

**ANNEX III(a)**

EPA DEVELOPMENT MATRIX 11 SEPTEMBER 2015

|  | Project Sub-component | Location | Geographical Coverage | Current Status | Total Estimated Cost (million USD) | EU | EU Member States | Other Donors | EAC PS | Gap to be financed (million USD) | Equivalent in Euros (USD 1 = EUR 0,78) | Implementation Period | Comments |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Northern Corridor No. 1 (Mombasa-Malaba-Katuna) | Mombasa Port Development (MPDP) | Kenya | Burundi, Uganda, Rwanda and Tanzania | Feasibility Studies and detailed designs completed and phase 1 ongoing & phase 2 funding is available | 1 375,00 |  | - |  | - | 885,00 | 690,00 | 5 years | Modernise infrastructure at the port to allow larger vessels to call at the port and enhance trade - It includes development of new container terminal berth No. 23 at a cost of USD 300 million. The conversion of conventional cargo berths 11 to 14 into container berths at a cost of USD 73 million. Relocation of Kipevu Oil terminal at USD 152 million. Development of Dongo Kundu Free Port at a cost of USD 300 million. Dredging of the Channel USD 60 million |
|  | Voi Dry port | Kenya | Burundi, Uganda, Rwanda and Tanzania | Feasibility study done | 104,00 |  |  |  |  |  | 81,12 | 4 years | To decongest Mombasa Port and regional transit point. 97 acres of land available. |
|  | Container Ship Hub development | Tanzania/Zanzibar | Kenya, Uganda | Project study is already completed | 212,00 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 years | Enabling easier transhipment and good link along EAC coast wise and in land container ports destination |
|  | Development of Kisumu Port and other Lake Victoria Ports |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Development of new transport corridor from Lamu to Ethiopia and South Sudan | Kenya | Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania and Burundi | Initiated | 22 000,00 |  |  |  | 30,00 | 21 170,00 |  | 5 years | Development of the Port of Lamu, Road Network, 3 International Airports, Oil Refinery, Pipeline and 3 Resort Cities for an efficient rail transport linking Lamu Port to South Sudan and Ethiopia |
|  | Widening of the port basin and Construction of a container terminal in Bujumbura Port | Burundi | Burundi, Tanzania & Rwanda | Feasibility studies completed | 19,00 | - | - | - | - | 19,00 | 14,82 |  | This project will allow Bujumbura Port Construction of Breakwater at Port Entrance and Rehabilitation of Oil Terminal |
|  | Shipyard construction at Bujumbura port | Burundi | Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda | Ongoing Feasibility studies available (within Ports Master Plan) | 7,00 | - | - | - | - | 7,00 | 5,46 |  | Improvement of equipment handling, construction of a warehouse, enlargement of docks, construction of a new port authorities building. Cost to be determined. Renovation of the fleet, construction of new vessels, improving navigation safety. |
|  | Construction of Bukasa Port and associated ships to connect with Mwanza Port in Tanzania | Uganda | Uganda & Tanzania | Feasibility study to be undertaken | 300,00 | - | - | - | - | 300,00 | 234,00 | 5 years | Will enable the easy access and connection to Tanzania |
|  | Establish Off Dock Container Depots in Mombasa and Dar Es Salaam | Rwanda | Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania | Feasibility studies completed for both Mombasa and Dar. Land acquisition in Mombasa is in the final stage while the process has not started in Dar es Salaam. | 34,00 | - | - | WB and TMEA | - | 34,00 | 26,52 | 7years | GoR is implementing this project as part of the integrated logistics facilities project seeking to transform the Logistics chain from the ports to the hinterland; reduce costs and improve operations. |
|  | Development of a New Port at Mwambani Bay Tanga and the Musoma Railway | Tanzania | Tanzania, Uganda | The feasibility study was completed in November, 2012. Following unsuccessful international competitive tender procurement Under Design build Finance (DBF) on 27 January 2015 it has been decided that the project will be undertaken in two phases starting with detailed designs independent of construction works. ToR for design is expected to be advertised in August 2015 | 500,00 | - | - | - | - | 500,00 | 390,00 | 3 years | The railway project is part of the Tanga (Mwambani) – Arusha - Musoma - New Kampala Railway and Maritime project, which also has a maritime component of developing high capacity new ports at Mwambani - Tanga, Musoma and Kampala. The line will open Tanga Development Corridor to the International gateway and promote cross border trade with neighbouring countries. The railway line will be used to transport agriculture and forest products, soda ash, phosphates and other mineral products to the market centres. The project will also stimulate evacuation of a huge nickel deposit which has been discovered at Dutwa, some 100 km east of Mwanza and a huge soda ash deposit at /near Lake Natron. |
|  | Construct oil pipeline from Kigali to Bujumbura | Burundi | Rwanda & Burundi | Not initiated | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | Feasibility studies and construction not yet initiated. Costs to be determined by the study. BAD accepted (USD 579 368) the financial support in the framework of the EAC |
|  | Construction of parallel pipeline from Nairobi to Eldoret to increase the pumping capacity | Kenya | Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi | Feasibility study completed | 194,74 | - | - | - | - | 194,74 | 151,90 | 5 years | Installation of a 14-inch diameter oil pipeline from Nairobi to Eldoret |
|  | Extension of the Kenya-Uganda Petroleum Pipeline (KUPPE) | Kenya | Kenya & Uganda | Design /procurement initiated | 144,94 | - | - | - | - | 144,94 | 113,05 | 5 years | Construction of Eldoret - Malaba - Kampala oil pipeline to ensure safety and supply of oil products to Uganda, install a 10 inch diameter oil pipeline in the reverse implemented by both countries. |
| Central Corridor No. 2 (Dar es Salaam-Dodoma-Isaka-Mutukula-Masaka) | Development of Kisarawe Freight Station (KFS) | Tanzania | Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi | TPA is in the process of acquiring 1 760 acres for project development. The Contract for carrying out Feasibility Study was signed on 17th September 2014 and the Consultant now is at Interim stage of the study and expected to complete the study by end of September, 2015. | 120,00 | - | - | - | - | 120,00 | 93,60 | 5 years | The project will increase capacity of the port of Dar es Salaam to handle traffic for Tanzania and neighbouring countries of Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda. |
