Annex B

Comments and Response Report
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comment/Question</th>
<th>Commentator</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As part of the ESIA Studies a biodiversity study is being undertaken which will assess the impact of inundation of the gorge on all species, including those to exists in the area. The study will develop the project DISP which will include mitigation measures to ensure that bird populations are not affected by the project.</td>
<td>Darryl Tiran</td>
<td>Birdlife Zimbabwe</td>
<td>04-Oct-14</td>
<td>Victoria Falls Open Day</td>
<td>The study will develop a project EMP which will include mitigation measures to ensure that bird populations are not affected by the project.</td>
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<td>This area is used extensively by bird watchers and there are tours associated with this. There are very specific species found in this Gorge that are endemic to Zambia and Zimbabwe. This is an isolated breeding area for the Black Eagles.</td>
<td>Darryl Tiran</td>
<td>Birdlife Zimbabwe</td>
<td>04-Oct-14</td>
<td>Victoria Falls Open Day</td>
<td>The area means the population will be displaced and the impetus of the scheme. The loss of the upland could have an impact on species, such as birds of prey, which will severely affect the ecosystem.</td>
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<td>The choice of the full supply level of the dam will be such that it minimises impacts on the Silent Pool. Riverine vegetation around the Silent Pool shall remain predominantly unaffected, thereby allowing for continued nesting of birds in the area.</td>
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<td>Jean Whiley</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>06-Oct-14</td>
<td>Eland West Meeting</td>
<td>The ESIA studies will include the assessment of the impact of the project on fauna including crocodiles. A decision to relocate the crocodiles will be subject to the results of the fauna studies.</td>
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The ESIA study for the project includes specialised studies for the identification and assessment of endangered fauna species of the project area including bird species. In the development of the EMP for the project, specific mitigation measures will be developed, including for any identified endangered species.

Influence (AoI) provide an overview of the predicted changes to the fish species diversity. The studies indicated that some of the riverine fish species might not thrive in the dam, however none of these are threatened species of biodiversity elsewhere. Tiger Fish are expected to increase in the dam if a pelagic fish species (e.g. Kapenta) is introduced to occupy a vacant niche. However, there is some upstream riverine habitat retained for the Tiger Fish to breed. This will be documented and assessed as part of the biodiversity impact assessment.

Large dams such as the one proposed for Batoka Gorge, Kariba Dam and the Victoria Falls present major challenges to aquatic biodiversity. The current extent to which fish migrate through the Batoka Gorge is not clearly known yet. However, it can be expected that this habitat makes a significant contribution towards downstream fish stocks. The Batoka Gorge represents a natural barrier to the movements of many species. Currently there is very little utilisation of fisheries in the natural state. Review of previous studies in the project AoI provides a very good assessment of what the impact of the reservoir will be and how the fisheries there should be managed. Furthermore, the Environmental Flow studies will effectively base the flow models. Therefore, WWF would like to know what studies on fish diversity and downstream fisheries impacts are planned on being incorporated into the ESIA. Furthermore, WWF does not consider the remarks in section 6.3.4 under "Aquatic Ecology" as adequate to address the matter of aquatic biodiversity and fisheries. That section states that: "The aquatic ecology requirements will be addressed through the Environmental Flow Assessment". This is not considered sufficient due to the fact that there isn't a particular focus on the Area of Interest (AoI) or is it simply studies of broader areas? This could raise the study area.

Habitat fragmentation has been cited as one of the adverse impacts however it must be noted that the Batoka Gorge in its natural state was used as a faunal species, and the studies will identify and assess the potential impacts of Batoka Gorge due to its inaccessibility and we therefore will still be looking into this and any possible impacts on vegetation etc. Habitat fragmentation should not only focus on aquatic diversity but on terrestrial biodiversity, as both Kariba Dam and the Victoria Falls present major contribution towards downstream fish stocks.

Dr. Nyambe Nyambe WWF 29-Oct-14 Written submission

Dr. Nyambe Nyambe WWF 29-Oct-14 Written submission A considerable effort has been made to visit as much of the study area.

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The BHEIS will lead to realignment of several communities and also the blocking of vital migratory corridors for large mammals. This in turn is likely to decrease the human-wildlife conflict in the area. The blocking off of the reservoir will also lead to a possible increase in human-wildlife conflict in the area. The Environmental Flows studies show that there will be a decrease in the movement of sediments as a result of the run-of-river flow regime. This will likely to increase the human-wildlife conflict in the area. Is there any research being carried out to investigate the likely increase of human-wildlife conflict? If so, what mitigation or alternatives are being proposed?

In its current state, the Maramba tributary of the Zambezi River has high concentrations of Eichhornia crassipes (water hyacinth) but this is flushed out naturally during the rainy season. With the building of the BHES this will no longer happen. It is likely to lead to a accumulation of water hyacinths in the dam lake and surrounding areas. WWF recommends looking into invasive species (such as the water hyacinth and others) for various reasons that negatively impact the operation of dams. The creation of a reservoir changes the habitat space of the river and surrounding areas. The reservoir often leads to conditions where alien invasive species thrive. Currently, research is being carried out. The concern is whether or not the water hyacinth problem will be less severe than in the present.  Dr. Nyambe Nyambe

Can you provide an assurance that a search for rare and endangered species was done by properly qualified staff at the appropriate time of the year for the species to be detected in particular "Taita falcon"?

In its current state, the Batoka Dam will reach downstream into two islands downstream which are rich in wildlife and host a unique form of buffalo. These are the Secula and Chete islands. There are no significant islands within the area proposed for the Batoka Dam, those islands are located downstream of the proposed Batoka Gorge HES and will not be affected. Dr. Nyambe Nyambe

We are aware of rare plant species on the scree slopes of the Batoka Gorge but they have not been formally classified as such. The impacts to these species are being investigated. Bird life, particularly large raptors that use the gorge may be affected by loss of nesting sites and displacement of their prey. These impacts are also being investigated. Fish in the river will be displaced by a different spectrum of fish in the reservoir. In the development of the EMP for the project, specific mitigation measures will be developed to address the potential impacts, including for any identified endangered species. Mr. Nyambe Nyambe

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We are aware of rare plant species on the scree slopes of the Batoka Gorge but they have not been formally classified as such. The impacts to these species are being investigated. We expect that these plants occur above the full supply level of the reservoir and may not be affected, however a mitigation measure will be incorporated to involve a competent botanist to identify and locate threatened and unique species and to translocate these as fauna species of the project area including those classified as rare and/or endangered species and this will be used as input in the development of appropriate mitigation measures to ensure the preservation of both flora and fauna. We are also investigating the potential impacts on the Zimbabwe Falconry Club on the state of the Taita Falcon and Rock Pratincoles in the Batoka Gorge and how best to mitigate any identified environmental impacts. Mr. Nyambe Nyambe

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Mr. Nyambe Nyambe
Both ZAWA and the Livingstone Natural History Museum with CAMPFIRE being a Zimbabwean based organization. As respectful and credible as the organization is, it will not be in a position to provide information on the Zambian side of the gorge. Zambia has enough expertise of organisations will be used in development of the project EMP.

Mr. Nyambie Nyambie WWF 29-Oct-14 Written submission

Biodiversity

An aerial survey of elephants is being conducted by WWF within Zimbabwe, but results of that study have not yet to be assessed. The information will form part of the input to the baseline report of the project area. The baseline report will include information on the flora and fauna surveyed in the area, and the impact of the project on the species and populations of the area. The ESA study will cover all attempts to access the most current and additional data available from satellite data sources including engagement of organisations responsible for wildlife and natural resource management in data capture in the project area.

Ms. Chandra Mwale WWF-Zambia Country office 06-Oct-14

What are the mitigation measures for the unique vegetation which is found in the area as a result of the micro-climate?

Pius Lilanda Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Forum 06-Oct-14 Lusaka Open day

Water hyacinth might stop being flushed downstream with the development of the Batoka Dam. That might result in the Batoka Dam being fully colonized by this species. What are the project’s mitigation measures to stop the spread of this invasive species?

Pius Lilanda Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Forum 06-Oct-14 Lusaka Open day

The ESIA study will make all attempts to access the most current and additional data available from satellite data sources including engagement of organisations responsible for wildlife and natural resource management in data capture in the project area.

Pius Lilanda Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Forum 06-Oct-14 Lusaka Open day

What is the projected timeline for the line in Zambia to be in the line of the vegetation path which may result from the Dams and Reservoirs to the Delta Area. A ‘vanishing path’ should be part of the biodiversity study given the importance of this area as a terminal stop for vegetation. The location of the path and vegetation along it will determine impact and response measures.

Pius Lilanda Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Forum 06-Oct-14 Lusaka Open day

Elephants are more likely to cross the Zambezi River above the Victoria Falls where the water is shallow and it is steep below the river mouth. Furthermore, the Victoria Falls is the only river crossing in the area where there is a current. However, the ESA study will include a small-scale study of elephant populations and corridors so that mitigation measures are proposed under the EMP for the project area identified potential impact on elephant populations and corridors.

Pius Lilanda Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Forum 06-Oct-14 Lusaka Open day

The ESIA study includes ecological surveys and is already on track to avoid impacts to birds. The EMP will include recommendations on best practice for the design of transmission lines to minimise the impact to raptors and other birds.

Pius Lilanda Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Forum 06-Oct-14 Lusaka Open day

The Dams being proposed and built now on the Zambezi River will be negatively affected by climate change, yet energy planning in the lower basin is not duly assessed or addressed. These huge dams will change river flow pattern and would have a profound impact on the river’s ecosystem and the fish. The dams will also affect the climate change on water security in the Zambezi basin from the future. The ESIA study will include an assessment of the environmental, social and economic impacts of the proposed transmission lines and the impacts of the power systems on the environment, the biodiversity and the local communities.

Fionn Edgarson and Sue Giff-Clark Selebi-Pikwe Development and Information Rating Federation 2014/10/27 and Feb 2014 Small and written submission

The ESIA report includes the invasive potential and the threat poses to the future of the Zambezi River and its adjacent areas. The study will also include recommendations on best practice for the design of transmission lines to minimise the impact to raptors and other birds. Climate change
Climate change needs to be considered in the design and impact assessment of the project. Local and regional weather patterns require consideration.

**Climate change**

We are aware of the possible losses in basin yield in the next decade as a result of climate change which may be significant in design terms. The World Bank's Multisectoral Climate Change Assessment, recommending the final design factors this in. The engineers will be assessing the impacts of climate change on design.

**Climate change**

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS that predicted a 16% fall in yield in the Upper Zambezi by 2030. We will be drawing upon these results in the impact assessment, recommending that the final design factors this in. The engineers will be assessing the impacts of climate change on design.

**INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS**

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**Community development**

We are concerned about the youth of the area and how their economic activities may be impacted on. What plans are there to support them?

**Community member, Chikandakubi Ward**

Mr Simba Sikota Ministry of Youth, Indigenisation and Economic Empowerment 30-Sep-14 Harare Open Day

The Ministry is concerned about the youth of the area and how their economic activities may be impacted on. What plans are there to support them?

**Community member, Chikandakubi Ward**

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We want the project to succeed. What can the community do to help support this?

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We want the project to succeed. What can the community do to help support this?
ZRA wants to make sure it has a positive impact on the environment and the communities in the project area of influence. The ESIA will be key in this intention, helping to identify the potential benefits that may result from the Project and to develop measures that can be put in place to help enhance such benefits. ZRA will also develop a Corporate Social Responsibility programme for the project that will outline how a portion of funds from the project will be used to help support the economic and social development of directly affected and neighbouring communities.

The Project will upgrade our roads, hospitals—especially mortuaries—and build us a college. Community member, Chikandakubi Ward N/A 06-Oct-14 Chikandakubi Ward Meeting

We want water and sanitation projects into the area. Community member, Chikandakubi Ward N/A 06-Oct-14 Chikandakubi Ward Meeting

We need the project to assist in the upgrading of our science laboratory at the school. Community member, Chikandakubi Ward N/A 06-Oct-14 Chikandakubi Ward Meeting

What does the project offer the community? Community member, Jambezi Ward N/A 02-Oct-14 Jambezi Ward Meeting

How will the project develop the present infrastructure such as clinics, schools and so on? Community member, Katchecheti Ward N/A 05-Oct-14 Katchecheti Ward Meeting

Business opportunities and tendering. Community members should be given the tender documents and should be compliant with the tender procedures and specifications. Community member, Katchecheti Ward N/A 05-Oct-14 Katchecheti Ward Meeting

Be transparent with what the project can offer the communities. Community member, Jambezi Ward N/A 02-Oct-14 Jambezi Ward Meeting

Businesses and contractors should be given the tender documents and tender processes should be fair as long as the local people are compliant with the tender procedures and specifications.
ZRA wants to make sure it has a positive impact on the environment and the communities in the project area of Mr Moyo, Masikili village.

