project may result in transboundary impacts between Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya.	Assessment of transboundary impacts and associated mitigation measures has been undertaken (Section 8 and Volume 2, Section 5).

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Environmental Code of Practice for Road Works, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The code's focus is to serve as a tool that integrates all identified environmental aspects for project managers, road engineers, contractors and environmental specialists. The responsible road contractor must ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the mitigation measures identified for a particular project are observed in the field ○ these mitigation measures are integrated in the technical specifications and bill of quantities to ensure that the road contractor can include them in the construction costs so as to achieve sustainable environmental protection. 	Project includes construction and upgrade of roads.	Road improvements and new roads will be constructed in accordance with the code of practice.
Road Sector Environmental Assessment and Management Guidelines (Draft), 2011	<p>The Guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish a systematic way to conduct EIA for road projects in Tanzania • present methodologies for environmental assessment process in line with national legislation and regulations • provide guidance on environmental management during tendering, construction and operation phases of road projects. 	<p>The project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use existing public roads, some of which will be upgraded by TANROADS to access work areas • develop new access roads where necessary. 	This ESIA is in accordance with the EIA and EA Regulations of 2005 which incorporates all requirements stipulated in these guidelines.

Table 4.2-3 Regulations and Guidelines

Regulations and Guidelines	Summary of Requirements	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Ministry of Energy and Minerals and the NEMC EIA Guidelines for Onshore and Offshore Oil and Gas Developments (2016)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The objective of the guidelines is to obtain consistent and high quality EIA processes and to help ensure quality and consistency in the evaluation and assessment of EIAs submitted by the industry to NEMC. They also present guidance on structure, content and scope of EIA reports and on consistency with legal requirements, good practice and professional standards. • The guidelines cover onshore and offshore oil and gas activities from exploratory surveys to abandonment, and contain additional guidance in specific topics such as ecosystem services, influx management and transboundary issues. 	The project requires an EIA under the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2005 and EMA.	The ESIA has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines.
Electricity (Generation, Transmission and Distribution Activities) Rules, 2019.	<p>The Act states that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following activities require a licence, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ generation ○ transmission ○ distribution ○ supply. 	The project will generate and distribute power to meet its own needs independent of public electricity supplies.	The project will obtain the necessary licences and comply with conditions thereof.

4.2.4 Institutional Framework

4.2.4.1 Introduction

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania exercises and controls all matters of state in the United Republic. The central government comprises three branches: the executive, judiciary and the legislature.

The executive comprises the president, vice-president, president of Zanzibar, the prime minister and cabinet ministers. The legislature, or the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania, consists of two parts: the president and the national assembly. The national assembly is the principal legislative branch and has authority on behalf of the people to oversee the government and all its branches.

The territory of the United Republic of Tanzania is divided into 30 administrative regions (five on the semi-autonomous islands of Zanzibar and 25 on the mainland) and 169 local government authorities (LGAs). The LGAs are categorised into urban LGAs, which are further subdivided into cities, municipals, towns, wards and subwards (mtaa), and rural LGAs, which are subdivided into districts, wards, villages and subvillages (kitongoji). Divisions are the administrative body for several wards and are each represented by their own member of parliament (MP). Wards are the lowest government administrative body at the community level that can consist of several villages, a town or the portion of a larger town. The administrative areas traversed by the EACOP project are identified in [Section 6.4.3](#).

LGA is exercised through both elected officials and appointed civil servants. The elected system comprises the regional councils and associated regional commissioners, district councils and commissioners, Diwani (ward) development committees and village councils. The equivalent appointed officials are the regional executive director, and district, ward and village executive officers.

4.2.4.2 EIA Administrative Framework

The EMA, 2004 and the EIA Regulations, 2005 identify different functions and assigns responsibilities to all parties involved in the EIA process, see Table 4.2-4.

Table 4.2-4 EIA Administrative Framework

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
National Level	
National Environmental Advisory Committee (NEAC)	<p>The NEAC was established under EMA Section 11 to advise the Minister responsible for Environment and other sector ministries on environmental matters.</p> <p>For this project the NEAC are responsible for advising the minister or sector ministry on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the protection and management of the environment based on the EIS <p>environmental standards, guidelines and regulations pertinent to environmental protection.</p>
Vice President's Office – Minister Responsible for Environment and Union Matters Minister Responsible for Environment	<p>The Minister was appointed under EMA Cap.191 Section 13 to issue guidelines and regulations relating to the environment, including the articulation of policy guidelines for its promotion, protection and sustainable management, and designate duties to relevant entities.</p> <p>Under the EIA and Audit Regulations (2005) the Minister is responsible for approving development projects, through the issuance of a decision letter/EIA Certificate. The Minister may delegate responsibility for EIA authorisation to the Director of Environment, LGAs and Sector Ministries.</p> <p>Currently the Minister for Environment is placed with the Vice President's Office (VPO).</p>
Vice President's Office (Division of Environment) and the Director of Environment	<p>The Director was appointed under EMA, Cap. 191 Section 14 to coordinate, advise, assess, monitor and report on environmental related aspects and activities. Under the EIA and Audit Regulations (2005) it is the Director of Environment who provides advice to the Minister for Environment for approval of environmental assessment reports (e.g., environmental impact statements (EIS) and environmental audits) for development projects.</p> <p>The Director heads the Division of Environment (DoE), currently under the VPO, which is responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coordinating environmental policy, the EMA and EIA Guidelines • approving, signing and issuing Environmental Certificates • advising government on all environmental matters • enforcing and ensuring compliance with national environmental quality standards • providing policy direction and leadership on all matters, particularly those relating to hazardous waste management under the EMA. <p>The Environment Division consists of the following directorates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environmental Natural Habitats Conservation ○ Environmental Management of Pollution ○ Environmental Impact Assessment.

Table 4.2-4 EIA Administrative Framework

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
NEMC	<p>NEMC, established under EMA Section 16¹ as a corporate body, undertakes the enforcement, compliance, review and monitoring of EIAs, including the facilitation of public participation in environmental decision making.</p> <p>The EIA and Audit Regulations, 2005 provide the NEMC roles and responsibilities for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overseeing the undertaking of EIA for new development projects, including project registration, approval of the terms of reference and review of the EIA • environmental audit • environmental monitoring and reporting. <p>NEMC, headed by a director general reporting to the Minister for Environment, further subdivides into five technical directorates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorate of Compliance and Enforcement • Directorate of Environmental Impact Assessment • Directorate of Environmental Information, Communication and Outreach • Directorate of Environmental Planning and Research. <p>Under EMA, the NEMC is empowered to establish offices and appoint officers to effectively perform its functions (Section 26). At the time of writing these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • registrar of EIA experts, firms of experts, environmental auditors and environmental inspectors • environmental inspectors, appointed or designated • NEMC zonal offices.
Sector Ministries Environmental Sections	<p>Established under EMA, Section 30.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental sections are responsible for implementing and reporting all sector-specific environmental matters. • The EIA and Audit Regulations (2005) stipulate specific functions for relevant sector ministries, including their participation in a cross-sectoral advisory committee for reviewing EIA, reviewing and verifying audit reports, monitoring ongoing projects, and preparing and submitting monitoring reports to the NEMC.
Regional Level	
Regional Secretariat	<p>The regional secretariat was established under Part II, Section 10 of the Regional Administration Act, 1997. The secretariat assists the regional commissioner.</p> <p>Sections 34 and 35 of the EMA confer additional roles to the regional secretariat to coordinate all environmental matters within a region and, through the regional environment management expert, to advise LGAs on implementation and enforcement of EMA requirements.</p>

¹ National Environmental Management Act, No. 19, (1983) that established NEMC was repealed by the EMA Cap 191 (2004) which redefined NEMC functions.

Table 4.2-4 EIA Administrative Framework

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Local Level	
LGA	<p>LGAs were established under the Local Government (District Authorities) Act, No. 7, (1982) and Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act, No. 8, (1982) to perform basic functions including the promotion of social wellbeing and economic development.</p> <p>The EMA 2004 delineates the roles and functions of officers and committees for environment management at the level of local government administration. LGAs are to appoint an environment management officer to oversee day-to-day management of environmental aspects in collaboration with city, municipal or district environment management committees.</p> <p>Environmental management committees have the following powers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • initiating inquiries and investigations • summoning any person to provide information • resolving conflicts between different parties • inspecting and examining premises that are involved in the transport or storage of pollutants • ordering the removal of substances or articles harmful to the environment • initiating civil or criminal proceedings in response to a violation of any directive issued by any such committee.
Standing Committee on Urban Planning and Environment	<p>EMA Section 37 directs that additional functions for the standing committees of environment include those functions prescribed under the EMA or assigned by the Minister for Environment. Section 41 confers general powers to each environment management committee in their respective administrative areas including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • initiating inquiries and investigations • summoning any person to provide information • resolving conflicts between different parties • inspecting and examining premises that are involved in the transport or storage of pollutants • ordering the removal of substances or articles harmful to the environment • initiating civil or criminal proceedings in response to a violation of any directive issued by any such committee.

