



REG REAFFIRMS
COMMITMENT TO
DELIVER RELIABLE
ELECTRICITY ACCESS
TO ALL RWANDANS

RWANDA SEEKS
\$1BN IN PRIVATE
INVESTMENT IN
ENERGY GENERATION

AFDB APPROVES
\$180 MILLION LOAN
FOR UNIVERSAL
ELECTRIFICATION



OUR VISION

To be the leading regional provider of innovative and sustainable energy solutions for national development.

OUR MISSION

Developing and providing reliable and affordable energy while creating value for our stakeholders.

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REG REAFFIRMS COMMITMENT TO DELIVER
RELIABLE ELECTRICITY ACCESS TO ALL
RWANDANS

Core Values of REG



Customer Oriented

Serving our customers and ensuring their satisfaction through our culture of excellence



Integrity

We are open, fair and honest with our stakeholders



RESPECT FOR PEOPLE

We respect, empower, recognize and ensure the continuous development of our people.



TEAM WORK

We work together reinforcing our professional capabilities as individuals, teams and operating units



EFFICIENCY

We innovatively achieve more with fewer resources without compromising quality



SUSTAINABILITY

We provide sustainable solutions in a safe environment



The Rwanda Energy Group (REG) has reaffirmed its commitment to achieving its targets of providing reliable and uninterrupted electricity to all Rwandans.

This was emphasised on Friday at REG headquarters during an official handover ceremony between the newly appointed Chief Executive Officer, Eng. Maximilien Byilingiro, and the outgoing CEO, Eng. Armand Zingiro, who was recently appointed Minister of State in the Ministry of Infrastructure.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Infrastructure, Col. Claudien Bizimungu, the Chairperson of REG's Board of Directors, Dr. Didacienne Mukanyirigira, as well as other senior REG officials witnessed the handover ceremony. During the handover, the new CEO pledged to fully implement programs aimed at expanding electricity access and achieving the targets set by both REG and the Government of Rwanda to ensure universal

electricity coverage across the country. In his remarks, Eng. Maximilien Byilingiro expressed gratitude to President Paul Kagame for entrusting him with the new responsibility. He emphasized that his priority will be to advance the objectives outlined in the Second National Strategy for Transformation (NST2), recognizing the critical role of electricity in national development and Rwanda's ambition to provide all citizens with reliable and uninterrupted power.

"We will work tirelessly to ensure that the country's goals and commitments to provide electricity access to all citizens are achieved. That is the direction in which we will focus our efforts. We understand that citizens are eager to have reliable and uninterrupted electricity services, and we will do everything possible to increase the number of households connected to the power grid," he said. Eng. Byilingiro also called for strong collaboration among all stakeholders to enhance performance, increase productivity, and contribute to the country's overall socio-economic development. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Infrastructure, Eng. Armand Zingiro, urged employees and management to continue working closely together to safeguard the progress already made in the energy sector and further improve performance.

"We still have a significant task ahead to achieve the goals set under the government's NST2 development agenda. A small number of Rwandans are yet to gain access to electricity but we can not rest until everyone is connected to electricity. All of us must work together effectively to ensure that this target is achieved," he said. Dr. Didacienne Mukanyirigira, Chairperson of REG's Board of Directors, who presided over the ceremony, stated that REG continues to be commended for its strong performance in the management of public resources, as reflected in its clean audit record. She tasked the newly appointed REG Chief Executive Officer with maintaining and building on this achievement. So far, more than 2.9 million households (2,900,000) access electricity across Rwanda, equivalent to 87%. The institution aims to achieve 100 percent electricity access for all Rwandans by 2029.

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REG AND WASAC COMMEMORATED FORMER ELECTROGAZ STAFF VICTIMS OF 1994 GENOCIDE AGAINST THE TUTSI

On 24th April, 2024 the staff of Rwanda Energy Group (REG) and Water Sanitation Corporation (WASAC) commemorated former ELECTROGAZ Staff victims of the Genocide against Tutsis, an activity that took place at the Rwanda Energy Group Headquarters located in Nyarugenge District, City of Kigali.

The commemoration started with laying a wreath at this memorial built at REG Headquarters, where the Senior Management of REG and WASAC and families of victims took time to remember 1994 Genocide against Tutsi.