The community needs electricity. Will the project provide electricity to the community?

Many schools and clinics are too far for the people. Will the project build more schools such that they are nearer to people?

We wanted electricity to be made available by the project to the people living in our community and not for it to go to Harare and Bulawayo.

What developmental benefits will the communities get from the project such as clinics, schools etc and so on?

There is a primary school in the village which will be developed into a secondary school as a result of the project aiming to improve education in the area.

What will the local populace get in terms of development projects?

How can societies benefit from the dam water?

Would the project provide rural electrification?

How do we want rural electrification? Can the project assist us to get our homes electrified?

Would the food produce get in terms of development projects?

How will the project develop the present infrastructure such as clinics, schools and so on?

Would the project develop the present infrastructure such as clinics, schools and so on?

We want rural electrification. Can the project assist us to get our homes electrified?

How do we want rural electrification? Can the project assist us to get our homes electrified?

How do we want rural electrification? Can the project assist us to get our homes electrified?

How will the food produce get in terms of development projects?

What developmental benefits will the communities get from the project such as clinics, schools etc and so on?
The governments of Zimbabwe and Zambia encourage this. We don't want contractors from outside the locality as long as the local people are compliant with the tender process and conditions. Community development

Are our roads going to be upgraded? Gideon Nyoni, Makala Village N/A 08-Oct-14 Sidinda Ward Meeting

Community development

Are we going to benefit from the electricity from Batoka project? Ephraim Bhebhe, Lumbora school N/A 08-Oct-14 Sidinda Ward Meeting

Community development

Can we get direct benefit from the Batoka project? Will the project provide jobs in the Shamva district? Enos Manyika, Makala Village N/A 08-Oct-14 Sidinda Ward Meeting

Community development

We have no skills training centres in our community. We want the project to develop such a centre to help our children. As a community how can we directly benefit from the project? Gideon Nyoni, Makala Village N/A 08-Oct-14 Sidinda Ward Meeting

Community development

As a community how can we directly benefit from the project? Enos Manyika, Makala Village N/A 08-Oct-14 Sidinda Ward Meeting

Community development

We don't want contractors from outside the locality as long as the local people are compliant with the tender process and conditions. Community development
ZRA wants to make sure it has a positive impact on the environment and the communities in the project area of influence. The ESIA will be key in this intention, helping to identify the potential benefits that may result from the Project and to develop measures that can be put in place to help enhance such benefits. ZRA will also develop a Corporate Social Responsibility programme for the project that will outline how a portion of funds from the project will be used to help support the economic and social development of directly affected and neighbouring communities.

The project must provide water and sanitation projects in our schools, clinics and communities. Dzulani Mustamba, Mazabuka Village N/A 06-Oct-14 Belinda Wast meeting ZRA wants to make sure there is a positive impact on the environment and the communities in the project area of influence. The ESIA will be key in this intention, helping to identify the potential benefits that may result from the Project and to develop measures that can be put in place to help enhance such benefits. ZRA will also develop a Corporate Social Responsibility programme for the project that will outline how a portion of funds from the project will be used to help support the economic and social development of directly affected and neighbouring communities.

We want training centres in our village. Nosaka Mwilo, Shindu Village 2 N/A 06-Oct-14 Belinda Wast meeting ZRA wants to make sure there is a positive impact on the environment and the communities in the project area of influence. The ESIA will be key in this intention, helping to identify the potential benefits that may result from the Project and to develop measures that can be put in place to help enhance such benefits. ZRA will also develop a Corporate Social Responsibility programme for the project that will outline how a portion of funds from the project will be used to help support the economic and social development of directly affected and neighbouring communities.

How will the project improve the lives of those affected at all? Selen Gwirong and Sue Gali-Goli Soli-Par Excellence and International Rafting Federation 2016/10/17 and 18th Nov 2016 Small and urban submission ZRA wants to make sure there is a positive impact on the environment and the communities in the project area of influence. The ESIA will be key in this intention, helping to identify the potential benefits that may result from the Project and to develop measures that can be put in place to help enhance such benefits. ZRA will also develop a Corporate Social Responsibility programme for the project that will outline how a portion of funds from the project will be used to help support the economic and social development of directly affected and neighbouring communities.

What social corporate initiatives are to be put in place? Agney Siuluta Department of Energy 06-Oct-14 Lusaka authorities meeting ZRA wants to make sure there is a positive impact on the environment and the communities in the project area of influence. The ESIA will be key in this intention, helping to identify the potential benefits that may result from the Project and to develop measures that can be put in place to help enhance such benefits. ZRA will also develop a Corporate Social Responsibility programme for the project that will outline how a portion of funds from the project will be used to help support the economic and social development of directly affected and neighbouring communities.

Are you going to give us power once the project is completed? Gerard Bwana Musokotwane community meeting ZRA wants to make sure there is a positive impact on the environment and the communities in the project area of influence. The ESIA will be key in this intention, helping to identify the potential benefits that may result from the Project and to develop measures that can be put in place to help enhance such benefits. ZRA will also develop a Corporate Social Responsibility programme for the project that will outline how a portion of funds from the project will be used to help support the economic and social development of directly affected and neighbouring communities.

If the project takes place, do you have any plans for upgrading the school? Dorothy Shikula Ngandu village 13-Oct-14 Ngandu Community meeting ZRA wants to make sure there is a positive impact on the environment and the communities in the project area of influence. The ESIA will be key in this intention, helping to identify the potential benefits that may result from the Project and to develop measures that can be put in place to help enhance such benefits. ZRA will also develop a Corporate Social Responsibility programme for the project that will outline how a portion of funds from the project will be used to help support the economic and social development of directly affected and neighbouring communities.

Will we be provided with free electricity? Lloyd Masamu Sekuba village 11-Oct-14 Community meeting ZRA wants to make sure there is a positive impact on the environment and the communities in the project area of influence. The ESIA will be key in this intention, helping to identify the potential benefits that may result from the Project and to develop measures that can be put in place to help enhance such benefits. ZRA will also develop a Corporate Social Responsibility programme for the project that will outline how a portion of funds from the project will be used to help support the economic and social development of directly affected and neighbouring communities.

Will the people of Mukuni be willing to let us benefit from the project seeing as though most of the activity is carried out in their area? Lloyd Mwamu Sekuba village 11-Oct-14 Musokotwane community meeting ZRA wants to make sure there is a positive impact on the environment and the communities in the project area of influence. The ESIA will be key in this intention, helping to identify the potential benefits that may result from the Project and to develop measures that can be put in place to help enhance such benefits. ZRA will also develop a Corporate Social Responsibility programme for the project that will outline how a portion of funds from the project will be used to help support the economic and social development of directly affected and neighbouring communities.

Mr. Jones Mabuza Zambia Wildlife Authority 07-Oct-14 Lusaka Open Day ZRA wants to make sure there is a positive impact on the environment and the communities in the project area of influence. The ESIA will be key in this intention, helping to identify the potential benefits that may result from the Project and to develop measures that can be put in place to help enhance such benefits. ZRA will also develop a Corporate Social Responsibility programme for the project that will outline how a portion of funds from the project will be used to help support the economic and social development of directly affected and neighbouring communities.
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Local employment opportunities are required. Training and education is required to enable the local people to be employed during construction.

Sustainability of skills training in the community requires consideration. Communities should be trained broader than dam construction to ensure sustainability.

In terms of Education, skills training and development of the project should be part of the planning. The project should ensure that the following measures are put in place:

- Provide vocational training for youth to enable them to be employed in the construction phase, as well as in the operational phase.
- Establish a scholarship fund to cater for secondary, college and university education for local students.
- Prioritize industrial attachment for local college and university students.
- Ensure that a portion of funds from the project will be used to help support the economic and social development of the affected and neighbouring communities.

In terms of Health Services, the project should:

- Upgrade existing clinics into fully-fledged hospitals, where necessary, including electrification, equipping and furnishing.
- Ensure that an ambulance is provided for attending to emergencies and the ferrying of patients to the hospital.
- Ensure that the project works with the relevant Ministry to improve health services in the project area.

In terms of Roads and Infrastructure, the project should:

- Prepare and upgrade the following roads:
  - Border road from Biwako to Hwange
  - Loop road to Jambezi
  - Kungwi to Chief's Place
  - The following roads will need to be prepared and upgraded:
    - The following roads will need to be prepared and upgraded:
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  - Consideration should be given to the long-term maintenance of the infrastructure to ensure sustainability.

In terms of other projects that the project should be part of:

- Construction of a fully-fledged hospital, where necessary, including electrification, equipping and furnishing.
- Ensure that an ambulance is provided for attending to emergencies and the ferrying of patients to the hospital.
- Ensure that the project works with the relevant Ministry to improve health services in the project area.

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  - Consideration should be given to the long-term maintenance of the infrastructure to ensure sustainability.
In terms of water and sanitation, the project should i) ensure supply and sanitation, water for the way forward (specific to the site) and tap water provision for domestic use, ii) support the communities to construct latrines. ZRA wants to make sure it has a positive impact on the environment and the communities in the project area of influence. The ESIA will be key in this intention, helping to identify the potential benefits that may result from the Project and to develop measures that can be put in place to enhance such benefits. ZRA will also develop a Corporate Social Responsibility programme for the project that will outline how a portion of funds from the project will be used to support the economic and social development of directly affected and neighbouring communities.

In terms of Social Services, all displaced villagers will be compensated and livelihoods supported for office cleaning, sanitation, street cleaning, catering etc. should be contracted to the indigenous local companies. In terms of Rural electrification, the project should i) facilitate and set up infrastructure for rural electrification of rural homes through the provision of power lines and the provision of transformers at strategic points where possible. Tensile compensation conducting company to be supported to raise the required resources to carry out the required tasks or link to the village electrification: facilitate and set up infrastructure for rural electrification of rural homes. ii) Solar Panel System: villages that are not accessible to be assisted with the utilisation of the solar panel electrification of households. iii) Small Scale Irrigation: facilitate and support the local communities to develop such facilities for the project. iv) Forestry Activities: facilitate the utilisation of the forests for the project. v) Road construction: facilitate and set up the infrastructure for transport facilities for the project.

In terms of Sub-contracting, at least 75% of contract work should be sub-contracted to the indigenous local companies, companies that are local, owned and managed locally, and those that meet the necessary specifications. ZRA will be developing National specifications. ZRA will also develop a Corporate Social Responsibility programme for the project that will outline how a portion of funds from the project will be used to support the economic and social development of directly affected and neighbouring communities.

In terms of Community development, vulnerable people should be any worse off after a resettlement process. Any human being should be any worse off after a resettlement process. They should ensure that their livelihoods are restored or, that they can make sure it has a positive impact on the environment and the communities in the project area of influence. The ESIA will be key in this intention, helping to identify the potential benefits that may result from the Project and to develop measures that can be put in place to enhance such benefits. ZRA will also develop a Corporate Social Responsibility programme for the project that will outline how a portion of funds from the project will be used to support the economic and social development of directly affected and neighbouring communities.

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One of the requirements for compensation according to the local and international performance standards is that no person should be any worse off after a resettlement process. Any human being should be any worse off after a resettlement process. They should ensure that their livelihoods are restored or, that they can make sure it has a positive impact on the environment and the communities in the project area of influence. The ESIA will be key in this intention, helping to identify the potential benefits that may result from the Project and to develop measures that can be put in place to enhance such benefits. ZRA will also develop a Corporate Social Responsibility programme for the project that will outline how a portion of funds from the project will be used to support the economic and social development of directly affected and neighbouring communities.

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The governments of Zimbabwe and Zambia encourage local companies to benefit from the project as long as the local companies meet the necessary specifications. ZRA will be developing National specifications. ZRA will also develop a Corporate Social Responsibility programme for the project that will outline how a portion of funds from the project will be used to support the economic and social development of directly affected and neighbouring communities.