Table 4.2-4 EIA Administrative Framework

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Environment Management Officers, designated or appointed	<p>The EMA, Cap. 191 directs that LGAs designate or appoint specific public officers to oversee day-to-day management of environmental aspects.</p> <p>The EMA delineates the roles and functions of officers and committees for environment management at two levels of local government administration: upper level (city, municipal, town and district councils); and lower level (township, ward, mtaa, village and subvillage (Kitongoji)) Their responsibilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enforcing the EMA • advising the environment management committee • reporting on the state of the local environment • monitoring the preparation, review and approval of EIAs for local investments.
Village Development Committees (VDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VDCs are provided for by EMA. Section 38 (2). They are responsible for managing the environment for village land.

4.2.4.3 Other Administrative Bodies

Table 4.2-5 **Error! Reference source not found.** lists the other administrative bodies that are, or may be, relevant to the project.

Table 4.2-5 Administrative Institutions

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Ministry of Minerals	The Ministry of Minerals is mandated to formulate and monitor implementation of mining policies; mines, geophysical and geological surveys; mining commission affairs; value addition in mining industries; local content in mining industries; small scale mining development; performance improvement and development of human resources; extra-ministerial departments, parastatal organisations, agencies, programmes and projects under this ministry.
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	The Ministry has a mandate of overall management and sustainable development of livestock, agriculture and fisheries resources.
Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children	Responsible for the development and management of health services and policies
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development	<p>The Minister of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development has sole authority over all land matters including policy formulation and implementation of the Land Act, 1999, Cap 113 and the Land (Amendment) Act 2004.</p> <p>The Minister is directed to perform several functions, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land use planning • issuing permits for using land other than village or reserved land • land valuation and compensation.

Table 4.2-5 Administrative Institutions

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)	<p>The MNRT is responsible for the management and sustainable conservation of Tanzania's natural and cultural resources, and the development of tourism. Subdivisions relevant to the project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry and Beekeeping Division • Wildlife Division (established by the Wildlife Act, 2013) • Antiquities Division (established under the Antiquities Act Cap 333, 1979) <p>Tourism Division (functions are defined in the Tourism Act, 2008).</p>
Ministry of Water (MoW)	<p>MoW is responsible for developing and managing Tanzania's water resources. Relevant divisions are the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Resources Division: responsible for planning and research, regulation and enforcement, issuing water use permits and inspecting water abstraction systems • Water Quality Services Division: responsible for water quality monitoring, controlling pollution of waterbodies and analysis of water treatment chemicals to ensure they conform to relevant water quality standards.
Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA) (part of the Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication)	<p>The TPA was established under the Ports Act (2004). The TPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • administers land and waters within port limits • regulates and controls navigation.
Government Chemist Laboratory Authority (GCLA) (part of the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children)	<p>GCLA was formed to establish integrated chemical management systems and regulate consumer and industrial chemicals through its chemical management division. The GCLA is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • responsible for provision of expert advice on poisoning and treatment efficacy and for performing quality analysis of food, drugs, chemicals, water, wastewater, microbiological and environmental samples • issues import permits for water-testing chemicals.
Marine Parks and Reserves Unit (part of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries)	<p>The Marine Parks and Reserves Unit was established under the Marine Parks and Reserves Act (1994), Cap 146. The Unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • oversees the management and administration of marine parks and reserves • ensures sustainable use of marine resources • facilitates research • monitors resource conditions and uses within the marine protected area.
Occupational Health and Safety Authority (OSHA) (part of the Ministry of Labour, Employment, Youth and the Disabled)	<p>Established under the Executive Agencies Act (1997), Cap 245 and the custodian of the Occupational Health and Safety Act (2003), No.5. The OSHA is responsible for overseeing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • safety, health and welfare of persons at work, • carrying out workplace inspections including general inspections plant and electrical inspections.

Table 4.2-5 Administrative Institutions

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Land Transport Regulatory Authority (LATRA)	<p>LATRA is a authority established under the Land Transport Regulatory Authority Act No 2 of 2019.</p> <p>The Authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regulates land transport (road, rail, and underground / cable transportation)
Tanzania Shipping Agency Corporation (TASAC)	<p>TASAC is an agency established under the Tanzania Shipping Agency Corporation Act (2017). It</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regulates maritime environment, safety and security • regulates maritime transport services • licenses private shipping agencies.
Tanzania Atomic Energy Commission (TAEC) (part of the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology)	<p>Established under Atomic Energy Act (2003) with the responsibility to oversee safe and peaceful use of atomic energy and nuclear technology including radioactive materials and radiation devices; to provide regulatory and radiation protection services; and to coordinate, monitor and promote peaceful use of nuclear technology in the country. TAEC is mandated to authorise the use of ionising-radiation-emitting equipment for nondestructive testing purposes, which may be required for project pipeline weld inspection.</p>
Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS) (part of the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children)	<p>Established under the Tanzania Commission for AIDS Act (2001), Cap 379. TACAIDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is responsible for preventing and controlling HIV and AIDS • promotes advocacy and education on HIV and AIDS <p>protects the human and communal rights of people infected with and affected by HIV and AIDS.</p>
Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS) (part of the Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication)	<p>TANROADS was established under Section 3(1) of the Executive Agencies Act (1997, amended 2002), Cap 245. TANROADS issues approvals or permits for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construction of roads of access • undertaking physical works on roads or road reserves • extraction of construction minerals • using roads above their set limits, i.e., tonnage and width.

Table 4.2-5 Administrative Institutions

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Water Basin Authorities (part of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation)	<p>Manage water resources in an integrated and comprehensive manner that ensures equitable, efficient and sustainable development of water resources.</p> <p>The authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • gazetted nine water basins for the purposes of water resources administration and management. The relevant Water Basin Authorities for this project are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pangani River Basin ○ Lake Victoria Basin ○ Wami-Ruvu Basin ○ Lake Tanganyika Basin ○ Internal Drainage Basin • Water Basin Authorities are responsible for issuing water withdrawal permits and effluent discharge permits.
Water Basin Boards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointed by the Minister of Water and Irrigation • Principal advisory organ in matters relating water utilisation • Boards are authorised to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ allocate water from the basin water resources to various water users ○ perform water pollution control in the basin • oversee matters concerning water resources use and regulation.
Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA)	<p>EWURA, established under the EWURA Act Cap 414 (2001) is an autonomous multisectoral regulatory authority responsible for technical and economic regulation of the electricity, petroleum, natural gas and water sectors. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitoring of environmental and safety impacts • promotion of health, safety and environment • monitoring of the impact of activities on the environment • local content (the NEP 2015 elaborates on the Government of Tanzania local content objectives and how they will be achieved). <p>Additional EWURA responsibilities relevant to the project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • approving construction of oil and gas infrastructure • licensing midstream and downstream activities • approving importation, exportation and transit for petroleum • gaining access to land for installations.
Rural Energy Agency (REA)	<p>REA is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Energy. Its main role is to promote and facilitate improved access to modern energy services in rural areas.</p>
Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFSA)	<p>TTFSA, reporting to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, was established under the Executive Agencies Act (1997), Cap 245. The TFSA is administered through the Forest Act (No. 14 of 2002) and Beekeeping Act (No. 15 of 2002). It is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • responsible for developing and managing new forest and bee resources.