During this memorial function, Staff of REG and WASAC were joined by the State Minister in the Ministry of Infrastructure, Mr. Jean De Dieu Uwihanganye.

Former Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of REG Eng. Armand M. Zingiro, who recently appointed State Minister in MININFRA recently, in his welcoming remarks during this commemoration at Kigali Genocide Memorial, reiterated the dreadful moments the Tutsi passed through during the Genocide. He further reminded participants that Rwandans will keep commemorating the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi, generation by generation.

Muhorakeye Odette, a survivor of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda and former employee of ELECTROGAZ, revealed how ELECTROGAZ played a role in the massacres that claimed the lives of more than one million people in 100 days.



Muhorakeye detailed instances of discrimination, intimidation, and active complicity by management in promoting genocidal ideologies at the time.

In his concluding remarks, Amb. Uwihanganye Jean De Dieu who was the state Minister in the Ministry of Infrastructure at that time, urged people at the commemoration to call to mind the symbols of hope and resilience as Rwanda commemorates the 32nd anniversary of the genocide against the Tutsi. He emphasized the importance of youth in bridging the past and the present, promoting unity and reconciliation.

He went on by saying that what happened in Rwanda is very sad and he can't find words to express it but she hopes Genocide will never happen again in the future. He comforted the families of the victims of 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi and thanked REG Management for upholding the culture of unity at workplace.

RWANDA SEEKS \$1BN IN PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN ENERGY GENERATION



Rwanda is seeking to mobilise \$1 billion in private investment as part of its plan to double electricity generation capacity and achieve universal energy access by 2030.

This was highlighted during the Africa Energy Forum (AEF) 2026 in Cape Town, South Africa, this June 2026, where the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Olivier Nduhungirehe, participated in the launch of the Rwanda Energy Compact, an initiative aimed at attracting investors to Rwanda.

Nduhungirehe reflected on Rwanda's remarkable energy journey, noting that electricity access has increased from just 1% in 1994, following the Genocide against the Tutsi, to more than 86% today.

He reaffirmed Rwanda's commitment to achieving universal energy access by 2030 through a fully costed \$3 billion investment plan aimed at doubling the country's generation capacity, including the mobilisation of \$1 billion in private-sector financing.

The plan targets expanding Rwanda's installed electricity generation capacity to 1,066 megawatts (MW) while ensuring universal electricity access by 2030.

Investment will focus on increasing generation capacity and attracting private capital through renewable and emerging energy technologies.

Nduhungirehe also underscored the importance of regional electricity integration in supporting Africa's industrialisation, arguing that individual countries

cannot achieve large-scale economic transformation in isolation.

"To achieve this, we need greater involvement from the private sector. Private-sector investment remains relatively low, and we need to increase it to about \$1 billion to ensure that every Rwandan has access to electricity," Nduhungirehe said.

"We understand that energy is not an end in itself; it is a tool for development. Rwanda is a developing country at the heart of Africa, and we need to industrialise. We must build a vibrant economy with strong industries that can produce locally made goods, helping to reduce our trade deficit."

Launching the Rwanda Energy Compact in Cape Town, Nduhungirehe called on both public and private partners to invest in the country's energy strategy.

"We are calling on public and private partners to invest in our strategy to achieve universal access to energy by 2030. Regional integration in the energy sector is also important. Ultimately, our goal is to ensure that Africa produces enough energy to sustain its industries and enable the continent to become the global economic powerhouse it has the potential to be," he added.

Hydropower remains a key pillar of Rwanda's energy expansion strategy, with several projects under construction, in the planning phase, or undergoing feasibility studies.

Among the major projects is the Nyabarongo II Hydropower Plant, which is expected to generate 43.5 megawatts.

Other ongoing developments include the Rukarara VI Hydropower Plant, which will generate 9.7 MW and is currently 26% complete, and the Nyirahundwe Hydropower Plant, with a capacity of 0.91 MW, which has reached 71% completion. There are also energy generation from methane gas extracted from Lake Kivu. Currently, methane gas projects by the companies KivuWatt and Shema Power Lake Kivu (SPLK) supply about 21% of national electricity (82 MW). The government project to increase this capacity to increase to 100 MW.

