



**FORUM CONGOLAIS DU BASSIN DU NIL**

**NILE BASIN DISCOURSE (DRCNBD)  
“One Nile – One Family”**

Final report

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Part 1: text

**STUDY RELATED TO THE LOCAL INTEGRATION - PARTICIPATION OF COMMUNITY ACTORS AND  
ADVANTAGES OF THE SUB REGIONAL NELSAP HYDRO-ELECTRICITY AND INTERCONNECTION OF  
PROJECTS**



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*@(Photo de la couverture de KKM, la cité de Kasindi , NK en RDC , vue de l'entrée par le poste de péage-FONER, sept 2011)*

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**SIGLES ET ABBREVIATIONS**

AFD	Agence Française de Développement
BAD	Banque Africaine de Développement
CEP	Cellule d'Exécution du Projet
CEPGL	Communauté Economique des Pays des Grands Lacs
CNEP	Cellule nationale d'exécution du projet
DGHER	Direction Générale de l'Hydraulique et des Energies Rurales
DSP	Document de Stratégie par pays
DSRP	Document de Stratégie pour la Réduction de la Pauvreté
EAC	East African Community
EGL	Energie des pays des Grands Lacs (Burundi, RD Congo, Rwanda)
ELECROGAZ	Etablissement de Production, Transport et Distribution d'Electricité, d'Eau et de Gaz
ERA	Electricity Regulatory Authority (Ouganda)
FAD	Fonds Africain de Développement
KPLC	The Kenya Power and Lighting Co. Ltd
LEN	Lacs Equatoriaux du Nil
IBN	Initiative du Bassin du Nil
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
IBN	Programme Auxiliaire d'Action des pays des Lacs Equatoriaux du Nil
OMD	Objectif du Millénaire pour le Développement
ONG	Organisation Non Gouvernementale
PIB	Produit Intérieur Brut
PNUD	Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement
IBN	Programme Auxiliaire d'Action des pays des Lacs Equatoriaux du Nil
PEAE	Pool Energétique d'Afrique de l'Est
PEAA	Pool Energétique d'Afrique Australe
PPP	Partenariat Public Privé
RD Congo	République Démocratique du Congo
REGIDESO	Régie de production et de distribution d'eau et d'électricité

SINELAC	Société internationale d'électricité des pays des grands lacs
SNEL	Société National d'Electricité (RD Congo)
UCP	Unité de Coordination du Projet
UEGCL	Ouganda Electricity Generation Company Ltd
UETCL	Ouganda Electricity Transmission Company Ltd
UPDEA	Union des Producteurs, Transporteurs et Distributeurs d'Energie Electrique d'Afrique
USAID	Agence pour le Développement International des Etats -Unis
BDD	Bureau Diocésain de développement
CEFAD	Centre de formation et d'appui au Développement Durable
CEPGL	Communauté Economique des Pays des Grands lacs
CIRGL	Conférence Internationale des Pays des grands Lacs
CPP	Chargé de pratique professionnelle
EGL	Energie des Grands Lacs
FEC	Fédération des Entreprises du Congo
HT	haute Tension
ISPT	Institut Supérieur Pédagogique Techniques
ISTA	Institut Supérieur des Techniques Appliquées
OSC	Organisation de la Société civile
PME	Petite et Moyenne entreprise
SADC	Communauté des états de l'Afrique Australe
SNEL	Société Nationale d'électricité
SSD	Synergie Statistique pour le développement asbl



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## THE STUDY SYNTHESIS REPORT

### Key words

- Electric energy
- Interconnection of hydro-electricity sites
- Integration projects
- Base community involvement
- Peace and development

### Summary

“The good management culture of energies available in the midst of the population is the beginning of the lasting development taking into account the natural resources”

Eleven (11) riverside States of the Nile Basin of which DR Congo united in order to ensure a lasting and equitable management of this basin wealth. Five (5) of the sub region Equatorial Lakes are developing common integration programmes of which NELSAP due to guarantee in the future a shared and solidarity management of energies produced from the zone hydro-electricity and thermal sites.

The DR Congo being a member of this Basin Initiative of the Equatorial Great Lakes, is an active actor in its programmes whose implementation will be the source of millions of populations living all along to be expelled from either very high tension electric lines, or implantation basins of energetic sites.

In the midst of the Nile Basin Initiative, DISCOURSE of civil society actors have taken place; aiming at guaranteeing a full participation of populations in the development dynamic process initiated by the States through integration common projects.

It is in this way that the Congolese Nile Basin Discourse has initiated this study of which one of the objectives was to inform the members and the other active actors on the dynamics of development, solidarity and peace sustained by the NELSAP project, the present supply situation related to electric energy in the Nile Basin Congolese zone, the involvement level of actors in the process, the prevention analysis of effects & impacts this project will be able to have on the populations potentially victims.

At the end of the study, it is clear that there is still a long way to go together among the active actors, public as well as private, to deal with the starting point namely:

- The ratification of the 2010 accords on the level on the government and the Congolese parliament . This process should give a way towards a full enjoyment of advantages related to the strategic plan of state members.