Table 4.2-5 Administrative Institutions

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency (TARURA)	<p>TARURA was established under the Executive Agency Act Cap 245, (2017). The aim of TARURA is to provide sustainable and cost effective maintenance and development of rural and urban roads network to support the social economic development of Tanzania. The functions of TARURA are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop and maintain rural and urban roads network • carry out engineering traffic and economic studies for the maintenance and improvement of the road network • improve road safety and manage environmental impact in the road network • establish and operate weighbridges and enforce axle load control in the rural and urban roads network • demarcate and protect road reserve. • advise the Ministry responsible for regional administration and local government on matters relating to rural and urban roads.
Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA)	<p>TAWA was established to undertake the administration and sustainable management of wildlife resources outside national parks and the Ngorongoro Conservation Area under the mandate of the Wildlife Conservation Act No. 5 (2009). Under the remit of TAWA are game reserves, game controlled areas, wildlife management areas and Ramsar sites.</p>
Civil Aviation Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent regulator responsible for provision of air navigation services and the regulation of safety and security aspects for the industry. The Authority issues air services and heliport licences. • The Authority's current mandate is drawn from the Tanzania Civil Aviation Act Cap 80 of 2006.
Commissioner for Lands	<p>The Commissioner for Land's role was established under the Land Act, Cap 113 as the sole authority responsible for land administration. Under Sections 9–11 of the Act, the commissioner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is the principal administrative officer and professional officer and advisor to the Government on land matters at all levels ○ appoints officers at appropriate levels of government to administer all land, with the exception of village land.
Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC)	<p>The TIC is a one-stop agency of the Government of Tanzania, established under the Tanzania Investment Act, No. 26, 1997. The TIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coordinates, encourages, promotes and facilitates investment in Tanzania. • Although the requirement for EIA is not explicit in the Act, it is now recognised that the TIC will approve projects in line with the applicable EIA regulations. <p>Enterprises engaged in petroleum should follow the approval process contained in their respective laws, but TIC will assist all investors to obtain permits and authorisations required by other laws to set up and operate investment in Tanzania.</p>

4.3 Permitting Requirements

4.3.1 Environmental Impact Assessment Preparation and Approval Procedure

The regulations require the developer to register a project by submitting Form No. 1 that summarises the project and identifies the project proponent and the environmental assessment expert who will be responsible for meeting the regulatory requirements to the NEMC. Form No. 1 needs to be accompanied by a project brief, in the prescribed format, that provides, in greater detail, the project description and its likely effects. Upon registration, NEMC performs a screening exercise to determine whether the developer must prepare an EIA and submit the screening result to the project proponent within 45 days.

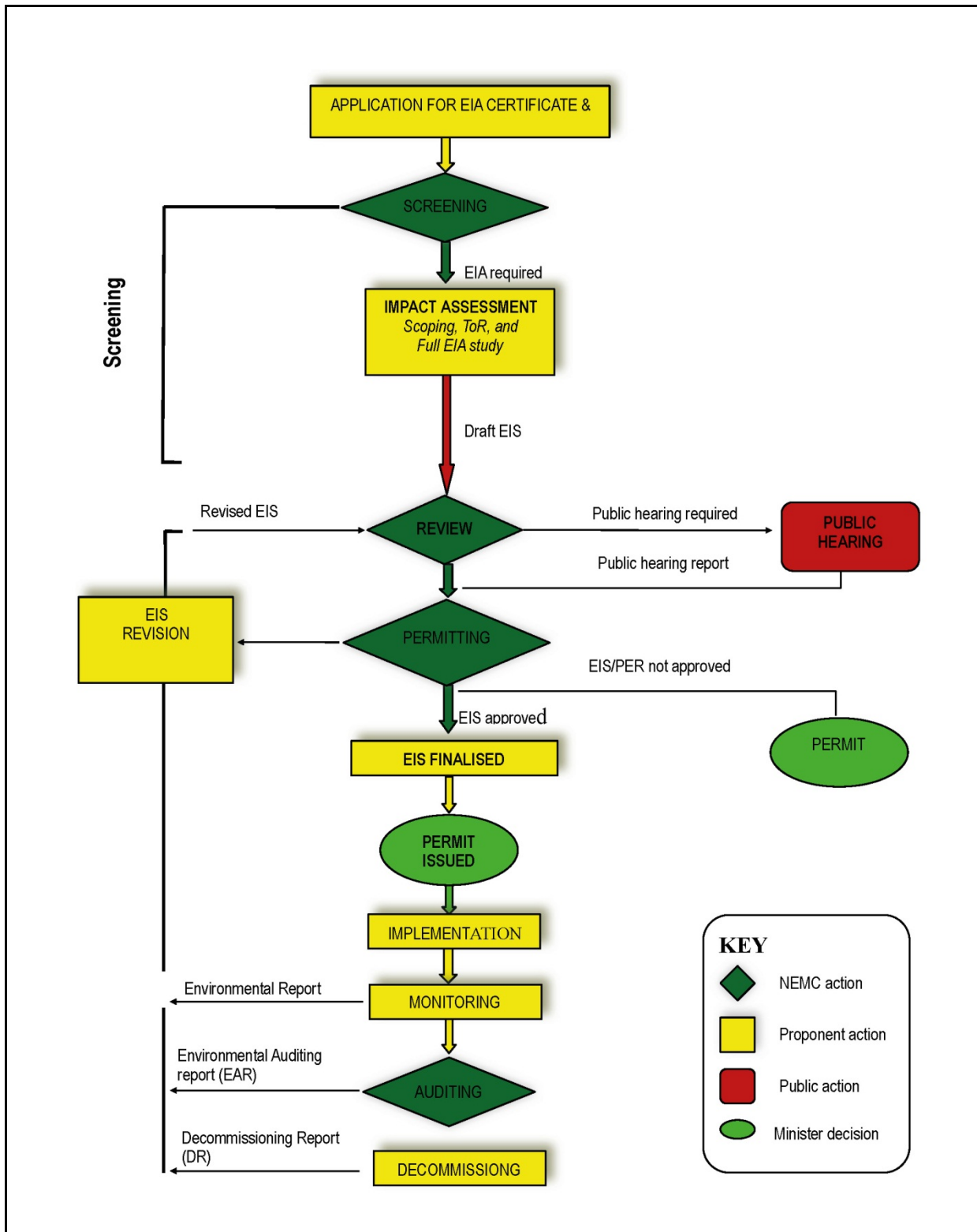


Figure 4.3-1 Environmental Impact Assessment Process in Tanzania

The First Schedule of the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2005 guides screening by listing projects requiring a mandatory EIA. This includes the following projects relevant to the project:

- petroleum industry projects that undertake:
 - construction of offshore and onshore pipelines
 - construction of oil and gas separation, processing, handling and storage facilities
 - transportation of petroleum products
- transport infrastructure:
 - construction, expansion or rehabilitation of new trunk roads
 - construction, expansion or rehabilitation of airports and airstrips and their ancillary facilities
 - construction or new expansion to existing railway lines
 - construction of new, or expansion to shipyards or harbour facilities
- land development planning, land reclamation, housing and human settlements that involve:
 - resettlement or relocation of people and animals
 - dredging of bars, groynes, dykes and estuaries
- building and civil engineering industries:
 - construction and expansion or upgrading of roads, harbours, ship yards, fishing harbours air fields and ports, railways and pipelines.
 - developments on beach fronts
 - extractive industry
 - other deep drilling such as boreholes and wells
- toxic and hazardous waste disposal:
 - construction of incineration plant
 - construction of off-site recovery plant
 - construction of off-site waste water treatment plant
 - construction of off-site storage facility
 - construction of secure landfill facility
 - water supply
 - abstraction or utilisation of ground and surface water for bulk supply.

When an EIA is required, the process starts with scoping to identify the main project activities that may have an environmental and socio-economic impact, baseline data collection requirements and consultation with relevant stakeholders. The registered expert develops the scoping report and associated terms of reference to guide the EIA scope, and submits the documents to the NEMC on behalf of the proponent. Approval should be granted within 14 days of submission, after which approval is assumed.

After scoping, NEMC registered experts or expert consultancies must execute the EIA process and develop the EIS. The EIS must take into account environmental, social, cultural, economic and legal considerations; identify expected effects and evaluate their severity and magnitude; analyse alternative options; propose mitigation measures; and include an environmental management plan and a

monitoring plan. After submission of the EIS, the NEMC and a technical advisory committee (TAC) composed of no fewer than 12 multidisciplinary specialists from sectors responsible for environment and resource management review the EIS. The NEMC notifies the public and requests people to present their views and comments, which the NEMC then collates for the TAC's consideration. Following the official consultation period, NEMC will decide whether it is necessary to hold a public hearing (particularly in cases where strong public concern over the project has been expressed), before making a recommendation to the Minister.

When the report is submitted, the Ministry's Directorate of Environmental Impact Assessment will review the NEMC recommendation, and provide their recommendation to the Minister who will give a decision within 30 days of receipt.

If a project receives environmental approval, the Minister will issue an EIA certificate that is valid for three years, after which the proponent will have to apply for an extension to the NEMC.

Both the proponent and the government (the NEMC in consultation with the sector Ministry, department, agency or institution) have responsibility to undertake monitoring (leading to preparation of environmental reports), to include verification of effects, adherence to approved plans, implementation of mitigation measures and general compliance with the terms and conditions of the EIA certificate. Environmental audits should also be undertaken and environmental audit reports submitted to provide feedback on the EIA process and the effectiveness of the management plan.