The Rwanda Energy Group (REG) also highlighted the Rusizi III Hydropower Project, a 206 MW regional initiative being jointly developed by Rwanda, Burundi and DR Congo.

Meanwhile, feasibility studies are underway for additional hydropower projects, including the expansion of the Ntaruka Hydropower Plant.

Solar energy is also expected to play an increasingly important role in meeting future electricity demand. Planned projects include the 30 MW Mpanga Solar PV plant in Kirehe District, the 200 MW Nyabarongo II Solar PV project, and the 4.13 MW Izuba CB Energy Rwanda plant, among others.

According to REG, at least \$3.2 billion will be required to implement the country's 10-year energy strategy. Funding will be mobilised through a combination of concessional loans, climate-finance instruments, green bonds and carbon credits.

AfDB APPROVES \$180 MILLION LOAN FOR UNIVERSAL ELECTRIFICATION



African Development Bank (AfDB) has approved two loans to co-finance a major energy project that will extend electricity access to rural Rwanda.

In total, the loans, which amount to \$180 million (Rwf184 million), are expected to [reduce green house gas emissions](#) and [accelerate the country's efforts to achieve universal electricity coverage by 2024](#).

Finances for the Transmission System Reinforcement and Last Mile Connectivity project comprise \$140 million from the African Development Bank sovereign window and a \$40 million co-financing from the Africa Growing Together Fund (AGTF), as well as resources from the African Development Fund (ADF), the bank indicated.

This follows the [approval for \\$84.2 million from the resources](#) of the ADF, the concessional window of the Bank Group, for the same project.

The project will entail the construction of over 1,000 km of medium voltage and 3,300 km of low voltage lines to boost last mile access (providing electricity to people in remote areas).

It will also build 137km of high voltage line and six substations required to strengthen the grid. Other features of the project include the installation or upgrading of more than 1,200 distribution transformers and related infrastructure.

The project will connect 77,470 households to the electricity network for the first time. It will also connect 75 schools, eight health centres and 65 administration centres, while enabling the evacuation (transmission) of 125MW of clean energy from hydropower plants.

It will also create 455 permanent jobs and 760 part-time jobs, with 30% of these going to women.

"The rationale for the bank's intervention is to support the country's pursuit of 100 percent access to electricity by 2024," said Aissa Toure Sarr, African Development Bank's Country Manager in Rwanda.

"The project will contribute to enhancing the quality of life by facilitating improved education and health provision as well as promoting private sector growth, hence contributing to Rwanda's social and economic transformation agenda which aims to transition Rwanda from a developing country to a middle-income country by 2035," Sarr observed.

The bank-financed grid access component of the project will target households in southern Rwanda, where connection rates are below 34 percent. The main cities targeted are Gisagara, Huye, Nyamagabe, Nyanza, Nyaruguru, and Ruhango.

Also, the project will strengthen the network in Nyarugege city, Nyamata, Kigali Hub, and other zones across the country where growing commercial activity has increased electricity demand.

"The bank is pleased to play an important role in actualising Rwanda's Transmission Reinforcement and Last Mile Connectivity Project, which will not only contribute to addressing the country's energy poverty, including [pursuit of universal access by 2024](#), but also aligns closely with the bank's high 5 priorities," remarked Dr Kevin Kariuki, AfDB Vice President for Power, Energy, Climate & Green Growth.

Moreover, the project exemplifies the

transformational impact of effective coordination amongst development partners.

The project aligns with two of the bank's High-5s (priorities) – "Light Up and Power Africa" and "Improve the Quality of Life for the People of Africa."

It is a component of the \$670 million multi-donor Rwanda Universal Energy Access programme (RUEAP), which is being co-financed by the World Bank Group, OPEC Fund for International Development, Saudi Fund for Development, Agence française de développement, and the European Investment Bank.

According to information from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, RUEAP aims to achieve 100 percent electrification by 2024 as per the National Strategy for Transformation target (2017-2024).

It is to note that as of March 2022, the African Development Bank has financed over \$1.4 billion worth of projects in Rwanda, of which \$498 million has been directed towards energy project projects.

