Regional Rusumo Falls Hydroelectric Project
Powerhouse Construction works, Nov 2019

Formwork and preparations to cast concrete for Unit 3 draft tube, Nov 2019
**PROJECT FACTS**

**Project Objective**

To increase Supply of Electricity to the National Grids of Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania

- **Capacity to be installed:** 80 MW
- **Beneficiaries:** 27MW for each member country's national grid
- **Location:** Kagera River: Northwest Tanzania in Ngara district and Southeast Rwanda in Kirehe district

**Project Cost and Financiers:**
- **The World Bank:** 340 Million US Dollars for the Power Plant
- **African Development Bank:** 128.6 Million US Dollars for the Transmission Lines

- **Ownership:** Rusumo Power Company Limited (RPCL) owned by Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania
- **Implementing Agency:** Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NELSAP) on behalf of RPCL
- **Owner’s Engineer:** Joint venture of AECOM-ARTELIA from Canada and France
- **Contractor CP1:** Joint Venture of CGCOC Group and Jiangxi Water & Hydropower Construction Company (JWHC) China
- **Contractor CP2:** Joint Venture of Andritz Hydro Germany and Andritz Hydro India

- **Construction period:** 36 months
- **Dam Type:** concrete / Height: 13m / Length including spillway: 116m
- **Headrace tunnel:** Length: 700m / Width x height: 9m x 12-13m
- **Power house:** Installed capacity: 80MW (497GWh/year)
- **Tailrace canal:** 250m long and 45m wide
- **Switchyard:** 220 kV

- **Key Project Milestones**
  - ESIA & RAP studies completed: February 2013
  - Project Financing Agreements signed: 11th October 2013
  - Rusumo Power Company Limited (RPCL) established: April 2014
  - Preparations, negotiations and signing of various Project Agreements
  - Project financing effectiveness: 11th July 2014
  - Owners Engineer recruited: June 2014
  - Compensation and land acquisition: Completed
  - Construction contracts signed: 9th November 2016
  - Construction commencement: February 2017
1. BACKGROUND AND HISTORIC PERSPECTIVE

The Rusumo Falls is located on the Kagera River on the border between Rwanda (Southeast) and Tanzania (Northwest) and about 25 kilometers downstream of Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania common border point. The Falls are approximately 15 meters high and 40 meters wide. The catchment at the falls drains to the territories of Tanzania and Rwanda.

Kagera River Basin is shared by Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda and is the most remote headstream of the River Nile, as well as the largest tributary to Lake Victoria, the world’s second largest freshwater lake by surface area. The Kagera river basin covers an area of about 60,000 square kilometers, a sub-basin of the River Nile system.

The Rusumo Falls site was identified as a potential area for hydropower generation as early as 1970s, to address inadequate energy supply, which is one of the major socio-economic development challenges facing Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania. Shortage of electricity in these countries and indeed the entire Nile Basin region has resulted into an underdeveloped manufacturing sector hence limited options for business development necessary to increase income, reduce dependency on toxic fuel and limited opportunities for modernizing and improving the quality of key infrastructure (water supply, health care, social utilities, etc).

Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania have a pressing need for electricity including household connectivity in the region which most of them still rely on wood for their cooking and heating needs, leading to extensive deforestation and soil erosion as well as reduction in air quality.

Although the three partner states discussed over several years to move Rusumo Falls project forward, implementation of the highly needed project was not forthcoming due to a number of reasons. These included among other; lack of commitment from the partner states, lack of investment finance, civil conflict as well as absence of a joint institution to coordinate the project.

The Regional Rusumo Falls Hydroelectric Project (RRFHP) was conceived in 1977 under the auspices of the regional transboundary organization, the Kagera Basin Organization (KBO) under the old East Africa Community arrangement. The Kagera Basin Organization was established with the primary goal of alleviating poverty and achieving socio-economic development in the Kagera sub-basin region. But because the KBO was built on a weak social resources’ foundation, it lacked the adaptive capacity to survive the historical, political and cultural dynamics among the riparian countries.