- The respect of accords namely as concerns the participation of each state to the IBN budget;

- A clear development of mechanisms whose goal is to share information and accountability among the Congolese State, the involved state services, the civil society organizations not only on the capacity level, but also and

mostly on the level of emerging towns and cities starting from ARU to North Katanga, direct corridor where the NELSAP will be able to have direct effects;

-The share of the project effects and impacts designed to ensure safe, correct, equitable and participative management among the present actors;

-The dynamics of the civil society actors in order to play fully the roles acknowledged to them by the statutes of the Nile Basin Initiative.

For this reason, the study has suggested an OUTLINE related to the following 18 months, based particularly on the ADVOCACY to carry out towards first the public actors, second the private actors; a campaign of information and environment education, roots of a mentality lasting change in favour of a responsible management at the basis of energetic resources.

## 9. Introduction

“The cooperation among the States is a new synonym of peace.”

The Nile Basin Initiative-NBI/IBN, created in 1999, around which is organized “ the Nile Basin Discourse” from 2003 on the regional level and the NDFs on the level of each country of the Basin such as DR Congo, in the midst of which organized itself the DRCNDF -Congolese Discourse of the Nile Basin civil society -FCBN.

This FCBN is a non governmental support to the Nile Basin cooperation , doing its best to influence and to engage development process as suggested by the Nile Basin Initiative(IBN), to ensure that a well informed civil society in the midst of the whole basin constitute itself and play a key role in the vision achievement (the Nile Basin with a lasting social and economic development for all the populations, without conflicts, enabling so the realization of justice, human rights, good governance, poverty eradication and environment protection), through the critical initiation influence of projects, programmes and policies of the Nile Basin Initiative and other development process.

IBN develops several important sub regional projects on the level of the basin state members of which namely – NELSAP- NILE EQUATORIAL LAKES SUBSIDIARY ACTION PROGRAM ( NELSAP).

This study related to the local integration- participation of community actors and advantages of the sub regional hydro-electricity NELSAP and interconnection of projects is initiated by the DRCNDF-Congolese Discourse of the Nile Basin civil society-FCBN. The other Discourses of the basin country members submitted themselves to this exercise

IBN is a common will of the states all along the Nile where DRC has always played an outstanding role as far as ideas are concerned.

There have existed since 1929 accords between Belgium and England on the vision related to the Nile Basin management. These accords were revised in 2010-CFA- under the DRC request and adopted by all the country members.

What is NBD- NILE BASIN DISCOURSE?

The network of the Nile Basin civil society organizations. Entebbe in Uganda is its headquarters. It was founded in 2000 and officially launched in 2003 by the national discourses of 10 countries sharing together the Nile basin. Up to 2011, the network comprises more than 1200 member organizations and partners.

What is the Nile Basin Discourse vision?

The Nile Basin provided with a lasting economic and social development profitable to the whole basin populations and without conflicts, asserting justice, human rights and the rights of populations, good governance, poverty eradication and the environment protection.

What is the Nile Basin Discourse mission?

To ensure that a well informed civil society develop and play the key roles in the vision realization through a critical and pro-active influence on the projects, programmes and policies of the Nile Basin Initiative and other development process in the basin.

## **10. OF DRCNDF and NELSAP :**

“The energetic crisis is realistic and must be seen and analyzed far from all sentimentalism and fan movement.” Towns are created and grow without appropriate infrastructures. The national and provincial planning is not often related directly to the lasting management of natural resources namely energetic.

The eastern part of DRC, under the NILE Basin regime from Ituri /ARU to Rutshuru is regulated according to international accords among the riverside countries intending to have the basin rational management for the future generations. It is in this way that the DRCNDF has initiated this study related to the local integration-participation of community actors and advantages of the sub regional NELSAP hydro-electricity and interconnection of projects in order to inform the members and to influence the policies and practices in relation with the NBD IBN projects and process.

This mission wants particularly to bring key responses to the principal questions being part and parcel of the Discourse mandate as mentioned in the annex 1 of this report.

To respond to this claim, the consultancy made use of the methodological strategy whose content is mentioned in the annex 2 of this report. The field visits, contacts with some actors, public as well as private, the documentation exploitation available through the visited sites, the restitution exchanges with 72 Discourse members in a workshop in Beni on September 21, 2011; enabled the progress towards the principal notices and conclusions this report mentions in the following lines.

## **11. NELSAP Interconnection Project : what is it about and what is our present situation ?**

“Whatever you do for me, without me, is not any concern of me and has no lasting nature”. (saying)

The NELSAP project, future hope intending to alleviate the aspects of the present energetic crisis, but known a bit by the actors, public as well as those of the civil society in DRC.

The IBN, through NELSAP, has at its disposal a great project in the course of realization with the financing of BAD, KWF... and others, but where the Congolese state still does not have great advantages due to the non ratification of accords, opening equally to be involved in the submission process of projects in relation with the whole strategic plan.

Synthesis results of contacts : on the level of public actors/ civil society: great needs of knowing this project, to speak about what exists, to contribute to its acceptance in the milieu of each country. And yet those are urgent needs and obligations of the country members of which DRC to involve itself in the ratification of accords, simple fact but an opening to the implementation, to participate to the agreed costs for the good running of institutions

and agreed projects, to let the citizen be aware of the situation through well defined information and restitution mechanisms, to give the chances of continuity to the diverse projects thanks to an appropriate energetic education of populations .

The information level of actors by the Congolese audience and of its acceptance, apart from (meeting of national ministers) national ministries and some actors of services often invited namely SNEL, remains much limited.