The project sponsors need to be aware of the importance of our cultural heritage sites because they form a very important part of our tradition and our lives. You should ask us to guide you where they are and what to do for the project to proceed.
Cultural, historical and heritage sites will be respected. Should they be impacted, traditional and cultural authorities will be engaged to reach an agreed way forward. Heritage studies are currently underway and need to be undertaken to meet the requirements of the heritage authorities.

What will happen to our historical sites and graves?
Paul Cocks Nyathi, Teacher at Lumbora Sec School
N/A
06-Oct-14
Sibulula Ward Meeting
Cultural heritage studies are currently ongoing. This will feed into the EIA report that will be publically disclosed in 2015.

Will the ESIA consider the impact of other projects in the area?
Abby Chiripu
Kazungula District Council
10-Oct-14
Kazungula District Meeting
The EIA will collaborate with the engineering feasibility consultants to establish conjunctive use of other dams on the Zambezi to ensure all dams are operated in a sustainable manner to minimize cumulative impacts as much as possible.

Will the cumulative impact of constructing another dam on the Zambezi River?
Moeve Tembo
ZESA
09-Oct-14
Lurongwe District Meeting
The EIA will collaborate with the engineering feasibility consultants to establish conjunctive use of other dams on the Zambezi to ensure all dams are operated in a sustainable manner to minimize cumulative impacts as much as possible.

Could the Open Day with ERM Consulting that the various stakeholders/consultants planned for the EIA not happening concurrently with the ESIA impacts?
Dr. Nyambe Nyambe
WWF
29-Oct-14
Written submission
The Consultants undertaking the EIA Studies (ERM) and the engineers are collaborating throughout the EIA process. The process for collaboration is documented in the Proposed Study (Plan for Consulting). Once consultation is complete the ESIA is understood to assess what extent the cumulative social and environmental damage of all projects, if the latter is already being carried out.

What are the cumulative impacts of constructing another dam on the Zambezi River?
Robert Waters
01-Oct-14
Livingstone Open Day
The Consultants undertaking the EIA Studies (ERM) and the engineers are collaborating throughout the EIA process. The process for collaboration is documented in the Proposed Study Plan for Consulting. Once consultation is complete the ESIA is understood to assess what extent the cumulative social and environmental damage of all projects, if the latter is already being carried out.

What is the risk assessment for the project? Could it take longer than necessary to construct and hence there is a high risk of mechanical weathering?
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Why is the safety of the dams important and what measures are being put in place to ensure it?
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What will be the cumulative impact of constructing another dam on the Zambezi River?
The Engineering Feasibility Studies will address such concerns. The dam will be designed and built to the highest level of safety and reliability in accordance with international standards. The operation of the dam will include protocols for annual inspections by independent agencies, as well as a weekly dam safety monitoring program. The ZRA will conduct an intensive geotechnical investigation of the site to address the safety and reliability of the dam. Furthermore, another study is being conducted to determine the impact of dam failure on the Zambezi River Basin, i.e., The Dam Break Analysis for the Zambezi River Basin. This study will identify all potential impacts of dam breach and propose mitigation measures, as well as update existing emergency preparedness plans for dams along the Zambezi River so that the safety of the people is enhanced.

There needs to be assurance that the risk of dam failure or other structural problems have been adequately assessed.

Can you provide assurance that the risk of dam failure or other structural problems have been adequately assessed?

Dam stability was a concern in the past. Is this still the case?

Can you provide assurance that the risk of dam failure or other structural problems have been adequately assessed?
A dam failure has to be avoided at all costs. The failure to geological risks and hydrological records dating from the International Joint Commission on Large Dams in order to design, build, and operate large dams. The Plan will be reviewed regularly with a view to ensure that the safety of downstream communities is enhanced.

Is the geology suitable to ensure the stability of the dam? Studies already undertaken confirm that the geology is suitable.

The risk of failure and structural problems requires assessment. As is current practice an emergency preparedness plan will be put in place to deal with the unlikely event of dam breach. Furthermore, another study is being conducted to determine the impacts of dam failure on the Zambezi River Basin. The Dam Break Analysis for the Zambezi River Basin will identify all potential impacts of dam breach and propose mitigation measures, as well as update existing emergency preparedness plans for dams along the Zambezi River so that the safety of the people is enhanced.

What will the impact be on Victoria Falls and Kariba Dam? Our roads are already in a bad shape and their use by construction vehicles would further damage them. The project is going to improve our roads and the economy.

Will there be a specialist study on environmental flows? Not a rapid assessment but a full comprehensive study?

Environmental flows assessment will be carried out at the same time as design, and the results will influence the design of the dam. When designing a large dam, analysis of the flow regime of the river downstream to Kariba is required. The environmental flow study will examine the impacts of any potential peaking operations that may occur and that may vary the outflows during certain periods of the day. The effects on flow and water temperature of such operations will be examined in detail.

How will the impact of all downstream be during the construction phase? The dam is being designed on the basis of a 'run-of-river' scheme, in that under normal operation there should be minimal impact on the flow regime of the river downstream to Kariba. The environmental flow study will however examine the impacts of any potential peaking operations that may occur and that may vary the outflows during certain periods of the day. The effects on flow and water temperature of such operations will be examined in detail.

Will the water flow to Kariba be impacted on? There are no water rights issues related to the proposed Dam. The dam will be a run-of-river scheme, and no dams will be created. Water abstraction will be via normal river flow, and the water will be stored in the proposed reservoir. The dam will have a relatively small surface area (~23 km²) and a relatively deep basin. As for all dams, fault lines and other zones connected to the dam may result in groundwater zones being affected adjacent to the dam, and downstream of the dam wall to Kariba. A limnological study will be undertaken to assess the surface water quality impacts both within the dam, and downstream of the dam wall to Kariba.

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Water quality data is available from a number of field campaigns that have been carried out in the Zambezi River in the project area in the past, including a 2-year detailed programme of hydrometric, water quality and sediment monitoring in 2004/05.

What existing data is available with regard to water quality downstream in the project area in the past, including a 2-year detailed programme of hydrometric, water quality and sediment monitoring in 2004/05.

Downstream water impacts

The ESIA study will also examine the impacts of any potential 'peaking' operations that may vary the outflows during certain periods of the day.

The dam is being designed on the basis of a 'run-of-river' scheme, in that under normal operation there should be minimal impact on Kariba. However, the environmental flow study will examine the impacts of any potential 'peaking' operations that could occur and their effects on flow regimes during certain periods of the day or at certain times of year. The potential impacts on flow conditions will include changes in the patterns and duration of base flows, the timing and magnitude of flood events and the variability of the flow regime downstream of the dam.

The treatment of water prior to release requires consideration. Potential water quality conditions in the reservoir and immediate downstream areas will be examined to identify any potential impacts on water quality downstream (and associated mitigation measures if required) will be examined as part of the study, although these effects will be significant.

Will the inflow of water to Kariba be managed?

Will the spillway be gated or not? If not gated the flood events will be less tempered and releases will be more controlled.

The Engineering Feasibility study will inform on the design of the spillway gates. Downstream water impacts

Assurance is required that the estimate for power generation is based on adequate allowance for downstream water needs (in-stream flow requirements).

A comprehensive Environmental Flow Assessment (EFA) is being conducted to identify and define the in-stream flow requirements for downstream receptors, including tourist areas.

The impact on fields will be considered as part of the socio-economic impact assessment of the ESIA. It is anticipated that the Batoka HPP will disrupt white water rafting activities. This will be explored further in the socio-economic impact assessment.

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The mitigation hierarchy will be carefully considered, however there are limited options for avoidance as construction of a dam of this size cannot be readily shifted. Ecosystem services however, need to be considered, but most importantly the residual impact following application of the mitigation hierarchy will be carefully assessed. Recommendations will then be made for the Batoka Gorge is a unique feature. The primary ecosystem service provided by the Batoka Gorge is fishing, but there are other social services very valuable. The river has a significant fisheries potential which will need to be managed in the future. The project will have a significant fisheries potential which will need to be managed in the future.

For how long will the ESIA be valid? Baseline conditions may have changed before the dam has been developed and impacts will be different. This requires consideration.

For the Batoka scheme to be realised, approvals will need to be obtained in both countries. EIA details such, the consideration of various design options is still to be made. The project will only go ahead after approval by the two governments (regulatory authorities). The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is being undertaken to meet international good practices.

We express concern that an ESIA is being undertaken for a structure that is not yet finalized such, the consideration of various design options is still to be made. The project will only go ahead after approval by the two governments (regulatory authorities).

We are concerned that there will be corruption on employment of community members. Companies working for the Project will need to abide by national law which forbids corruption on employment. We are currently unable to specify quotas for employment.

We have a copy of the ESIA process when the project is under construction. The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is being used by the World Bank to ensure that the project is implemented in an environmentally sustainable way.

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We are a community member, Chikandakubi Ward.

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We want our own people to benefit especially on youth employment.

The number of positions that will be required has not yet been determined. However, it is expected that this will be a limited number.

The Project will try and employ local people provided that they have the relevant skills and experience to perform the work according to internationally accepted quality standards.

We cannot speak on behalf of other projects. However, the Project will have to recruit people from outside the local area when it is unable to find suitably qualified people.

The Project will not guarantee work to specific communities. Employment opportunities will be bound by the national law.

We do not want workers, especially unskilled, from Mashonaland to be employed in the project.

We ask the project authorities to consider us for priority employment.

We want genuine companies to employ our children and not bogus ones that will fail to pay them on time.

We ask the project authorities to consider us for priority employment.

The Project cannot forbid people from Mashonaland from working on the Project.

We do not want workers, especially unskilled, from Mashonaland to be employed in the project.

This development is likely to cause poverty in the community. Will our children from the immediate community be guaranteed work during the construction period?

On employment, unemployment is very high in the community but our concern is that at the time of employment, people from afar end up getting the jobs instead of us. There is corruption in the selection of those to be employed.

We ask for job opportunities to be made available to our children and not to outsiders.

We want our own people to benefit especially on youth employment.

We want our children to be trained for the jobs such employment.

We ask that employment should not be heavily politicised.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Message</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Meeting or Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Menial jobs should not be employed on the basis of 5 O levels</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Sidinda Ward Meeting</td>
<td>13-Oct-14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The selection criteria for the jobs will be the prerogative of the employing company.</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Kainga District Council</td>
<td>10-Oct-14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Will we be given priority for employment or will people be coming from outside to take the jobs?</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Muswelltone Village</td>
<td>11-Oct-14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Considering this is a joint venture, what will be the ratio of people employed on the Zambian side compared to the Zimbabwean side?</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Muswelltone Village</td>
<td>11-Oct-14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can we be given priority for employment? This will stop influx of people.</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Muswelltone Village</td>
<td>13-Oct-14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There should be a deliberate policy to practice the employment of locals, who fall mainly under the administrative district of Hwange. As a result, the Project is expected to recruit the following employment levels: (i) 100% unskilled labour to be sourced from locals, (ii) 80% - 90% of skilled labour to be sourced from the neighbouring districts of Binga and Lupane, (iii) 10% of semi-skilled labour to be sourced from the local area when it is unable to find suitably qualified people.</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Chikandakubi Ward</td>
<td>06-Oct-14</td>
<td>Chikandakubi Ward Meeting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Employment</td>
<td>Chikandakubi Ward</td>
<td>06-Oct-14</td>
<td>Chikandakubi Ward Meeting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The project should pay a consultation fee to ZINWA. If done properly, it should stop problems in the future.</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Ministry of Local Government</td>
<td>01-Oct-14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZRA wants to make sure these activities impact in the communities in the project area of influence. The number of positions fixed to be recruited have not been determined. However, it is expected that these will be limited number.</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>ZINWA</td>
<td>01-Oct-14</td>
<td>Written submission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ZRA has recruited consulting firms from South Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia to undertake the ESIA and social assessment? How do you go to the people to consult? Who will carry out the assessment?</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>ZINWA</td>
<td>01-Oct-14</td>
<td>Written submission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the project a done deal, is it going on irregardless? All stakeholder concerns also need to be clearly listed in the ESIA report.</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>ZINWA</td>
<td>01-Oct-14</td>
<td>Written submission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you have external reviewers to ensure that international standards are met for the cost benefit analysis?</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>ZINWA</td>
<td>01-Oct-14</td>
<td>Written submission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The independent consultant will not be able to stand on the floor and/or provide the data because the Project is over $100 million.</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>ZINWA</td>
<td>01-Oct-14</td>
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<td>Written submission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ESIA Process

Lusaka

Has there been an expression of interest released for the construction contractor? Agney Siuluta  Department of Energy  08-Oct-14

The ESIA Process is finalised and the Environmental authorisation has been requested.