|  | Construction of a standard gauge railway line from Dar es Salaam - Isaka - Kigali /Keza - Gitega - Musongati (1 670 km). | Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda | Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda | Feasibility Study on construction of a standard gauge railway from Isaka - Kigali /Keza - Gitega -Musongati was completed under AfDB financing (USD 2,80 milion). Feasibility study for upgrading to standard gauge of Dar-Isaka line was completed by BNSF under USTDA & BNSF joint financing (USD 0,9 milion). Detailed Engineering study for the whole railway line (Dar es Salaam-Isaka- Kigali/Keza-Gitega-Musongati) was finalised in November 2014 under AfDB financing (USD 8,9 milion) Project coordinated by a Secretariat chaired by Tanzania and Rwanda hosting the project secretariat. | 5 580,00 | - | - | - | - | 5 580,00 | 4 352,40 | 8 years |  |
|  |  |  |  | A Transaction Advisor (CPSC) was recruited to package the project into PPPs and assist in finance negotiations. An EoI was requested in July 2015. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Upgrading to bitumen standard of Mutukula- Kyaka- Bugene – Kasulo (277 km) | Tanzania | Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda |  | 124,00 | - | - | - | - | 124,00 | 96,72 | 5 years | Funding is sought for 124 km only |
|  | Development of berths 13 & 14 at Dar es Salaam Port | Tanzania | Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda | A Transaction Advisor (CPSC) was recruited to package the project into PPPs and assist in finance negotiations. An EoI was requested in July 2015. | 400,00 | - | - | - | - | 400,00 | 312,00 | 3 years | Estimate cost is for construction and equipment procurement |
|  | Improvements to Mwanza South, Kigoma and Kasanga ports | Tanzania | Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi | Feasibility study for Mwanza Port Modernisation started in August, 2014 by Consultant Royal Haskoning and will be completed in March, 2015. Modernisation works to start after completion of studies | 400,00 | - | - | - | - | 400,00 | 312,00 | 5 years |  |
|  | Upgrading of Mpanda – Uvinza – Kanyani (252 km)  The road section is part of the Western Corridor namely: Tunduma – Sumbawanga – Mpanda – Kigoma - Nyakanazi (1 286 km). Economic activities along this corridor include agriculture, tourism, mining, timberworks, fishing and gold smithing. Section of Tz's major western corridor, opening up central-western Tanzania and connecting with EAC and COMESA regions. It is an important linkage to the TANZAM, at Tunduma and Central Corridors, at Nyakanazi. | Tanzania | EAC-SADC-COMESA | A total of 50 km from Mpanda-Mishamo (Mpanda-Usiumbili section (35 km)) is under procurement for works under GOT funding. The missing link which requires financing is the Usimbili-Mishamo-Uvinza-Kanyani 267 km. Feasibility Study and Designs completed by the GoT. | 203,46 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,46 | 202 | 5 years |  |
|  | Dar es Salaam Southern Bypass Expressway (85,5 km) - Link Dar Port with proposed Kisarawe Dry Port and Mlandizi | Tanzania | Tanzania, EAC, COMESA | Feasibility study and design are ongoing under GOT financing | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | 156,00 | 5 years | Expressway will decongest the central transport corridor and increase efficiency of traffic throughput into and out of Dar city. |
|  | Upgrading to bitumen standard of Handeni - Kiberashi - Singida Road (460 km) | Tanzania | Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi | Feasibility study and design are on-going under the Government of Tanzania financing | 460,00 | - | - | - | - | 460,00 | 358,80 | 5 years |  |
|  | Dar es Salaam Southern Bypass Expressway (85,5 km) | Tanzania | Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda | Feasibility study and design are on-going under the Government of Tanzania financing | 200,00 | - | - | - | - | 200,00 | 156,00 | 5 years | Expressway will decongest the central transport corridor and increase efficiency of traffic throughput into and out of Dar city. |
|  | Construction of Rumonge port (Feasibility studies and construction) | Burundi | Burundi Tanzania | Not initiated Feasibility studies available | 6,00 | - | - | - | - | 6,00 | 4,68 | 2011/12 -2014/16 |  |
|  | Rehabilitation of Kayonza- Rusumo road (92 km) | Rwanda | Rwanda and Tanzania | The Government of Rwanda is mobilising funds from JICA and AfDB. | 75,45 | - | - | 0,45 | - | 75,00 | 58,50 | 3 years | The project appraisal by JICA was completed in July 2015 |
|  | Rehabilitation of Musanze - Cyanika Road (24 km) | Rwanda | Rwanda and Uganda | Detailed study was initiated in March 2015. It is due to be completed in November 2015 | 26,20 | - | - | 0,20 | - | 26,00 | 20,28 | 3 years | No funding for works yet available |
|  | Upgrading of Ngoma - Ramiro - Nyanza (130 km in 2 lots) . Link to Central Corridor | Rwanda | Rwanda and Tanzania | The detailed study was completed in January 2015 | 170,00 | - | - | 0,50 | - | 169,50 | 132,21 | 4 years | No funding for works yet available |
|  | Construction of a ferry boat on Lake Tanganika | Burundi | Burundi & Tanzania | Not initiated | 12,00 | - | - | - | - | 12,00 | 9,36 | 2012 - 2016 | No funding for works yet available |
|  | Rehabilitation of the National road 6, Muyinga -Kobero | Burundi | Burundi-Tanzania |  | 104,00 | - | - | - | - | 104,00 | 81,12 |  |  |
|  | Rehabilitation and extension of the National road 12 Gitega- Karuzi- Muyinga -Tanzanie | Burundi | Burundi-Tanzania | Detailed design done | 89,60 | - | - | - | - | 89,60 | 69,89 |  |  |
|  | Rehabilitation of the National road 18, Nyakararo - Mwaro - Gitega | Burundi | Burundi-Tanzania | Detailed design done | 44,80 | - | - | - | - | 44,80 | 34,94 |  | No funding for works yet available for Mwaro-Gitega |
|  | Rehabilitation of the National road 7, Bujumbura –Nyakararo | Burundi | Burundi-Tanzania | Detailed design done | 60,00 | - | - | - | - | 60,00 | 46,80 |  |  |