At the end of the project life, the proponent must prepare a decommissioning report that indicates their commitment to rehabilitating the site and submit it to the NEMC.

Table 4.3-1 summarises the required EIA certificates.

Table 4.3-1 Tanzanian Environmental Impact Assessment Permitting Requirements According to the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2005

Permits Required	Issuing Authority
EIA expert certificate: registered or certified expert for undertaking ESIA's, audits and related assessments	Registrar, NEMC
EIA certificate for a new development project	Minister Responsible for Environment and Union Matters in the Vice President's Office (based on recommendations made by NEMC and Division of Environment)
Audit certificate for an existing project	
Certificate of variation of an EIA certificate	
Transfer of an EIA certificate	

4.3.2 Permits, Licences and Authorisations

For any activity listed in the first schedule of the Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit Regulations, 2005 an EIA certificate authorised by the Minister of State (Environment) must be presented to other licensing authorities before other licences can be issued.

Table 4.3-2 provides an overview of the other expected permits, licences and approvals associated with the legislation and regulations in this document. The table should therefore not be considered to address all the project's permitting requirements.

Table 4.3-2 Applicable Permits, Licences and Authorisations

Permit, Licence or Approval	Issuing Authority	Legislation or Regulations	Requirement
Access to a trunk road	TANROADS	Road Act No. 13 of 2007	Part VI, Sections 35–40: permit to construct roads of access
Air services and heliport	Civil Aviation Authority	Tanzania Civil Aviation Act Cap 80 of 2006	Regulator responsible for provision of air navigation services and the regulation of safety and security aspects for the industry
Building permit	Respective urban authorities	The Local Government (Urban Authorities) (Development Control) Regulations, 2008	Provides building permits, particularly for construction on surveyed sites
Collection, transportation, waste deposit or operation of a transfer station	LGA	Environmental Management (Solid Waste) Regulations, 2008	Part III: Any person dealing with solid waste as collector, transporter, waste depositor or manager of a transfer station shall apply to the LGA for a permit
Construction access road	NEMC	EMA, 2004 and the Roads Act, 2007	Third Schedule (3): Construction of road is included under projects requiring a mandatory EIA Section 35 of the Roads Act demands that an approval be given for construction of access roads
Construction approval of a pipeline	EWURA	The Petroleum (Pipeline Operation) Rules, 2015 G.N. 477	Rule 4: Requires a person intending to construct a facility to seek and obtain a construction approval from the Authority
Operation licence	EWURA	The Petroleum (Pipeline Operations) Rules, 2015 G.N., No. 477	Rule 11 (1) requires a person who conducts a regulated activity (pipeline operations) to apply to the Authority for a licence
Discharge of pollutants to soil	NEMC	Environmental Management (Soil Quality Standard) Regulations, 2007	Part IV, Regulation 17 (1): The Council shall designate certain categories of human pollutant discharge permits activities to be main soil polluting activities for which prior grant of discharge permit by the Council are mandatory.

Table 4.3-2 Applicable Permits, Licences and Authorisations

Permit, Licence or Approval	Issuing Authority	Legislation or Regulations	Requirement
Disposal of hazardous substances	NEMC	Environmental Management (Hazardous Waste Control and Management) Regulations, 2008	Part III, Section 13: Licence to transport and store hazardous waste
Effluent discharge into a waterbody	Water Basin Board	Water Resources Management Act No. 11 of 2009	Part III, Section 63: A person who wishes to discharge effluents into surface water shall apply for a discharge permit.
		Water Resources Management (Water Abstraction, Use and Discharge) Regulations, 2010	Form B: application for permit to discharge
Emissions into the air	NEMC	Environmental Management (Air Quality Standards) Regulations, 2007	Part IV, Regulation 14: The Council shall designate certain categories of human activities to be main air polluting activities for which prior grant of pollutant emission permit by the Council shall be mandatory
Extraction of construction materials from new borrow pits	NEMC	EMA, 2004	Third Schedule (6): Developing a borrow pit is included under projects requiring a mandatory EIA
Extraction of road construction materials	Ministry of Energy and Minerals	Road Act No. 13 of 2007	Part V, Sections 24–30: Execution of road works

Table 4.3-2 Applicable Permits, Licences and Authorisations

Permit, Licence or Approval	Issuing Authority	Legislation or Regulations	Requirement
Extraction of water from natural rivers, lakes and underground aquifers	Water Basin Board	Water Resources Management Act No. 11, 2009	Section 43(1) provides: "Without prejudice to sections 11, 12 and 52, any person who diverts, dams, stores, abstracts or uses water from a surface or underground water source, or for any such purpose constructs or maintains any works, shall apply for a Water Use Permit in accordance with this Act." Section 54(1): any person who intends to construct, sink, enlarge, or deepen a well or borehole shall apply for a groundwater permit.
		Water Resources Management (Water Abstraction, Use and Discharge) Regulations, 2010	Form A: application for water use permit Form C: application for permit to sink or enlarge a well or borehole
Groundwater exploration and drilling licence	Ministry of Water through the Water Basin Board	Groundwater (Exploration and Drilling) Licensing Regulations, 2013	Regulation 3.(1): There shall be issued a Groundwater Exploration Licence for any person who carries out groundwater exploration activities. Regulation 12.(1): There shall be issued a Groundwater Drilling Licence for any person who is involving in groundwater drilling activities. Regulation 21(1): There shall be issued a licence for a driller.
Importation of industrial and consumer chemicals	Government Chemist Laboratory Authority	Industrial and Consumer Chemical Management and Control Act No. 3 of 2003	Part III: Registration of importation, transportation and storage of industrial and consumer chemicals
Motor vehicle registration	Regional traffic police	Road Traffic Act No. 30 of 1973	Part II, Section 10: Requires all vehicles to be registered Part V, Section 69: Restriction of traffic on the road (particularly when carrying unusual load)

Table 4.3-2 Applicable Permits, Licences and Authorisations

Permit, Licence or Approval	Issuing Authority	Legislation or Regulations	Requirement
Moving extra weight, large loads or vehicles on main highways roads and municipal roads	TANROADS	Road Traffic (Maximum Weight of Vehicles) Regulations, 2001	TANROADS requires a permit for vehicles exceeding specified parameters.
New railway infrastructure	LATRA	The Land Transport Regulatory Authority Act No. 3, 2019	LATRA approves new railway infrastructure.
Noise emissions	NEMC	Environmental Management (Noise and Vibration Control) Regulations, 2011	Part V, Section 19: An owner or occupier of premises whose works or activities are likely to emit noise in excess of the permissible noise levels shall apply to the Director General in the form prescribed in Part I of the Second Schedule, for a licence to emit noise in excess of the permissible levels.
Occupational Health and Safety (OSH) certification	OSHA	Occupational Health and Safety Act No. 5 of 2003	Part III, Section 15: There shall be a register of factories and workplaces.
Operation of own solid waste disposal site	NEMC and LGA	Environmental Management (Solid Waste) Regulations, 2008	Part III, Regulation 9: Any person who wishes to deal in solid waste as collector, transporter, depositor or manager of transfer station shall apply to local government authority for a permit.
Permission for developments in mangroves or 30 m of mangroves	Director of Forest, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism	Forestry Act No. 14 of 2002	Part VI, Section 49: A permit is needed to erect buildings or other structures.

Table 4.3-2 Applicable Permits, Licences and Authorisations

Permit, Licence or Approval	Issuing Authority	Legislation or Regulations	Requirement
Permission to develop a beach or coastal strip, including land within 60 m of the highest water mark	NEMC	EMA, 2004	Section 57 (1): No human activities of a permanent nature or which may, by their nature, likely to compromise or adversely affect conservation and the protection of ocean or natural take shorelines, river bank, water dam or reservoir, shall be conducted within 60 m.
Permission to develop on a district or national forest reserve	Director of Forest, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism	Forestry Act No. 14 of 2002	Part VI, Section 49: A permit is needed to erect buildings or other structures.
Registration or certification to conduct EIA, audits or related studies	NEMC	Environmental (Registration of Environmental Experts) Regulations, 2005	Prescribes the qualifications of individuals and firms who could conduct EIA and audit or related studies and requires NEMC to deliberate only on studies prepared by registered experts.
Storing, transporting and exporting hazardous waste	NEMC and Government Chemist Laboratory Authority	Environmental Management (Hazardous Waste Control and Management) Regulations, 2008	Part III, Regulation 14 describes the conditions with regards to facilities, procedures, personnel and equipment required to obtain this type of licence.
Surface and marine transport	TASCO	The Land Transport Regulatory Authority Act No. 3, 2019	The Authority issues, renews and cancels transport licences.
Undertaking physical works on roads or road reserves	TANROADS	Road Act No. 13 of 2007	Part IV: Execution of road works.
Use of explosives	Ministry of Energy and Minerals	Explosives Act No. 56, 1963	Section 31: Permit is required for magazine construction Section 32: When constructed, magazines are to be inspected and licensed.