As of March 2022, the cumulative connectivity rate in Rwanda was 69.80 percent of Rwandan households including 49.23 percent connected to the national grid and 20.57 percent accessing through off-grid systems ([mainly solar](#)), according to data from the Rwanda Energy Group (REG).

RWANDA AND INTERNATIONAL SOLAR ALLIANCE SIGN STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP TO ACCELERATE SOLAR POWER INITIATIVES



Rwanda's long-term vision for sustainable development and universal access to clean energy.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Dr. Jimmy Gasore reaffirmed Rwanda's commitment to renewable energy transformation, underscoring the central role of solar power in the country's development trajectory.

"Solar energy is not a component of our strategy; it is a defining pillar of it," he stated.

The newly signed CPF establishes a structured framework for collaboration across multiple priority areas designed to expand energy access, enhance productivity, and strengthen climate resilience.

A key focus of the partnership is the solarisation of agricultural value chains. This will involve the deployment of solar-powered irrigation systems and the integration of renewable energy solutions into agricultural processing, cold storage, and other productive use applications. These interventions are expected to improve agricultural productivity while reducing post-harvest losses and dependence on fossil fuels.

The CPF also places strong emphasis on socio-economic transformation, with programmes projected to benefit approximately half a million people. These initiatives will promote solar-powered productive use technologies that support income generation, rural development, and inclusive growth.

In parallel, the partnership will help mobilise private capital and blended financing mechanisms to scale up bankable renewable energy projects across the country.

A major component of the agreement is the development of a national rooftop solar programme targeting public institutions, commercial buildings, and residential households. The programme will be supported through enabling policies, innovative financing models, and streamlined implementation frameworks to accelerate adoption.

The CPF further prioritises clean cooking solutions, including the review and expansion of solar-based and hybrid clean cooking technologies, particularly for schools and institutional facilities, contributing to improved health outcomes and reduced environmental impact.

In the transport sector, Rwanda and ISA will collaborate on the development of solar-powered electric vehicle charging infrastructure and the integration of renewable energy into national e-mobility strategies. This is expected to strengthen Rwanda's transition toward sustainable and low-emission transport systems.

The partnership places strong emphasis on skills development through the Solar Technologies Application Resources Center (STAR-C) initiative in collaboration with the University of Rwanda, which will support training for policymakers, engineers, technicians, and entrepreneurs in key renewable energy sectors. This is intended to strengthen institutional capacity and accelerate innovation in clean energy deployment.

The signing of the Country Partnership Framework reflects Rwanda's continued commitment to building a sustainable, inclusive, and climate-resilient energy system, while strengthening international partnerships that support its green growth and transformation agenda.

In May 2026, the Government of Rwanda and the International Solar Alliance (ISA) signed a Country Partnership Framework (CPF), marking a major step forward in strengthening cooperation on renewable energy and accelerating Rwanda's transition toward a resilient, low-carbon energy system.

The CPF was officially signed in Kigali by the former Minister of Infrastructure, Dr. Jimmy Gasore, representing the Government of Rwanda, and the Director General of ISA, Ashish Khanna, during a high-level engagement focused on expanding strategic collaboration in the energy sector through solar systems.

The partnership reinforces the growing cooperation between Rwanda and the International Solar Alliance, aligning with

RWANDA TO LEAD AFRICA'S ELECTRIC MOBILITY REVOLUTION



Rwanda stands at a pivotal moment in its development journey, one that could define the future of transportation, energy security, and industrial growth across Africa.

As electric mobility gains momentum globally, experts argue that Rwanda has a unique opportunity to become a continental leader, provided policy reforms move as quickly as technological innovation.

The situation echoes Rwanda's landmark 2008 ban on plastic bags, a policy that transformed environmental governance and demonstrated the country's ability to drive large-scale behaviour and market change through decisive leadership.

Today, electric mobility presents a similar opportunity, but with far-reaching economic implications.

Beyond reducing emissions, the transition to electric transport could strengthen energy security, create jobs, improve urban productivity, and position Rwanda as a regional industrial hub.

Motorcycles remain the backbone of urban and peri-urban transportation in Rwanda, connecting thousands of people to jobs, services, and business opportunities every day.

They support a vast network of micro-enterprises and are critical to the movement of people and goods across cities and towns.