One of the key projects commissioned by KBO was to undertake a study on harnessing hydroelectric power at Rusumo Falls on the Kagera and the environmental and commercial implications of such development. The funding proposal to develop Rusumo power project among others was scheduled to be submitted in June 1995 but was called off following the April to July, 1994 genocide in Rwanda.
The development of the RRFHP idea was revived in 2006 and championed by Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program Coordination Unit (NELSAP-CU), the investment arm of the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI). NELSAP-CU coordinated the preparation and signing of several important agreements by the three beneficiary countries. In March 2005, Ministers in charge of Energy Affairs in Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania signed a Communique declaring their commitment “to jointly develop the Project and accompanying activities such as water resources management, catchment management and environmental management”. A year later in 2006, the Ministers signed a Joint Project Development Agreement (JPDA) to carry out optimization and feasibility studies.

The countries jointly mandated NELSAP-CU to coordinate the development of studies and later the implementation of the RRFHP. The Project Development Agreement recognized the importance of international cooperation on shared water resources and benefits for riparian states. The three countries recognized that cooperation over the development of the RFFHP would allow for better management of ecosystems for power production and other uses. The sharing of Kagera and Ruvubu waters in addition to reducing transaction costs, was seen as catalyst to economic and regional integration.

Other key agreements signed include the Tripartite Agreement signed in February, 2012 in which the partner states reaffirmed and recorded their commitment to jointly develop, finance, own and operate the project in accordance with the principles of the Agreement. The Agreement also paved way for NELSAP-CU to continue the pre-implementation arrangements for the project. This was followed by the signing of the most crucial documents namely the ‘Implementation Agreement’ and the ‘Shareholders Agreement’ in September 2013.

The 2012 Tripartite Agreement guided to formation of:
- Council of Ministers for Energy (COM)
- Project Implementation Committee (PIC)
- Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)
- Project Steering Committee (PSC)
- Rusumo Power Company Limited (RPCL)
- RPCL Board of Directors

Other key agreements:
- 2013 Shareholders Agreement
- 2013 Implementation Agreement
- 2013 Financing Agreements
- 2013 Subsidiary Agreements
- 2013 Project Agreement
- 2013 Power Purchase Agreements
- 2014 Project Implementation Support Agreement

Financial Arrangement: World Bank Financing the Power Plant
- Financial negotiations: July 2013
- Board approval: August 2013
- Financial agreements: October 2013
- Project effectiveness: July 2014
NELSAP-CU provided a platform for regular dialogue and information exchange, creating an atmosphere of trust and confidence among the three governments and building an enabling environment for joint investments.

The three countries experienced similar challenges of power deficits constraining economic development as well low access to electricity that would rather have been a catalyst to increase income and reduce poverty levels. The project feasibility and design studies as well as the Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) were conducted, revised several times as the scope of the studies were modified, from Full Development Schemes (FDS), Intermediate Development Schemes (IDS) to the adopted Run of River Scheme (RoR) due to the findings related to magnitude of the environmental and social impacts, especially those associated with the involuntary resettlement of local communities in the three countries. The Run of River (RoR) Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment (ESIA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) were finalized in March 2013 and the Project feasibility and design studies for the Intermediate Development Scheme (IDS) were finalized in 2012 and updated to Run of River Scheme (RoR) in 2013.

NELSAP-CU mobilized USD $ 7.72 Million grant from the World Bank for preparation of the project which was key to reaching financial closure and assisted the three partner states with detailed and thorough project preparation ensuring international best practice and in fulfillment of the various requirements by both the World Bank and the partner states. NELSAP also mobilized the much-needed investment finance, harmonized policies of the three countries (which is relevant for the success of regional projects) by assisting Rwanda and Burundi to develop their national water policies and strategies with reflection on trans-boundary dimensions of development. It also centralized financial management and procurement, improved country coordination, facilitated decision-making processes as well as coordinated national and local consultations, all of which facilitated and strengthened the process.