Table 4.3-2 Applicable Permits, Licences and Authorisations

Permit, Licence or Approval	Issuing Authority	Legislation or Regulations	Requirement
Waste oil and sludge collection	NEMC	Environmental Management (Hazardous Waste Control and Management) Regulations, 2008	Part III, Regulation 13: Licence to transport and store hazardous waste

4.4 International Conventions, Agreements, Standards and Guidelines

4.4.1 International Conventions and Agreements

Tanzania is signatory to several international agreements listed in Table 4.4-1 that are or may be relevant to the project. International conventions and agreements are implemented in Tanzania under the authority of specific Acts, policies, regulations and government departments or agencies.

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements that Tanzania have Signed, Acceded or Ratified

Convention	Date Signed, Acceded or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
ILO C029: Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)	Ratified in January 1962	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	Baseline studies considered data on labour conditions. Labour and working conditions mitigation measures including employment polices (Section 8.16)
ILO C098: Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)	Ratified in January 1962	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	Baseline studies considered data on labour conditions. Labour and working conditions mitigation measures including employment polices (Section 8.16)
ILO C105: Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)	Ratified in January 1962	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	Baseline studies considered data on labour conditions. Labour and working conditions mitigation measures including employment polices (Section 8.16)
1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees	Ratified in September 1968	The project will give due consideration to vulnerable people in project planning and implementation.	Baseline studies incorporated specific consideration of vulnerable people. Assessment of impacts on PACs including vulnerable people and associated mitigation measures (Section 8) Resettlement Policy Framework Summary (Section 8.15 and Appendix L)

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements that Tanzania have Signed, Acceded or Ratified

Convention	Date Signed, Acceded or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the Execution of the Convention, May 1954	Acceded September 1971	Cultural heritage may be found in the project area and will need to be managed accordingly.	An assessment of impacts on cultural heritage and associated mitigation measures (Section 8.20)
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	Ratified in 1972	Employment and behaviour of project workers.	Measures to ensure management of workforce including employment policies and codes of worker behaviours (Section 8.16)
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (including the First Optional Protocol on the ICCPR with reservations on Article 5)	Ratified in 1976	Employment of workers and interaction with communities during project implementation.	Baseline studies considered data on human rights (Section 6.4.3 and Appendix A11) Measures to ensure management of workforce and project interaction with communities including employment policies and codes of worker behaviours (Section 8.19)
International Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Ratified in 1976	Employment of workers and interaction with communities during project implementation.	Baseline studies considered data on human rights (Section 6.4.3) Measures to ensure management of workforce and project interaction with communities including employment policies and codes of worker behaviours (Section 8.19)

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements that Tanzania have Signed, Acceded or Ratified

Convention	Date Signed, Acceded or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, November 1970	Ratified August 1977	Cultural heritage may be found in the project area and will need to be managed accordingly	An assessment of impacts on cultural heritage and associated mitigation measures (Section 8.20) Measures to identify and protect cultural heritage sites during construction, including chance finds (Section 8.20) Stakeholder engagement (Section 7)
Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, November 1972	Ratified in 1977	Cultural heritage artefacts may be found in the project area and will need to be managed accordingly.	An assessment of impacts on intangible cultural heritage and associated mitigation measures (Section 8.20) Measures to identify and protect cultural heritage sites during construction, including chance finds (Section 8.20) Stakeholder engagement (Section 7)
United Nations Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), March 1973	Ratified November 1979	Some project construction sites will be near areas where protected species might be present.	Biodiversity mitigation measures; employee training (Section 8.3)
ILO C148: Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977 (No. 148)	Ratified in May 1983 (has accepted the obligations in respect of air pollution only)	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour. Working conditions on the project may be hazardous.	Baseline studies considered data on labour conditions. Labour and working conditions mitigation measures including employment polices (Section 8.16)

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements that Tanzania have Signed, Acceded or Ratified

Convention	Date Signed, Acceded or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights	Ratified in February 1984	The project will give due consideration to vulnerable people in project planning and implementation.	Baseline studies incorporated specific consideration of vulnerable people. Assessment of impacts on PACs including vulnerable people and associated mitigation measures (Section 8) Resettlement Policy Framework Summary (Section 8 and Appendix L)
Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of The Marine and Costal Environment of The Eastern African Region and Protocol Concerning Protected Areas and Wild Fauna and Flora in the Eastern African Region	Adopted in June 1985	The project footprint will include marine and coastal environments in the Western Indian Ocean.	ESIA study completed Biodiversity impact assessment and mitigation measures (Volume 1, Sections 8.2–8.4 and Volume 2 Section 5)
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	Ratified August 1985	The project will give due consideration to women in project planning and implementation.	Baseline studies incorporated specific consideration of discrimination (Section 6.4.3) Approaches to stakeholder consultation specifically considered women (Section 7) Assessment of impacts on women and associated mitigation measures (Section 8)

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements that Tanzania have Signed, Acceded or Ratified

Convention	Date Signed, Acceded or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), 1982	Ratified in 1985	Marine vessel operations will take place during the construction and operation phases of the project.	ESIA study completed Assessment of impacts on the marine environment. Mitigation measures, including biodiversity protection and pollution prevention measures (Volume 2, Section 5)
Convention on the Rights of the Child	Ratified in 1991	The project will give due consideration to children in project planning and implementation.	Baseline studies incorporated specific consideration of children (Section 6.4.3) Approaches to stakeholder consultation specifically considered people with disabilities (Section 7) Assessment of impacts on women and associated mitigation measures (Section 8)
Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa, January 1991	Ratified in April 1993	The project will generate various types of waste throughout its lifecycle.	Waste management plan will be developed and implemented as part of the ESMP
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, March 1989	Acceded in April 1993	The project will generate various types of waste throughout its lifecycle.	Waste management plan will be developed and implemented as part of the ESMP

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements that Tanzania have Signed, Acceded or Ratified

Convention	Date Signed, Acceded or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, March 1985, and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, September 1987	Acceded in April 1993	The project will manage limited amounts of chemicals and fuel during construction and operation.	A pollution prevention plan will be developed and implemented as part of the ESMP.
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, 1994	Ratified in June 1994	Construction of the pipeline will entail clearance of the RoW, excavation and reinstatement.	Commitments aimed at reducing project impacts on soil, surface water and groundwater (Section 8)
Convention on Biological Diversity, (Rio Convention), June 1992	Ratified in March 1996	The project footprint will include areas used by wildlife.	ESIA study completed Biodiversity impact assessment and mitigation measures (Sections 8.2–8.4)
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 1992	Ratified in April 1996	Project activities will generate GHG. Key sources of emissions include construction vehicles, equipment and power generators; operation of power generators at AGIs and heat supply to bulk heaters (Section 2, Project Description).	The project GHG emissions will be monitored and reported, see Appendix K .
ILO C138; ² Convention C138: Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)	Ratified in December 1998	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	Baseline studies considered data on labour conditions. Labour and working conditions mitigation measures including employment polices (Section 8.16)

² At the time of writing (June 2018) Tanzania has ratified 36 ILO conventions, of which 35 are in force and one has been automatically denounced by convention C138: Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138). The full list of ILO conventions can be found on <http://www.ilo.org>.