Some wishes of the concerned parties: needs of the geographic equity of the basin region, to take into account the zones outside the Nile basin namely the rivers belonging to the Congo basin from North and South Kivu, North Katanga...but bringing their resources to the projects, there is also the socio-economic equity to invest in priority through the zones which are « victims » of the project implementation... the study.

### **In practice, what is the NELSAP interconnection project financed by BAD?**

It consists first of the construction and the modernization of 769 km of 110 kV and 220 kV, the construction and the reinforcement of 17 transformation stations. Afterwards, it is a matter of the Uganda-Rwanda interconnection: the line is operational from the Mbarara station to Mirama, the station in Uganda, the Mirama station to the new Birembo station in Rwanda; the Kenya-Uganda interconnection: the line is operational from the Lessos station in Kenya to the Bujagali station through, thanks to the Tororo station, in Uganda, mostly, the interconnection improvement in Burundi, DR Congo and Rwanda.

The annex 4 of this report summarizes the great lines of this project and attempts to show at which level it is useful as concerns the eastern part of DRC.

What does this interconnection represent on the side of the DR Congo?

It is a matter of rehabilitating the Goma station present line to the Rusizi I station starting from 70 kV to 220 kV, and the Ruzizi line, a station in Bujumbura in Burundi starting from 70 kV to 220 kV, as well as the construction of the Bujumbura extension towards Kiliba in DR Congo and the 220 kV line construction of the Kibuye station to Gisenyi in Rwanda, and finally, the central line construction of Gisenyi in Rwanda towards Goma in DR Congo. The project foresees equally the exploitation construction and the maintenance of the technical capacities of the aforesaid networks.

Among the advantages which would derive from interconnections for our country DR Congo we could cite namely the electric energy stability originating in the equilibrium of the other country sites, the launching of economic initiatives related to the fact that energy is stable every time on the zone level, the implementation of great government projects negotiated on the IBN level due to the fact that the DR Congo exploits the interconnection, the injection in the MW system deriving from new hydro-electricity sites DR Congo has the right to initiate from now on with the size of RUSUMO Falls. Moreover, there is the solidarity movement and the sentiment of belonging to an economic space of peace and cooperation with other countries on which people are tied in a common ideal of development.

Who would be victim in the project implementation on the corridor Ituri -North Katanga?

Considering the corridor starting from Ituri to North Katanga which will be involved in the NELSAP, it appears that with the new lines to install or to renew, almost 700 km will be erected from Bendera to ARU -Mahagi -Bunia-Mambassa-Beni-Butembo-Kasindi-Kirumba-Goma-Bukavu. Considering almost 60 m of frank zone to release on this length, about 4000 Ha will be able to be affected. This would require about \$ us 160 millions.

## 12. What is the present level of electrification, expressed needs and potentialities as far as the eastern zone of DR Congo is concerned?

The electricity access rate in the sub-region varies between 15% for Kenya and 7% in Uganda and falls about 5% in other countries for example Rwanda and Burundi.

As regards DRC about 6% depending upon mostly the INGA zone. In the towns Uvira, Bukavu, Goma, Bunia, electrification denotes a great deficiency. Towns like ARU, Beni-Oicha, Butembo, are totally in the black...

It is interesting to note for example that the curl Uvira-Kiliba-Bukavu and Goma depending upon Ruzizi I, Ruzizi II hydro-electricity sites have at the present time according to the available moments related to the water decrease and increase 10 to 34 MW whereas the need in 2011 is 175.5 MW at present in the 'EAST. At the horizon 2015, 231 MW, and at the horizon 2020 it is 328 MW.

On the level of the curl Butembo-Beni-Oicha-Kasindi, apart from the present opening on Kasindi dated about 14 months, and supplied by about 1 MW from Uganda, the remaining part is supplied by about 5000 generators<sup>2</sup> whose price varies from 0.6 \$US to 1 \$US per 1 kWh. The need in 2011 is about 186.79 MW and at the horizon 2020 it will be 242.82 MW.

The curl Mambasa-Komanda-Bunia-Mahagi-Aru is supplied by Solenyama I and II and Bodana, in a state far from being satisfactory. The Bodana hydro-electricity site produced for example 13.5 MW, nowadays, it is almost 1.5 MW. The two hydro-electricity sites which produced even 5 MW together are almost not operational. The need in 2011 would be about 280.58 MW and at the horizon 2020 it is 364.75 MW.

The field mission contacts show the following energetic situation of the eastern DRC network in August 2011: RUZIZI I production in May: 14 MW. Repartition: RWANDA: 2,5 MW. As concerns the importance of the SINELAC: 8 MW. Repartition: BUJUMBURA: 2,5 MW; UMIRA: 1 MW; BRALIMA: 3,5 MW; GOMA: 6,5 MW; BUKAVU: 6 MW; that is a total of 22 MW with an average estimated to 6.3 MW. See details on the annex 5.

What are the potentialities in relation with the hydro-electricity energy in the eastern DRC ?

The local energetic potentialities, only by considering the available data on the North Kivu part from Rutshuru to Beni, give about **291 MW<sup>3</sup>** on a group of tiny and micro hydro electricity sites possible to interconnect. Read the annex 6 of the report.