The Nile Basin Initiative approach puts emphasis on integrated and coordinated planning, this hitherto created good relations among all the three countries’ relevant Ministries of Water, Energy and Agriculture, at the technical and political level as well as local government, civil society and the communities.

After more than 20 years since Rusumo project was first identified, construction of the hydroelectric power plant and its associated transmission lines starts in March 2017.
3. PROJECT PURPOSE, COMPONENTS AND BENEFITS

a. Purpose and objective

The RRFHP will address acute shortage of electricity experienced by the three Kagera sub-region countries of Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania which is negatively affecting their economies and the livelihoods of their riparian citizens. The project will enhance regional cooperation, peace building, support sustainable management of the Kagera river basin and promote growth and poverty reduction whilst managing environmental aspects.

The project overall objective is to increase the supply of electricity to the national grids of Rwanda, Tanzania and Burundi and comprises of construction of an 80MW Power Plant including the associated three transmission lines. The generated electricity will be equally shared among the three countries each benefiting about 27MW directly connected to the national grid through the transmission lines.

b. Project Components

The RRFHP funded by the World Bank has four main sub-components: (i) Civil Works/ Supply and Installation of Hydro-Mechanical Equipment as the Contract Package 1 (CP1); (ii) Supply and Installation of Electro-Mechanical Equipment as Contract Package 2 (CP2); (iii) Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) for the People Affected Persons (PAPs) and (iv) the Local Area Development Program (LADP).

c. Project benefits

The Project is recognised by the three energy-strapped beneficiary countries as a good buy that will improve its socio-economic benefits. Once operational, the project will bring 80 MW of renewable clean energy, relatively low-cost power to the national grids of Burundi, Rwanda and Tanzania, shared equally, with each country receiving an additional 165 GWH per year per country.

The additional power will benefit a total of 1,146,000 people in the three countries; 5.4% (520,000) in Burundi, 4% (467,000) in Rwanda and 0.34% (159,000) in Tanzania. Improved access to renewable clean energy will substitute thermal generation and lead to an increase in economic activity as well as private sector development in areas such as agriculture and related processing, water supply, health, education, commerce and tourism. The Project will reduce fuel dependency as most rural population in the three countries continue to heavily rely on charcoal or wood fuel, consequently save the biomass/deforestation

In addition, the relatively inexpensive electricity will contribute to foreign exchange savings and improved balance of payments since the power generated will replace imported petroleum products. Also envisaged is improved access roads – usually done during construction and job creation during and after construction - it is estimated that more than 1,000 people will be employed by the Project.

At the regional level, the transmission lines will form a ‘backbone system’ that will link the Great Lakes region allowing power exchange with Eastern DR Congo as well as other Nile Equatorial Lakes countries and later to the Southern Africa Power Pool, thus facilitating power trade among member countries and beyond and improving regional power supply reliability.

The project will support regional and political cooperation, enhance regional integration, peace and stability among the Nile Equatorial Lakes countries through shared facilities and development of common energy and water policies.
4. PROJECT OWNER, IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATION ARRANGEMENTS

Under the NELSAP-CU, the three beneficiary countries (Rwanda, Burundi & Tanzania) established and created a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for the project in April 2013, the Rusumo Power Company Limited (RPCL). The Company is by shareholding and jointly owned utility/ institutional mechanism for the co-management of power generation and supply to national power utilities. The Rusumo Power Company Limited/SPV will be publicly financed, publicly owned and privately managed to oversee activities during Power Plant operations.

The Rusumo Power Company Limited (RPCL) was registered in Rwanda and Tanzania in November 2013. The role of RPCL was first and foremost to fast-track the implementation of RRFHP as well as negotiate the funding with potential development partners notably the World Bank and the African Development Bank (AfDB) that had shown interest in the project. RPCL is substantive owner of the Regional Rusumo Falls Hydroelectric Project.