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements that Tanzania have Signed, Acceded or Ratified

Convention	Date Signed, Acceded or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
ILO C081: Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81) (Excluding Part II)	Ratified in March 1999	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	Baseline studies considered data on labour conditions. Labour and working conditions mitigation measures including employment polices (Section 8.16)
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (Bonn Convention), June 1979	Ratified in July 1999	The project footprint will include areas used by migratory species.	ESIA study completed Biodiversity impact assessment and mitigation measures (Sections 8.2–8.4)
Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA), June 1995	Ratified in November 1999	The project footprint will include areas used by wildlife.	Assessment of impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services and associated mitigation measures (Section 8.3)
East African Community Treaty	Signed in November 1999	The project notes that Article 111 outlines the guiding principles for cooperation among partner states to ensure sustainable development.	ESIA study completed, including potential transboundary impacts. Impact assessment and mitigation measures (Section 8)
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar), (1971, amended by the 1982 Protocol and the 1987 Amendment to the Convention)	Ratified in April 2000	Pipeline route crosses watercourses that flow into Ramsar wetlands.	Assessment of impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services and associated mitigation measures (Section 8.2–8.4) Pollution prevention measures – see Section 9 for oil spill contingency plan
ILO C087: Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)	Ratified in April 2000	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	Baseline studies considered data on labour conditions. Labour and working conditions mitigation measures including employment polices (Section 8.16)

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements that Tanzania have Signed, Acceded or Ratified

Convention	Date Signed, Acceded or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
ILO C182: Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)	Ratified in September 2001	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	Baseline studies considered data on labour conditions. Labour and working conditions mitigation measures including employment polices (Section 8.16)
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974	Signed in 2001	The project will result in increased frequency of international vessels in Tanzanian waters.	ESIA study completed Marine impact assessment and mitigation measures including workforce health and safety (Volume 2, Sections 5 and 6) Occupational health and safety policies
ILO C100: Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)	Ratified in February 2002	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	Baseline studies considered data on labour conditions. Labour and working conditions mitigation measures including employment polices (Section 8.16)
ILO C111: Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)	Ratified in February 2002	The project will employ skilled and unskilled labour.	Baseline studies considered data on labour conditions. Labour and working conditions mitigation measures including employment polices (Section 8.16)

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements that Tanzania have Signed, Acceded or Ratified

Convention	Date Signed, Acceded or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, December 1997	Ratified in August 2002	Project activities will generate GHG emissions. Key sources of emissions include construction vehicles, equipment and power generators; operation of power generators at AGIs and heat supply to bulk heaters (Section 2, Project Description).	The project GHG emissions will be monitored and reported (Appendix K).
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (Rotterdam Convention), September 1998	Ratified in August 2002	The project will manage limited amounts of chemicals and fuel during construction and operation.	A pollution prevention plan will be developed and implemented (Section 10).
African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child	Ratified in March 2003	The project will give due consideration to children in project planning and implementation.	Baseline studies incorporated specific consideration of children. Assessment of impacts on PACs including vulnerable people and associated mitigation measures (Section 8) Resettlement Policy Framework Summary (Section 8.15 and Appendix L)
Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2000	Ratified in April 2003	The project's activities have the potential to introduce or spread alien invasive species and plant pest and diseases, for example through moving soil, using equipment from outside the area or biorestoration.	Pest and invasive species control measures (Section 8.2–8.5) Ballast water management within the marine management plan

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements that Tanzania have Signed, Acceded or Ratified

Convention	Date Signed, Acceded or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (revised), 2003	Signed in November 2003	The project footprint will include areas used by wildlife.	Assessment of impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services and associated impact assessment and mitigation measures (Section 8.2–8.4)
East African Community Protocol for Sustainable Development of Lake Victoria Basin	Signed in November 2003	The pipeline route will cross watercourses of the Lake Victoria Basin.	Assessment of impacts on biodiversity, surface water and ecosystem services and associated and mitigation measures (Section 8.2–8.4 and 8.6)
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, 2001	Ratified in April 2004	The project will manage limited amounts of chemicals and fuel during construction and operation.	A pollution prevention plan will be developed and implemented (Section 10).
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), December 1951, amended 1997	Signed in February 2005	The project's activities have the potential to introduce or spread invasive species and plant pests and diseases, for example through the movement of soil, use of equipment from outside the area or bio restoration.	Pest and invasive species control measures (Section 8.2–8.5)
United Nations Convention Against Corruption, 2003	Ratified in May 2005	The project will require governmental approval.	Project anti-corruption policies and code of conduct
Convention on International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREGs), 1972	Signed in 2006	The project footprint will include areas used by ships.	ESIA study completed Assessment of impacts on marine environment and maritime users and associated mitigation measures (Volume 2, Section 5 for normal events and Section 6 for unplanned events such as collisions)

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements that Tanzania have Signed, Acceded or Ratified

Convention	Date Signed, Acceded or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Co-operation Convention, 1990 (the OPRC Convention)	Signed in 2006	The project will result in an increased frequency of vessels transporting oil in Tanzanian waters.	ESIA study completed Marine impact assessment and mitigation measures (Volume 2, Section 5 for normal events , Volume 2, Section 6 for unplanned events)
Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa	Ratified in March 2007	The project will give due consideration to women in project planning and implementation.	Baseline studies incorporated specific consideration of discrimination (Section 6.4.3) Approaches to stakeholder consultation specifically considered women (Section 7) Assessment of impacts on women and associated mitigation measures (Section 8)
Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 1972 (London Convention), and 1996 Protocol to the Convention	Acceded in August 2008	The project will generate various types of waste throughout its lifecycle.	Waste management plans will be developed and implemented (Section 10).
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78), February 1973, amended 1978	Ratified in October 2008	The project will result in increased frequency of vessels containing oil in Tanzanian waters.	ESIA study completed Marine impact assessment and mitigation measures (Volume 2, Sections 5 and 6)

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements that Tanzania have Signed, Acceded or Ratified

Convention	Date Signed, Acceded or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	Ratified in 2009	The project will give due consideration to people with disabilities in project planning and implementation.	Baseline studies incorporated specific consideration of discrimination (Section 6.4.3) Approaches to stakeholder consultation specifically considered people with disabilities (Section 7) Assessment of impacts on vulnerable groups and associated mitigation measures (Section 8)
Nairobi Convention for the Protection, Management and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment of the Western Indian Ocean, March 2010	Signed in April 2010	The project footprint will include marine and coastal environments in the Western Indian Ocean.	Assessment of impacts on the marine environment Mitigation measures, including biodiversity protection and pollution prevention measures (Volume 2, Section 5)
Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, October 2003	Ratified in October 2011	Intangible cultural heritage may be found in the project area and will need to be managed accordingly.	An assessment of impacts on intangible cultural heritage and associated mitigation measures (Section 8.20) Stakeholder engagement (Section 7)

Table 4.4-1 International Conventions and Agreements that Tanzania have Signed, Acceded or Ratified

Convention	Date Signed, Acceded or Ratified	Application to the Project	Compliance Measure
Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, October 2005	Ratified in October 2011	The project will give due consideration to vulnerable people in project planning and implementation.	Baseline cultural heritage studies addressed intangible cultural heritage. An assessment of impacts on cultural heritage and associated mitigation measures (Section 8.20) Measures to identify and protect cultural heritage during construction, including chance finds (Section 8.20) Stakeholder engagement (Section 7)
United Nations Sustainable Development Goals	Adopted in 2015	The project may potentially result in significant environmental and social impacts.	ESIA study completed Impact assessment and mitigation measures (Section 8)
Paris Agreement (UNFCCC), 2015	Signed in 2016	Project activities will generate air emissions Key sources of emissions include construction vehicles, equipment and power generators; operation of power generators at AGIs and heat supply to bulk heaters (Section 2, Project Description).	Project will comply with national and international air emission standards (Appendix F)

4.4.2 International Finance Corporation Standards and Guidelines

4.4.2.1 International Finance Corporation Performance Standards

The IFC Performance Standards are listed in Table 4.4-2 below.

Table 4.4-2 International Finance Corporation Performance Standards 2012

Performance Standard (PS) ³	Objectives
PS1: Social and Environmental Assessment and Management Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and evaluate environmental and social risks and impacts of the project To adopt a mitigation hierarchy to anticipate and avoid or, where avoidance is not possible, minimise and, where residual impacts remain, compensate or offset for risks and impacts to workers, affected communities and the environment To promote improved environmental and social performance of clients through the effective use of management systems To ensure that grievances from affected communities and external communications from other stakeholders are responded to and managed appropriately To promote and provide means for adequate engagement with affected communities throughout the project cycle on issues that could potentially affect them and to ensure that relevant environmental and social information is disclosed and disseminated
PS2: Labour and Working Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish, maintain and improve the worker-management relationship To promote the fair treatment, nondiscrimination and equal opportunity of workers, and compliance with national labour and employment laws To protect the workforce by addressing child labour and forced labour To promote safe and healthy working conditions, and to protect and promote the health of workers
PS3: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid or minimise adverse impacts on human health and the environment by avoiding or minimising pollution from project activities To promote more sustainable use of resources, including energy and water To reduce project-related GHG emissions
PS4: Community, Health, Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To anticipate and avoid adverse impacts on the health and safety of the affected community during the project life from both routine and nonroutine circumstances To ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property is carried out in accordance with relevant human rights principles and in a manner that avoids or minimises risks to the affected communities

³ Each Performance Standard is supplemented with a guidance note, providing further explanation.