### **What to say about SNEL and the present energetic crisis:**

*« Nowadays, the installations of two hydro-electricity sites require a general revision for which the financing must be mobilized. This is the reason why at present these hydro-electricity sites are not reliable, and we record a lot of perturbations in the electricity supply in the East network »*

*(Quotation from a SNEL employee, September 2011)*

<sup>1</sup> After 10 years, energy doubles in a country according to the world plan.

<sup>2</sup> 2011, Par le Prof. Godefroid Basile Kazingufu Lukanda, Docteur en Sciences Appliquées in **la problématique du déficit et les potentiels énergétiques dans le bassin du NIL congolais**

<sup>3</sup> Idem

How does DRC EAST deal with the management of the electric energy crisis?

Real production in 2011 : SNEL relies only on the resources from Ruzizi I and SINELAC for a total of 74.8.MW (plus possibly Solenyama and Budara : MW)

Level of needs in 2011: estimation: Uvira(10MM), Bukavu(35MM), Goma(30MM), Butembo(30MM), Beni(25MM), Bunia(25MM), Aru(20MM) that is almost 175MMW to cover- deficiency of about 100.2 MW.

In the SNEL vision, the DR Congo has always relied on the construction of the RUZIZI hydro electricity site to supply the eastern part of the country. Among these projects, there is the EGL project to which it is necessary to add some national projects such as :

Some National Projects		
Projects	Hydro electricity site power	Country
Construction of a HES RUSUMO Falls	almost 60 M	Between RWANDA and TANZANIA
Construction of RUZIZI 3	82 MW	RD Congo
Construction of RUZIZI 4	205 MW	RD CONGO
Construction of NYABARONGO HES	27,3 MW	RWANDA
Construction of Mpada HES	10,2 MW	BURUNDI
Construction of KABU16 hes	20 MW	BURUNDI

The North Kivu can rely on a potential of **291MMW** according to the available studies of pre feasibility , of which **244** would come from the hydro- electricity sites erected namely on the sites of the rivers Semliki I and II (144MM), Taliya I and II (35MM), South Talya (25MM), Luholu (40MM). To this we could add the potential exploitation of the Lake Kivu thermal gas.

A realistic planning, after a series of three years, would enable for example from 2011 to 2014 to produce 97MMW issued from Luholu and Talya I and II, the 3 next years, other 97 MMW from Semliki I and from 2018 to the horizon 2020, 97 MMW from Semliki II.

Ruzizi 3 (82MMW) and 4 (205MMW), as recorded in the chart above, are also possibilities which offer themselves in this energetic market to share.

It is acknowledged that on the finance level, the built hydro- electricity sites can reinforce the operation for other new units.

### 13. What is the present involvement of the civil society and what do the DRC acting parties think and say?

The interconnection be it local or regional: it denotes peace, acting complementarity and solidarity'

The different formal and informal contacts have enabled the mission to draw the great orientations mentioned in the annex 7 of the report as follows :

Different expressions on different tones:

- A revolt mood of being perpetual victims of the congolese populations not glad of being bad served or not at all ,
- Others with the idea that we have empty hands as far as the interconnection is concerned since they think that the DRC neglects to value its enormous natural resources related to gas and hydro- electricity sites.
- Others on a hope tone to see the interconnection reduce the present energetic def iciency.

5.1 Public actors: the provincial advisors in charge of energy, the contacted technical responsables of SNEL and REGIDESO expressed themselves as follows:

- ☞ The recovery rate of energy invoices remains globally less than 50%
- ☞ Non civic deeds accompany this under payment of invoices namely misleading counters, the phenomenon of getting electricity in an illegal way , pirate distribution of power, theft of diverse materials,...
- ☞ The hydro- electricity sites produce a small quantity in relation to the present needs whereas customers have no economy energy culture (lighted bulbs along days and nights,...)
- ☞ Weak level of information share: this is possible among the SNEL managers, but there exists a great gap towards the population.
- ☞ The NELSAP technical issues exist with clear environment studies. However the key content is not yet shared by the technicians and less with the civil society actors .
- ☞ Consequently something not clear has the tendency to reign on the issue on the population level who needs to have the project positive –negative impact in order to act accordingly .
- ☞ On the level of the national and provincial government: shortcomings related to systematic information on the NELSAP and the environment education.
- ☞ The price question is a problem : major worry –the Congolese population does not pay the exact cost. Who pays the supplement? It is certainly the government, the Congolese citizen contribution. As for Kasindi and Uvira cases and even elsewhere too: the government would be releasing subvention about 50%. Till when will this state of things last?
- ☞ Great NELSAP works: to consider the physical accessibility with regard to important roads , to reduce the expulsion risks of populations.

## **5.2 What do the population –the Civil society actors and the Notables/Traditional chiefs say about the energetic crisis and what is their involvement in the dynamics?**

On the basis of a very critical tone, the civil society actors say: “Why does DRC always pay more attention to his neighbours than to himself ? Isn't the interconnection a veiled form of giving fresh money to the others on the basis of invoices to pay?

**Land aspect : expulsion yes but it must be prepared, negotiated and realistic in the facts,**

-The allowance calculations- should be known in advance;

-It is necessary to set: the family committees of victims in collaboration with the OSC.

-As concerning the traditional land management: to take into account traditional accords as palliatives and to require written accords (OSC object of sensitization).

