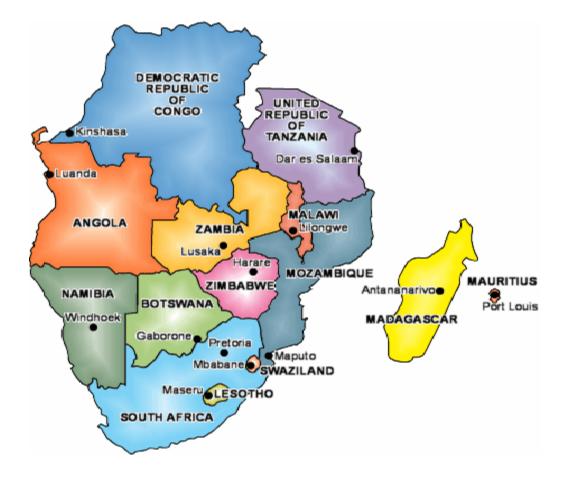
PUNGWE RIVER BASIN TRANSBOUNDARY INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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Floods and Drought Warning and Mitigation (Presentation)

- dause of floods events in the Basin
- Challenges in flood management in the Pungwe Basin
- Proposed strategic interventions
- Basic water resources information about the Pungwe-Basin
- Objective of the flood and drought Management Project

Major objective of the Drought Management Project

- To reduce the number of people, property, economic activities that can be negatively affected by floods and droughts
 - To improve relevant mechanisms and capacities for effective drought preparedness, flood warning and mitigation

Basic Water Resources information about the Pungwe Basin

- The Pungwe Basin is prone to recurring floods and droughts
- Rainfall is highly variable both in space and time
 The basin's mean annual rainfall ranges from 2000mm in the upper part of the catchment to 600 mm in the lower part
- The peak period is usually January or February
 5% of the Pungwe Basin is in Zimbabwe
- The Zimbabwe part of the Pungwe basin contributes over 285 of the annual runoff
 - The impact of the floods is felt more on the Mozambique side because of the topographical conditions

(contd)

- The effect of droughts is basin wide The catchment has high agricultural potential Subsistence farming is high in the low lying are therefore making people more vulnerable to fleads and drought
- During drought years, saline intrusion reaches abui 100 km upstream

Causes of flood events in the basin

- The basin is prone to cyclones from the Indian Ocean
- Flash floods especially in the upper Pungwe basin are caused by heavily localised floods

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Changes in the catchment conditions

Challenges in Flood Management

- There is inadequate flood monitoring system Poor communication
- Non-real time monitoring system
- Absence of a user friendly flood forecasting model
- Inadequate flood forecasting modelling capacity
- Inadequate flood warning system

Proposed Strategic Interventions

- Development and implementation of an effective flood management strategy
- Development of a drought contingency plan
- Upgrading some hydrological stations to real time monitoring
- Capacity building in flood forecasting