|  | Rehabilitation and extension of the National road 1, Bujumbura- Kayanza,- Kanyaru Haut | Burundi | Burundi- Rwanda | Detailed design done | 138,00 | - | - | - | - | 138,00 | 107,64 |  |  |
|  | Construction works for the Provincial road 101 | Burundi |  |  | 49,20 | - | - | - | - | 49,20 | 38,38 |  |  |
|  | Extension of the National road 6 to Kayanza | Burundi | Burundi-Rwanda | Detailed design done on the section from Kobero to Muyinga | 156,00 | - | - | - | - | 156,00 | 121,68 |  |  |
|  | Rehabilitation for the National road 2, Bujumbura- Gitega | Burundi | Burundi-Tanzania |  | 52,00 | - | - | - | - | 52,00 | 40,56 |  |  |
|  | Rehabilitation and construction works for the National roads 16 & 17 Gitega-Bururi-Makamba – 127 km) | Burundi | Burundi-Tanzania |  | 145,20 | - | - | - | - | 145,20 | 113,26 |  |  |
|  | Feasibility study and Construction of Ruyigi-Gisuru-Gahumo(Burundi - Tanzania) 80 km | Burundi | Burundi & Tanzania | Not initiated | 70,00 | - | - | - | - | 70,00 | 54,60 |  | Costs to be determined by the study |
|  | Construction of a standard gauge railway line from Dar es Salaam - Isaka - Kigali /Keza - Gitega - Musongati (1 670 km) | Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda | Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda | Feasibility Study on construction of a standard gauge railway from Isaka - Kigali /Keza - Gitega -Musongati was completed under AfDB financing (USD 2,80 milion). Feasibility study for upgrading to standard gauge of Dar-Isaka line was completed by BNSF under USTDA & BNSF joint financing (USD 0,9 milion). Detailed Engineering study for the whole railway line (Dar es Salaam - Isaka - Kigali/Keza-Gitega-Musongati) will be finalised in February 2013 under AfDB financing (USD 8,9 milion) Project coordinated by a Secretariat chaired by Tanzania and Rwanda hosting the project secretariat. | 5 580,00 | - | - |  | - | 5 580,00 | 4 352,40 | 8 years |  |
|  |  |  |  | Feasibility studies by DBI of Germany and BNSF of USA were finalised.  Currently a detailed engineering study financed by the AfDB to the tune of USD 8,9 million is underway to package the project into PPPs and undertake pre-investment/feasibility study on the priority interventions.  Draft report expected in December , 2012 and final report in February , 2013 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Railway project Mombasa-Kampala-Kigali Standard gauge railway | Rwanda | Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya and Burundi | The construction of Mombasa-Nairobi section has started in November 2013. This section is mainly financed by the Exim Bank of China and the construction is implemented by China Road and Bridge Corporation (CRBC); | 13 800,00 | - | - |  | 6 500 | 7 300,00 | 5 694,00 | 2014-2019 (Institutional framework, financing and design: 2 years; Construction: 3 years.) |  |
|  |  |  |  | -The feasibility study for the Nairobi-Malaba section is been carried out by China Communications Construction Company (CCCC), to be completed in September 2015; The Preliminary Engineering Design for Malaba-Kampala section has been completed in August 2014. In March 2015, the Government of Uganda and China Harbour Engineering Company (CHEC) has signed an agreement for the construction of that section, including the northern route to Gulu and Nimule; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | - Uganda and South Sudan have started implementing jointly the Preliminary Engineering Design for the Tororo-Nimule-Juba section.  - Uganda and Rwanda have started implementing jointly the Preliminary Engineering Design for the Kampala-Kigali section and spurs, to be completed in October 2015.  Process for finance mobilisation has been initiated in the 3 countries. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rehabilitation of Nyanguge-Magu-Musoma road (184,2 km) | Tanzania | Tanzania & Kenya | Rehabilitation has been completed for the Simiyu/Mara Boarder to Musoma section of 85,5 km. The missing link which needs financing is Nyanguge Simiyu/Mara border section (80 km). Feasibility Study was completed in June 2008 and detailed engineering design was completed in 2009 under EU financing | 115,00 | 0,67 | - | - | - | 114,33 | 89,18 | 5 years | The project could be financed from the 10th EDF resources (RIP). |
|  | Kidahwe – Kibondo – Nyakanazi Road (310 km) | Tanzania | Tanzania, Burundi and Rwanda | A total of 100 km (50 km from Nyakanazi towards Kasulu and 50 km from Kidahwe towards Kasulu) are under construction to bitumen standard through GOT funding. The missing length which has no financing commitment for construction is 250 km. Procurement of consultant to undertake update of the feasibility study and detailed design of Kasulu to Nyakanazi section (210 km) and Feasibility study of Kasulu Mugina (45 km) (Tanzania-Burundi border) is on going under NEPAD- IPPF Financing | 255,00 | - | - | - | - | 255,00 | 198,90 | 5 years |  |
|  | Construction of Malindi Lungalunga Bagamoyo Road. (503 km) | 5 % | Kenya and Tanzania | Feasibility studies and detailed engineering designs completed. | 571,00 |  |  |  |  | 571,00 | 445,38 | 5 years | Feasibility studies and detailed engineering designs fully funded by AfDB. As a priority it links to corridor No. 1 and LAPSSET. |
|  | Tanga - Moshi- Arusha - Musoma Railway Line | Tanzania | Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya | Feasibility study ongoing (Cost 2 billion Tanzania shillings) | 1 903,00 | - | - | - |  | 1 903,00 | 1 484,34 | 2012-2017 | The project entails strengthening, upgrading and construction of railway line from Tanga to Musoma with spur to Lake Natron at Mto wa Mbu. The rail will establish a link between Uganda and port of Tanga. |
|  | Rehabilitation of the existing Voi-Taveta Railway 110 km | Kenya | Kenya, Tanzania | Feasibility study done | 18,00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Upgrading of airport facilities at Karume Airport, Pemba | Tanzania/Zanzibar | Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda | Feasibility study ready | 12,12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Power Generation (Energy) | Rusizi IV hydro power plant study and construction (285 MW) | Rwanda | Rwanda and Burundi | Pre-feasibility study completed.  Feasibility studies to be undertaken | 500,00 | - | - | - | - | 500,00 | 390,00 |  | Negotiations with developers of Rusizi III are ongoing. |
