chute ending in a flip bucket, designed for a maximum discharge of 1880m³/se . Three radial gates, 5.5m wide by 8.5m high have been installed, to release large to the powerhouse. Water returns to the river through the 768m long tailrace tunnel (6.7m dia. partially concrete lined) and 480m long open channel – lined with masonry, or concrete where stability was a concern.

Located at the GD-3 main regulated dam, the reservoir inundates about 115km^2 of land. Out of this, some 70km^2 is swamp and most of the remaining part is covered by rain forest and bush, which was mostly cleared before reservoir filling.

Impacts

Throughout the project the team faced various challenges. The environmental impacts of the project were studied in depth and were a top priority. Prior to construction730 households would have to be relocated; 4000 Ha of farmland and 5300 Ha of grassland would be lost. While this was a significant impact, the project moved forward because of the benefit the Genale Dawa III project would bring to community.

The remote location of the site meant that supply lines for the contractor were long. Getting hydromechanical equipment, such as turbines and generators to site was no easy feat. Some 8300km of sea separates Shanghai, the port of shipment in China, from Djibouti and thence 1300km to site. The remoteness of the site also meant communication was difficult. Poor internet service coupled with zero phone lines was certainly a challenge to the project. Only later during the construction phase was a mobile service set up. There were few. P.c60 -1.413ion p .few. P9serv8HDd beforwerehospic