Throughout the document and in the relevant literature, reference is made to ESIA, scoping and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process which would be applied to the Batoka Gorge Dam Project (BGDP). WWF would like to find out how exactly these standards will be applied to and what the concern areas are. It is felt that not all the relevant points make reference to the Environmental Flow Assessment (EFA) standards and key components of the project may not be covered.

The information presented today, there will be a need to repeat these scoping meetings. The ESIA and resettlement studies need to support a decision for amongst other things, financing. In order to secure funding, it is necessary to prepare a project that meets all relevant components to all relevant standards such as the International Finance Corporation and World Bank Group standards. The project will need to meet some of these standards.

Dr. Nyambe Nyambe

The Hydro Sustainability Assessment Protocol (HSAP) is a technical tool which supports environmental and social impacts from major infrastructure projects. It is being used in different phases of project development allowing for a variance in terms of project sustainability. WWF acknowledges that this is indeed an excellent tool which enhances the possible development of project sustainability. As such, it is of interest to know if there are no doubts as to how it will be applied to the current proposed project. For this reason, WWF would like to find out what content the HSAP is to apply to the Batoka Gorge Dam Project. It would be further useful if the HSAP Tool Book is shared, thereby giving an accurate conception of what this tool means.

Dr. Nyambe Nyambe

I understand that the draft negative impact mitigation measures and international practices in the execution of the ESIA. In this regard, WWF would like to ensure that there is a specific and international impact assessment organisation that has been engaged to oversee the execution of the ESIA. This will, amongst other things, ensure that the ERM and Kaizen International intend to apply good international practices in the execution of the ESIA.

ERM and Kaizen International have been engaged to oversee the ESIA process in both Zambia and Malawi. This organization has vast experience and expertise in ESIA and, the regulations of both phases of project development allowing for a cradle to grave approach to environmental assessment practice. On the current experience and expertise of ERM, WWF believes it would be beneficial for the Zambian authorities to utilise the HSAP and, the regulations of both phases of project development allowing for a cradle to grave approach to environmental assessment practice.

Dr. Nyambe Nyambe

The ESIA Process

The scope of the ESIA is for all of the infrastructure presented in the project proposal and Background Information Document.

Dr. Nyambe Nyambe

The National Park boundary is not denoted correctly on these maps. Mwale Lusizi  Zambian Wildlife Authority  06-Oct-14

The following should be addressed:

Diseases brought by migration of workers, pollution, diseases caused by the river ecosystem and increase in water borne diseases such as malaria and schistosomiasis.

Paul Coke  Nyadhi Teacher at Lumbara Sec School  N/A 08-Oct-14

Will stagnant water as a result of the dam impact on flora and fauna? What is the anticipated impact on the water table in terms of the impact on ground water and rivers? Will this impact on future rivers? Is the impact included in the Scoping report?

Graham Nel / Tony King  Safari Par Excellence International Rafting Federation  06-Oct-14

A health impact assessment is being undertaken as part of the ESIA study which will assess these potential impacts. The study will develop the project EMP which will include mitigation measures so that the health of the population is not affected.

Dr. Nyambe Nyambe

It is understood from the Draft Inception Report that the Environmental Sustainability and Standards, as well as the HSAP, are based on international principles to all relevant components of the project.

Whilst welcoming the project and wishing it to go ahead, it is important to consider the impact on the environment and social sustainability. WWF acknowledges that it is indeed an excellent tool that ensures the best possible development of the project. The HSAP is duly described in Annex E but there are no details as to how it will be applied to the current proposed project. For this reason, WWF would like to find out what content the HSAP is to apply to the Batoka Gorge Dam Project. It would be further useful if the HSAP Tool Book is shared, thereby giving an accurate conception of what this tool means.

Dr. Nyambe Nyambe

The ESIA Process

A grievance reporting mechanism will form part of this. A health impact assessment is being undertaken as part of the ESIA study which will assess these potential impacts. The study will develop the project EMP which will include mitigation measures so that the health of the population is not affected.

Nick Money  ZRA  06-Oct-14

All relevant components of the project proposal and Background Information Document. We are raising a concern that is the actual boundaries. Data from the most relevant sources will be obtained where possible.

Dr. Nyambe Nyambe

While welcoming the project and wishing it to go ahead, it is important to consider the impact on the environment and social sustainability. WWF acknowledges that it is indeed an excellent tool that ensures the best possible development of the project.

Whilst indicating that the Draft Inception Report is the first stage of the ESIA process and that a comprehensive site visit is planned to ensure that all issues are included in the draft report, it is submitted that the following should be addressed:

Diseases brought by migration of workers, pollution, diseases caused by the river ecosystem and increase in water borne diseases such as malaria and schistosomiasis.

WWF would like to further underline that if this Protocol is to be applied, it needs the use of an accredited assessor that has the required knowledge and skills.

Nick Money  ZRA  06-Oct-14

The National Park boundary is not denoted correctly on these maps. Mwale Lusizi  Zambian Wildlife Authority  06-Oct-14

A grievance reporting mechanism will form part of this. A health impact assessment is being undertaken as part of the ESIA study which will assess these potential impacts. The study will develop the project EMP which will include mitigation measures so that the health of the population is not affected.

Dr. Nyambe Nyambe

Who’s included in the scope of the ESIA? Is the following information provided in the background information?

The National Park boundary is not denoted correctly on these maps. Mwale Lusizi  Zambian Wildlife Authority  06-Oct-14

A grievance reporting mechanism will form part of this. A health impact assessment is being undertaken as part of the ESIA study which will assess these potential impacts. The study will develop the project EMP which will include mitigation measures so that the health of the population is not affected.

Dr. Nyambe Nyambe

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Dr. Nyambe Nyambe

The ESIA Process

The scope of the ESIA is for all of the infrastructure presented in the project proposal and Background Information Document. We are raising a concern that is the actual boundaries. Data from the most relevant sources will be obtained where possible.

Dr. Nyambe Nyambe

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Whilst indicating that the Draft Inception Report is the first stage of the ESIA process and that a comprehensive site visit is planned to ensure that all issues are included in the draft report, it is submitted that the following should be addressed:

Diseases brought by migration of workers, pollution, diseases caused by the river ecosystem and increase in water borne diseases such as malaria and schistosomiasis.

Paul Coke  Nyadhi Teacher at Lumbara Sec School  N/A 08-Oct-14

Whilst the anticipated impact on the water table in terms of the impact on ground water and rivers, is not to be underestimated, this is regarded to be a minimal impact on ground water and rivers. It is understood that the Draft Inception Report identifies that no impact on ground water and rivers will be observed.

Paul Coke  Nyadhi Teacher at Lumbara Sec School  N/A 08-Oct-14

Whilst the anticipated impact on the water table in terms of the impact on ground water and rivers, is not to be underestimated, this is regarded to be a minimal impact on ground water and rivers. It is understood that the Draft Inception Report identifies that no impact on ground water and rivers will be observed.

Dr. Nyambe Nyambe

The following should be addressed:

Diseases brought by migration of workers, pollution, diseases caused by the river ecosystem and increase in water borne diseases such as malaria and schistosomiasis.

Graham Nel / Tony King  Safari Par Excellence International Rafting Federation  06-Oct-14

A health impact assessment is being undertaken as part of the ESIA study which will assess these potential impacts. The study will develop the project EMP which will include mitigation measures so that the health of the population is not affected.

Dr. Nyambe Nyambe

The following should be addressed:

Diseases brought by migration of workers, pollution, diseases caused by the river ecosystem and increase in water borne diseases such as malaria and schistosomiasis.

Sean Edington and Sue Lelli-Cock  Safari Par Excellence International Rafting Federation  06-Oct-14

A health impact assessment is being undertaken as part of the ESIA study which will assess these potential impacts. The study will develop the project EMP which will include mitigation measures so that the health of the population is not affected.

Dr. Nyambe Nyambe

The following should be addressed:

Diseases brought by migration of workers, pollution, diseases caused by the river ecosystem and increase in water borne diseases such as malaria and schistosomiasis.
The ESIA Studies are currently ongoing to determine the impacts on fishing. Any livelihoods, including fishing, that may be affected should be explored further in the socio-economic baseline study and Resettlement Action Plan. The ZRA is committed to taking into consideration the potential impacts on fishing activities on the Zambezi. An economic impact assessment is being undertaken to calculate the impact on the single day rafting and kayaking trips. The impacts on the river rafting industry are being considered as part of the ESIA. An economic impact assessment will be made with regard to the impact on the river rafting industry and employment that it supports. This study will help to assess further potential impacts on livelihoods will be assessed further as part of the resettlement action plan, social impact assessment and economic impact assessment.

If people from outside the area come here to look for jobs, we could be at risk of Ebola. Obrim Maseah Musokotwane village 11-Oct-14

What comment has been made by the World Heritage Authorities? 06-Oct-14 Livingstone Open day

What is intimidating us is that our land and activities will be lost. This will permanently remove any potential benefits to local communities from eco-tourism, specifically paddling or whitewater related tourism. The destruction of this iconic gorge will result in the permanent loss of a wilderness asset.

What will the impact on the tiger fishing industry be? The breeding cycle is unknown and there may be implications. There is some upstream riverine habitat retained for the Tiger Fish to breed.

Potential impacts on livelihoods will be assessed further as part of the resettlement action plan, social impact assessment and economic impact assessment.

The impacts on the Gorge require consideration. Christopher Kaniki ZESCO 08-Oct-14

The water level can rise up to 20m at parts of the Gorge close to Victoria Falls and disrupt rafting. What is the anticipated impact of the project on rafting?

The impact on white river rafting and the aesthetics of the Gorge requires consideration. Christopher Kaniki ZESCO 08-Oct-14

An integrated Environmental, Social and Health Impact Assessment (ESIA) is being prepared for the project to determine the potential impacts and ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are in place. The ESIA will take into account the impacts on the local community, environment, heritage, and health. This has been a change in the legislation. Its prevalence in the area needs to be ascertained as well as determining what the drivers in the area are.

Heritage impacts are of concern. These will result from the project activities. The cultural and heritage impact of such projects will be considered as part of the ESIA study. A cultural and heritage specialist study is being undertaken with the participation of the Ministry of Sports, Arts and Heritage and the International Rafting Federation.

The Heritage impacts may result in displacement. 06-Oct-14

The social impact of the project needs to be considered. An ethnographical study will be undertaken in conjunction with the Ministry of Arts and Culture on the requirements. The participation of the Ministry of Sports, Arts and Heritage is required on the culture impact of such projects.

The impact on fishing activities will be significant and will lead to job losses across the board. The knock on economic and social effects of this need to be investigated and quantified and compensation calculated.

What is the anticipated impact of the project on fishing?

An economic impact assessment is being undertaken to determine the impact on aesthetics and economy. This is required on the current anticipated extent of the dam is back to Silent Pools. The impact on river rafting is being considered as part of a economic cost-benefit analysis which is being undertaken for the ESIA.
On the basis of the current design, the area of inundation is expected to extend to just below Silent Pools on the Zambezi River. This will have a much broader impact on the tourism industry of the area as a whole.

- **What will the impact be on the white water rafting industry?**
  - **C. Chimes**
  - **Victoria Falls Hotel**
  - **04-Oct-14**
  - **Impact on tourism activities**
  - "On the basis of the current design, the area of inundation is expected to extend to just below Silent Pools on the Zambezi River. This will have a much broader impact on the tourism industry of the area as a whole."

- **Who will study the impact on the white water rafting industry?**
  - **Dr. Nyambe Nyambe**
  - **WWF**
  - **29-Oct-14**
  - **Written submission**
  - "We express deep concern that the opportunity costs of such an unnecessary, last minute energy project, among others, is the destruction of a ‘UNESCO’ world heritage site and the destruction of an Important Bird Area."

- **What will be the project's impact on tourism?**
  - **Acting Provincial Administrator Matebeleland North Ministry of Local Government**
  - **01-Oct-14**
  - **Impact on tourism activities**
  - "There is a potential impact on a World Heritage Site and the basis of the economies of the region around (Fellows) Longwe camp site."

- **Who will study the project's impact on tourism?**
  - **Sue Liell-Cock**
  - **International Rafting Federation**
  - **27-Oct-14**
  - **Email and written submission**
  - "An economic impact assessment is being undertaken to assess the impact of the proposed project. This will be submitted for the mitigation of the impact on the World Heritage Site."