|  | Construction of Rusizi III power plant 145 MW | Rwanda | Rwanda & Burundi | All studies already completed. Negotiations with the private developer ongoing | 405,00 | 2,82 |  | - |  | 402,18 | 313,70 | 2015-2019 | To be developed under the PPP. |
|  | Liquified Natural Gas Joint Plant (100 MW) | Rwanda | Rwanda and Kenya | Kenya floated a tender for 700 MW power plant including a Floating Storage and re-gasification unit to be located in Mombasa county.(to consult with Rwanda) GoR through Mininfra developed a concept paper for a 1 000 MW project, and had follow-up discussions with Kenya. | 900,00 | - | - | - | - | 900,00 | 702,00 | Given the complexity of the project, especially the LNG floating, storage and gasification facility construction time is of 2-3 years (excluding finance mobilisation and procurement) | A full assessment of the technical feasibility of all aspects of the project from the port to the power station to the transmission network. A full assessment of the financial feasibility of the project based on capital costs and projections of demand and prices of LNG. An assessment as to whether this project should be undertaken publicly with each of the countries committing funding or privately with each country guaranteeing a portion of the payment required by the private operator. |
|  | Construction of transmission line from Uganda to Kenya to increase power supply to the Kenya national grid (127 km, 220 kV) Lessos- Tororo interconnector | Kenya | Uganda - Kenya | Feasibility study completed, Preparatory work, design and bidding documents prepared. | 56,00 | - | - | - | - | 56,00 | 43,68 | 5 years | The project is regional in nature and it will enhance supply of power within the region. Estimated capacity 200 MW. |
|  | Construction of transmission line from Tanzania to Kenya to increase power supply to the Kenya national grid (100 km, 400 kV) double circuit line between Isinya & Namanga) | Kenya | Kenya-Tanzania | Feasibility study completed. Preparatory work, design and bidding documents prepared. | 55,00 | - | - | - | - | 55,00 | 42,90 | 5 years | Estimated capacity 1 300 MW |
|  | Power Interconnection Tanzania - Zambia - Kenya (TZK) Project. Extension of 292 km section from Iringa - Mbeya, 670 km section from Iringa - Shinyanga and 414,4 km from Singida - Arusha of 400 kV transmission line from Zambia to Tanzania and Kenya. | Tanzania | Tanzania & Kenya | Feasibility studies completed (Mbeya - Iringa, Iringa - Shinyanga and Singida - Arusha); Implementation ongoing for Iringa - Shinyanga | 911,23 | - | - | 470,00 | - | 441,29 | 344,21 | 4 years | Development Partners World Bank, JICA, EIB, EDCF are ready to financed Iringa - Shinyanga (USD 470 milion); Consortium of Lenders (WB/IDA, AfDB, JICA and French Development Agency (AFD) have shown interest to finance Singida - Arusha (USD 242,09 milion) and Mbeya - Iringa (USD 199,2 milion) finance is being sought. |
|  | Transmission Lines;  1) Olwiyo-Nimule –Juba 400 kV Live (190 km)  2) Nkenda- Mpondwe- Beni 200 kV line (70 km)  3) Masaka – Mwanza 200 kV line (85 km) | Uganda | Uganda and Tanzania | Feasibility Study to be undertaken | 162,00 | - | - | - | - | 162,00 | 126,36 | 4 years |  |
| ICT AND TELECOMMUNICATION | Cross border connectivity(line to the eastern Africa sub marine Cable) (Feasibility studies and construction) | Rwanda | Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania | Updated status Sept. 2014 Long term lease for 2,4 Gbps to be supplied to Rwanda was signed. This capacity is insufficient given Rwanda's needs. | 32,00 | - | - | - | - | 32,00 | 24,96 | 3 years | There is an urgent need to establish a dedicated dark fibre ring linking all 5 capitals in the EAC region, this will reduce the costs of traffic as well as increase capacity flowing across the countries |
|  | Establishment of ICT Parks in Kenya and Rwanda (Rwanda Technopol) | Kenya | Kenya & Rwanda | 5 000 acres of Land acquired and fenced for the construction of the ICT Park, Konza Technology City Master Plan approved, Master Delivery Partner I procured,, Power connected to the site office, Thwake dam construction ongoing, 10 boreholes drilled, construction of sales pavilion on going, a 10 km radius buffer zone created, construction of access road ongoing and ground-breaking done. | 11 765,00 |  |  |  |  | 11 765,00 | 9 176,70 | 12 years | International investor Conference held, ground breaking ceremony conducted with 14 international ICT related companies beginning construction such as IBM, Microsoft, Google, Safaricom and Local Banks, the Government plans to implement the project through a PPP arrangement |
|  |  | Kenya & Rwanda | EAC | Updated status Sept. 2014 A Masterplan, business plan and high-level architectural design has been completed for a 61,3 Ha Technology park Next phase 1. development detailed architectural designs 2. Development of physical infrastructure for the technology park 3. The construction of the regional centre of excellence is set to begin before end of this year (for 22 months). | 230,00 | - | - | - | - | 230,00 | 179,40 | 2014-2019 | Due to the high cost of the Technology park to GOR, we have been compelled to consider a phased approach which will take more than 10 years to complete. Should funds be available, we will be in position to deliver a Technology park in half the time (reflected in the implementation timelines) |
|  | Setting up Regional Internet Exchange Point (RIXP) | Rwanda | Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania | Preliminary (Initiation) phase | 15,00 | - | - | - | - | 15,00 | 11,70 | 2013-2015 | NEW. It will create the enabling infrastructure & services to break the regional dependencies on international operators keeping regional traffic in the region. |
|  | Regional Education and Research Network project (REduNet) | Rwanda | Rwanda and Tanzania | Pilot project initiated in Rwanda and Tanzania | 20,00 | - | - | - | - | 20,00 | 15,60 | 2013- 2015 | In the region, there is limited R&D and lack of Institution capacity to innovate. The project will create a dedicated cost-effective and high performance data network connecting Research and HLI to reach others and to Global research and education resources via Ubuntunet and Internet. |
