https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba\_Dam

Kariba Dam

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Kariba Dam** | |
| [Kariba dam.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Kariba_dam.jpg)  The dam as seen from [Zimbabwe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zimbabwe) | |
| **Location** | [Zambia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zambia) [Zimbabwe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zimbabwe) |
| **Coordinates** | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[16°31′23.5″S28°45′41.55″E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Kariba_Dam&params=16_31_23.5_S_28_45_41.55_E_type:landmark)[Coordinates](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_coordinate_system): https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[16°31′23.5″S 28°45′41.55″E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Kariba_Dam&params=16_31_23.5_S_28_45_41.55_E_type:landmark) |
| **Construction began** | 1955 |
| **Opening date** | 1959 |
| **Construction cost** | [US$](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_dollar)480 million |
| **Owner(s)** | [Zambezi River Authority](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zambezi_River_Authority) |
| **Dam and spillways** | |
| [**Type of dam**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dam#Types_of_dams) | [Arch dam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arch_dam) |
| **Impounds** | [Zambezi River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zambezi_River) |
| **Height** | 128 m (420 ft) |
| **Length** | 579 m (1,900 ft) |
| **Reservoir** | |
| **Creates** | [Lake Kariba](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Kariba) |
| **Total capacity** | 180 km3(150,000,000 acre·ft) |
| [**Catchment area**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drainage_basin) | 663,000 km2(256,000 sq mi) |
| **Surface area** | 5,400 km2(2,100 sq mi) |
| **Max. length** | 280 km (170 mi) |
| **Max. water depth** | 97 m (318 ft) |
| **Power station** | |
| **Turbines** | **North:** 4 x 150 MW (200,000 hp), 2 x 180 MW (240,000 hp) [Francis-type](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis-type) **South:** 6 x 111 MW (149,000 hp) [Francis-type](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis-type) |
| **Installed capacity** | **North:** 960 MW **South:** 666 MW **Total:** 1,626 MW (2,181,000 hp) |
| **Annual generation** | 6,400 GWh (23,000 TJ) |

The **Kariba Dam** is a double curvature concrete arch [dam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dam) in the [Kariba Gorge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Gorge) of the [Zambezi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zambezi) river basin between [Zambia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zambia) and [Zimbabwe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zimbabwe). The dam stands 128 metres (420 ft) tall and 579 metres (1,900 ft) long.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-1) The dam forms [Lake Kariba](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Kariba) which extends for 280 kilometres (170 mi) and holds 185 cubic kilometres (150,000,000 acre·ft) of water.

**Contents**

  [hide]

* [1Construction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#Construction)
* [2Power generation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#Power_generation)
* [3Choice of location](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#Choice_of_location)
* [4Environmental impacts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#Environmental_impacts)
  + [4.1Population displacement and resettlement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#Population_displacement_and_resettlement)
    - [4.1.1Basilwizi Trust](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#Basilwizi_Trust)
  + [4.2River ecology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#River_ecology)
  + [4.3Wildlife rescue](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#Wildlife_rescue)
* [5Recent activity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#Recent_activity)
* [6See also](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#See_also)
* [7References](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#References)
* [8External links](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#External_links)

Construction[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kariba_Dam&action=edit&section=1)]

The double curvature concrete [arch dam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arch_dam) was designed by [Coyne et Bellier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coyne_et_Bellier) and constructed between 1955 and 1959 by [Impresit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impregilo) of [Italy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-spurwing-2) at a cost of $135,000,000 for the first stage with only the Kariba South power cavern. Final construction and the addition of the Kariba North Power cavern by [Mitchell Construction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mitchell_Construction)[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-3) was not completed until 1977 due to largely political problems for a total cost of $480,000,000. During construction, 86 men lost their lives.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-spurwing-2)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-4)

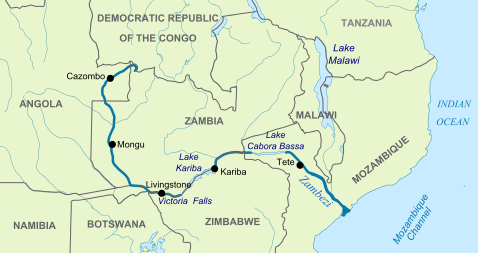
Power generation[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kariba_Dam&action=edit&section=2)]

The Kariba Dam supplies 1,626 megawatts (2,181,000 hp) of electricity to parts of both [Zambia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zambia) (the [Copperbelt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copperbelt)) and [Zimbabwe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zimbabwe) and generates 6,400 gigawatt-hours (23,000 TJ) [per annum](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Per_annum). Each country has its own power station on the north and south bank of the dam respectively. The south station belonging to Zimbabwe has been in operation since 1960 and has six generators of 111 megawatts (149,000 hp) capacity each for a total of 666 megawatts (893,000 hp).[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-5)[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-6)