-We often realize the non respect of art norms: micro hydro- electricity sites and generators are managed without respecting the art norms in the field of transport and distribution – and so making the profession be neglected (cables made of barbed wires, posts deprived of insulator with fixation of cables on rails,...).

-Depriving some people of power on the basis of money given to some SNEL employees in Goma, Bukavu and Uvira mostly as concerns production units like mills, sawing.

### **Electricity aspect**

“The high tension electric lines and other investments must be sustained in relation to the development of the covered area.”

-The high tension lines bring happiness somewhere else by crossing long expanses. In return, the inhabited covered parts need low tension electricity. On behalf of ***DONO HARM***, the populations require their milieu electrification and the opening to children, schools related to electro mechanics, computer for the future management of professions and industries connected to them.

-Very few people are aware of the electricity consequences and possible damages often leading to death, possible to avoid !

-Due to non coordinated private and public visions and actions, the implementation of a joint concerted framework following the example of NELSAP/State on the level of the area big town would be useful.

-These mechanisms will in principle collaborate with the UIP (Project Implementation Unit) established by the ministries of each country. It is the formal framework of accountability and management & prevention of land conflicts on the project level.

### **Information- Education – Environment aspect**

-As concerns the DRC government (national and provincial): almost no integration projects in the course of the NELSAP/IBN project known by populations.

-Due to the almost lack of total information on electricity, this is viewed as accomplice diplomatic cooperation between DRC and the other Basin members.

-The feeble level of the population sensitization on the positive and negative effects of magnetism, HT lines close to inhabitants and farms makes people live in ignorance of advantages and disadvantages the NELSAP projects can generate in terms of impact.

1. In the towns like Butembo, there are 11-12 technical secondary schools, electro mechanics and 2 faculty universities ; whereas elsewhere there is rarity of schools and technical, electro mechanics options.

### **IBN Zone Coverage aspect in DRC: geographic equity need**

-We realize a quasi-total isolation of Ituri on the IBN level as regards the electric supply questions-and with a bit feasibility studies.

-This constitutes a great risk of serving the future socio – economic conflicts.

-It is necessary the interconnection be concerned with the great corners in need – of peace thanks to integration units with strong socio – economic capacity.

### **Psycho Social aspect**

“ The poor households need as well to be valued in the electricity supply projects according to each family aspirations starting with light. The presence of electric energy stimulates the well being of households.”

On the basis of stress and sentiments of not being taken into account :The SENOKI experience in BUTEMBO where almost each household was sensitized in order to contribute and yet each did . But when the supply programme began, there was no consideration as regards the ordinary people; considerations were more orientated towards the traders who have given much contribution probably but have not been able to initiate the project alone .

### **REDD aspect :**

-The study proves that the families are aware of the fact that with the energetic – electrical deficiencies, the households have a pressure on the environment and the forests . The REDD programme calls upon each .Not only per household we spend monthly more than USD 100,00, but forest spaces are victims of this state of things : ... ha/an deforested. To this we would add the electrical invoice with an average of 7560Kwh/month per household corresponding to the power of 2.5KW.with the rate of 0.185\$/Kwh ,case of Rwanda, cost 139\$US.

The energetic electrical exploitation accompanied with a good environment education in the family is a lasting opening to the future provided that employment is ensured afterwards .

### **5.3 What does the population- particularly the groups of present potential victims ?**

“We will leave the spaces covered by the HT lines,

If the operation is accompanied with a good negotiation, allowance, responsible relocation. “

In general, there is a very good attitude favourable to the expulsion: as at MUGUNGA where people do not worry much about the line dangers; the experiences of villager micro hydro -electricity sites in the part RUSTHURU –LUBERO-BENI is favourable to the sensitization on the profits and dangers of electrification; the recovery rate of payments goes towards the dimax ( $\pm 75\%$ ) on the private micro hydro- electricity sites (BDD-Goma with RUSTHURU –KIWANJA, KYONDO, even the generators of quarters).

### **5.4 What do the Congolese Discourse members in the meeting in Beni on September 21, 2011 say about their involvement in the NELSAP project and advocacy on the level of the Congolese State?**

The DRC Discourse members, after their acquaintance with the mission report and after exchanges on the formulated conclusions and recommendations, met in sub groups in order to deepen some key points and so define an outline regarding the 2012 exercise. The work in sub groups revolved around the following preoccupations:

Group 1: Energetic assessment – as viewed by the side Rwanda-Burundi-DR Congo:

1. How do you analyze the present deficiency?
2. What are the NELSAP advantages for you?
3. What are the conditions so as to have/enjoy these advantages among the neighbouring countries?
4. What foreseeable risks?

Group 2: Institutional management

- 1) How (practical strategies) to make the Congolese State through the DRCNBD ratify accords before the elections?
- 2) How (practical strategies) to stimulate DRC to pay its contribution obligations, an opening to the advantage enjoyment of plan actions in progress?
- 3) How to organize oneself in the best way as regards an efficient advocacy towards its practical results?

Group 3: Prevention and management of conflicts related to the project implementation:

- 1) What are the official established mechanisms?
- 2) What is your appreciation as regards mechanisms the study proposes between OSC and State?
- 3) What improvements concerning the mechanisms suggested for the more population participation and the best accountability?