|  | Construction of combined fertilizer plant | Kenya | Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania | Feasibility study undertaken | 3,20 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 years | Facilitate access to affordable and quality fertilizer |
| CAPACITY BULDING AND INSTUTIONAL FRAMEWORK | Strengthening the Capacity and Technology Transfer In Sanitary and Phytosanitary Issues in the EAC Partner States to conform with International Standards  The funds will be used for training standards and quality assurance officers, participation in the work of Codex, OIE and IPPC (""the three sisters""); and implementation of both regional and international SPS standards including establishment of accredited laboratories, disease free zone. | EAC | EAC | Preliminary Study completed | 60,25 | - | - | 0,25 | - | 60,00 | 46,80 | 5 years | FAO Biosecurity project under UN Joint Program which contributed USD 247 256. |
|  | Construction of fish feeder roads around Lake Victoria | Kenya | Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania | On going | 7,10 | - | - | - | - | 7,10 | 5,54 | 3 years |  |
|  | Establishment of Standards and Quality inspection border posts (Namanga, Sirari, Holili and Tunduma) | Tanzania | Tanzania and Kenya | Ongoing | 13,00 | - | - | - | - | 13,00 | 10,14 | 4 years | Implementation of this project will help to eliminate or reduce to a great extent incidences of illegal fishing practices, and improve biodiversity, fish catches and fish supply thus increasing government revenue from fishing activities. |
| Lake victoria projects | Rehabilitation and expansion of Port Bell with associated ferries to Kisumu and Mwanza | Uganda | Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya | Feasibility Study yet to be undertaken | 157,89 | - | - | - | - | 157,89 | 123,15 | 4 years | Amounts contributed by other donors to be ascertained. AfDB has shown interest |
|  | Development of fisheries marketing infrastructure | Kenya | Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania and Burundi | ongoing | 46,60 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 years | To increase exports; reduce post harvest losses; and increase fish from capture and culture |
|  | Combating illegal and unregulated fishing | Kenya | Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania and Burundi | ongoing | 46,60 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 years | Strengthening the monitoring control and surveillance systems |
|  | Improve water transport on L. Victoria | Uganda | Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya | Feasibility study is ongoing | 100,00 | - | - | - | - | 100,00 | 78,00 | 5 years | The project involves procurement of Navigation Aids to replace dilapidated ones. |
| AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK | Establishment of disease free zones | Kenya | Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania and Burundi |  | 4.10 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 years | to facilitate access of animal products to local, regional and external markets within international standards |
|  |  |  |  | Total | 71 520,68 | 3,49 | - | 471,40 | 6 531,46 | 62 777,77 | 32 221,32 |  |  |

**ANNEX III(b)**

DEVELOPMENT BENCHMARKS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS

| Area of Cooperation | Goals | Baseline (2013) | Targets | | | Performance indicators |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Short Term (3 years) ) | Medium Term (5 years) | Long Term (2033) |
| 1. INFRASTRUCTURE | | | | | | |
| 1.1. Energy | Improve the access of EAC Partner States to modern, reliable, diversified and renewable sources of energy at competitive prices in order to facilitate intra and inter regional trade. | Existing energy installed capacity (hydro, bagasse, thermal, geothermal and natural gas)around 3 597 MW, yet the projected capacity is 18 744 MW in 2030 and 21 173 MW in 2033. | Production increased by 1 613 MW (40 % of the total expected production) | Production increased by 3 225 MW (40 % of the total expected production) | Production increased by 6 773 MW (40 % of the total expected production: 21 173 MW) | % change in amount of electricity generated in megawatts  Reduction in cost of electricity  Reduction in reliance on fossil fuel energy |
| Lack of a regional grid network linking all EAC Partner States | Two high tension interconnection lines built and operational in the EAC region | Four high tension interconnection lines built and operational in the EAC region  Upgrade the built up infrastructure capacity, | All the national power networks of EAC Partner States interconnected | Number of new cross border interconnections  the regional grid is fully operational |
| Improved access to private sector units to at least 75 % | Improved access to private sector units to 100 % | % of new connections to private sector |
| Improved reliability of power supply to 95 % | Improved reliability of power supply to 99 % | % of increased reliability of power supply |
|  |  | Energy policies, legal and regulatory frameworks not harmonised and/or attractive to investors | Energy policies, legal and regulatory frameworks harmonised and attractive to investors | Partnership, linkages and joint ventures created  Enhanced investment in R&D | Partnership, linkages and joint ventures developed  Technology developed and transferred | Number of harmonised legal and regulatory policies  Number of new credible investments (including PPP agreements)  New technologies acquired |
|  |  |  | Institutional, technical and administrative capacities of energy related institutions strengthened | Supply and Reliability of power improved | Stabilised power supply | Increased management capacity of energy nationally and regionally  Increased reliability of power supply. |
| 1.2. Transport | To improve national and regional interconnectivity in order to facilitate deepening of regional economic integration and improve the movement of people and goods. | The regional network comprises: | State of inter-modal infrastructure systems developed and improved: | State of inter-modal infrastructure systems developed and improved: | State of inter-modal infrastructure systems developed and improved: | % increase in the volume of intra and inter regional trade  Reduction in transportation costs  % increase of intra and inter regional traffic (road, railway, air and water)  Reduction in turnaround times |