However, the sector faces growing challenges. Volatile fuel prices, increasing maintenance costs, and heavy dependence on imported petroleum continue to place pressure on operators and consumers alike. Electric motorcycles offer a compelling alternative.

With lower operating expenses, fewer mechanical breakdowns, and reduced exposure to fuel price fluctuations, electric bikes can significantly improve earnings for riders while stabilizing transport costs for passengers.

At the national level, wider adoption could reduce fuel import bills and improve the use of domestically generated electricity.

Industry experts emphasize that technology alone will not deliver an electric mobility revolution. Success will depend on the policy framework that supports it.

"Technology alone will not transform transportation systems. Real transformation happens when policy, infrastructure, investment, and innovation move together. Rwanda has an opportunity to lead Africa's electric mobility transition by creating a predictable environment that gives investors confidence and makes adoption affordable for citizens," said Ihinda Innocent Ninsiima from SPIRO said.

Ninsiima noted that one of the most pressing priorities is the establishment of a transparent and predictable electricity tariff structure for charging stations and battery-swapping infrastructure. Investors require long-term visibility on operating costs before committing capital to large-scale infrastructure projects.

"The countries that will lead the electric mobility revolution are not necessarily those with the largest markets or the

cheapest vehicles, but those that provide policy certainty, coordinate infrastructure investments, and create conditions for innovation to flourish," he added.

Experts caution that electric mobility should not be viewed solely through the lens of vehicle adoption.

A successful transition will require the simultaneous development of battery-swapping networks, charging stations, maintenance facilities, financing solutions, and technical training programs.

Rwanda's reputation for coordinated development could provide a significant advantage. The country's ability to align government institutions, regulators, utilities, investors, and development partners around national priorities has been a hallmark of its economic transformation. Applying that same model to electric mobility could accelerate adoption and establish a scalable framework for the region.

Rwanda has demonstrated this capacity before through digital governance reforms, investment facilitation, and environmental leadership.

As Africa's electric mobility transition gathers pace, the country's next defining reform moment may already have arrived. If policymakers can match the speed of innovation with equally decisive action, Rwanda will not simply participate in Africa's electric mobility revolution, it could help shape and lead it for decades to come.

SOLAR POWER IS CHANGING MILLIONS OF LIVES; TESTIMONIALS FROM THE MOST REMOTE VILLAGES IN RWANDA



“Before we used petrol, and it was risky, we worried because our neighbor’s house got burned,” says Ngirawonsanga Joseph, who lives with his wife and their 2 children in Kivomo, Rulindo District.

“My kids are getting better grades now because they have more hours of light to study.” Says Claude, 36, from Ngando, Rulindo. “Their motivation is higher, making them happier to go to school.” Not only kids are using the extra time to educate

themselves, but also adults people are happy to use the light to learn new skills such as crafting and weaving baskets. “We started crafting shapes, gaseke, selling them in the local market,” says Berenadeta, 46 years old living also in Rulindo.

In line with the Rwanda’s economic development targets, the country is projecting a 100% access to electricity by 2024 as it is a crosscutting driver of economic growth.

Given that the grid expansion will take time to reach all households, the energy sector strategic plan stipulates the use of off-grid solutions, including solar home systems and mini-grids as a viable alternative to grid connections.

Off-grid electricity access is now viewed internationally as an important tool in the drive to increase global electricity access. Off-grid incorporates mini-grids and solar home systems fitted to individual houses.

Nakabonye, 70, from the Rusura Village in the Rulindo District, she lives with her family that that remote area of Northern province. They got their solar home system in only in April 2026.

Nakabonye’s story represents millions of households across rural Africa that have been connected to electricity in recent years through off-grid solar solutions by Ignite’s agents who visited various last-mile communities across Rwanda’s rural districts.

Progress is significant but unequal across the world.

Solar solutions have a significant role in the sector’s progress. Electricity access is finally being recognized as a leading necessity that is vastly influential on multiple elements of everyday lives and is essential for development across the continent.

More opportunities for a better tomorrow

IBYO UKWIRIYE KWITWARARIKA KU MASHANYARAZI MU NZU YAWE

Uko u Rwanda rugenda rukataza mu iterambere, ni nako amashanyarazi agezwa henshi no kuri benshi, haba mu mijyi ndetse no mu byaro. Ubu, ingo zisaga 68.2% zifite amashanyarazi, ndetse inyirindi muri zo zifite amashanyarazi afatiye ku muyoboro rusange.