Group 4: Lasting and auto responsibility of beneficiaries:

- 1) According to you, what are the best tracks of responsibility related to public and private energetic usage?
- 2) What complementary suggestions on the public and private levels?

The conclusions of these discussions as adopted in the plenary are detailed in the annex 9 of this report. The same conclusions are the object of the outline mentioned in a post recommendation specific point.

**14. The HES NELSAP project of RUSUMO Falls and involvement experience of communities and the civil society in the project. Which lessons for DRCNBD?**

In relation to NELSAP, there is the construction in progress of the RUSUMO FALLS hydro- electricity site whose guaranteed power is 61.5 MW, an average production of 403 Gwh. The implementation date is in 2014. It would be able to supply the Burundi pool with 15.3 MW (average production 134 GWh) and Rwanda with 15.3 MW (production 134 Gwh). Its interconnection would have a positive impact on the DRC from the two countries Burundi and Rwanda as regarding the stations of Kiliba and Goma.

But this experience enables the DRC DISCOURSE members to be called upon so as, once DRC will have regulated its situation, may the civil society be involved in the preparation and involvement process of communities in the viewed projects as mentioned in the annex 5, in order to reduce the negative risks and to draw the maximum of benefits related to investments in a lasting environment vision.

The issue in annex deals alternately with the following points:

- The field and methodology programme: is related to the aspect of relations, contacts, reliability of active actors;
- Involvement process of active actors: the public and private actors are due to meet with the notables to discuss the management of spaces affected by the project; together they identify the impacts;
- Description of the zone study and the agro-economic system: mastery of the zone economic systems and the project impact.

- Severe impact in the zone study: identification of the project non desired effects and emphasis on the project benefits with the active actors.
- Reestablishment strategy of subsistence means: to identify with the present parties the strategies of the agricultural and non agricultural reestablishment taking into account the moment challenges.
- Energy cost and production: we balance the production of the hydro electricity site with the re establishment expense of populations so that the communities draw the conclusion which imposes itself and make it be theirs.
- The next participative project steps: here we insist more on the more negatively affected parties and we see how to alleviate the effects; we see as well how to secure more the populations.
- International compensation and good practices in reinstallations: the calculations of ratios enable to demonstrate that the project remains in the required norms and that afterwards it is necessary to make the affected populations be reestablished in a lasting way by ensuring existence means.

## 15. ANALYSIS, DISCUSSIONS RELATED TO THE RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS :

"The interconnection is an integration economic, financial and social market. It is worth being the promotion object on the level of communities in DRC."

### 15.1. Analysis and discussions :

1. **In relation to the relevancy assessment of the socio- economic survey** of the area concerned by the hydro- electricity site project mostly in the DRC part:  
To overcome the lack of transparency related to the project information."  
It is clear that if a small portion of people is informed about the project and the way it will be implemented ,the major part of the population is in the shadow and has rumours from opportunists who sometimes make profit of the situation to create confusion on the issue .The lack of transparent information is one of the major shortcomings that this study can correct if NBD shares the report in a correct way and draws the concerted practical actions.
2. In relation to the documentary information on the project advantages able to have an influence on these subsistence means of populations:  
"Emergency to initiate a community dynamics around the project interventions in the DRC part: "  
  - Urgent needs of the project social marketing: the great conclusions of the project study are summarized on illustrated disks , translated into local languages and vulgarized to the base so that the populations , in post conflict situation , separate certain history facts from conflicts related to neighbouring countries with the construction of a development shared in the region of equatorial great lakes.
  - Needs to promote on the level of associations and communities the regional integration project benefits: at the present pacing, a sole country cannot suffice itself in the field of electrical energy up to 2020 or 2030 with the demography increase and industrialization pressing needs.
  - The actions in progress in the midst of the project will have consequences on the existence means of riverside populations: from now on , these consequences are to be searched on the side of multiple works of investment related to the hydro- electricity sites to built in DRC and on the lines to rectify, on

the new sites of investment of the private sector as well public related to the energetic facilities mostly in the provinces where the private sector develops step by step.

-The option of supplying the villages covered by the H T lines by the domestic power would stimulate more the involvement of the concerned populations to their auto development.

3. As concerns the different political and legal frameworks which will guide the compensation , reinstallation and local development for the communities in the project zone :

“A civil society which has become a true social and economic partner of the IBN structure”

It appears nowadays, that the matter is tackled more among the personnel of the Kinshasa ministries hired by this project, who communicates a little with the provinces.

It is the reason why DRCNBD should involve itself in the process of asking them to justify their mandate of ensuring the Congolese population interests. It is also urgent to set, as prevention, concerted frameworks among the different parties on the resolution of conflicts which would derive from the project implementation as well as the process to ensure the adequacy of vulnerable people with sustaining measures. The wish is equally to set per big town like ARU, Bunia, Mambasa, Beni, Butembo, Kirumba, Rutshuru, Goma, Nyabibwe, Minova, Uvira, Kiliba, etc. reflection cores on the way to benefit from the project at its end.