- **What is the cost of losing the white water rafting industry?**
  - **Moses Tambala**
  - **ZEMA**
  - **09-Oct-14**
  - **Longatron District Meeting**
  - "This will be considered as part of the ESIA. An economic impact assessment is being undertaken as part of the ESIA to inform the assessment of the impact on the World Heritage Site."

- **What will the impact be on employment?**
  - **Mr. Jones and Moses Tambala**
  - **Zambia Wildlife Authority**
  - **07-Oct-14**
  - **Impact on tourism activities**
  - "The impacts on the river rafting industry are being considered as part of the ESIA. An economic assessment of the impact on tourism will be made, it is therefore critical to understand this matter and evaluate the direct economic impact of the dam on the tourism sector that depends on the continued provision of a wide range of visitor activities."
One of the questions that we were desperate to get answered at the meeting was the effect on the economy of closing the rafting. Do you have a schematic structure for measuring this and can we assist in providing any data? The industry here is notoriously exceptionally competitive and sharing info is not one of our strong points. Though I think it is vital that this information is taken into account. Primarily on the employment side of things, Safpar employs 61 people directly for rafting, the WB dependency ratio for 2014 is 19.6 for Zambia, yet this is purely age related and not necessarily a reflection of the actual support one employee generates. Additionally 72% of the urban population is employed in the "informal sector" while farming is high on the list. The people that come to rafting, cook the food, transport the vehicles, the ones that build the paths, the transport providers etc. How is this quantified? In our opinion this community is tied so strongly to the river that we also need to consider the economic impact of a complete destruction of a way of life for this community. Safpar would also like to enquire about the effects of dams. It is understood that for example the operation of Kariba dam is unlikely to be altered. However, to what extent are these scenarios being considered and assessed further as part of the socio-economic impact assessment? Furthermore, WWF would also like to enquire about the effects of dams on species in the Zambezi River basin. A comprehensive Environmental Flow Assessment (EFA) examining the potential impacts on downstream conditions and biodiversity of the operation of the dam is unlikely to be obtained. However, to what extent are these considerations incorporated into the baseline data gathering for the SHES and the EFA assessments?

Graham Nel
Tony King
Sue Liell-Cock
International Rafting Federation
06-Oct-14
Written Submission

The economic impact associated with the impact on tourism will be considered as part of the study using the DRIFT methodology. This will be considered and assessed further as part of the socio-economic impact assessment. It is understood that for example the operation of Kariba dam is unlikely to be altered. However, to what extent are these scenarios being considered and assessed further as part of the socio-economic impact assessment?

Dr. Kajumbila Nyambe
WWF
29-Oct-14
Written Submission

A comprehensive Environmental Flow Assessment (EFA) examining the potential impacts on downstream conditions and biodiversity of the operation of the dam is unlikely to be obtained. However, to what extent are these considerations incorporated into the baseline data gathering for the SHES and the EFA assessments?

Kevin Zuhn
Dr. Kajumbila Nyambe
The economic impact associated with the impact on tourism will be considered as part of the study using the DRIFT methodology. This will be considered and assessed further as part of the socio-economic impact assessment. It is understood that for example the operation of Kariba dam is unlikely to be altered. However, to what extent are these scenarios being considered and assessed further as part of the socio-economic impact assessment?
As a community we are happy for the dam development to be in our area. We must plan ahead so that we embrace the project.

The councillor handed to the team a document of concerns and requests as attached.

The study should take into account the recent ESIA conducted for the construction of Kazungula crossing. The ESIA should include social and economic impacts of the project on the community, and the environmental impacts on the ecosystem of the area.

The appointment of the Board of Directors is a preserve of the government. It is important to have a board that is representative of the local community, with at least 30% representation of local candidates. The board should be elected through a democratic process that ensures fair representation of all stakeholders.

The project should not be politicised. It should not be used as a tool for political gain. The project should be seen as a means to develop the country, and to provide benefits to the local community.

The project will be monitored to ensure that any promises made are fulfilled. The community should be kept informed of the progress of the project, and any changes that may affect their lives.

The project should be well-planned and executed, with proper monitoring and evaluation to ensure that it delivers the expected benefits.

The project should be designed to avoid any negative environmental impacts, and should be built in an environmentally sustainable way.

The project should be designed to be resilient to future changes, such as climate change, and to be able to adapt to any changes that may affect its performance.

The project should be designed to be socially inclusive, with proper consultation and engagement with the local community, and with proper safeguards to protect their rights and interests.

The project should be designed to be economically viable, with proper financial planning and risk management to ensure its success.

The project should be designed to be culturally sensitive, with proper consultation and engagement with the local community, and with proper safeguards to protect their cultural heritage.

The project should be designed to be technologically advanced, with proper consultation and engagement with the local community, and with proper safeguards to protect their knowledge and skills.

The project should be designed to be environmentally friendly, with proper consultation and engagement with the local community, and with proper safeguards to protect their environment.

The project should be designed to be socially just, with proper consultation and engagement with the local community, and with proper safeguards to protect their rights and interests.

The project should be designed to be economically efficient, with proper consultation and engagement with the local community, and with proper safeguards to protect their interests.

The project should be designed to be environmentally sustainable, with proper consultation and engagement with the local community, and with proper safeguards to protect their environment.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Viewed by</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Email Address</th>
<th>Social impact assessment</th>
<th>Post-construction impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Cooper Freeman</td>
<td>This will be assessed as part of the Social Impact Assessment.</td>
<td>07-Oct-14</td>
<td>Cooper Freeman</td>
<td>Project alternatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daryl Tiran</td>
<td>Solar power should be an alternative consideration.</td>
<td>04-Oct-14</td>
<td>Birdlife Zimbabwe</td>
<td>Project alternatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliver Wales Smith</td>
<td>Solar power is considered in the energy mix. For example, solar power should be an alternative under consideration.</td>
<td>04-Oct-14</td>
<td>Victoria Falls Open Day</td>
<td>Project alternatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Annah Chuma</td>
<td>The Batoka Gorge Dam is an outdated plan which requires reconsideration. What is the possibility of revised generation schemes?</td>
<td>03-Oct-14</td>
<td>Hwange Colliery Company</td>
<td>Project alternatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sean Edington and Sue Laid Gook</td>
<td>Are solar alternatives being considered? This will entail a smaller footprint and could avoid the displacement of people.</td>
<td>04-Oct-14</td>
<td>Safari Par Excellence and International Rafting Federation</td>
<td>Project alternatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Annah Chuma</td>
<td>Is there a consideration of alternative sources of power? Should Zambezi River be destroyed and the environment permanently damaged? What will happen to rafting which is a major tourist attraction?</td>
<td>03-Oct-14</td>
<td>Hwange Colliery Company</td>
<td>Project alternatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sean Edington and Sue Laid Gook</td>
<td>What are the project alternatives?</td>
<td>04-Oct-14</td>
<td>Safari Par Excellence and International Rafting Federation</td>
<td>Project alternatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sean Edington and Sue Laid Gook</td>
<td>Will the power be fed on to the national grid or are regional and provincial authorities to be consulted?</td>
<td>04-Oct-14</td>
<td>Safari Par Excellence and International Rafting Federation</td>
<td>Project alternatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sean Edington and Sue Laid Gook</td>
<td>Can you provide assurance that conservation has been fully considered as an alternative to the project (including a full DSM conservation study).</td>
<td>04-Oct-14</td>
<td>Safari Par Excellence and International Rafting Federation</td>
<td>Project alternatives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A number of project alternatives have been investigated. This includes both hydropower schemes in the Zambezi basin as a whole, and for power generation schemes, the Batoka scheme itself (such as run-of-river/peaking), these are currently being investigated as part of the overall engineering feasibility study.

This site has been the subject of detailed studies as far back as 1993. The current engineering feasibility studies once again confirm that the present site is best suited for the construction of the scheme. The site has suitable geology for the construction of a spillway, and the gorge site is comparable in dimensions to the various other sites having concrete volumes, and hence construction costs.

Can you provide an assurance that conservation has been fully considered as an alternative to the project including all DSM conservation studies?

Yes, an assurance is that conservation has been fully considered as an alternative to the project including all DSM conservation studies.

Has there been due diligence in exploring alternative electricity generation schemes? Is it in the public interest to explore other alternative sites for the proposal? Are these alternative sites feasibility studies?

Different alternatives to the Batoka scheme are being considered and form part of the engineering feasibility study. As per alternative operating scenarios for the Batoka scheme, these are currently being investigated as part of the overall engineering feasibility study.

Can we write policy to be considered as a project alternative?

Policy is considered to be a project alternative.

Can Zambia not develop the Kafue Dam Stage 2 as a project alternative?

Could Zambia not develop the Kafue Dam Stage 2 as a project alternative? Yes, Zambia could develop the Kafue Dam Stage 2 as a project alternative.

The Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) presents a Regional Generation and Transmission Expansion Study for the entire SAPP region. In addition, the Batoka HPP scheme specifically, alternative solutions for the scheme that could be powerhouses, full supply levels etc. are currently being investigated. A number of project alternatives have been investigated. This includes both hydropower schemes in the Zambezi basin as a whole, and for power generation schemes, the Batoka scheme itself (such as run-of-river/peaking), these are currently being investigated as part of the overall engineering feasibility study.

There needs to be assurance that conservation/less-damaging project designs have been considered?

The engineers have looked at alternate sites for the Batoka scheme as well as alternate electricity generation schemes. However, these alternatives schemes such as run-of-river turbines, have been considered as part of the overall engineering feasibility study.

Have the engineers looked at alternate sites for the same to be built?

Project alternatives

The ESIA and Engineering feasibility studies will inform on this subject.

Why is the Hwange powerline alternative proposed? Ms N Dube Acting Provincial Administrator

The alternative aligns with an existing road thus minimising the cost of duplication. The percentage contribution of this power to the national grid needs to be better understood.

What is the rationale for the location of the permanent camps? Will this lead to the development of a new urban centre?

The development of new urban centres and the percentage contribution of this power to the national grid needs to be better understood. The development of new urban centres will align with the need to have permanent townships for workers.

Please provide us with exact co-ordinates for the permanent camp in the west.

The comment is noted and such measures will be included in the project ESMP.

What is the number of spillway gates?

The comment is noted and such measures will be included in the project ESMP.

Will the access roads be tarred?

The engineering feasibility studies will inform on this subject.

How far is the new Ndlovhu housing project from the project location? Will it be affected?

The new Ndlovhu housing project is 24km from the dam site. The ESIA studies will investigate whether it will be impacted; residents may experience greater traffic in the area if the proposed roads are built in this area.

Your maps need to be drastically improved if people are going to comment on this project. We also need to know where the dam will be and where the river will be.

Thecomment is noted and such measures will be included in the project ESMP.

Can the permanent camp be developed to provide employment for locally based workers with regard to finding light and heavy employment?

The permanent camp will be developed to provide employment for locally based workers with regard to finding light and heavy employment.

What is the number of spillway gates?

The permanent camp will be developed to provide employment for locally based workers with regard to finding light and heavy employment.

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The comment is noted and such measures will be included in the project ESMP.
According to the Ministry of Energy and Power Development's National Energy Policy of 2012, there is a net deficit in the supply of electrical power in Zimbabwe. The country requires a 20,000 MW load, but the generation capacity is only 10,000 MW. This deficit is occurring despite the development of the Baganda Dam, which is expected to add 800 MW to the grid. Although the Baganda scheme will reduce this deficit, further power generation capacity in Zimbabwe will be required.

Project details

What difference does 800 MW make to the Zimbabwean power requirements? What percentage does it add to the grid? Does it mean that we will no longer be subject to power cuts?

Project details

In Zimbabwe, the transmission lines comprise two parallel, double-circuit 400 kV transmission lines measuring 21 km running from Batoka and terminating at Hwange. A second line may also be developed which will run in parallel to the existing 220 kV line, terminating at the Muzuma substation in Choma, a distance of approximately 160 km.

Project details

How wide is the electricity transmission corridor?

In Zimbabwe, the transmission line corridor comprises a 3 km wide corridor measuring 70 km long. In Zambia, it is comprised of two parallel 330 kV transmission lines, 2 km wide and 70 km long.

Project details

Can you explain the project site and the location of the transmission lines?