N’ubwo amashanyarazi adufasha mu buzima bwa buri munsu, ni ngombwa kwitondera imikoreshereze yayo, kuko icyo akoreshejwe nabi ashobora guteza impanuka zikomeye zirimo inkongi, kwangirika kw’ibikoresho twifashisha mu ngo ndetse no mu kazi, gukomereka ndetse n’ufupfu.

Ni ngombwa kwitondera ibikoresho wifashisha ushyira amashanyarazi mu nzu (installation) birimo intsinga, amatara n’ibijyana nayo, aho bacomeka (prise/socket), ndetse ukanagenzura uburyo ashyizwe mu nzu yawe, bikaba bikozwe n’umuhanga ubizobereye. Ni ngombwa kandi gukoresha ibikoresho bifite ubuziranenge ku buryo bidashyuhya ngo biba byateza inkongi mugihe ntabwirinzi buhagije buhari.

Igihe ushaka gushyira amashanyarazi mu nzu (installation)

Ibikoresho byifashishwa mu gushyira amashanyarazi mu nzu biri ukwinshi ndetse biboneka henshi mu maduka acuruza ibikoresho by’ubwubatsi. Igihe ugiye kugura intsinga cyangwa ibindi bikoresho, ugomba kugenzura ko uguze ibyujije ubuziranenge ku buryo bitazashyuhya ngo bishye.

Intsinga zo mu nzu ziba zizengurutse n’igikoba cya pulasitike. Iyo urutsinga rutujye ubuziranenge rurashyuhya, byakomeza cya gikoba kigashyuhya, maze bigatuma intsinga zihura zigatanga ibishashi. icyo gihe aho zinyura hose umuriro utangira kwaka. Akenshi rero usanga intsinga zinyura hejuru, ibikigize bihita bifatwa maze abantu bakisanga inzu yose yafashwe.

Ikindi cy’ingenzi rero, igihe cyose ugiye gushyira amashanyarazi mu nzu yawe ugomba kwifashisha abatekiniziye b’inzobere bafite ubumenyi n’inariyabonye, ku buryo uba wizeye neza ubuziranenge bw’ibyo bagukorerako. Ikigo cy’Igihugu gishinzwe kugenzura inzego zimwe z’imirimo ifitiye igihugu akamaro (RURA) gisohora urutonde rw’abatekiniziye bafite impushya zerekana ko bafite ubumenyi n’ubuhanga bwo gushyira amashanyarazi mu nzu.

Igihe kandi usanzwe ufite amashanyarazi iwawe, ni byiza kugenzura ko nta rutsinga rwangiritse cyangwa se n’ibindi bikoresho byayo kugira ngo ubisimbure hakiri kare bitarateza impanuka.

Kwitwararika imikoreshereze y’amashanyarazi

Igihe ufite amashanyarazi iwawe ucomeka ibikoresho bitandukanye, ugomba kwitondera kugenzura ko ibyo ucomeka bimeze neza. Byaba ipasi, ishyamba ry’amashanyarazi (cuisiniere), radiyo, televiziyo, firigo n’ibindi bitandukanye, bigomba kuba bikora neza.

Ibikoresho by’amashanyarazi kandi bicomekwa gusa igihe birimo gukoreshwa, byaba bidakoreshwa bigacomokorwa. Nta mpamvu yo gusiga ipasi icometse kandi utarimo gutera imyenda, kuko ishobora gushyuhya igatwika ibyo iteretseho.

Ni kimwe na radio na televiziyo, cyangwa shajeri (charger) ya telefoni. icyo utarimo gukoresha cyose, ni ngombwa kugicomokora.

Ugomba kandi kwirinda gucomeka ibintu byinshi cyane ahanu hamwe. Ugasanga kuri purize (prise/socket) imwe ucometseho ipasi, radio, televiziyo, firigo n’ibindi byinshi. Ibi bishobora gutuma aho bicometse hashyuhya hakaba hagurumana.