The Project Shareholders Agreement (SHA), Implementation Agreement (IA), the Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) were signed in September 2013 for guiding the project implementation and mechanisms for future power trading and sharing from the project. The project being a complex, transboundary in nature, the three countries agreed to delegate the project implementation to NELSAP-CU. Additionally, in January 2014, a Project Implementation Support Agreement (PISA) was signed between the project owner, RPCL and the implementation agency, NELSAP-CU, establishing the relationship between the Implementing Agency and the Owner.

Now, NELSAP-CU has been mandated by the three countries through the special purpose vehicle (RPCL) and is responsible for the overall implementation of the RRFHP during the preparation and construction phase.

The three power transmission lines to the respective three countries funded by the African Development Bank are coordinated and will be constructed and operated by the three respective national electricity utilities.
The three Ministers responsible for Energy in each of the shareholder countries are the representatives of the shareholders; they compose the Project Council of Ministers (CoM).

**Council of Ministers (CoM)**
- **Tanzania**: Hon Dr Medard Kalemani, Minister for Energy (Chairman)
- **Burundi**: Hon. Eng. Come Manirakiza, Minister for Energy
- **Rwanda**: Hon Amb Claver Gatete, Minister of Infrastructure

Each shareholder appointed two directors and an independent member appointed by the Shareholders from a list of names recommended by the nominee Board members; they compose the RPCL Board of Directors (BoD).

Rusumo Power Company Limited is headed by a Managing Director who reports to the RPCL BoD.

**RPCL Board of Directors**
- **Rwanda**: Mr. Ronald NKUSI (Chairman) and Eng. Felix GAKUBA (Member)
- **Tanzania**: Eng. Innocent LUOGA (Member) and Mr. Nuru NDILE (Member)
- **Burundi**: Eng. Nolasque NDAYIHAYE (Member) and Mr. Didace NDERICIMPAYE (Member)
- **Independent Members**: Eng. Ezekiel KASARO, Zambia (Substantive) and Eng. Albert MUGO, Kenya (Alternate)

The Project Steering Committee is a technical advisory organ that interacts on regular basis with NELSAP Project Implementation Unit to take stock of the Project progress.

**Project Steering Committee (PSC)**
- **Burundi**: Eng. Aloys SAHIRI and Mr. Come NKURUNZIZA
- **Rwanda**: Mr. Tom RWAHAMA and Mr. Theoneste HIGANIRO
- **Tanzania**: Eng. Costa RUBAGUMYA and Eng. Salum INEGEJA

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**Regional Rusumo Falls Hydroelectric Project Institutional Arrangement during Construction Phase**

- **World Bank**
- **Council of Ministers for Energy (CoM)**: Burundi, Rwanda & Tanzania
- **Board of Directors**: Rusumo Power Company Limited (RPCL)
- **Electricity Utilities**: REGIDESO - REG/EDCL - TANESCO
- **NELSAP**
- **Project Steering Committee (PSC)**: Energy Ministries & Electricity Utilities
NELSAP-CU through Rusumo Project Implementing Unit (PIU) has moved the Project to implementation phase. Completed project preparatory activities prior to the Construction phase includes:

a. The Owners’ Engineer (OE) AECOM-ARTELIA JV was recruited on 21st April 2014. The Project Technical Designs through the Owners Engineer (AECOM & ARTELIA Joint venture) was finalized.

b. Selection and hiring Contractor for CP1, CGCOC Group & JWHC Joint Venture from China for Civil Works / Supply and Installation of Hydro-Mechanical Equipment (US$75 Million) is on board.

c. Selection and hiring Contractor for CP2, ANDRITZ Hydro from Germany/India for Supply and Installation of the Electro-Mechanical Equipment (US$47 Million) is on board since 9th November 2016.

d. Compensation of all the Project Affected Persons (PAPs): 60 households and 1 commercial group in Rwanda and 108 households and 3 commercial groups in Tanzania respectively. A total USD 3.1 million were paid out to the PAPs as compensation in the two Districts Ngara in Tanzania and Kirehe in Rwanda.

e. Completed Environmental Baseline Studies, which included; (i) fish baseline survey, (ii) the spray zone biodiversity survey and (iii) the water quality baseline study.