#### 4. The project technical management on the DR Congo level

« *The consumption invoice is to be paid at the costing price if possible..* »

One of the aspects due to call upon DRCNBD is surely the commitment respect as a member: contributions to the project, ratification of the concluded accords; a horizontal information on the level of involved provinces and vertical to share among the public sector actors, state technical services like SNEL but also with the ANE, respect of contract commitments namely financial. The DRC runs the risk of being excluded from the project if the required \$US 80M are not paid in due time, finally, it is necessary to think about the psychological and socio-economic preparation of the populations.

The ideal of the concerned active parties is to participate to this market with “open hands” which offers also an available energy parcel, it is then required to DRC to develop the potentialities of the hydro - electricity and gas sites whose capacities are confirmed by the available NELSAP and DRCNBD studies. One of this interconnection exercise sign is namely to suggest the Ituri local interconnection (axis Ariwara, Aru, Bunia), Oicha –Beni-Butembo-with Goma, Sake –Kalehe –Bukavu and Uvira. This would enable to profit from the present and future local micro hydro- electricity sites.

One of the questions asked by the civil society is the project social and economic accountability in relation to the participation of the Congolese population. It is practically a matter of commercial relations among countries to share the information in order not to frustrate the others, of population capacities to pay the energetic consumption cost without thinking about compensations among states.

It is there the income increase challenge of citizens per capita in order to participate to the fees to pay in mean and long term. DRC still being in social enough ratifications, it will be good to prepare the population on the individual management of energies and their economy. The government has the duty of investing

itself and the civil society is obliged to involve itself. This from now should be the object of a vast programme of the Congolese civil society actors in order to avoid endless sadness after.

5. The considerations on the project probable negative effects are multiple; however the environment impact studies already dealt with ensure their management. But here as well, it is important that these great environment analyses be shared by the active actors for a responsible management in case the negative side would arise. It is in fact probable that almost 700 km of line be necessary to cover the East corridor of the Nile basin (Aru –Beni-Goma and to link with South Kivu-Kiliba) in DRC for more than 400 000 ha of land to manage as population expulsion of one or another.

## 15.2 Recommendations :

### 1) The NELSAP project level

#### For the national government

- Good news as for the dynamics of regional and sub regional organizations (CEPGL, SADC, CIRGL,...), the promotion of the integration projects is to be encouraged in so far as it is a sign of peace and cooperation. Consequently the Congolese government must respect its commitments :
  - Ratification and validation of accords signed by the others and in time.
  - To plan the payment of required contributions in order to start some projects so that to have the same advantages as the other members namely the UA 50M corresponding almost to \$USD80M ;
  - There already exists a ministry commission on the level of each country which takes part in the NELSAP meetings. The mission recommends it to inform and to reconstitute the key contents in a regular way to the involved parties by including the civil society organizations not only in Kinshasa but mostly on the level of the eastern provinces more concerned by the issue (North Katanga, South Kivu, North Kivu and Oriental province.). The mechanisms of these restitutions will be known by all in advance.
  - To start in the form of formal programme , environment – energetic education on the level of the young people, adults thanks namely to multimedia means and on the level of schools by insisting namely on the project positive aspects and the negative effects to avoid.
  - In this way, at the project implementation, it will be important to reduce expulsions taking into account towns while installing the HT lines . To stimulate as elsewhere the private sector (FEC) to invest in the sector of the hydro- electricity and gas sites or others.
  - To establish a **joint concerted commission** not only among the provincial divisions dealing with energy and SNEL on the level of the concerned provinces, but also and mostly with the OSC of the 4 provinces targeted in order to relay the project progress to the base and so to reduce rumours.

#### As for the provincial government

- Taking into account the fact that the energetic deficiency is present and increasing and that it is necessary to have progress towards an energy economy culture rooted in the family, it is recommended to the provincial executive to issue law related to the environment education and the use of the electronic lamps in replacement of bulbs thus touching the usage of the improved heat on the household level.

- To have contacts with FEC and PME to push investments in the lasting and profitable energetic sector .

👉 **As for the OSC and the population in general**

- The energetic deficiency is realistic and even nothing at the horizon 2015-2020 assures that it will be reduced even by exploiting at 100% our present potentialities. The OSC should transmit this message in a proper way through programmes of population information on the energy economy and on the best management alternatives of responsible energies and to organize themselves accordingly to participate in the projects characterized by innovation like NELSAP.
- To sensitize and to stimulate the economic actors to understand the importance of being together in order to invest usefully in the hydro - electricity sites in collaboration with FEC and so join the code of investments.

👉 **As for DRCNBD**

The advocacy towards the OSC, public sectors, government is the DRCNBD mission obligation. Consequently the mission recommends:

- To form alliances on the national and provincial level so that the government sign accords and ratify what is to be by being in accordance with the documents to which we adhered.
- To sensitize its members to set strategic plans taking into account the aspects of environment education, energy economy.

**2) As for the civil society actors**

In relation to the transport and implementation of the HT equipment and lines expected by everybody :

- To hold discussions and to constitute organizations acknowledged by the government in order to be close to NELSAP economic dynamics and other integration projects and inform its base about the progress.
- To constitute a concerted framework in order to exchange regularly with UIP<sup>4</sup> on the DRC level with connection in the targeted provinces.
- To be involved in the sensitization and the environment education
- As concerns the issue related to the possible allowances , may the victim sites through the places where the posts and other equipment will be erected organize themselves into civil party or with the accompaniment of professional structures, in order to treat equally with UIP and the other involved government actors .The civil society coordination offices will be able to integrate themselves in order to ensure the progress.
- And in this way, the consortium/concerted framework established will be able to monitor the electrical project implementation of victim areas and their relocation (fields and plots).
- As regards the cost in progress : given the costs of projects and their exploitation, following the present DRC price realities, may the Congolese government take into account the average income which is still low but consequently stimulate its consumption auto management thanks to the system of **cash power counter** in order

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<sup>4</sup> Unité d'implantation du projet

to improve not only the recovery rate but also the individual real invoicing instead of the lump sum invoicing which ruins SNEL.