Ni ngombwa cyane kurinda abana bato gukora aho bacomekera (muri prise/socket) cyangwa no gukinira ku ntsinga z’amashanyarazi. Igihe cyose ubonye umwana muto ashobora gucengeza ikintu aho bacomekera, ugomba kwihutira kumubuza cyangwa kumwigizayo. Cyane cyane abana bato bageze igihe cyo gukambakamba, ntibagomba gusigara bonyine mu nzu irimo amashanyarazi.

Ku bantu bakuru kandi nabo, ni byiza kwirinda ibi bikurukira:

- Gucomeka cyangwa gucomokora igikoresho ku mashanyarazi igihe intoki zawe zitose (zirimo amazi);
- Kwirinda gukora ku gikoresho gicometse ufashe ikintu gikoze mu cyuma
- Irinde kwegereza ku maridiro n’ibitambaro ibikoresho bishyuhya nk’ipasi, “cuisiniere”, “cafetière”, n’ibindi.
- Irinde kwanika imyenda cyangwa ikindi kintu ku nsinga z’amashanyarazi
- Irinde gukinira ku byuma bitwara amashanyarazi
- Igihe itara ryahye cyangwa rishaje ugiye kurihindura, ni byiza kubanza kureba ko rijimije.
- Igihe utetse ku mashanyarazi, ugomba kuguma hafi y’iziko.
- Ugomba kumenya neza aho fizibule (fusibles/fuses) z’inzu yawe zihereye ndetse ugakuraho inambamyi yose yakubura kuhagera vuba igihe habaye ikibazo.

Wabyitwaramo ute igihe ubonye uwafashwe n’amashanyarazi?

Ese wari uzi ibibaho icyo umuntu afashwe n’amashanyarazi? Kubera imiterere y’umubiri w’umuntu ugizwe ahanini n’amazi, byorohera amashanyarazi kumunyuramo. Ikindi kubera umuvuduko wayo ungana n’uw’urumuri, icyo amunyuzemo yangiza ibice byinshi by’umubiri bitewe n’ingano yayo.

Imitsi iragagara bityo uwafashwe ntabwo kuyikuraho, ibihaha bikifunga ntabwo guhumeka, umutima ugahagarara imitsi ikifunga, noneho hakaziraho n’ubushye ku mubiri ndetse no kwangirika kw’ibice byawo by’imbere. Bitewe n’ubukana bw’umuriro, uwafashwe aba afite ibyago byinshi byo kuhasiga ubuzima.

Igihe ubonye hari uwafashwe n’umuriro, ugomba kwirinda kumukoraho n’intoki kuko nawe wahita ufatwa. Ahubwo icyo wakora, niba icyatumye afatwa gicometse, wagicomokora cyangwa ugakupa umuriro kuri fizibule. Bitabaye ibyo, ihutire guhamagara REG kuri 2727 cyangwa ishamba rya Polisi Ishamba rya Polisi y’u Rwanda rishinzwe ubutabazi no kurwanya inkongi z’umuriro kuri 111.

8

REG VOLLEYBALL CLUB SECURES BRONZE AT 2026 AFRICAN MEN'S CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP IN KIGALI



On 2 May 2026, the 2026 Africa Men's Volleyball Club Championship concluded in Kigali, bringing together the continent's top teams in a display of thrilling action and high-level competition. Among the standout performers was REG Volleyball Club, who secured an impressive third-place finish on home soil, reaffirming their growing stature in African volleyball.

REG's journey to the podium was marked by determination, discipline, and strong teamwork. The Rwandan side delivered key victories throughout the tournament, including a crucial win over Kenya Ports Authority to reach the semifinals.

Although they fell short in an all-Rwandan

semifinal clash against Police Volleyball Club, REG showed resilience by bouncing back strongly in the third-place playoff.

In the bronze medal match held at BK Arena, REG defeated Petrojet in four sets (25–21, 25–21, 13–25, 25–21) in a performance that highlighted their tactical strength and composure under pressure. The team's ability to respond after dropping the third set demonstrated their mental toughness and desire to finish the tournament on a high note.

One of the defining highlights of REG's campaign was the exceptional performance of its outside hitter Nicholas Matui Kipchilchil, who played a crucial role in

the team's success and was awarded for his outstanding contribution during the tournament. His attacking power and consistency were instrumental in guiding REG to the bronze medal, further strengthening the team's competitive edge on the continental stage.