|  | about 178  737 km of roads, of which about 22 347 km are paved and 156 390 km are unpaved (2011) | 4 % (600 km) reduction in the length of unpaved (gravel) roads in the East African Road Network | A 15 % (2 220 km) reduction in the length of unpaved (gravel) roads in the East African Road Network | A 22 % (3 240 km) reduction in the length of unpaved (gravel) roads in the East African Road Network | Kms of missing regional links built and regional corridors improved and maintained |
|  |  | No standard gauge railway in the region. The EAC region comprises about 8 100 km of meter gauge rail out of which about 6 000 km is active. | 2 new railway standard gauge links developed | 3 new railway standard gauge links developed and 2 operational | 4 new railway standard gauge links developed and 5 operational |  |
|  |  | 5 major sea ports and several inland ports | 3 priority ports are developed, expanded and/or modernised | 4 priority ports are developed, expanded and/or modernised | 5 priority ports are developed, expanded and/or modernised | Number of harbours developed, expanded and/or modernised |
|  |  | 11 international airports | 3 priority airports are developed, expanded and/or modernised | 3 priority airports are developed, expanded and/or modernised | 5 priority airports are developed, expanded and/or modernised | Number of airports developed, expanded and/or modernised |
|  |  |  | Regional transport policies and regulatory frameworks developed | Partnerships, linkages and joint ventures developed between economic operators | Improved safety and reliability of the transport sector | Number of new credible investments (including PPP agreements) |
|  |  |  | Institutional, technical and administrative capacities of transport related institutions strengthened |  | Improved movement of human and vehicular traffic (including flow of goods) |  |
| 1.3. Information & Communication Technology (ICT) | To develop and modernise ICT infrastructure in order to facilitate intra and inter regional trade and service delivery | All EAC Partner States are connected through fibre optic. However, ICT is expensive and only about 13 % of the population have access to internet and about 50 % of the population are mobile phone subscribers. | Seamless cross border ICT infrastructure developed | 80 % of the business community is connected to high speed links | Secured transactions and services (e.g. e-services, e-commerce, e-government, e-health)  Internet access tariffs reduced by 60 % | Number of seamless cross border ICT infrastructure developed  % increase in bandwidth  % cost reduction for internet access |
|  |  | 20 % of the population have access to internet and about 60 % of the population are mobile phone subscribers. | 40 % of the population have access to internet and about 75 % of the population are mobile phone subscribers. | 60 % of the population have access to internet and about 90 % of the population are mobile phone subscribers. | % increase of business transactions online  % of increase of telephone and mobile phone subscribers and internet users |
|  |  |  | Capacity building in human resources, improvement in service standards and institutional structures | Partnership linkages and joint ventures between economic operators developed |  | Number of new credible investments (including PPP agreements) |
|  |  |  | Legal and regulatory frameworks on ICT developed and harmonised | Technology development, transfer and applications, R&D, innovation |  | % increase in number of ICT specialists |
| 2. AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK | | | | | | |
|  | To improve production and productivity | (To improve production and productivity of major crops (coffee, tea, and sugarcane) from 10,95 million tonnes | Increased production and productivity of crops and livestock by 15 % | Increased production and productivity of crops and livestock by 25 % | Increased production and productivity of crops and livestock by 30 % | Increased Regional food security  Increased volume of agricultural exports  % increase of agricultural production in the region  Removal of NTBs in EAC |
|  |  | To increase production and productivity of livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry) from 56,6 million, 32,3 million, 61,9 million, 7,9 million and 143 million respectively | Increased production and productivity of livestock (cattle by 10 %, sheep by 25 %, goats by 4 %, pigs by 20 %, poultry by 10 % | Increased production and productivity of livestock (cattle by 15 %, sheep by 30 %, goats by 10 %, pigs by 25 %, poultry by 15 % | Increased production and productivity of livestock (cattle by 20 %, sheep by 35 %, goats by 15 %, pigs by 30 %, poultry by 20 % | Increased regional food security  % increase of livestock production in the region  Increased volume of livestock exports |
|  | To improve and develop agro-industry (value addition) | The % of value added exports is currently less than 10 % | The % of value added exports is increased to at least 20 % | The % of value added exports is increased to at least 50 % | The % of value added exports is increased to at least 75 % | % increase of value addition of primary products traded to total exports  Number of modern and competitive agro-based industries established |
|  | To improve trade and market access for agricultural commodities | Presently intra-regional trade share in total regional market is about 10 % for most traded products | Increased intra-regional trade share to 30 % | Increased intra-regional trade share to 50 % | Increased intra-regional trade share to 80 % | % increased agricultural exports contribution to GDP |
|  | Enhanced development of financial markets to support agricultural insurance and finance by 30 % | Enhanced development of financial markets to support agricultural insurance and finance by 50 % | Enhanced development of financial markets to support agricultural insurance and finance by 80 % | Number of financial institutions and insurance schemes established.  Number of investment in agriculture insured. |
|  | Established and coordinated regional marketing information system | Improved marketing information system coverage to 20 % | Improved marketing information system coverage to 100 %.  Investment in Research and Development. | Regional agricultural marketing and information system in place  Harmonisation of agricultural standards in EAC  Quality assurance, grades and certification. |