Dummy cheque of TSH 4,583,289,060 of 25/08/2013 paid to Persons Affected by the Project (PAPs) of Ngara District
6. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UPDATES

1. Civil Works by the Joint Venture of CGCOC Group and Jiangxi Water & Hydropower Construction Company (JWHC) China for Contract Package 1 (CP1)

Head works

As of Oct 31, 2019, the general Project Progress is at 57%
- Dam is at 0%
- Spillway is at 50%
- Power intake is at 83%
- Headtrace Tunnel (HRT) is 51.4%
- Powerhouse Including the Restock and Inlet Chamber is at 23%
- And the electromechanical works by Andrutz is at 72%

This progress is based on concrete volume for dam, Spillway, Power intake and Powerhouse, also based on volume excavated within HRT, based on combined design, supply, Install and commissioning. The progress measures will be refined as concrete works are replaced with super structure and gate works.
Construction of the inlet chamber, service bay and powerhouse is ongoing.

Switchyard

Switchyard Foundation of electrical equipment and Earthing Works, November 2019
2. Electro-Mechanical Works by the Joint Venture of Andritz Hydro Germany and Andritz Hydro India for Contract Package (CP2)

CP2 Turbine parts including spiral case segments and stay ring at Rusumo site, July 2019

Diagram of the Kaplan Turbine that will be used in RRFHP
7. ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

1. Environmental, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) Management

The Environmental and Social Safeguards of the RRFHP are evaluated as high risks because of negative impacts can be significant. Contractors developed detailed Environmental, Social, Health and Safety Management Plan (ESHS-MP) to be implemented during construction phase covering all aspects including:

1. Erosion and Sediment Control
2. Spoil Disposal Management
3. Quarry Management
4. Solid Waste Management
5. Hazardous Products and Waste Management
6. Wastewater Management
7. Emergency Preparedness and Response
8. Water Quality Monitoring
9. Air Emission and Dust Control
10. Noise and Vibration
11. Site Decommissioning and Rehabilitation
12. Management of Physical Cultural Resources (PCR)
14. Worker Camps Management
15. Recruitment and Labor Management
16. Road Traffic and Site Access
17. ESHS Training

2. Site Specific Plans

Site Specific Plans (SSPs) are mandatory submittals for each of opening construction sites and require approval by the Owners Engineer. The SSPs ensure that all specific technical, social and environmental issues are considered before construction activities start. They include for example records and agreements on land or property acquisition, effects and mitigations from blasting, quarry management, campsite, waste management area, etc.
8. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

1. Livelihood Restoration Program

Implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) started in February 2017 and is ongoing. $670,000 has been earmarked for program in Kirehe and Ngara districts of Rwanda and Tanzania.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Rwanda</th>
<th>Tanzania</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project duration: 36 months</td>
<td>Eastern Province of Rwanda</td>
<td>Kagera region of Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation commencement period: Feb 2017</td>
<td>KIREHE</td>
<td>NGARA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province/Region</td>
<td>Kigarama and Nyamugali</td>
<td>Rusumo Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District</td>
<td>Nyankurazo, Rusumo and Kiyanzi</td>
<td>Rusumo Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villages:</td>
<td>Nyakabungo, Nyakwisi, Nshungerezi, Ruhuha and Rusumo West, Rusumo East</td>
<td>Rusumo Village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total participating</td>
<td>61 households</td>
<td>108 households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total PAPs participants</td>
<td>127 PAPs</td>
<td>227 PAPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead institution</td>
<td>Kirehe district</td>
<td>Ngara district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing process</td>
<td>• Community based program implemented by affected communities under the community procurement process.</td>
<td>• LRP beneficiaries were trained on LRP implementation process through community procurement manual approved by the WB and conducted by the PIU and district officials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• LRP benefiting community elected their representatives in sets of 3 committees: executive, procurement and control committees.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Budget</td>
<td>USD 711,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terms of Budget</td>
<td>A Grant Agreement signed between NELSAP and the community of project affected people</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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**Program components**