The Project site will be located 47 km from Victoria Falls. In Zimbabwe, the transmission line corridor comprises a 3 km wide corridor that runs from the Batoka Gorge site to the existing substation. In Zambia, the line will comprise of 2 x 70 km 400 kV lines, running in parallel, and consisting of 220 kV transmission lines. In Zambia, the line will comprise of 2 x 330 kV transmission lines measuring 2 km running from Batoka and terminating at Hwange. A second line may also be developed which will run in parallel to the existing 220 kV line, terminating at the Muzuma substation in Choma, a distance of approximately 160 km.

Project details

How many Transmission lines will be erected?

In Zimbabwe, the proposed scheme falls within the province of Masvingo North and the Hwange Rural District. It includes the wards of Matetsi, Chidobe, Katchecheti, and the community of Chikandakubi. The location of the infrastructure includes the social/ecological and/or cultural significance can be avoided and environmental factors included in the design of the facility.

Project details

Be clear on which areas are to be affected. Is it the whole of Jambezi ward?

In Zimbabwe, the engineers are currently looking at a 3 km wide corridor that runs from the Batoka Gorge site to the existing substation in Hwange. In Zambia, the proposed scheme falls within the province of Masvingo North and the Hwange Rural District. It includes the wards of Matetsi, Chidobe, Katchecheti, and the community of Chikandakubi. The location of the infrastructure includes the social/ecological and/or cultural significance can be avoided and environmental factors included in the design of the facility.

Project details

Why don't you bring the people who send you to answer our questions?

In Zimbabwe, the proposed scheme falls within the province of Masvingo North and the Hwange Rural District. It includes the wards of Matetsi, Chidobe, Katchecheti, and the community of Chikandakubi. The location of the infrastructure includes the social/ecological and/or cultural significance can be avoided and environmental factors included in the design of the facility.

Project details

Who will be affected?

In Zimbabwe, the proposed scheme falls within the province of Masvingo North and the Hwange Rural District. It includes the wards of Matetsi, Chidobe, Katchecheti, and the community of Chikandakubi. The location of the infrastructure includes the social/ecological and/or cultural significance can be avoided and environmental factors included in the design of the facility.

Project details

Who is funding this project?

In Zimbabwe, the proposed scheme falls within the province of Masvingo North and the Hwange Rural District. It includes the wards of Matetsi, Chidobe, Katchecheti, and the community of Chikandakubi. The location of the infrastructure includes the social/ecological and/or cultural significance can be avoided and environmental factors included in the design of the facility.

Project details
In Zimbabwe, the secondary road that starts from the Batoka Gorge Dam is also proposed to be upgraded. In order to minimize the passage of heavy loaded trucks on the dam crest, a new road, connecting Jabula to the dam site, will be constructed. In Zambia, it is proposed that the road originating in Palmgrove (near Livingstone) that connects to Mukuni village may be rehabilitated and a new road, measuring 20km in length, may be constructed to connect Mukuni to the dam site. How wide is the transmission line corridor? Mr. Mkhwa Nanzi, Kayalethu Village. The dam will only be operational in ten years' time, so we will communicate this to you. Engineering studies are still being undertaken to determine the exact locations of the power lines. It is only when these have been undertaken that we will be able to determine who exactly will be affected. We will communicate this to you as soon as these have been undertaken. How much land will the dam water take going backwards towards the Victoria Falls? Lubasi, Kalala Village. Yes, if the project goes ahead there will be constructed two townships one for the construction period and the other a permanent one to house employees during the operational phase of the project. Can you tell us very clearly where the project infrastructure will be erected? Mondie Mwatu, Stipathu village 4. Please tell us clearly where the project infrastructure is going to be. Firts Shaik Gomba Village. How will the bridge be creating an access point for the Zambian and Zimbabwean communities? C. Chinera, Victoria Falls Hotel. This site has been the subject of detailed studies out back in 1980. The most recent SP study was completed in 1993. The most recent SP study was completed in 1993. This site was the subject of detailed studies out back in 1980. There is no intention of widening the gorge.
The ESIA and the Engineering Feasibility Studies will inform on these subjects.

Victoria Falls Hotel

**What is the proposed area/size of the spillway?**

- The distance of the first permanent village from the Victoria Falls/Hwange Road:
  - 15-20 km

**What is the commercial value for the loss of this land?**

**Can water provision for local communities be provided through additional damming?**

- The first permanent village (furthest west) is approximately 15-20 km from the Victoria Falls/Hwange Road.

**What will the height of the river be in the Gorge?**

- The dam will rise 0.26 m above mean sea level.

**How far will the tailwaters extend?**

- The engineers are still working on this question. The current estimate is that the tailwaters will be 0.37 km at the current elevation.

**Who will be housed in the permanent villages?**

- The project will be a joint partnership between the Governments of Zambia and Zimbabwe and will be led by the Zambezi River Authority (ZRA). The ZRA and its Joint Authority are jointly owned by the governments of Zambia and Zimbabwe in equal proportions.

**What is the status regarding housing development?**

- The ESIA is due to be submitted for review to the Governments of Zambia and Zimbabwe and the respective environmental authorities in March 2015. If they accept the Project, construction is likely to commence in 2015 with operation of the dam likely to begin in 2024.

**What activities are planned for the Batoka Hydro-Electric (BHES) power plant in the various construction stages?**

- The project will be examined as part of the study. Based on earlier hydraulic studies it appears unlikely that these effects would extend beyond the Silent Pools area.

**What is the reason for extending the high voltage power lines to Choma instead of Livingstone?**

- There is a perception that there is less work being undertaken in Zimbabwe for the project, such as construction of access roads, with very little work being done in Zambia. Why?

**Where exactly are the projects affected areas?**

- The proposed scheme falls within the province of Matetsi, includes the wards of Matetsi, Chidobe, Katchecheti, Nemananga, Mbizha, Sidinda and Mashala. The affected communities include Chief Musokotwane, Chief Simwatachela, Chief Sipatunyana, and Chief Singani. Engineering studies can feedback to you in regards to what communities are likely to be affected.

**What is the length of the power lines? Where exactly will they pass?**

- The proposed scheme falls within the province of Matetsi (northwest) and the province of Mhonde (east and southeast), including the wards of Matetsi. The project will be examined as part of the study. Based on earlier hydraulic studies it appears unlikely that these effects would extend beyond the Silent Pools area.

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**What exactly are the project affected areas?**

- The ESIA is due to be submitted for review to the Governments of Zambia and Zimbabwe and the respective environmental authorities in March 2015. If they accept the Project, construction is likely to commence in 2015 with operation of the dam likely to begin in 2024.

**What is the time frame for the completion of the project?**

- The ESIA is due to be submitted for review to the Governments of Zambia and Zimbabwe and the respective environmental authorities in March 2015. If they accept the Project, construction is likely to commence in 2015 with operation of the dam likely to begin in 2024.
There are falls which are in close proximity to the rapids/falls between the dam wall and Silent Pools could be lost. Operations offices of the Batoka Project will likely be built closer to the project site in the future. The governance structure of the project will be decided by the two governments.

What is the expected output of the project and how long will it take to complete? At the moment it is expected to generate 1600 MW; 800 MW will be provided to Zambia and 800 MW to Zimbabwe. The ESIA studies being carried out will inform of this matter.

What is the expected output of the project and how long will it take to complete? The feasibility studies and the final power output will be estimated that the facility will be operational in seven years time. This will be the settlements within which the operational staff will reside. It is currently anticipated that 300 people will need to be relocated into the permanent camps.

Why is the spillway located in Zimbabwe? The spillway of the Batoka Gorge Dam is the transmission line coming in on the Zimbabwean side, was only one of the options being considered during the studies.

Most ecological costing is included in permanent camps? The ecological costing is included in the engineering feasibility study.

How far is Silent Pools from Victoria Falls? Power station.

The ESIA study report and the executive summary of the engineering feasibility report will be made public.

How was the site of the dam selected? The site selected was based on the engineering feasibility study. The general direction will be from Batoka Gorge site to Livingstone. However, the specific route is to be defined during the studies.

What is meant by permanent camp settlements? Permanent camp settlements will be constructed in the vicinity of the power stations.

How much ecological costing is included in permanent camps? The ecological costing is included in the engineering feasibility study.

How will the project headquarters be based? Where will the project headquarters be based? What will be the governance structure for the project? The project headquarters are likely to be based at the Batoka Project offices located in Kariba. Operations offices of the Batoka Project will likely be built closer to the project site in the future. The governance structure of the project will be decided by the two governments.
A realistic inflation of the project costs needs to be considered in the final cost estimates.

Project feasibility

There needs to be assurance that there is no access to the documents that disclose the cost and engineering details of the dam project. I would like to determine how the project cost will be financed when there is a claim for damages. There needs to be assurance that there is no access to the cost and engineering details of the project. I would like to ensure that we can have assurance that the public has access to the project reports that touch on the environmental and social impact of the dam.

Project feasibility

There needs to be assurance of the project elements for the economic feasibility assessment of the dam project. The ESIA study report and the executive summary of the engineering feasibility report will be made public.

Project feasibility

Access to the aspects that touch on the environment and social impacts of the dam.

Project feasibility

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Project feasibility

Project motivation

There is a power deficit in the two countries and the region. They have killed their tourism and agricultural economies.

Project motivation

This includes both hydropower schemes in the Zambezi basin and thermal power, within the SADC region as a whole.

Project motivation

The Development of the Batoka is aimed at addressing the energy needs.

Project motivation

The project is to go ahead, what is the timeline and how will this be enforced?

Project programme

An option assessment is required that looks at the entire SAPP region. In addition, for the Batoka HPP energy provision for the country.

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Project programme

The Batoka Project is aimed at addressing the power deficit.

Project programme

The project's objectives need to properly describe the needs it is supposed to meet rather than just its energy supply.

Project programme

Are these adequate contingencies included in the project cost estimates of all the unforeseen problems projects to accommodate delays due to strikes, adverse weather, unexpected construction conditions, accidents, and disobedience or political unrest?

Project programme

Does the project schedule reflect actual experience overruns. Are there adequate contingencies included in the project cost estimates of all the unforeseen problems projects to accommodate delays due to strikes, adverse weather, unexpected construction conditions, accidents, and disobedience or political unrest?

Project programme

Who is funding the project? Has any interest been shown? Have there been funding requests?

Project programme

What types of impacts are anticipated from the project that is likely to extend to Choma and Kalomo Districts?

Project programme

Can you show the railway on the map? This will help us to locate where we are.

Project programme

An option assessment is required that looks at the entire SAPP region.

Project programme

An option assessment is required that looks at the entire SAPP region.

Project programme

The previous government had cancelled the project. Why is it now been reconsidered?

Project programme

The feasibility studies will inform on project schedule.

Project programme

There needs to be assurance of the project elements for the economic feasibility assessment of the dam project.

Project programme
The project will rely on traditional authorities and governments to help determine the location of the resettlement sites. To avoid displacement of communities and to ensure support, it will be more beneficial to have affected communities move in one group to a designated site. If a family feels strongly that they need to choose their own site in agreement with the land authority, compensation will be provided prior to relocation.

The project sponsors are bound by the laws of Zimbabwe and Zambia which require compensation to be paid. There is a grievance procedure to be followed in the event of this unlikely event happening. This will require all cases to be investigated fully and appropriate redress provided.

What will happen in the event that the project fails? The project sponsors are bound by the laws of Zimbabwe and Zambia which require compensation to be paid. This will be against the law for them not to provide compensation. In addition, international good practice standards require that compensation will be provided prior to relocation.

# Resettlement

The resettlement framework is proposed in terms of international best practice, namely the IFC Performance Standards. One of the requirements of these standards is that no person should be any worse off after a resettlement process and as a minimum should retain their standard of life and livelihood potential. This will be achieved through a Resettlement Action Plan and Resettlement Policy Framework.

Resettlement will be evaluated on the basis of international best practice, namely the IFC Performance Standards. These standards provide a clear framework for the resettlement process, thus ensuring that no person is left worse off after the resettlement process.

Compensation will be provided prior to relocation. If a family loses farming land will the project assist? Community member, Chikandakubi Ward N/A 06-Oct-14 Chikandakubi Ward Meeting

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The Resettlement studies have just commenced and so no resettlement sites have been identified yet. The dam will only be operational in ten years' time, so resettlement is not immediate.

The team is recommending that no person should be any worse off after a resettlement process and as a minimum should retain his/her standard of life and livelihood potential.

