



MALAWI
GOVERNMENT

Ministry of
Natural Resources

Department of Climate Change
and Meteorological Services

2026/2027 SEASONAL CLIMATE OUTLOOK

OCTOBER 2026 – APRIL 2027

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) sincerely acknowledges the valuable support and collaboration of its development, humanitarian and technical partners in the data management and processing, seasonal forecast generation, downscaling, interpretation, packaging, printing and dissemination of the 2026/2027 Seasonal Climate Outlook. Their collective efforts have been instrumental in making timely and useful seasonal climate information available to decision-makers, development and humanitarian partners, and communities across Malawi.

The Department gratefully acknowledges the support and collaboration of the World Food Programme (WFP), Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa (WISER), Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), Development Fund, Malawi Red Cross Society, World Bank through the HEPPR Project, Save the Children, World Vision, Norwegian Church Aid (NCA), NGO Humanitarian Committee, and International Organization for Migration (IOM) in the preparation and dissemination of the outlook.

DCCMS also extends its sincere appreciation to the climate experts, forecasters and technical specialists whose knowledge and expertise contributed to the assessment of key climate drivers and the generation and interpretation of the 2026/2027 seasonal forecast.

The Department values the continued partnership and commitment of all stakeholders towards strengthening climate services and ensuring that climate information supports informed planning, preparedness, early action and resilience across Malawi.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services has issued the climate outlook for the 2026/2027 rainfall season, prepared by its experts based on an assessment of key climate drivers. The analysis considers the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO), the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), and atmospheric circulation and wind patterns at various vertical levels. El Niño conditions had already developed by August 2026. Climate models indicate over a 90% chance that strong to very strong El Niño conditions are expected to persist through the rainfall season. The IOD is also predicted to be in its positive phase during the season. The combined influence of strong El Niño and a positive IOD is generally associated with below-normal and erratic rainfall over parts of Southern Africa, including southern Malawi. Considering current and projected ENSO and IOD conditions, **1982/1983, 1997/1998, 2015/2016, and 2023/2024** have been identified as analogue years for the 2026/2027 season. The historical analogue years serve as a supplementary guide for preparedness and planning, while the official 2026/2027 seasonal forecast should form the main basis for decisions throughout the season.

Based on assessment of prevailing climate conditions and key climate drivers, the rainfall and temperature outlook for the 2026/2027 season is summarized as follows:

- During **October to December (OND)**, normal to below-normal rainfall is expected over most parts of southern and central Malawi, while normal to above-normal rainfall is likely over most parts of northern Malawi.
- **January to March (JFM)** is expected to have below-normal rainfall over southern and central Malawi, while normal to above-normal rainfall is expected over most parts of northern Malawi.
- **Rainfall onset** is expected to be significantly delayed over southern Malawi, slightly delayed over central Malawi, and near normal over northern Malawi. Additionally, established rainfall is generally expected from mid-December, and there is an increased likelihood of prolonged dry spells, particularly in southern and central areas around February.
- **Cessation** is expected to be near normal, with rains tailing off during the last week of March in the south, the first week of April in the centre, and the second week of April over most northern areas.

- The season is expected to last approximately 100–120 days over most southern and central areas and 110–140 days over most northern areas, though the effective growing season may be reduced in areas affected by delayed onset and prolonged dry spells.
- **Warmer than normal temperatures** are expected across most parts of Malawi, increasing the likelihood of heat waves, higher evapotranspiration, and increased moisture loss from soils and water bodies.

The 2026/2027 rainfall season is projected to be drier and more erratic, particularly across southern and central Malawi. Key risks include delayed rainfall onset, prolonged dry spells and below-average rainfall totals. These conditions may lead to reduced soil moisture and water availability, hinder timely crop establishment and shorten the effective growing period. In addition, warmer-than-normal temperatures are expected to exacerbate moisture stress through increased evaporation and evapotranspiration. In contrast, northern Malawi is expected to experience wetter conditions, although episodes of above-normal rainfall may increase the risk of waterlogging, localized flooding and soil erosion in some areas.

The combination of prolonged dry spells, warmer-than-normal temperatures and episodes of high-intensity rainfall presents a range of risks across sectors. Elevated temperatures may increase the likelihood of heat-related illnesses, including heat waves, heatstroke and dehydration, particularly among vulnerable populations, while also placing stress on livestock and increasing water losses through enhanced evapotranspiration. At the same time, warm and unstable conditions may favour the development of high-intensity thunderstorms. Although often short-lived and localised, these storms can produce torrential rainfall and strong winds, potentially resulting in flash floods, loss of life and property, soil erosion, crop damage and destruction of homes. Such impacts may also damage critical infrastructure, including roads, bridges, energy distribution networks, schools, health centres and other public facilities, disrupting market access and the delivery of essential services.