**Sustainable Agriculture Development**
- Vegetables (Tomatoes and Cabbages)
- Beans & Soya Beans
- Mushroom production
- Banana productivity
- Avocado crop production
- Sun flower crop production

**Off-farm Business**
- Hair dressing
- Tailoring
- Restaurant
- Stock and sale of agricultural commodities
- Modern bricks making
- Improved stove making

**Livestock Development**
- Rabbit farming
- Cattle zero grazing
- Poultry production
- Goat keeping
- Piggery
- Apiculture (beekeping)
- Fishery and fish farming

*LRP cow farming by Persons Affected by the Project*
LADP is a benefit-sharing program worth 15.5 Million US Dollars designed to enhance regional economic and social development in the Rusumo area as an extended program related to the construction of the project. LADP is expected to improve community livelihoods and promote socially sustainable outcomes of the riparian citizens of the affected districts.

Memoranda of Understandings (MoUs) for LADP implementation were signed in 2017 with Busoni Commune (Kirundo Province, Burundi) and Giteranyi Commune (Muyinga Province, Burundi), Ngara District (Kagera region, Tanzania) and Kirehe and Ngoma Districts (Eastern Province, Rwanda).

The formulation of the LADP was a participatory process whereby each district identifies LADP priority investment areas. The management of LADP is executed by respective districts under the supervision of the PIU. LADP is funded by the World Bank under the RRFHP framework. Each country will be able to call on USD 5 Million for their respective projects.

**Burundi**

Both Giteranyi and Busoni Communes in Burundi are implementing (i) two rehabilitation water supply in Giteranyi and Busoni communes; (ii) social infrastructures: health centers, vocational training centers, Giteranyi headquarter office (iii) soil conservation along the Akagera River.

**Rwanda**

Kirehe District in Rwanda rehabilitated the 30 km of feeder road in Kigarama and Musaza (Cyagasenyi-Gasarabwayi-Nganda Road) and constructed Kigina Health Center. Ngoma District is constructing 28.7 km of mixed water pipeline supplying 10,500 populations of Gatonde-Gahima cells and 33km of Gituku-Murama water supply system and 9.54km of Kigabiro-Rurenge-Gatore Feeder Road awarded.

**Tanzania**

Ngara District in Tanzania is rehabilitating (i) water systems in 4 villages (Mshikamano, Kasharazi, Kasulo and Rwakalemela), (ii) constructing water supply systems in Rusumo village and support to the Remela Vocational Training Center, (iii) increasing livestock intensification and cattle milk production, honey production through bee keeping and agricultural production for key crops (cassava, sunflower, banana and horticulture).
9. COMMUNICATION AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Project activities require intensive development communication and engagement of all project stakeholders. Project Communication enhances public understanding of the Project’s benefits, building confidence among Rusumo communities and raising awareness on Environmental, Social Health Safety.

Project Stakeholders include:

1. Schools surrounding construction area:
   1. Magereza School Tanzania
   2. New Vision School Tanzania
   3. School near Border Tanzania
   4. School near Switchyard Rwanda

2. Rusumo communities on Rwanda and Tanzania sides:
   1. Communities of Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) communities and PAPs in general
   2. Rusumo opinion and church leaders (catholic and Pentecost churches & mosques...)
   3. Rusumo village leaders and communities outside workers camp
   4. Rusumo Communities inside workers camp
   5. Surrounding communities of Rusumo in general
   6. Special Committees: Blasting Committee / Flooding Committee