Explain the procedure of resettlement

The engineering studies will identify where project affected by resettlement and these people will be consulted with in greater detail. The area from which people will be moved from will be mapped in detail. Household and asset surveys will be undertaken with each affected household. As part of this, socioeconomic information will be collected on the household, including household population, livelihoods, health status etc. This information will be used to estimate compensation and to assess the level of impacts and appropriate compensation.

To avoid psychological trauma caused by the resettlement process, the project must build the affected in resettlement, train the households in land management, and build schools and health centres as soon as possible.

If a person with a hunting quota is affected, how are they going to be compensated? Marumane J, Village 55 N/A 07-Oct-14 Matetsi Ward Meeting

The compensation for pavements and roads will be paid by the government after consultation with the Parks and Wildlife Authority, will be undertaken to determine the level of impacts and appropriate compensation.

Community member, Mashala Ward N/A 08-Oct-14 Mashala Ward Meeting

The Resettlement studies have just commenced and no resettlement sites have been identified yet. The dam will only be operational in ten years' time, so resettlement is not immediate.

Is there a proposed resettlement site earmarked already? Community member, Jambazi Ward N/A 02-Oct-14 Jambazi Ward Meeting

When people are resettled, could you consider to resettle them on land that has all the essential facilities? Community member, Moshawa Ward N/A 06-Oct-14 Moshawa Ward Meeting

What are the two types of resettlement (economic and physical)? Community member, Jambazi Ward N/A 02-Oct-14 Jambazi Ward Meeting

Explain the two types of resettlement (economic and physical)

Compensation will be evaluated on the basis of an asset inventory which will need to be undertaken closer to the time of resettlement.

Do we halt what we are doing in anticipation of relocation? I have bought cement and it is going to expire before I use it.

Can you clarify on those who will be affected and those who will be compensated? Community member, Katchecheti Ward N/A 05-Oct-14 Katchecheti Ward Meeting

How much land will be acquired? Community member, Jambazi Ward N/A 02-Oct-14 Jambazi Ward Meeting

Who are we likely to be resettled to? Community member, Katchecheti Ward N/A 05-Oct-14 Katchecheti Ward Meeting

Until we know who is likely to be moved and land requirements associated with this, we cannot speculate where the communities will be moved to. The Resettlement studies have just commenced and so no resettlement sites have been identified yet. The dam will only be operational in ten years’ time, so resettlement is not immediate.

Can you explain on the process of resettlement? Community member, Katchecheti Ward N/A 05-Oct-14 Katchecheti Ward Meeting

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When people are resettled, could you consider to resettle them on land that has all the essential facilities? Community member, Moshawa Ward N/A 06-Oct-14 Moshawa Ward Meeting

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As part of the resettlement study there will be a livelihood component that will ascertain the impact on the loss of ecosystem services. Biodiversity impacts are currently also

What will the plans for the resettlement of affected communities be? Will there be public disclosure of compensation plans and available resources for the process?

Where will the people be resettled from the Batoka area and settled along the railway line?

Will people be displaced by the Batoka Gorge Hydro Electric Scheme (BGHES)?

If we are resettled, will we be built houses before we are moved?

What are the plans for the resettlement of affected communities? Will there be public disclosure of compensation plans and available resources for the process?

If we are relocated, will the land have the same access to water?

Will people be displaced on both the Zambian and Zimbabwean sides of the dam?

In the past, other villages have been flooded and the land they have been given is not long-term. People who have also been given enough land for their livelihood. We do not want to happen to us.

If we are resettled, will we move to places that have schools and clinics?

There is no displacement currently anticipated as a result of displacement associated with access roads and permanent camps in both countries and economic displacement along the route of the power line. This can only be confirmed however when engineering decisions have been taken and the area has been ground-truthed.

We will be responsible for management of that resource.

The Project will help people to move. Affected people will not be asked to move by themselves.

If we are resettled, will we be moved onto the same kind of land? To what extent will the diversity of the new location be maintained?

If we are resettled, will the whole village be resettled or only parts of it?

Writing is the need for accountability, will people have the right to be informed or will the government keep it secret?

Do we have the right to see the studies and data?

How is compensation to be calculated for immovable structures for cheap or expensive buildings?

How will compensation be worked out on our lost biodiversity such as fish, wildlife, how are we to be compensated for the loss of these assets?

A Resettlement Action Plan and Resettlement Policy Framework is proposed in terms of international good practice and in accordance with the IFC Performance Standards. One of the requirements of these standards is that representation of the people should be in place before an resettlement process begins which would mean that people should still be present as active participants.

If we are resettled, will the land have the same (or improved) access to water?

Involuntary resettlement that is required on both the Zambian and Zimbabwean sides of the dam?

Is the project to separate people from the chief. Much care will be taken to ensure that this does not happen.

Will the stakeholders have an input into the proposed compensation policy.

Will we have to move onto the same kind of land that we have?

Has the project taken into appropriate compensation for the land?

If such compensation is not available I will go to court. People who are not paid adequately will go to court.

If we are resettled, will we be built houses before we are moved?

The Project will need to consult further with communities and disruption of social and support networks. We do not want this to happen to us.

A Resettlement Action Plan and Resettlement Policy Framework is proposed in terms of international good practice and in accordance with the IFC Performance Standards. One of the requirements of these standards is that representation of the people should be in place before an resettlement process begins which would mean that people should still be present as active participants.

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Yes, all losses, including land will be compensated and/or replaced. The Project is being undertaken in line with Resettlement Noted. However, the Project will try and avoid resettlement if we are resettled, will the land I lose be compensated? Lawrence 13-Oct-14

Will people be displaced? What will the plan for resettlement? Nk. Kolyen Mangosolo Katangula District Council 13-Oct-14

Why is a RAP being undertaken for the dam and an RAP included in the EIR for the transmission lines? The alignment of the transmission lines is currently not fixed and will change place anywhere within a 3 km corridor. If it passes through our chiefdom, we would like to be resettled.

What measures are going to be put in place to protect the locals that will be displaced by the project? Victor (Nan Jiang) 30-Sep-14

How long will the project improve the lives of those affected by it? James Makabola Eva Leikago Safari Par Excellence International Rafting Federation 06/10/2014 18/11/2014

What is the implementation of stakeholder issues monitored? Ms Annah Chuma Hwange Colliery Company 03-Oct-14

Will stakeholders have an input into the proposed compensation policy? Sean Edington and Sue Liell-Cock Safari Par Excellence and International Rafting Federation 24/10/2014 and 16th Nov 2014

Are you communicating project impacts to the local authority? Bill Mustadene HRTG, Engineer 03-Oct-14

Access to critical information on this Committee will be scheduled.
Why are you consulting with many wards while it is mainly only Jambezi ward that will be affected? 

Community member, Jambezi Ward 

02-Oct-14 Jambezi Ward Meeting 

Many wards will be affected by the proposed project. It is therefore important that we consult with a wide group of residents.

Stakeholder engagement

The project should consult people before anything is done or any agreements are entered into. Community members from Mashala Ward 

08-Oct-14 Mashala Ward Meeting 

The project should consult with a wide group of residents before anything is done.

Stakeholder engagement

What is the current status of the consultation process? 

Community member, Mbiizi Ward 

02-Oct-14 Mbiizi Ward Meeting 

The project is currently in the process of engaging with stakeholders. The project will be held in January 2015.

Stakeholder engagement

Who will be the beneficiaries of the project? 

Community member, Lusaka District 

03-Oct-14 Lusaka District Council Meeting 

The beneficiaries will be the communities in the affected wards.

Stakeholder engagement

What is the timeline for the consultation process? 

Community member, Lusaka District 

03-Oct-14 Lusaka District Council Meeting 

A three-week notice period will be honoured for all future meetings.

Stakeholder engagement

What is the current status of the consultation process? 

Community member, Livingstone District 

06-Oct-14 Livingstone District Council Meeting 

The project is currently in the process of engaging with stakeholders. The project will be held in January 2015.

Stakeholder engagement

Is there a mechanism to address grievances from the general public? 

Cooper Freeman Private 

06-Oct-14 Email 

A Grievance Handling Mechanism is being worked on and will be put into effect before the work on the resettlement studies.

Stakeholder engagement

How do stakeholders continually engage with the process? 

Chazza Msake 

04-Oct-14 Livingstone Open Day 

A three week notice period will be honoured for all future meetings.

Stakeholder engagement

How many ward meetings have been held? 

Community member, Livingstone District 

06-Oct-14 Livingstone District Council Meeting 

This will be accommodated in the future.

Stakeholder engagement

Is there a consultation list for stakeholders? 

Community member, Livingstone District 

06-Oct-14 Livingstone District Council Meeting 

The stakeholder database will be included in the Draft Environmental Impact Assessment (ESIA).

Stakeholder engagement

Are all the chiefs in Kazungula District being engaged? 

Dr. Nyambe Nyambe WWF 

29-Oct-14 Written submission 

A Grievance Handling Mechanism is being worked on and will be put into effect before the work on the resettlement studies.

Stakeholder engagement

Is there a consultation list for stakeholders? 

Councillor Mwampole K. Brighton Kazungula District Council 

10-Oct-14 

Are all the chiefs in Kazungula District being engaged? 

Dr. Nyambe Nyambe WWF 

29-Oct-14 Written submission 

A Grievance Handling Mechanism is being worked on and will be put into effect before the work on the resettlement studies.

Stakeholder engagement

What is the current status of the consultation process? 

Mr Cooper Freeman 

07-Oct-14 Email 

A further meeting in Livingstone is proposed with the project engineers.

Stakeholder engagement
Mitigation measures will be detailed in the management plans. The local offices of Museums, Wildlife and Tourism need to be invited directly to participate.

This will be addressed through an additional meeting in Livingstone. The notice period for this open day has been reduced and it is intended that it will be increased. A three week notice period for the next meeting in Livingstone will be allowed.

Comment noted. It will be requested that an engineer is present to answer the question raised during the Scoping Phase of the Project so that answers can be honed. A three week notice period for the next meeting in Livingstone will be allowed.

This has been updated to reflect the additional information. The notice period for this meeting was 20 days. Another meeting is required at the end of the Scoping Phase of the Project so that answers can be honed. A three week notice period for the next meeting in Livingstone will be allowed.

International Rivers have not yet made any comment on the project to the ESIA team. They are on the stakeholder database and will be asked for their comments on the ESIA study. This request has been noted and it is intended that it will be included in the Stakeholder Engagement report. This will be included in the Stakeholder Engagement report.

What is being undertaken to embrace the concerns of the communities?

Concerns raised at this meeting are being recorded in a comments and response document and Scoping Report. This will be made available for review so that stakeholders can comment on and make suggestions for the project. The Draft Scoping Report and Comments and Response Report will be made available for comment before being finalised. Following detailed specialist studies, the results of which will be provided to the design engineers in order to inform the design engineers of how the dam is operationalised.

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What will happen next in terms of the stakeholder engagement process?

The Draft Scoping Report and Comments and Response Report will be made available for comment before being finalised. Following detailed specialist studies, the results of which will be provided to the design engineers in order to inform the design engineers of how the dam is operationalised.

The Draft Scoping Report and Comments and Response Report will be made available for comment before being finalised. Following detailed specialist studies, the results of which will be provided to the design engineers in order to inform the design engineers of how the dam is operationalised.
The effects in flows and water level conditions upstream of the dam will be examined and assessed as part of the hydrological flow studies of the ESIA. Based on earlier hydraulic studies it appears unlikely that these effects would be detrimental to the Victoria Falls and power station.

What is the plan for solid waste management during the implementation of this project?


We would like to know what the anticipated water fluctuations are likely to be? Is it not cheaper to expand Hwange Power Station? Is there likely to be a border crossing between the two Governments? Will there be a border crossing between the two Governments?

We would like assurance that the project's objectives properly describe the needs the project is supposed to meet, rather than just its structural features. We express concern that an SEIA is being undertaken for a structure that is not yet finalised or ‘topping-out’ and having carried out what is a relatively minor project (the Little Tete Dam) in the past without such an assessment.

In what respect a spillway, if any, have been hierarchically project proponents. What makes the project different?

Minimal water is to be impounded don't you foresee minimal impact on the flow regime in the river downstream to Kariba. The flow study will also examine the impacts of any potential peaking operations (mining) on the river regime. The operational scenarios under consideration will be taken into consideration during the study as well as under the engineering design feasibility phases, but given work undertaken to date, it is not anticipated that there will be significant flow impacts in this area.
Will the project add value to the lives of children?