|  | To improve and develop agricultural infrastructure | Inadequate market infrastructure | Establishing new market infrastructure and upgrading existing ones to modern facilities by 20 % | Upgrading market infrastructure to modern facilities by 40 % | Upgrading market infrastructure to modern facilities by 100 % | Number of constructed and rehabilitated market facilities for agricultural products.  Established and upgraded market infrastructure  % Increase in volume and value of intra EAC trade using the established infrastructure |
| 3. FISHERIES | | | | | | |
|  | To promote and develop regional and international trade on fish and fish products | The fish industry is underdeveloped.  The ratio of value added of fisheries to GDP is 1,3 % | The ratio of value added of fisheries to GDP is increased to 4 %  Quantity of fish and fishery products marketed increased by 30 % | The ratio of value added of fisheries to GDP is increased to 6 %  Quantity of fish and fishery products marketed increased by 60 % | The ratio of value added of fisheries to GDP is increased to 13 %  Quantity of fish and fishery products marketed increased by 85 % | % share increase of value added of fisheries to GDP  % increase of quantity of fish and fisheries products produced and marketed  increase in number of fish distribution outlets established  increase in number of secured markets. |
|  | Develop, upgrade and modernise fisheries and aquaculture infrastructure | Inadequate modern fisheries infrastructure | Existing fishing, fish handling and processing infrastructure upgraded and modernised | New modern fisheries infrastructure established and equipped:  3 fishing harbours  15 new boatyards  200 fish landing sites,  30 new fish markets,  15 fish processing industries and  300 cold chain facilities  Volume of inland water bodies and deep sea fishing increased by 40 % | Volume of inland water bodies and deep sea fishing increased by 60 %;  5 new fishing harbours  25 new boatyards  400 fish landing sites  60 new fish markets  40 fish processing industries  500 cold chain facilities | Number of existing fish handling and processing infrastructure upgraded and modernised  Number of new fishing harbours established  Number .of new landing sites established  Increase in number of inland water bodies and deep sea fishing licences  increase in number of cold chain facilities  Increase in number and type of diversified value added fish and fishery products  Number of modern fishing vessels acquired |
|  |  | Inadequate modern aquaculture infrastructure | Upgrade and modernise existing aqua farms, hatcheries and breeding centres so as to increase aquaculture production by 10 %  Adoption of appropriate aquaculture technologies | Modernise aqua farms, hatcheries and breeding centres so as to increase aquaculture production by 20 % | Aquaculture production increased by 30 % of fisheries production | No. of new aqua farms constructed  No. of new hatcheries and breeding centres constructed  No. of existing aqua farms, hatcheries and breeding centres upgraded and modernised  Appropriate aquaculture technologies adopted and developed |
|  | To ensure effective fisheries resources management, protection and conservation | Limited data on fish stock potential and fisheries information. | Policy, legal and regulatory frame work on fisheries information sharing developed | Acquisition of facilities for data collection, processing & dissemination | Creation of a reliable, operational and comprehensive fisheries database and information management system | Functional FIS in place;  Fisheries database established and operational  Number and type of equipment procured; Number of publications produced and disseminated  Number of water bodies with known fish stock potential |
|  |  |
| Fish stock potential in inshore waters and major lakes determined. | Fish stock potential in territorial and EEZ waters determined | Fish stock potential in marine and inland water bodies determined. |
|  |  | Existence information on illegal fishing practices and trade | Establishment of Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) system in the region | Operationalise regional MCS systems | Protection and conservation of critical habitats and aquatic biodiversity | % decrease in illegal fishing & trade practices  Number of critical habitats improved;  Number. & type endangered and threatened fish species conserved  Number and type of MCS equipment procured  Improved aquatic biodiversity |
| 4. WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT | | | | | | |
| 4.1. Water Resources | To develop sustainable use and management of water resources in the region | The use of water for agriculture production in the EAC is low | Policy, legal and regulatory framework developed | Capacity building undertaken institution framework developed. | Sustainable use and management of water resources enforced | Policy, legal, regulations and institutional framework in place. |
|  | To develop water supply infrastructure for irrigation and other productive purposes | Water supply infrastructure for irrigation purpose in the EAC region is low | Water supply infrastructure feasibility studies, design and procurement undertaken. | at least 5 water supply schemes constructed and operationalised | at least 10 water supply schemes constructed and operationalised | number of feasibility studies undertaken  Number of water supply plants constructed and operationalised |
|  | To promote regional cooperation for the sustainable utilisation of trans-boundary water resources | EAC regional cooperation on the utilisation of common water resources in place | Review of policy, legal and regulatory framework | Undertake capacity building on institution framework | Operationalised policies | Policy, legal, regulations and institutional framework in place and operational. |
| 5. PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | |
|  | To enhance private sector development, investment, supply capacities and competitiveness | EAC Private Sector Development Strategy | Relevant reforms in the institutional, policies, legal and regulatory frameworks made; | Increased MSMEs (%) integrated into the mainstream business activities; | Increased (%) number of EAC firms exporting products made in the EAC region to the EU market | EAC Investment Code operational. |