3. Districts/Communes & Region/Provinces Leadership
   Burundi: Busoni Commune / Kirundo Province / Giteranyi Commune / Muyinga Province
   Rwanda: Kirehe District / Ngoma District / Eastern Province
   Tanzania: Ngara District / Kagera Region

4. Institutions that facilitate Free Movement of Project Personnel, Equipment and Materials

   Immigration (and/or Security) Institutions
   Tanzania and Rwanda
   4.1 Home Affairs HQ, Dodoma/Dar-es-Salaam
   4.2 Directorate General of Immigration and Emigration (DGIE) HQ, Kigali
   4.3 Immigration Offices of Kagera Region and Ngara District
   4.4 Rusumo One-Stop Border Post
   Burundi
   4.5 PAFE Kobero-Kabanga Border

   Police & Military Institutions
   4.6 Police and Military Offices of Rusumo Border, Tanzania and Rwanda
   4.7 Police and Military Offices of Rusumo Border

   National Labor, Social Security and Taxes Institutions
   4.8 Burundi: INSS, OBR
   4.9 Rwanda: RSSB, RRA
   4.10 Tanzania: NSSF, TRA
   4.11 Involved Line Ministries: Ministries of Finance, Ministries of Water, Environment Tanzania, Rwanda & Burundi

5. Media
   5.1 National Media of respective shareholder Government
   5.2 Kwizera Community Radio the sole community radio around Construction Area
   5.3 Regional and International Media
6. Project Governance
   6.1 Project Steering Committee
   6.2 RPCL Board of Directors
   6.3 Project Council of Ministers
   6.4 NELTAC/NELCOM
   6.5 Line ministries/institutions: TANESCO, REGIDESO, EDCL, REG, MAJI Ministry, MINIRENA, REMA, etc…

7. The General Public
   7.1 Schools & Academia
   7.2 Engineers Boards communities

Through various engagement initiatives, NELSAP PIU maintain continuous good relationships with the local communities. Communication and engagement of Rusumo Communities remain permanent; communities are kept informed on Project status on Blasting Effects.

This responsibility that will be handed over to RPCL later when the RPCL organization will be mobilized to site. RPCL will take over the powerplant and become the only major international business in the area.
10. OTHER PROJECT BENEFITS

Employment Opportunities

The construction activities have created job opportunities to immediate Rusumo surrounding communities at the peak for administration, laboring, security, janitors, kitchens, traffic management from both civil contractor (CP1) and electromechanical contractor (CP2) and their respective subcontractors.

To date, the total work force at peak is about 290 Tanzanians about 320 Rwandans, and about 120 Burundians being employed by both contractors. Surrounding local business women and men are benefiting from the Project.

Local sub-contractors provide supplies and logistics to the main contractors, such as food supplies, vegetables, fruit etc.

CP1 and CP2 Purchase of local construction supplies such as steel cement wood sand and rental equipment. Other indirect benefits include the contribution of employees’ salaries to the local economies, educational opportunities for the local schools, enhancement of skills in the local workforce to name but a few.

Long Term Benefits of RPCL During Operation

- Customers of the power utilities of the three countries will benefit from the Power Plant.
- New grid connections to communities will support business development, economic growth and poverty alleviation.
- Stable power supply in the surrounding districts who suffer brown-outs daily providing a better quality of living.
- Power supply may create opportunities to new industries such as mining and green stable power to attract other businesses.
- RPCL may employ local communities for several jobs such as cleaners, drivers, administration, security at the offices and similar opportunities at the RPCL Residential Areas (Main Camp and Switchyard Camp)
- RPCL may use local suppliers for their logistical needs
- RPCL will provide community assistance through Corporate and Social Responsibility (CSR) such as skills enhancement, community infrastructure facilities and support.
- Using the powerplant / RPCL as a new hub for new local economic development
- Fisheries opportunities in the newly formed reservoir (ie fish cages)
- Tourism for the powerplant in association with the Falls
- New restaurants, hotels and other facilities may arise to support the new tourist facilities.
Regional Rusumo Falls Hydroelectric Project

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