Table 4.4-2 International Finance Corporation Performance Standards 2012

Performance Standard (PS) ³	Objectives
PS5: Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid or, when avoidance is not possible, minimise displacement by exploring alternative project designs • To avoid forced eviction • To anticipate and avoid or, where avoidance is not possible, minimise adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected • To improve, or restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons • To improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites
PS6: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect and conserve biodiversity • To maintain the benefits from ecosystem services • To promote the sustainable management of living natural resources through the adoption of practices that integrate conservation needs and development priorities
PS7: Indigenous Peoples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the time of writing (June 2018), verification of the presence of people within the project AOI that may be identified as indigenous is ongoing.
PS8: Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To protect cultural heritage from the adverse impacts of project activities and support its preservation • To promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage

4.4.2.2 International Finance Corporation Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines

The IFC EHS Guidelines are technical reference documents with general and industry-specific examples of good international industry practice (GIIP). IFC uses the EHS Guidelines as a technical source of information during project appraisal activities.

The EHS Guidelines contain the performance levels and measures that are normally acceptable to IFC and generally considered achievable in new facilities at reasonable costs by existing technology. When host country regulations differ from the levels and measures in the EHS Guidelines, projects will be required to achieve whichever is more stringent.

Table 4.4-3 lists the IFC general EHS and sector guidelines of relevance to the project in Tanzania.

Table 4.4-3 International Finance Corporation Standards and Guidelines

Document	Summary
IFC General Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines, 2007	Contain examples of GIIP on crosscutting EHS issues potentially applicable to all industry sectors. These general guidelines are supplemented by relevant industry-specific EHS guidelines.
IFC industry-specific EHS guidelines	The following industry-specific guidelines are applicable to the project components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction Materials Extraction (2007) • Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Terminals (2007) • Onshore Oil and Gas (2007) (at the time of writing being updated by the IFC) • Waste Management Facilities (2007) • Water and Sanitation (2007) • Thermal Power (2008) • Offshore Oil and Gas Development (2015) • Ports, Harbours and Terminals (2017).
IFC Good Practice for Cumulative Impact Assessment	IFC Good Practice Handbook (GPH) Cumulative Impact Assessment and Management: Guidance for the Private Sector in Emerging Markets (IFC 2013) provides guidance for conducting an effective cumulative impact assessment (CIA). The IFC GPH presents a CIA process based on the concept of valued environmental and social components. The CIA guidelines have been applied to this ESIA (Section 5, Processes and methods for environmental and social impact assessment).

4.4.2.3 International Finance Corporation and World Bank Social and Stakeholder Engagement Guidelines

In addition to the above, IFC offers several good practice handbooks, covering social issues and stakeholder engagement, which have been consulted:

- 2002 Handbook for Preparing a Resettlement Action Plan
- 2006 Non-Discrimination and Equal Opportunity
- 2007 Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets Handbook
- 2009 Addressing Project Impacts on Fishing-Based Livelihoods
- 2009 IFC and EBRD Guidance note on Workers' Accommodation: Processes and Standards
- 2009 Introduction to Health Impact Assessment
- 2009 Good Practice Note Addressing Grievances from Project-Affected Communities
- 2009 Handbook for Addressing Project-Induced In-Migration
- 2009 World Bank Guidance note Mainstreaming Gender into Extractive Industries Projects.
- 2010 Strategic Community Investment: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets.

4.4.3 Equator Principles

The project will follow the Equator Principles III (EPs) adopted by financial institutions for determining, assessing and managing environmental and social risk in projects. The EPs III effective from 2013 are summarised in Table 4.4-4 below.

Table 4.4-4 Equator Principles

Equator Principle	Summary
Principle 1: Review and Categorisation	The EP financial institution (EPFI) is required to conduct a preliminary assessment of the level of environmental and social risks associated with a project that is within the scope of the EP III, and to categorise that risk as either Category A (significant risks), B (limited risks) or C (minimal or no risks).
Principle 2: Environmental and Social Assessment	An ESIA (taking a variety of possible forms from full-scale to limited ESIA or compliance audit) must be developed by the project proponent for all Category A and B projects, providing an evaluation of the environmental and social risks of the project and proposing measures to minimise, mitigate and offset adverse impacts of the proposed project.
Principle 3: Applicable Environmental and Social Standards	For projects in nondesignated countries (such as Tanzania), the assessment process evaluates compliance with host country laws, regulations and permits and IFC Performance Standards and World Bank EHS Guidelines (see Table 4.4-2 and Table 4.4-3). These standards must be met “to the EPFI’s satisfaction”, with any deviation justified.
Principle 4: Environmental and Social Management System and Equator Principles Action Plan	For Category A and B projects, the project proponent is required to develop and maintain an environmental and social management system (ESMS) and an ESMP to address issues raised in the assessment process and incorporate actions required to comply with the applicable standards. An EP action plan, agreed between the EPFI and the project proponent, would outline gaps and commitments to meet EPFI requirements.
Principle 5: Stakeholder Engagement	For Category A and B projects, project proponents are required to show effective stakeholder engagement with affected communities and other stakeholders starting early in the impact assessment process, and to conduct an informed consultation and participation process where there is the potential for significant adverse impacts on communities.
Principle 6: Grievance Mechanism	For Category A and appropriate B projects, the project proponent is required to operate a grievance mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances about the project’s environmental and social performance.
Principle 7: Independent Review	For Category A and appropriate B projects, an independent review is required to assist the EPFI’s due diligence, assess EP compliance and propose a suitable action plan capable of bringing the project into compliance with the EP or to indicate if compliance is not possible.
Principle 8: Covenants	The project proponent covenants to comply with all relevant host country environmental and social laws, regulations and permits, as well as the ESMPs and EPs in the case of Category A and B projects, in all material respects.
Principle 9: Independent Monitoring and Reporting	An independent consultant or the project proponents’ qualified and experienced external experts should assess project compliance with the EPs and ongoing monitoring and reporting.

Table 4.4-4 Equator Principles

Equator Principle	Summary
Principle 10: Reporting and Transparency	In addition to the disclosure requirements of Principle 5, at a minimum, a summary of the ESIA is to be accessible and available online. GHG emission reporting is required for projects emitting over 100,000 tonnes of CO ₂ equivalent annually. EPFIs are required to report on their implementation of the EP III framework.

4.4.4 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Common Approaches

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Recommendation of the Council on Common Approaches for Officially Supported Export Credits⁴ and Environmental and Social Due Diligence (2016) sets common approaches for undertaking environmental and social due diligence to identify, consider and address the potential environmental and social impacts and risks relating to applications for officially supported export credits as an integral part of OECD Members' decision-making and risk management systems. The key recommendations include:

- screening to identify which applications should be classified and, where appropriate, subsequently reviewed
- classification into one of three categories (A, B or C) according to potential positive and negative environmental and social impacts. A project is classified as Category A if it has the potential to have significant adverse environmental and/or social impacts and should require an ESIA to be undertaken. EACOP is a Category A project.
- benchmarking against all eight IFC Performance Standards and the relevant aspects of the EHS Guidelines (see [Section 4.4.2.1](#) and [Section 4.4.2.2](#) above) or, where appropriate, the relevant aspects of any other internationally recognised standards, such as European Union standards, that are more stringent. Projects should, in all cases, comply with host country standards.
- public disclosure of environmental and social impact information (e.g., ESIA report, summary thereof)
- regular monitoring reports to ensure that relevant potential environmental and social impacts are addressed accordingly.

4.4.5 International Management System Standards

Project partners aim to operate management systems that conform with the requirements of the following international management system standards and will be applied to the project:

- British Standards Institution BS OHSAS 18001:2007 Occupational Health and Safety

⁴ Export credits are government financial support, direct financing, guarantees, insurance or interest rate support provided to foreign buyers to assist in the financing of the purchase of goods from national exporters (OECD Glossary of Statistical Terms).

- International Organization for Standardization (ISO) ISO 9001:2015 Quality management systems
- ISO 14001:2015 Environmental management systems – requirements with specifications for use.

These management system standards specify the requirements that an organisation can implement to enhance its quality, environmental, occupational health and safety performance. They provide a framework for organisations to manage their responsibilities in a proactive, systematic manner.

The standards focus on performance, which is managed through combining consideration of a process approach (i.e., consideration of a project's impacts throughout its life cycle, taking into account both internal and external issues) with risk-based thinking and the application of the plan–do–check–act continuous improvement cycle (see Figure 4.4-1).