|  | EAC Investment Code Model | Capacity for institutional support for private sector development and investment promotion built | New industries introduced and existing ones transformed | Increased FDI flows. | enhanced investment promotion and enterprise development  Increased supply capacities, competitiveness, diversification and value addition |
|  |  | Regional Competition Policy | Framework for creating and strengthening partnerships, joint ventures, sub-contracting, outsourcing and linkages created. | EAC Private Sector access to resources from EC financing institutions such as the EIB, CDE and CTA enhanced | Increased export volumes and earnings | Public-Private Partnership policy and regulatory framework  % increase in FDI and % increase in partnerships attained |
|  |  |  | Establish appropriate administrative structures, including one-stop shops to support investments;  EAC Public-Private Partnership Framework established | Access to affordable credit at lower interest rates |  | % increase in annual export earnings  % increase in investment and business financing sourced from EU financial institutions  Special funds created and accessed by the private sector to finance investment projects  % increase in EU investments in the EAC;  % increase in firm capacity utilisation;  % increase in EAC exports to the EU market |
| 6. MARKET ACCESS ISSUES | | | | | | |
| 6.1. SPS,TBT | Develop capacity for compliance with trade related agreements | EAC SPS Protocol concluded | EAC SPS Protocol and measures domesticated by all the EAC Partner States.  Agricultural product identification, registration and traceability systems established  Increased share of EAC intra-regional trade to 30 % | EAC SPS Protocol operationalised  Increased share of EAC intra-regional trade to 50 % | Establishment of SPS centres of excellence for Food safety, animal & plant health  Increased share of EAC intra regional trade to 80 % | % increase in Animal, Plant and Food safety through effective alert systems  % increase in share of EAC intra-regional trade |
|  |  | 1500 EAC standards benchmarked to international level harmonised out of 2500 | 1000 standards harmonised  EAC participation in standards-setting bodies  Develop EAC Technical Regulations regime  Joint TBT monitoring committees established within 2 years of implementation of EPA  Capacity building in TBT and SPS soft and hard infrastructure including: traceability, inspection, accreditation, risk analysis, standards and certification  Harmonisation and notification of EAC Technical Regulations  Information exchange | Adoption of International Standards  System and product Certification  Technology transfer | Accredited conformity assessment institutions | number of technical barriers reduced  Mutual recognition tests and Certificates.  Increased information disclosures in EAC Portal |
| 6.2. Customs and Trade Facilitation | Harmonisation & implementation of customs legislation & procedures | EAC Customs Management Act in place  All EAC PartnerStates are WCO members | Capacity building in customs soft infrastructure, systems and processes undertaken  Decreased turn –around period for ships from 11-14 days in 2011 to 6 days in 2017  Average dwell time of loaded import container decreased to 4 days | Customs procedures and processes harmonised  One stop border posts established  Decreased turn –around period for ships to 3 days  Average dwell time of loaded import container decreased to 2 days | turn-around time at border entry points shortened to 1 day.  Average dwell time of loaded import container decreased to 1 day | Increase in number of Load/offload of containers per hour  Reduce ship turn around time  customs legislation & procedures fully harmonised and implemented |
| 7. EPA ADJUSTMENT COST | | | | | | |
| 7.1. EPA adjustment Measures | To address actual and potential EPA adjustment challenges resulting from the implementation of the EPA | EPA adjustment fund not established | EPA Adjustment fund established to cover transitionally the potential losses of government revenue arising from elimination and or substantial reduction in customs tariffs. | Assessment study on the potential losses of government revenues undertaken  Agreed losses compensated  Assessment for compensation for NFIC undertaken  Assessment of compensation for loss of export earnings in the EAC undertaken | Enhanced capacity for macro-economic stability. | Amount of adjustment funds disbursed to cover losses of government revenues  Compliance with macro-economic indicators of over 7 % GDP growth, sustainable budget deficit and inflation rates |
| 7.2. Resource mobilisation | To mobilise jointly and individually funding for regional integration and the EPA development strategies | EDF, EU Member States, other development Partners, Private sector, and EAC Partner States contributions | EAC EPA fund established.  Funds jointly and individually mobilised  Feasibility studies conducted | EAC EPA Development projects (contained in the EPA Development Matrix) funded and implemented | Trade related infrastructure developed | Amount of financial resources committed by EAC Partner States, EU, EU Member States, other development Partners, and the private sector.  Amount of resources utilised  Number of projects and programmes implemented |

Table of abbreviations used in Annex III(a) and III(b)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Abbreviation |  |
| WB | World Bank |
| TMEA | TradeMark East Africa |
| GoR | Government of Rwanda |
| ToR | Terms of Reference |
| BAD | Banque Africaine de Développement (same as AfDB) |
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| BNSF | BNSF Railway (formerly Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway) |
| USTDA | US Trade and Development Agency |
| CPSC | CPCS - Canadian Pacific Consulting Services |
| EoI | Expression of interest |
| Tz | Tanzania |
| GOT/GoT | Government of Tanzania |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| NEPAD-IPPF | New Partnership for Africa's Development – Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility |
| CDE | Centre for the Development of Enterprise |
| CTA | Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation |
| NFIC | Net Food Importing Countries |
| TPA | Tanzania Ports Authority |
| HLI | High Learning Institutions |