On November 11, 2013 It was announced by Zimbabwe's Finance Minister, [Patrick Chinamasa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patrick_Chinamasa) that capacity at the Zimbabwean (South) Kariba hydropower station would be increased by 300 megawatts. The cost of upgrading the facility has been supported by a $319m loan from China. The deal is a clear example of Zimbabwe's "Look East" policy which was adopted after falling out with Western powers.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-7) Construction on the Kariba South expansion began in mid-2014 and is expect to be complete in 2019.[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-8)

The north station belonging to Zambia has been in operation since 1976, and has four generators of 150 megawatts (200,000 hp) each for a total of 600 megawatts (800,000 hp); work to expand this capacity by an additional 360 megawatts (480,000 hp) to 960 megawatts (1,290,000 hp) was completed in December 2013. Two additional 180 MW generators were added.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-9)[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-10)[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-11)

Choice of location[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kariba_Dam&action=edit&section=3)]

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Zambezi.svg)

Zambezi river basin

The Kariba Dam project was planned by the government of the [Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federation_of_Rhodesia_and_Nyasaland), or [Central African Federation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_African_Federation) (CAF). The CAF was a semi-independent state within the [Commonwealth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth_of_Nations) in southern Africa that existed from 1953 to the end of 1963, comprising the former self-governing British [colonies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colony) of [Northern Rhodesia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Rhodesia) and [Southern Rhodesia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Rhodesia) and the former [British protectorate](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_protectorate) of [Nyasaland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nyasaland). Northern Rhodesia had decided earlier in 1953 (before the Federation was founded) to build a dam within its territory, on the [Kafue River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kafue_River), a major tributary of the [Zambezi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zambezi). It would have been closer to Zambia's [Copperbelt](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copperbelt) which was in need of more power. This would have been a cheaper and less grandiose project, with a smaller environmental impact. Southern Rhodesia, the richest of the three, objected to a Kafue dam and insisted that the dam be sited instead at Kariba. Also, the capacity of the Kafue dam was much lower than that at Kariba.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-12) Initially the dam was managed and maintained by the Central African Power Corporation.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-13) The Kariba Dam is now owned and operated by the [Zambezi River Authority](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zambezi_River_Authority),[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-14)which is jointly and equally owned by [Zimbabwe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zimbabwe) and [Zambia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zambia).[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-15)

Since Zambia's independence, two dams have been built on the Kafue River: the [Kafue Gorge Dam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kafue_Gorge_Dam) and the [Itezhi-Tezhi Dam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Itezhi-Tezhi_Dam).

Environmental impacts[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kariba_Dam&action=edit&section=4)]

**Population displacement and resettlement**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kariba_Dam&action=edit&section=5)]

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Kariba_Dam_Construction.jpg)

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Kariba_Dam_Construction_2.jpg)

The dam under construction in the 1950s, showing the dangers faced by the workers.

The creation of the reservoir forced resettlement of about 57,000 Tonga people living along the Zambezi in both [Northern Rhodesia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Rhodesia) and [Southern Rhodesia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Rhodesia).[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-16) From "The Shadow of The Dam", a first-hand account written by David Howarth in the 1960s, referring to the situation in Northern Rhodesia:- "Everything that a government can do on a meagre budget is being done. Demonstration gardens have been planted, to try to teach the Tonga more sensible methods of agriculture, and to try to find cash crops which they can grow. The hilly land has been plowed in ridge contours to guard against erosion. In Sinazongwe, an irrigated garden has grown a prodigious crop of pawpaws, bananas, oranges, lemons, and vegetables, and shown that the remains of the valley could be made prolific if only money could be found for irrigation. Cooperative markets have been organized, and Tonga are being taught to run them. Enterprising Tonga have been given loans to set themselves up as farmers. More schools have been built than the Tonga ever had before, and most of the Tonga are now within reach of dispensaries and hospitals."[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-17)

There are many different perspectives on how much resettlement aid was given to the displaced tribe. According to anthropologist [Thayer Scudder](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thayer_Scudder), who has studied these communities since the late 1950s, "Today, most are still 'development refugees.' Many live in less-productive, problem-prone areas, some of which have been so seriously degraded within the last generation that they resemble lands on the edge of the Sahara Desert."[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-18)

A 2005 book, "Deep Water" by Jacques Leslie focused on the plight of the people resettled by the dam, and found the situation little changed. Kariba remains the worst dam-resettlement disaster in African history.[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-19)

Over 6000 large animals threatened by the rising water were rescued by [*Operation Noah*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Noah_(Kariba)).