- DRCNBD based in Butembo should in return reinforce /establish sub cores in Goma, Bukavu, Uvira, Beni, ARU and elsewhere where the project activities are required, by holding exchange meetings on the progress of the NELSAP process. This concerns equally the multiplication of conclusions related to great meetings which are held without any restitution to the base on the level of the provinces .

### 2011-2012 DRCNBF OUTLINE

The conclusions of plenary works have enabled to discuss on the priority actions to perform , being able to require the central Discourse involvement. Here are the following priorities:

- The Discourse feeble capacity to influence the Congolese government in order to make it sign/ ratify the accords and pay its contributions.

- Lack of transparent information on the project and its running in DRC.

- The civil society feeble involvement in the conclusion vulgarization of the project study impacts and the preparation of the victim parties to their management.

- DRC is engaged in the project “empty hands” that is without developing its own hydro- electricity resources in order to reinforce as well the interconnection.

PHASE 1: pre-electoral. September –December 2011

Already before the elections, the wish of members is to progress towards solution on the problem related to the signature of the IBN fundamental accords.

PRIORITY 1: Major problem to solve:

- The Discourse feeble capacity to influence the Congolese government in order to make it sign/ratify the accords and to pay its contributions

Specific objective 1:

- Advocacy on the government level in favour of the signature of the fundamental accords

Results:

- The accords are signed and ratified by the parliament and the submission process of the project issues initiated on the level of the DRC government.

Indicators:

- A fundamental accord signed and transmitted to the IBN regional office.

Reference activities

- Once back from the Beni Discourse, at the end of September and October 2011, holding the study restitution meetings and delivering a press conference on DRCNBF and the NELSAP project in Kinshasa and in the principal towns of the Nile basin radius from Ariwara to Uvira (see also Kalemie)

- Alliance with the Kigali actors during the meeting of the state member ministers due to October in Kigali.

- Displacement end October 2011 of the DRCNBF presidency and executive in Kinshasa to meet the presidency and government high authorities in order to introduce the issue at the wanted level and to ensure the follow up in Kigali.

PHASE 2: post –electoral January –December 2012.

Priority 2: Major problem to solve:

Lack of transparent information on the project and its running in DRC.

Specific objective 1: x

-To set practical dispositions of the information broadcasting and vulgarization on the project and the involvement level of active actors from the summit to the base and vice-versa.

Results:

-The information on the project and the involvement level of active actors are broadcasted and are the object of vulgarization up to the urban cores of the eastern towns and in the capital.

Indicators:

-The message penetration rate on IBN, NELSAP and the DRC participation in the project.

-Number of local cores of message vulgarization related to the project.

Reference activities

-To organize micro-workshops of message restitution/study report on the level of associations, OSC...

-To initiate in the form of formal programme related to the environment –energetic education on the level of young people, adults thanks namely to multimedia means and on the level of schools by insisting namely on the project positive aspects and negative effects.

-Theme sensitization through radio and television.

-To sensitize through radio clubs on IBN, NELSAP and DRCNBD.

Priority 3: Major problem to solve:

-The civil society feeble involvement in the conclusion vulgarization related to the project study impacts and the preparation of active actors to their management.

Specific objective 1: x

-Once the accords ratified, to ensure a technical and operational strategy with the active actors on the community involvement mechanisms in the issue appropriation and the NELSAP project implementation and others...

Results:

-The involvement process of active actors to the project is operated in an appeased climate.

Indicators:

-Number of entities involved in the process

-Quality of led studies on the concerned site economies and discussed re establishment means.

-The community involvement degree in the search for lasting solutions as regards the project effects-impacts;

-Number of persons/families reestablished in their livelihood means.

Reference activities

-To set a joint concerted commission not only among the provincial divisions dealing with energy and the SNEL on the level of the concerned provinces, but also and mostly with the OSC of the 4 provinces targeted so as to relay to the base the project progress and so to reduce rumours.

-To organize poll studies and community sensitization in the field in relation to the expulsion problematic

Priority 4: Major problem to solve:

-DRC is involved in the project "empty hands" that is without developing its hydro - electricity own resources in order to reinforce the interconnection.

Specific objective 1:x

-Advocacy as for the public and private investments in the aspect of the hydro- electricity and gas sites on the level of the Nile basin radius.

Mean term results/effects:

-The technical options are taken in accordance with the site choice.

-The contracts are signed regarding the issues to initiate .

-A practical hydro- electricity site is initiated.

Indicators:

-Number of the signed technical contracts

-Number of sites in progress

Reference activities

-Alliances with SNEL and the ministries involved in the studies and financing related to the hydro - electricity sites.

-Sensitization of the economic actors as regarding the financing of the local hydro- electricity sites (example of the LUHOLU river)