Reflecting on the team's performance, head coach Benon Mugisha emphasized the importance of continuous improvement and ambition, noting that the experience gained at this level will be vital for future competitions. His leadership throughout the tournament was key in shaping a team capable of competing among Africa's elite.

This podium finish also reflects REG's

consistent dominance domestically, as they remain one of the leading teams in the Rwanda National Volleyball League, regularly setting the pace and raising standards in Rwandan volleyball.

In the final, Al Ahly Volleyball Club were crowned champions after defeating Police Volleyball Club, bringing the 2026 edition of the competition to a memorable close.

Final standings

1. Al Ahly VC (Egypt)
2. Police VC (Rwanda)
3. Rwanda Energy Group (Rwanda)
4. Petrojet (Egypt)
5. Port Autonome de Douala (Cameroon)
6. Kenya Ports Authority (Kenya)
7. Kepler VC (Rwanda)
8. Fath Union Sport (Morocco)
9. Ghana Army (Ghana)
10. Nemo Stars (Uganda)
11. APR VC (Rwanda)
12. Nigeria Customs (Nigeria)
13. Equity Bank (Kenya)
14. General Service Unit (Kenya)
15. Kalibi SC (Ghana)
16. Sport-S VC (Uganda)
17. Litto Team VC (Cameroon)
18. Cameroon Volleyball (Cameroon)
19. AS INJS (Côte d'Ivoire)
20. Rukinzo VC (Burundi)
21. Wolaitta Dicha Sports Club (Ethiopia)
22. Black Rhinos VC (Zimbabwe)
23. Atlético Clube do Mindelo (Cape Verde)
24. Prisons VC (Tanzania)

9

REG VOLLEYBALL CLUB CROWNED 2025/26 NATIONAL CHAMPIONS AFTER HISTORIC COMEBACK



The team of EG Volleyball Club were crowned champions of the 2025/26 Rwanda National Volleyball League after an outstanding comeback victory against Police VC in the decisive Game 5 of the finals held on Sunday, May 17, 2026, at Petit Stade.

REG VC secured the title in dominant fashion with a straight-sets victory of 3-0 (25-23, 25-14, 25-23), completing a remarkable turnaround after losing the first

two matches of the final's series. The victory marked REG's first league championship since 2022 and reaffirmed the club's position among Rwanda's volleyball giants.

The final encounter started with intense competition as both teams battled point for point in the opening set. REG VC demonstrated resilience and composure to edge Police VC 25-23, gaining momentum and confidence for the remainder of the match.

The second set saw REG completely take control of the game. Tactical adjustments made by Head Coach Benon Mugisha proved decisive, as the introduction of Peace Twagirayezu strengthened the team's defensive structure and limited Police VC's attacking threats. REG dominated the set 25-14 with disciplined defending, effective blocking, and fast transitions.

In the third and final set, Police VC attempted to mount a comeback, but REG remained focused and determined.

Setter Crispin Ntanteteri orchestrated the game brilliantly, connecting effectively with attackers Merci Gisubizo and Nicholas Matui to seal a 25-23 victory and officially clinch the championship with an overall 3-2 series win.

Speaking after the triumph, Coach Benon Mugisha praised the determination and fighting spirit displayed by his players throughout the season and especially during the final's comeback.

"The boys gave everything on the court. My target was to remain unbeaten since the second phase. Although we faced some setbacks, we managed to overcome them and finally win the trophy," he said.

The championship also showcased the outstanding individual performances of REG Volleyball Club players throughout the season, as the club dominated the individual awards category.

- Best Receiver: Merci Gisubizo (REG VC)
- Best Setter: Crispin Ntanteteri (REG VC)
- Best Attacker: Nicholas Matui (REG VC)
- Best Blocker: Emmy Twagirayezu (REG VC)
- MVP: Nicholas Matui (REG VC)
- Best Server: Placide Sibomana (Police VC)
- Best Libero: Jules Niyigena (Kepler VC)

Following the victory, both REG VC and Police VC qualified to represent Rwanda in the upcoming African Volleyball Clubs Championship, a prestigious continental competition bringing together champion clubs from across Africa.



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