**Basilwizi Trust**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kariba_Dam&action=edit&section=6)]

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:KaribaDam.jpg)

The dam as seen from [Zimbabwe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zimbabwe)

In a quest to restore their lives and find justice, the Tonga formed their own advocacy group in 2000, the Basilwizi Trust.[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-20)

**River ecology**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kariba_Dam&action=edit&section=7)]

The Kariba Dam controls 90% of the total runoff of the Zambezi River, thus changing the downstream ecology dramatically.

**Wildlife rescue**[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kariba_Dam&action=edit&section=8)]

From 1958 to 1961, '[Operation Noah](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Noah_(Kariba))' captured and removed around 6,000 large animals and numerous small ones threatened by the lake's rising waters.

Recent activity[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kariba_Dam&action=edit&section=9)]

On the 6th of February 2008, the BBC reported that heavy rain might lead to a release of water from the dam, which would force 50,000 people downstream to evacuate.[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-21)Rising levels led to the opening of the floodgates in March 2010, requiring the evacuation of 130,000 people who lived in the floodplain, and causing concerns that flooding may spread to nearby areas.[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-22)

In March 2014 at a Zambezi River Authority organized conference, engineers warned that the foundations of the dam had weakened and there was a possibility of dam failure unless repairs were made.[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-23)

On 3 October 2014 the BBC reported that “The Kariba Dam is in a dangerous state. Opened in 1959, it was built on a seemingly solid bed of basalt. But, in the past 50 years, the torrents from the spillway have eroded that bedrock, carving a vast crater that has undercut the dam's foundations. … engineers are now warning that without urgent repairs, the whole dam will collapse. If that happened, a tsunami-like wall of water would rip through the Zambezi valley, reaching the Mozambique border within eight hours. The torrent would overwhelm Mozambique's [Cahora Bassa Dam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cahora_Bassa_Dam) and knock out 40% of southern Africa's hydroelectric capacity. Along with the devastation of wildlife in the valley, the Zambezi River Authority estimates that the lives of 3.5 million people are at risk.”[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-24)

In January 2016 it was reported that water levels at the dam had dropped to 12% of capacity. Levels fell by 5.58 metres (18.3 ft), which is just 1.75 metres (5 ft 9 in) above the minimum operating level for hydropower. Low rainfalls and overuse of the water by the power plants have left the reservoir near empty, raising the prospect that both Zimbabwe and Zambia will face water shortages.[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-25)

See also[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kariba_Dam&action=edit&section=10)]

* [Cahora Bassa Dam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cahora_Bassa_Dam)
* [Nyami Nyami](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nyami_Nyami)
* [List of largest power stations in the world](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_largest_power_stations_in_the_world)
* [List of crossings of the Zambezi River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_crossings_of_the_Zambezi_River)

References[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kariba_Dam&action=edit&section=11)]