The outlook provides a basis for moving from forecast information to early action and timely, climate-informed decision-making. Priority actions should focus on strengthening monitoring and early warning for dry spells, droughts and floods, while promoting water conservation and harvesting and encouraging the use of drought-tolerant and early-maturing crops. Preparedness should also include maintaining drainage infrastructure, identifying evacuation routes and strengthening community-level anticipatory action. Strategic investments in small-scale water

storage, rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge can further improve water security for irrigation, domestic use and livestock.

Ensuring the sustainable use and management of available water will be important for supporting key sectors and services across Malawi. Sustained rainfall and effective management of these resources are particularly important for maintaining the levels of Lake Malawi, which supports hydropower generation, fisheries, biodiversity, domestic water supply, agriculture and tourism. An integrated approach combining hazard preparedness, climate-smart practices and strategic water-resource management will therefore be essential to strengthen resilience to the range of climate-related hazards that may arise during the 2026/2027 rainfall season.

The Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services encourages all users of weather and climate information to use the seasonal climate outlook to guide preparedness and planning for the 2026/2027 rainfall season. The seasonal outlook should be complemented by regular daily, weekly and 10-day weather updates, which provide more timely information on evolving weather conditions. The seasonal forecast information will be disseminated to key sectors and communities through this booklet, stakeholder meetings, and print and electronic media to strengthen early action and support timely, informed decisions that can help save lives, protect property and livelihoods, and reduce the impacts of weather-related hazards.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Every year before the rainfall season, the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services provides the seasonal climate outlook before the onset of rainfall season to enable farmers and other stakeholders to make informed decisions and adequately prepare for the upcoming season. The rainfall season spans from October to April, with the onset of rainfall occurring first from the south and gradually spreading northwards. *Chizimalupsya* often precedes the main rains.

The main drivers of rainfall in Malawi include the Inter-tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), Congo airmass, Easterly Waves, and Tropical Cyclones. These systems are influenced by global atmospheric and oceanic drivers including mean sea level pressure, upper-level winds, and sea surface temperatures across the tropical Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic Oceans.

As of August 2026, ENSO observations indicate that El Niño has already developed. Most global climate models indicate a high chance (over 90%) that a strong El Niño will develop and persist throughout the rainfall season. El Niño is characterized by the unusual warming of waters in the eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean and typically results in below-average rainfall in Southern Africa, including Southern Malawi. Historical seasons analogous to the upcoming 2026/2027 rainfall season during which El Niño conditions prevailed include **1982/1983, 1997/1998, 2015/2016, and 2023/2024.**

This seasonal rainfall forecast is relevant at seasonal and monthly time scales and therefore may not account for all localised climate variations, particularly those occurring on a daily or weekly basis. To address the short-term changes, daily, five-day, weekly and ten-day agrometeorological bulletins will be provided throughout the season. The department will also issue warnings and advisories regarding potential extreme weather events that may occur during the season.

Users from various sectors including Agriculture, Disaster Management, Energy and Water are encouraged to seek advice from relevant ministries for expert advice on how to effectively use and apply the forecast within their respective fields.

2 SUB SEASONAL RAINFALL FORECASTS

The seasonal rainfall outlook is presented here in overlapping three-monthly periods as follows: October-November-December (OND); November-December-January (NDJ), December-January-February (DJF), January-February-March (JFM), and February-March-April (FMA). The maps on the right depict the forecasted rainfall amounts in millimeters (mm), while those on the left depict the forecasted rainfall categories. Four categories are utilized:

- Category 1 (brown) implies below-normal rainfall amounts.
- Category 2 (yellow) implies normal to below-normal rainfall amounts.
- Category 3 (cyan) implies normal to above-normal rainfall amounts.
- Category 4 (blue) implies above-normal rainfall amounts.

2.1 OND (October, November, December) Sub-season

During the October–December (OND) sub-season, the northern region and central lakeshore areas are expected to receive normal to above-normal rainfall. In contrast, the southern and central regions are expected to receive predominantly normal to below-normal rainfall, with some areas in the south likely to experience below-normal conditions, Fig.2.1-left. The total rainfall amounts are likely to be around 400mm and below, Fig 2.1-right.