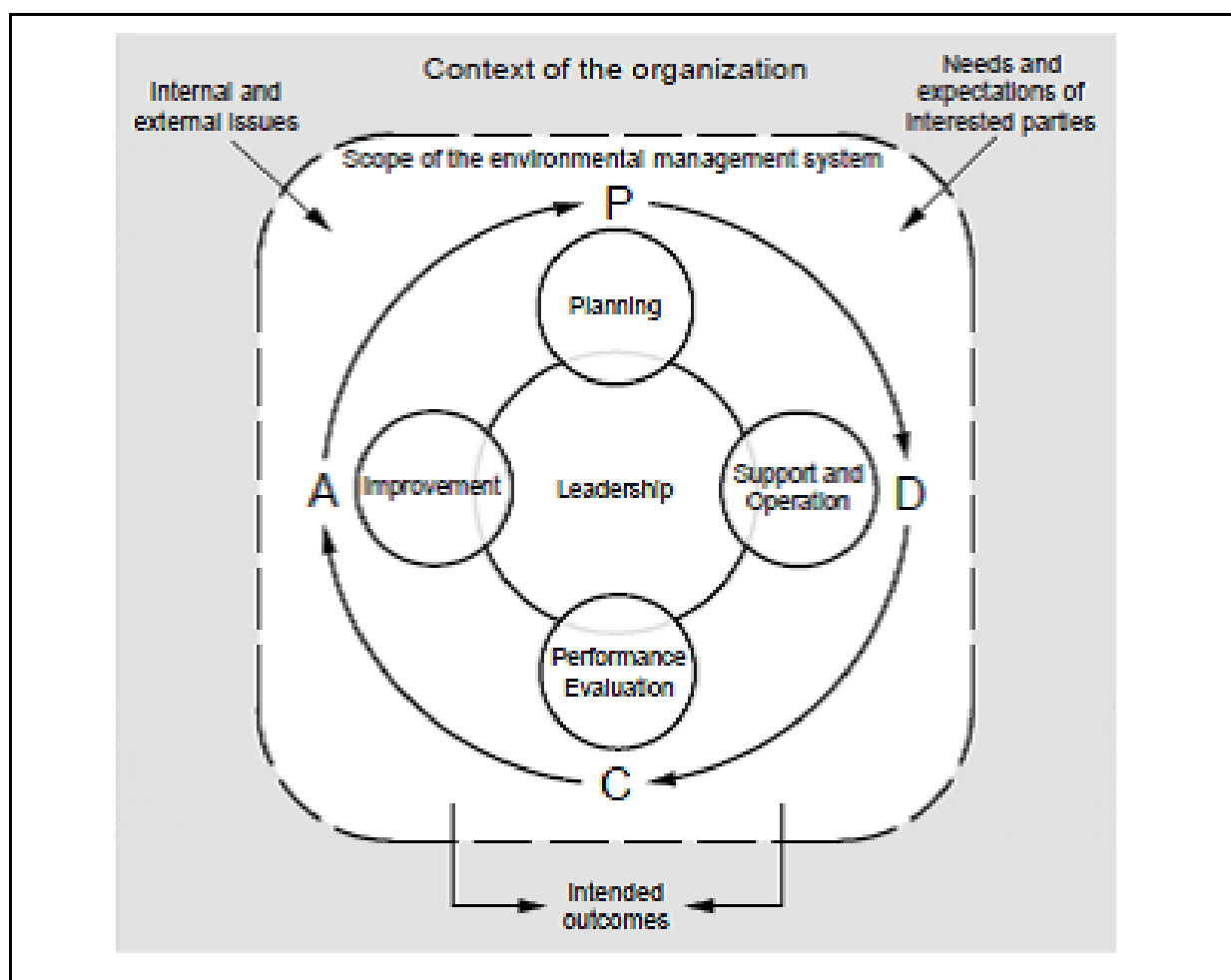


Figure 4.4-1 Plan–Do–Check–Act Continuous Improvement Cycle

SOURCE: ISO 14001:2015

The intended outcome of management systems that comply with the requirements of ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and OHSAS 18001:2007 include:

- compliance with legal and other requirements (compliance obligations)

- achievement of an organisation's quality, environmental, occupational health and safety objectives
- enhancement of an organisation's quality, environmental occupational health and safety performance.

4.4.6 Other International Good Practice Guidance

In addition to the IFC standards and guidelines, several other international organisations provide standards that are often referenced by the IFC or are acknowledged as providing useful information on good practice which have been consulted by the project. These include the:

- World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines on air quality, noise and drinking water
- International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA) guidance documents:
 - Guide to Social Impact Assessment in the Oil and Gas Industry, 2004
 - Ecosystem services guidance – Biodiversity and ecosystem services guide and checklist, 2011
 - Integrating human rights into environmental, social and health impact assessments, 2013
 - Community Grievance Mechanism toolbox, 2014
 - A cross-sector guide for implementing the Mitigation Hierarchy, 2015
 - Good Practices for the Collection of Biodiversity Baseline Data, 2015
 - Biodiversity and ecosystem services fundamentals – guidance document for the oil and gas industry, 2016
 - Local content – A guidance document for the oil and gas industry, 2016
- International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) publications
- International Labour Organisation (ILO), which provides guidance on promoting rights at work, employment opportunities, social protection and discussion on work-related issues
- International Association of Oil and Gas producers (OGP), specifically the following guidelines:
 - Principles for Impact Assessment – the Environmental and Social Dimension (August 1997)
 - Guidelines for Waste Management with Special Focus on Areas with Limited Infrastructure. Oil & Gas Producers Report No. 413, September 2008 (rev 1.1 updated March 2009)
- International Maritime Organization, 2011, specifically the following guidelines:
 - Guidelines for the Control and Management of Ships
 - Guidelines for the control and management of ships' biofouling to minimise the transfer of invasive aquatic species
- United Nations Environment Programme, specifically the following guidelines:
 - Guidelines for Environmental Assessment in the western Indian Ocean
 - Protocols for the establishment of Environmental Quality Objectives and Targets (EQO/Ts)
 - Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-Lab) project

- United Nations Women’s Empowerment Principles, 2010
- Cross-Sector Biodiversity Initiative:
 - Good Practices for the Collection of Biodiversity Baseline Data, 2015
 - Implementing the Mitigation Hierarchy, 2015
- Energy and Biodiversity Initiative:
 - Integrating Biodiversity into Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Process, undated
 - Good practice in the prevention and mitigation of primary and secondary biodiversity impacts, undated
- Nile River Basin Action Plan and Panel of Experts (POE), 1995
- Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), 2007
- Multilateral Financing Institutions Biodiversity Working Group: Good practices for biodiversity inclusive impact assessment and management planning, 2015
- United States National Marine Fisheries Service Technical Guidance for Assessing the Effects of Anthropogenic Sound on Marine Mammal Hearing: Underwater Acoustic Thresholds for Onset of Permanent and Temporary Threshold Shifts (2006)
- International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships’ Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM) (2004).⁵

4.4.7 Relevant International Soft Law Instruments

The following soft law instruments are or may be relevant to the project and have also been consulted:

- ILO Hours of Work (Industry) Conventions C1, 1919 and C14, 1921
- ILO Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) Convention C30, 1930
- ILO Forty-Hour Week Convention C47, 1935
- United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
- ILO Weekly Rest (Commerce and Industry) Convention C106, 1957
- ILO Social Policy Convention C117, 1962
- Helsinki Rules on the Uses of the Waters of International Rivers, 1966
- ILO Minimum Wage Fixing Convention C131, 1970
- ILO Holidays with Pay (Revised) Convention C132, 1970
- ILO Workers Representatives Convention C135, 1971
- ILO Minimum Age for Admission to Employment Recommendation, R146, 1973
- Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy, 1977 (5th edition, 2017)
- UNEP Rules on Shared Resources, 1978
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979
- ILO Collective Bargaining Convention C154, 1981

⁵ Tanzania is not signatory to the convention, The project will voluntarily abide by the provisions of the convention as a matter of good international practice.

- ILO Convention 155 Concerning Occupational Health and Safety and the Working Environment, 1981
- ILO Convention 161 on Occupational Health Services, 1985
- ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, 1989
- Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Worker and Members of Their Families, 1990
- United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, 1990
- ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, 1998
- ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Recommendation R190, 1999
- ILO Maternity Protection Convention C183, 2000
- Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights, 2000
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007 (and relevant interpretations by the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights' Working Group on Indigenous Peoples)
- United Nations Women's Empowerment Principles, 2010
- United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, 2011
- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers (ICoCA), 2013
- OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises, 2015
- OHCHR, Fact Sheet on the Right to Health:
<http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Factsheet31.pdf>
- Guidance on human rights and health from the World Health Organization:
<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs323/en/>

4.5 Inter-Government and Host Government Agreements

Taking into account the transboundary nature of the project, the Governments of Uganda and Tanzania signed an intergovernmental agreement (IGA) with the aim of streamlining the legal regime for the EACOP across the two countries. Respective host government agreements (HGAs) will operationalise the IGA. At the time of writing, an HGA is in the process of being negotiated with the government of Tanzania.