* 1. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-1) [*"Kariba Dam"*](http://www.questia.com/library/encyclopedia/kariba-dam.jsp?l=K&p=1)*. Columbia Encyclopedia, 6th Ed. Retrieved 2007-07-31.*
  2. ^ [Jump up to:***a***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-spurwing_2-0) [***b***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-spurwing_2-1) [Spurwing facts](http://www.spurwing.co.zw/facts_kariba.htm) [Archived](https://web.archive.org/web/20091105204805/http:/www.spurwing.co.zw/facts_kariba.htm) November 5, 2009, at the [Wayback Machine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wayback_Machine).
  3. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-3) Indictment: Power & Politics in the Construction Industry, David Morrell, Faber & Faber, 1987, [ISBN 978-0-571-14985-8](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/9780571149858)
  4. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-4) [*"Hydroelectric Power Plants in Southern Africa"*](http://www.industcards.com/hydro-africa-southern.htm)*. Power Plants Around the World Photo Gallery. Industry Cards. Retrieved 20 February 2014.*
  5. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-5) [*"Kariba Dam, Zambia and Zimbabwe; Final Report: November 2000"*](http://www.dams.org/docs/kbase/studies/cszzmain.pdf)*(PDF). World Commission on Dams. 2000. p. VI. Retrieved 2010-11-17.*
  6. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-6) [*"Hydroelectric Power Plants in Southern Africa"*](http://www.industcards.com/hydro-africa-southern.htm)*. IndustCards. Retrieved 17 July 2014.*
  7. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-7) ['No talks with the West' - Zimbabwe](http://www.thezimbabwemail.com/zimbabwe/18478-no-more-relations-with-the-west-zimbabwe.html) Zimbabwe Mail,10 May 2013
  8. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-8) [*"Zimbabwe: Kariba South Power Expansion On Course"*](http://allafrica.com/stories/201508170583.html)*. The Herald. 17 August 2015. Retrieved 31 December 2015.*
  9. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-9) [*"DBSA provides $105m for Zambia hydropower expansion"*](http://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/dbsa-provides-105m-for-zambia-hydropower-expansion-2010-11-05)*. Cramer Media's Engineering News. 2010-11-05. Retrieved 2010-11-17.*
  10. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-10) [*"President Michael Sata commissions the Kariba North Bank extension hydro power station"*](http://www.lusakatimes.com/2013/12/04/president-michael-sata-commissions-kariba-north-bank-extension-hydro-power-station/)*. Lusaka Times. 4 December 2013. Retrieved 17 July 2014.*
  11. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-11) [*"Zambia, Kariba Hydropower Plant, North bank extension"*](http://eng.sinohydro.com/index.php?m=content&c=index&a=show&catid=125&id=195)*. SinoHydro. Retrieved 17 July 2014.*
  12. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-12) [*"Kariba Dam, Zambia and Zimbabwe; Final Report: November 2000"*](http://www.dams.org/docs/kbase/studies/cszzmain.pdf)*(PDF). World Commission on Dams. 2000. p. 9. Retrieved 2010-11-17.*
  13. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-13) [*"Agreement relating to the Central African power corporation signed at Salisbury"*](http://www.fao.org/docrep/w7414b/w7414b16.htm)*. 25 November 1963. Retrieved 24 September 2016.*
  14. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-14) [*"Kariba Dam water levels will soon improve, says Zambezi River Authority"*](https://www.lusakatimes.com/2016/02/17/kariba-dam-water-levels-will-soon-improve-says-zambezi-river-authority/)*. Lusaka Times. 17 February 2016. Retrieved 24 September 2016.*
  15. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-15) [*"Legal Status"*](http://www.zaraho.org.zm/legal-status.html)*. Zambezi River Authority. Retrieved 2012-09-23.*
  16. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-16) *Terminski, Bogumil (2013).*[*"Development-Induced Displacement and Resettlement: Theoretical Frameworks and Current Challenges"*](http://dlc.dlib.indiana.edu/dlc/handle/10535/8833?show=full)*. Indiana University.*
  17. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-17) Howarth, David, *The shadow of the dam*, Collins, 1961
  18. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-18) [*"Pipe Dreams: Can the Zambezi River supply the region's water needs?"*](http://209.200.101.189/publications/csq/csq-article.cfm?id=971)*. Cultural Survival Quarterly. Retrieved 2007-07-31.*
  19. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-19) [*"When Elephants Fight"*](http://web.archive.org/web/20070930023600/http:/www.cjr.org/issues/2005/5/Vanderbilt.asp)*. Columbia Journalism Review. Archived from*[*the original*](http://www.cjr.org/issues/2005/5/Vanderbilt.asp)*on 2007-09-30. Retrieved 2007-07-31.*
  20. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-20) [*"Basilwizi: Promoting Development in the Zambezi Valley"*](http://www.basilwizi.org.zw/)*. Basilwizi. Retrieved 2007-07-31.*
  21. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-21) [Floodgates to open in Mozambique](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/7231154.stm)
  22. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-22) [Zambia opens dam to alleviate flooding](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/8569309.stm)
  23. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-23) *IRIN (9 April 2014).*[*"Kariba Dam and Zim disaster preparedness"*](http://www.newzimbabwe.com/news-15220-Kariba+Dam+and+Zim+disaster+preparedness/news.aspx)*. New Zimbabwe. Retrieved 10 April 2014.*
  24. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-24) [*"The marooned baboon: Africa's loneliest monkey"*](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-29441074)*. BBC. 3 October 2014. Retrieved 3 October 2014.*
  25. [**Jump up^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-25) [*"Kariba dam drops to record low 12%, and Zimbabwe, Zambia stare at a nightmare"*](http://mgafrica.com/article/2016-01-20-kariba-dam-drops-to-record-low-12-and-zimbabwe-zambia-stare-at-a-nightmare)*.*[*Mail & Guardian Africa*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mail_and_Guardian#The_Mail_.26_Guardian_Online)*. 2016-01-20. Retrieved 2016-02-18.*