Lovemore Ncube

Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education

22nd Jan 2015

Victoria Falls Information Sharing Meeting

Will noise as a result of the dam impact on schools?

Edwin Makuwe

National Parks

22nd Jan 2015

Victoria Falls Information Sharing Meeting

Will there be a perceptible effect on the tourism industry?

Rudolf Brown

Lushele

22nd Jan 2015

Victoria Falls Information Sharing Meeting

Has a projection been done of long term climate change and the effects this may have in terms of water availability and demand?

Matilda Nyaminya

Meteorological Service Deptst

22nd Jan 2015

Victoria Falls Information Sharing Meeting

What impact will the project have on the environment?

Ashwin Dhana

Environment Coffee Company

22nd Jan 2015

Victoria Falls Information Sharing Meeting

Would the dam have an impact on the transportation between the two countries?

Pheliwe Moyo

Shakezula

22nd Jan 2015

Victoria Falls Information Sharing Meeting

Project motivation

Philani Moyo

Shockwave

22nd Jan 2015

Victoria Falls Information Sharing Meeting

Impact on tourism activity

Sipiwe Mapfuwa

Hwange Rural District Council

22nd Jan 2015

Victoria Falls Information Sharing Meeting

Reference needs to be made to Kelita and lessons learnt from past projects. Mitigation measures should be undertaken. Compensation or a short term solution. A comprehensive impact assessment must be undertaken.

N Nedzvi

Victoria Falls Municipality

22nd Jan 2015

Victoria Falls Information Sharing Meeting

The resettlement action plan will be undertaken according to international good practice. Reflection will be given to the experience of Kariba. The site selection process is important to note. A practitioner of the environmental impact assessment (ESIA) process. We will ensure that Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is done to the highest standard by our consultant.

Loverence Kudze

Ministry of Environment and Tourism

22nd Jan 2015

Victoria Falls Information Sharing Meeting

Implementation

The development of national parks and the development of their management planning are major factors. It is important to understand the needs of the people, including a number of stakeholders. This is acknowledged as a requirement. Discussions are currently underway with the local authorities in this regard.

Cecil Mtiti

National Parks

22nd Jan 2015

Victoria Falls Information Sharing Meeting

Will the objective of the Dam impact on schools?

Sipho Ndlovu

Lushele

22nd Jan 2015

Victoria Falls Information Sharing Meeting

It is required of the legislation. Is development a requirement of the legislation? Robin Brown

Lansaf

22nd Jan 2015

Victoria Falls Information Sharing Meeting

The aforementioned environmental flow study will include a detailed assessment of the potential impacts of downstream water level effects from dam operation on aquatic and riparian habitats. The results will be presented in the final ESIA report. An economic study is being undertaken as part of the ESIA in order to consider the impact on the tourism industry on the Falls and Hwange. The results will be presented in the final ESIA report.

Ilana Qwone

Hwange Colliery

22nd Jan 2015

Victoria Falls Information Sharing Meeting

The reservoir inundation area has been determined based on the projected effects of future climate change on the water resources in the Zambezi basin. The results of these studies will be taken into consideration during the feasibility of the project. The results of these studies will be incorporated into the feasibility study. The reservoir inundation area has been determined based on the effects of future climate change on the water resources in the Zambezi basin. The results of these studies will be taken into consideration during the feasibility study.

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When water levels will there be more game attracted to the area?

22nd Jan 2015

Victus Falls Information Sharing Meeting

The Victoria Falls Hotel

Felix Chibwe The Victoria Falls Hotel

When water levels rise will there be more game attracted to the area? There will not impact the population of wildlife in the area as a result of the Batoka Reservoir. There may be an influx of people and increased movement of settlement and cultivation into areas currently wildlife limited to the reservoir, but those are not results of the Batoka Reservoir.

When will the start date for the project?

22nd Jan 2015

Victus Falls Information Sharing Meeting

The Victoria Falls Hotel

What could impact on the start date of the project?

22nd Jan 2015

Livingstone Information Sharing Meeting

Enock Chiloya Environmental Action Group

The impacts of the impoundment will affect people’s livelihoods. Information presented to date has not revealed the wider picture on agriculture, fishing and tourism activities. The social data collected to date does not reflect the wider picture on agriculture, fishing and tourism activities.

What will the impact of the project on infrastructure?

23rd Jan 2015

Livingstone Information Sharing Meeting

Kazangula Farmers Association

The requirements for disclosure and engagement have become a Resettlement Action Plan is being developed in order to assist and manage these impacts. This Plan will be undertaken and prepared in accordance with international good practices according to the principles of the International Finance Corporation.

What will happen to people that will be displaced?

23rd Jan 2015

Livingstone Information Sharing Meeting

Kazangula Farmers Association

The project alternatives may escalate. The ESIA studies will identify and assess any infrastructure. A further understanding of the economic impacts associated with the project are identified as a result of the ESIA and a Resettlement Action Plan will be prepared in order to assist and manage these impacts. The Resettlement Action Plan will be undertaken and prepared in accordance with international good practice as per the principles of the International Finance Corporation.

Could we comment on the 1998 report?

23rd Jan 2015

Livingstone Information Sharing Meeting

WWF

The Zambian Government is also looking at alternative sites to build the dam. There is more pressure from Zimbabwe for this dam development due to their power shortages. There are also fewer suitable dam sites available. Would it not be possible for Zambia to develop this dam elsewhere and then export power? There is more pressure from Zimbabwe for this dam development due to their power shortages. There are also fewer suitable dam sites available. Would it not be possible for Zambia to develop this dam elsewhere and then export power? Zambia and Zimbabwe, reduce power outages and reduce costs of power generation to both countries. The demand for power in Zambia is expected to increase to meet the growing economic needs.

What will the environmental impact be?

23rd Jan 2015

Livingstone Information Sharing Meeting

Kazangula Farmers Association

There is more pressure from Zimbabwe for this dam development due to their power shortages. There are also fewer suitable dam sites available. Would it not be possible for Zambia to develop this dam elsewhere and then export power? There is more pressure from Zimbabwe for this dam development due to their power shortages. There are also fewer suitable dam sites available. Would it not be possible for Zambia to develop this dam elsewhere and then export power?

What would be the benefits?

23rd Jan 2015

Livingstone Information Sharing Meeting

Kazangula Farmers Association

The impacts of the impoundment will affect people’s livelihoods. Information presented to date has not revealed the wider picture on agriculture, fishing and tourism activities. The social data collected to date does not reflect the wider picture on agriculture, fishing and tourism activities.

What is the Batoka project that is on the agenda?

23rd Jan 2015

Livingstone Information Sharing Meeting

Kazangula Farmers Association

The impacts of the impoundment will affect people’s livelihoods. Information presented to date has not revealed the wider picture on agriculture, fishing and tourism activities. The social data collected to date does not reflect the wider picture on agriculture, fishing and tourism activities.

What will be the economic impacts?

23rd Jan 2015

Livingstone Information Sharing Meeting

Kazangula Farmers Association

The impacts of the impoundment will affect people’s livelihoods. Information presented to date has not revealed the wider picture on agriculture, fishing and tourism activities. The social data collected to date does not reflect the wider picture on agriculture, fishing and tourism activities.

What possible scenarios are under consideration?

23rd Jan 2015

Livingstone Information Sharing Meeting

Kazangula Farmers Association

The impacts of the impoundment will affect people’s livelihoods. Information presented to date has not revealed the wider picture on agriculture, fishing and tourism activities. The social data collected to date does not reflect the wider picture on agriculture, fishing and tourism activities.
There are three main alternatives presented for this project. These are:

1. **Hydropower Scheme:** This involves the construction of a hydroelectric power station on the Zambezi River. The project would involve the building of a dam and power station, which would generate electricity for the country. The project would also involve the resettlement of local communities who would be affected by the construction of the dam. 

2. **Agriculture Development:** This alternative involves the development of agricultural land in the region. The project would involve the construction of irrigation systems, which would enable the growth of crops and the development of agriculture in the area. This would help to increase food production and provide employment opportunities for the local population. 

3. **Tourism Development:** This alternative involves the development of tourism infrastructure in the region. The project would involve the construction of hotels, resorts, and other tourist facilities, which would attract visitors to the area. This would help to boost the local economy and provide employment opportunities for the local population.

These alternatives were to be considered by the stakeholders and the ZRA before finalizing the decision. The ZRA would need to consult with local communities and other stakeholders before finalizing the decision.
Communities will only be resettled where their existence is line routes. Any resettlement of communities will be carried out through institutions of approved Resettlement Action Plans and in consultation with and approval from the affected communities and local authorities. It is not expected that the reservoir will attract large populations of Biodiversity steep side of the gorge and the ready access of water areas should take into account animal corridors and crocodiles is not expected due to the steep gorge sides not predict an increase in conflict with people. However, the ESIA study will identify and assess any such potential Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management ZRA wants to make sure it has a positive impact on the environment and the communities in the project area of influence. The ESIA will be key in this intention, helping to identify the potential impacts that may result from the project. It will then assess if the project can ensure that such impacts are avoided, reduced or mitigated. Opportunities for community development and improved livelihoods as we fear to be commented on in the social and environmental impact assessment. This will be considered as part of the health impact assessment and resettlement action plan. This claim of international importance. It is not sufficient to advertise in local newspapers only Zimbabwe has a responsibility to conduct a meaningful Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. It is important that new and ongoing activities get the word out to all potential stakeholders using all reasonable means. The reservoir will be a 'dead dam' and that very little could survive in the water. The waters arising from a dam project such as Kariba and Batoka do allow for existence and increase of fish populations and fishing activity. The positive impact on fisheries will be an aspect of the ESIA studies. It is notable that Lake Kariba is one of the popular fishing areas on the Zambezi River showing that the waters arising from a dam project such as Kariba and Batoka do allow for existence and increase of fish populations and fishing activity. The positive impact on fisheries will be an aspect of the ESIA studies. It is notable that Lake Kariba is one of the popular fishing areas. The assessment will aim to identify and take account of existing and likely planned (or under construction) abstractions taken into consideration (existing and potential plans to have our Zambezi water sent to them is not a surprise. Zimbabwe has plans to extract water from the Zambezi to Bulawayo. The plan is that the water can also be used at Gwaai to irrigate farms. ZRA plans to have a sports village. There has also been talk of a large sugar plantation as was pointed out, is about to extract water from the Chobe (feeds into the Zambezi) for Pandamatenga Farms and for Francistown. There is also a proposal to extract water from the Zambezi in the Bulawayo area. Namibia has just started to extract water from the Zambezi River which is being sent to Ngoma to supply homes and farms near the project site. This will be considered as part of the health impact assessment and resettlement action plan. The potential risk of malaria due to the creation of displaced and settlers communities. The intention is that the construction camp of 9000 people will be utilised for the permanent camp, so there will be no destruction of infrastructure developed during the construction phase.

The relocation of communities should promote conservation as is the main reason why the project is being conducted. The relocation of communities should therefore contribute to the conservation of natural habitats and species. The relocation of communities should therefore contribute to the conservation of natural habitats and species. The relocation of communities should therefore contribute to the conservation of natural habitats and species. The relocation of communities should therefore contribute to the conservation of natural habitats and species.
We have seen the problems at Kariba. Someone said to me that now, when a new large dam is to be built, the calculations of cost have to include the de-commissioning of the dam. Is this true? And is anyone considering this?

What will be the impact on Lake Kariba in the short and long term due to the proposed Batoka Dam Project?

The Batoka dam development is meant to be permanent. Given the elastic storage volumes of the two existing dams (Kariba, 5,105 km³ for Kariba, and 1,980 km³ for Batoka) and the proposal to operate Batoka as a run-of-river, it is unlikely that the Batoka scheme would have any noticeable regulating effect on the storage volumes/water levels in Lake Kariba and thus on water abstractions from the lake. The downstream environment of Lake Kariba would also change, and this should be reflected in the environmental flow studies from the Batoka Dam.

Stakeholder engagement

The effect of increased water abstractions along Lake Kariba on migratory/aquatic fauna managed by small scale farmers as a result of this project?

Written

Project alternatives

Downstream water impacts

What will the impact be to Lake Kariba in the short and long term due to the proposed Batoka Dam Project?

Stakeholder engagement

Written

Project motivation

Written

Other

Stakeholder engagement

written

Other

Stakeholder engagement

written

Other

Stakeholder engagement

written

Other

Stakeholder engagement

written

Other