Kariba水坝

维基百科，自由的百科全书

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Kariba水坝** | |
| [Kariba dam.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Kariba_dam.jpg)  从看到的大坝[津巴布韦](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zimbabwe) | |
| **位置** | [赞比亚](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zambia) [津巴布韦](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zimbabwe) |
| **坐标** | https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[16°31'23.5“S 28°45'41.55”E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Kariba_Dam&params=16_31_23.5_S_28_45_41.55_E_type:landmark)[坐标](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_coordinate_system)：https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/5/55/WMA_button2b.png/17px-WMA_button2b.png[16°31'23.5“S 28°45'41.55”E](https://tools.wmflabs.org/geohack/geohack.php?pagename=Kariba_Dam&params=16_31_23.5_S_28_45_41.55_E_type:landmark) |
| **施工开始了** | 1955 |
| **开幕日期** | 1959 |
| **施工成本** | [US $](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_dollar) 480万 |
| **拥有者）** | [赞比西河管理局](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zambezi_River_Authority) |
| **水坝和溢洪道** | |
| [**大坝类型**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dam#Types_of_dams) | [拱坝](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arch_dam) |
| **扣押** | [赞比西河](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zambezi_River) |
| **高度** | 128米（420英尺） |
| **长度** | 579米（1,900英尺） |
| **水库** | |
| **创建** | [卡里巴湖](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Kariba) |
| **总容量** | 180公里3（1.5亿英亩·英尺） |
| [**集水区**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drainage_basin) | 663000公里2（256000平方英里） |
| **表面积** | 5400公里2（2 100平方英里） |
| **最大。长度** | 280公里（170英里） |
| **最大。水深** | 97米（318英尺） |
| **发电厂** | |
| **涡轮机** | **北：** 4×150兆瓦（200,000马力），2×180兆瓦（240,000马力）[混流式](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis-type) **南：** 6×111兆瓦（149,000马力）[混流式](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francis-type) |
| **已安装容量** | **北：** 960兆瓦的 **南：** 666兆瓦 **总计：** 1626兆瓦（2181000马力） |
| **年度一代** | 6,400 GWh（23,000 TJ） |

在**卡里巴大坝**是混凝土双曲[大坝](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dam)在[卡里巴峡谷](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Gorge)中的[赞比西河](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zambezi)之间流域[赞比亚](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zambia)和[津巴布韦](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zimbabwe)。水坝站长128米（420英尺）高和579米（1,900英尺）长。[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-1)水坝形式[卡里巴湖](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Kariba)延伸280公里（170英里），并持有水185立方千米（1.5亿英亩·英尺）。

**内容**

  [ 隐藏 ]

* [1建设](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#Construction)
* [2发电](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#Power_generation)
* [3位置的选择](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#Choice_of_location)
* [4环境影响](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#Environmental_impacts)
  + [4.1人口转移和安置](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#Population_displacement_and_resettlement)
    - [4.1.1Basilwizi信托](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#Basilwizi_Trust)
  + [4.2河流生态](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#River_ecology)
  + [4.3野生动物救援](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#Wildlife_rescue)
* [5近期活动](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#Recent_activity)
* [6参见](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#See_also)
* [7参考资料](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#References)
* [8外部链接](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#External_links)

建筑[ [编辑](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kariba_Dam&action=edit&section=1)]

双曲混凝土[拱坝](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arch_dam)被设计[柯尼等Bellier](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coyne_et_Bellier)年和1955年至1959年间建造由[Impresit](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impregilo)的[意大利](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-spurwing-2)在$ 135,000,000只能与卡里巴电南洞的第一阶段成本。最后的建设和增加的卡里巴北电洞穴[米切尔建设](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mitchell_Construction)[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-3)未完成直到1977年，由于为$ 480,000,000，总成本在很大程度上政治问题。在施工期间，86人失去了生命。[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-spurwing-2)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-4)

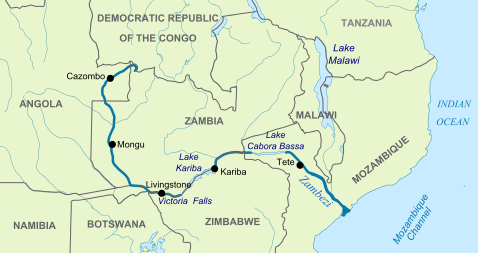
发电[ [编辑](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kariba_Dam&action=edit&section=2)]

卡里巴大坝提供电力的1626兆瓦（2181000马力）这两个部位[赞比亚](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zambia)（在[铜带](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copperbelt)）和[津巴布韦](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zimbabwe)，并产生6400千兆瓦小时（23000 TJ）[年率](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Per_annum)。每个国家在大坝的北部和南部分别有自己的发电站。属于津巴布韦的南站自1960年以来一直在运行，拥有六台发电机，每台发电机功率为111兆瓦（149 000马力），总容量为666兆瓦（893 000马力）。[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-5)[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-6)

在2013年11月11日它是由津巴布韦财政部长宣布[帕特里克·奇纳马萨](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patrick_Chinamasa)，在津巴布韦（南）卡里巴水电站容量将增加300兆瓦。升级设施的成本得到了来自中国的3.19亿美元贷款的支持。这笔交易是津巴布韦“看东方”政策的一个明显例子，该政策是在西方国家垮台后通过的。[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-7)在卡里巴南扩工程开始于2014年中期，并预计将在2019年完成[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-8)

属于赞比亚的北站自1976年以来一直在运行，并且有四个150兆瓦（200 000马力）的发电机，总共600兆瓦（800 000马力）; 在2013年12月完成了将该容量增加额外的360兆瓦（480,000马力）至960兆瓦（1,290,000马力）的工作。增加了两个额外的180兆瓦发电机。[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-9)[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-10)[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-11)

地点的选择[ [编辑](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kariba_Dam&action=edit&section=3)]

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Zambezi.svg)

赞比西河流域

卡里巴大坝工程是由政府计划[罗德西亚与尼亚萨兰联邦](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federation_of_Rhodesia_and_Nyasaland)或[中部非洲联盟](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_African_Federation)（CAF）。非洲足联是内的半独立国家[联合体](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commonwealth_of_Nations)在南部非洲，从1953年到存在的1963年底，包括前自治的英国[殖民地](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colony)的[北罗得西亚](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Rhodesia)和[南罗得西亚](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Rhodesia)和前[英国保护](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_protectorate)的[尼亚萨兰](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nyasaland)。北罗得西亚此前在1953年（该联合会成立之前）已决定在其境内建设一个大坝，在[卡富埃河](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kafue_River)的主要支流[赞比西河](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zambezi)。这本来是接近于赞比亚[铜带](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copperbelt)这是需要更大的功率。这将是一个更便宜，更不宏伟的项目，具有更小的环境影响。南罗得西亚是三个最富有的国家，反对一个Kafue大坝，并坚持认为该大坝将改在卡里巴。此外，卡夫埃大坝的能力远低于卡里巴。[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-12)最初的大坝管理和中部非洲电力总公司维持。[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-13)的卡里巴大坝现已拥有并经营的[赞比西河管理局](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zambezi_River_Authority)，[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-14)这是共同和平等地所拥有[津巴布韦](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zimbabwe)和[赞比亚](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zambia)。[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-15)

由于赞比亚的独立，两座大坝已经建成的卡富埃河：该[卡富埃峡大坝](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kafue_Gorge_Dam)和[Itezhi-特指大坝](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Itezhi-Tezhi_Dam)。

环境影响[ [编辑](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kariba_Dam&action=edit&section=4)]

**人口迁移和安置**[ [编辑](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kariba_Dam&action=edit&section=5)]

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Kariba_Dam_Construction.jpg)

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Kariba_Dam_Construction_2.jpg)

20世纪50年代正在建设的大坝，显示了工人面临的危险。

水库的创建被迫沿赞比西河在这两个生活57,000汤加人安置[北罗得西亚](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_Rhodesia)和[南罗得西亚](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_Rhodesia)。[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-16)从“大坝的影子”，由大卫·豪沃思在上世纪60年代写的第一手资料，指的是在北罗得西亚的情况： - 。“一切，一个政府可以微薄的预算做正在做示范花园已经种植，尝试教会汤加更合理的农业方法，并试图找到他们可以种植的经济作物，丘陵地带已经犁在山脊轮廓，以防止侵蚀。在Sinazongwe，灌溉花园种植了大量的爪爪，香蕉，橙子，柠檬和蔬菜，并表明如果只有钱可以用于灌溉，那么山谷的遗迹可以多产;已经组织了合作市场，正在教会汤加进取的汤加已经获得贷款，建立自己作为农民，更多的学校建立比汤加以前有，并且大多数汤加现在可以到达药房和医院。[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-17)

对于向流离失所的部落给予多少重新安置援助有许多不同的观点。据人类学家[塞耶斯卡德](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thayer_Scudder)，谁研究自20世纪50年代后期，“今天这些社区，多数仍”发展难民。“ 许多人生活在生产率较低，容易出现问题的地区，其中一些地区在最后一代中已严重退化，类似于撒哈拉沙漠边缘的土地。[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-18)

2005年的一本书“Jacob Leslie的”深水“专注于大坝安置的人民的困境，发现情况没有改变。卡里巴仍然是非洲历史上最糟糕的安置灾难。[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-19)

6000被不断上涨的水威胁的大型动物被救出[*操作诺亚*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Noah_(Kariba))。

**Basilwizi信托**[ [编辑](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kariba_Dam&action=edit&section=6)]

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:KaribaDam.jpg)

从看到的大坝[津巴布韦](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zimbabwe)

为了恢复他们的生活和寻求正义，汤加在2000年组成了自己的倡导团体，即Basilwizi信托基金。[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-20)

**河流生态**[ [编辑](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kariba_Dam&action=edit&section=7)]

卡里巴大坝控制赞比西河总径流量的90％，从而大大改变了下游生态系统。

**野生动物救护**[ [编辑](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kariba_Dam&action=edit&section=8)]

从1958年到1961年，“ [操作诺亚](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operation_Noah_(Kariba)) '捕获和去除大约6000大型动物和众多小的由湖的水位上升的威胁。

近期活动[ [编辑](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kariba_Dam&action=edit&section=9)]

2008年2月6日，英国广播公司报道说，大雨可能导致大坝释放水，这将迫使5万人下游撤离。[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-21)程度不断加剧导致闸门在2010年3月开业，需要13万的人谁住在河漫滩疏散，并造成水患可能蔓延到邻近地区的关注。[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-22)

2014年3月，在赞比西河管理局组织的会议上，工程师警告说，大坝的基础已经削弱，除非进行修理，否则有可能发生水坝故障。[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-23)

2014年10月3日，BBC报告说，“卡里巴大坝处于危险状态。在1959年开业，它建在一个看似坚实的玄武岩床上。但是，在过去的50年里，溢洪道的洪水侵蚀了基岩，雕刻了一个巨大的火山口，削弱了大坝的基础。...工程师现在警告，没有紧急修理，整个大坝将崩溃。如果发生这种情况，一个海啸般的水墙将穿过赞比西河谷，在八小时内到达莫​​桑比克边境。洪流将压倒莫桑比克的[卡布拉•巴萨水电站](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cahora_Bassa_Dam)和淘汰南部非洲的水电产能的40％。随着谷野生动物的破坏，赞比西河管理局估计，350万人的生命处于危险之中。“ [[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-24)

2016年1月，据报道，大坝的水位已降至容量的12％。水位下降了5.58米（18.3英尺），比水电最低工作水平只有1.75米（5英尺9英寸）。发电厂的降雨量过少和水过度使用使得水库靠近空地，这增加了津巴布韦和赞比亚将面临水资源短缺的前景。[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_note-25)

参见[ [编辑](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kariba_Dam&action=edit&section=10)]

* [Cahora Bassa水坝](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cahora_Bassa_Dam)
* [尼亚米·尼亚米](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nyami_Nyami)
* [世界上最大的电站列表](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_largest_power_stations_in_the_world)
* [赞比西河的过境点列表](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_crossings_of_the_Zambezi_River)

参考文献[ [编辑](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kariba_Dam&action=edit&section=11)]

* 1. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-1)[*“卡里巴坝”*](http://www.questia.com/library/encyclopedia/kariba-dam.jsp?l=K&p=1)*。哥伦比亚百科全书，第6版。检索2007-07-31。*
  2. ^ [跳起来：***一个***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-spurwing_2-0) [***b***](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-spurwing_2-1) [Spurwing事实](http://www.spurwing.co.zw/facts_kariba.htm) [归档](https://web.archive.org/web/20091105204805/http:/www.spurwing.co.zw/facts_kariba.htm) 2009年11月5日，在[Wayback机器](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wayback_Machine)。
  3. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-3) 起诉书：电力和政治建筑业，大卫·莫雷尔，费伯和麦嘉华，1987年，[ISBN 978-0-571-14985-8](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/9780571149858)
  4. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-4)[*“南部非洲水力发电厂”*](http://www.industcards.com/hydro-africa-southern.htm)*。电厂环游世界照相馆。业内卡。取自20个年2月 2014年。*
  5. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-5)[*“卡里巴大坝，赞比亚和津巴布韦;最终报告：2000年11月”*](http://www.dams.org/docs/kbase/studies/cszzmain.pdf)*（PDF） 。世界水坝委员会。2000. p。VI。检索2010-11-17。*
  6. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-6)[*“南部非洲水力发电厂”*](http://www.industcards.com/hydro-africa-southern.htm)*。IndustCards。检索17日年7月 2014年。*
  7. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-7) [“与西方不会谈' -津巴布韦](http://www.thezimbabwemail.com/zimbabwe/18478-no-more-relations-with-the-west-zimbabwe.html)津巴布韦邮件，2013 5月10日
  8. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-8)[*“津巴布韦：卡里巴南权力扩张如期实现”*](http://allafrica.com/stories/201508170583.html)*。先驱报。2015年8月17日。检索年12月31日到2015年。*
  9. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-9)[*“DBSA提供$105米赞比亚水电站扩容”*](http://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/dbsa-provides-105m-for-zambia-hydropower-expansion-2010-11-05)*。Cramer Media的工程新闻。2010-11-05。检索2010-11-17。*
  10. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-10)[*“总统萨塔委托卡里巴北岸延伸水力发电站”*](http://www.lusakatimes.com/2013/12/04/president-michael-sata-commissions-kariba-north-bank-extension-hydro-power-station/)*。卢萨卡时报。2013 12月4日。检索17日年7月 2014年。*
  11. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-11)[*“赞比亚，卡里巴水电站，北岸延伸”*](http://eng.sinohydro.com/index.php?m=content&c=index&a=show&catid=125&id=195)*。中国水电建设集团。检索17日年7月 2014年。*
  12. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-12)[*“卡里巴大坝，赞比亚和津巴布韦;最终报告：2000年11月”*](http://www.dams.org/docs/kbase/studies/cszzmain.pdf)*（PDF） 。世界水坝委员会。2000. p。9。检索2010-11-17。*
  13. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-13)[*“关于在索尔兹伯里签署了中非电力公司协议”*](http://www.fao.org/docrep/w7414b/w7414b16.htm)*。1963年11月25日。取自24个年9月到2016年。*
  14. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-14)[*“卡里巴大坝水位会很快改善赞比西河管理局说，”*](https://www.lusakatimes.com/2016/02/17/kariba-dam-water-levels-will-soon-improve-says-zambezi-river-authority/)*。卢萨卡时报。2016年2月17日。取自24个年9月到2016年。*
  15. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-15)[*“法律地位”*](http://www.zaraho.org.zm/legal-status.html)*。赞比西河管理局。检索2012年9月23日。*
  16. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-16) *Terminski，博古米尔（2013年）。*[*“发展导致的流离失所和重新安置：理论框架和目前的挑战”*](http://dlc.dlib.indiana.edu/dlc/handle/10535/8833?show=full)*。印第安纳大学。*
  17. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-17) 豪沃思，大卫，*大坝的影子*，柯林斯，1961年
  18. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-18)[*“白日梦：可供应的赞比西河地区的用水需求？”*](http://209.200.101.189/publications/csq/csq-article.cfm?id=971)*。文化生存季度。检索2007-07-31。*
  19. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-19)[*“当大象打架”*](http://web.archive.org/web/20070930023600/http:/www.cjr.org/issues/2005/5/Vanderbilt.asp)*。哥伦比亚新​​闻评论。从存档的*[*原始*](http://www.cjr.org/issues/2005/5/Vanderbilt.asp)*上2007-09-30。检索2007-07-31。*
  20. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-20)[*“Basilwizi：在赞比西河谷促发展”*](http://www.basilwizi.org.zw/)*。Basilwizi。检索2007-07-31。*
  21. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-21) [水闸在莫桑比克开](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/7231154.stm)
  22. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-22) [赞比亚打开坝来减轻洪水](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/africa/8569309.stm)
  23. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-23) *IRIN（2014年4月9日）。*[*“卡里巴大坝和以星航运备灾”*](http://www.newzimbabwe.com/news-15220-Kariba+Dam+and+Zim+disaster+preparedness/news.aspx)*。新津巴布韦。取自10个年4月 2014年。*
  24. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-24)[*“孤立无援狒狒：非洲的孤独的猴子”*](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-29441074)*。BBC。2014年10月3日。检索3年10月 2014年。*
  25. [**跳起来^**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kariba_Dam#cite_ref-25)[*“卡里巴大坝降至历史最低12％，津巴布韦，赞比亚盯着一场噩梦”*](http://mgafrica.com/article/2016-01-20-kariba-dam-drops-to-record-low-12-and-zimbabwe-zambia-stare-at-a-nightmare)*。*[*邮件和监护人非洲*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mail_and_Guardian#The_Mail_.26_Guardian_Online)*。2016年1月20日。检索2016年2月18日。*

外部链接[ [编辑](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Kariba_Dam&action=edit&section=12)]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/4/4a/Commons-logo.svg/30px-Commons-logo.svg.png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Commons-logo.svg) | Wikimedia共同性有媒介与有关[***卡里巴大坝***](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Kariba_Dam)。 |

[分类](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:Category)：

* [大坝于1959年完成](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Dams_completed_in_1959)
* [在赞比亚的水坝](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Dams_in_Zambia)
* [在津巴布韦的大坝](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Dams_in_Zimbabwe)
* [赞比西河](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Zambezi_River)
* [旅游景点在津巴布韦](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Tourist_attractions_in_Zimbabwe)
* [赞比亚 - 津巴布韦边境](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Zambia%E2%80%93Zimbabwe_border)
* [大厦和结构在马沙纳兰西部省](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Buildings_and_structures_in_Mashonaland_West_Province)
* [卡里巴湖](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Lake_Kariba)
* [拱坝](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Arch_dams)