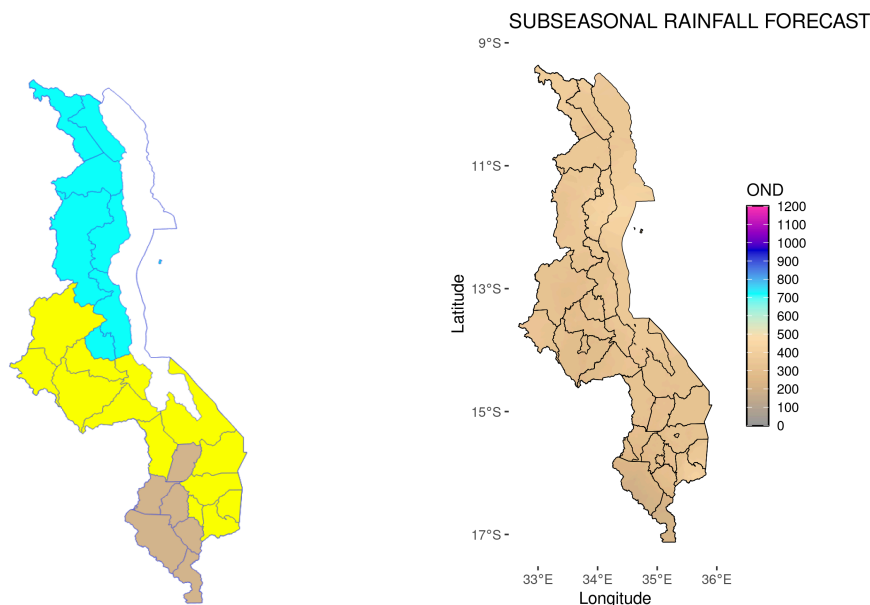


Figure 2.1 OND forecast categories (left) and OND forecast rainfall amounts (right) .

2.2 NDJ (November, December, January) Sub-season

The Sub-Season months of November, December, January (NDJ); most areas in the northern region are expected to receive above-normal rainfall, while areas of Mzimba, Nkhotakota, Dowa, Lilongwe, Salima and Ntchisi districts are expected to experience normal to above-normal rainfall. The southern region is expected to experience normal to below-normal rainfall, with some areas likely to receive below-normal rainfall. Some areas in the central region are also likely to experience normal to below-normal rainfall, as shown in Figure 2.2-left. The rainfall amounts are likely to be between 300 and 700mm, Fig 2.2-right.

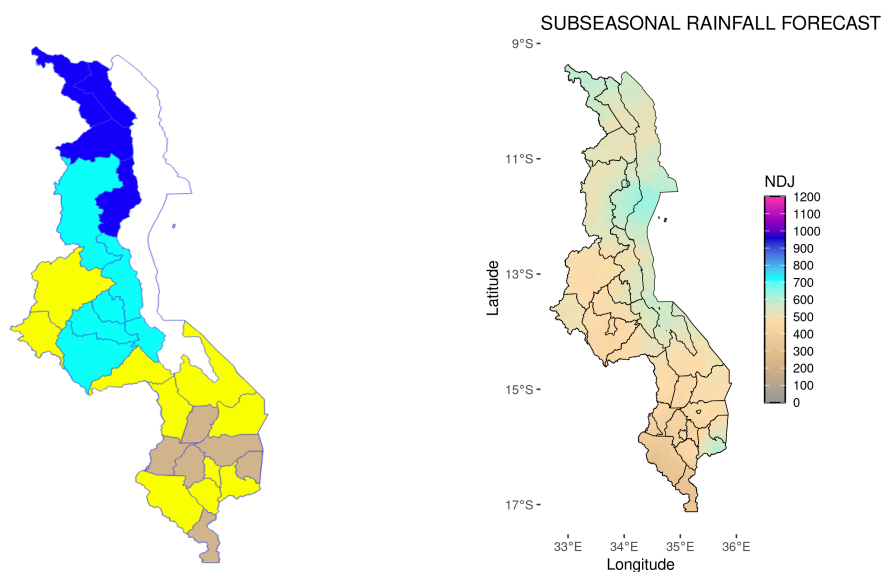


Figure 2.2 NDJ forecast categories (left) and NDJ forecast rainfall amounts (right).

2.3 DJF (December, January, February) Sub season

During December, January, February (DJF) Sub season, most areas in the southern half of Malawi are expected to receive below-normal total rainfall amounts (Figure 2.3.). Ntcheu and Kasungu districts are likely to experience normal to below-normal rainfall. In contrast, most areas in the northern half of Malawi are expected to receive normal to above-normal rainfall, including parts of Ntchisi, Mchinji, and Nkhotakota districts. Fig 2.3-left. The rainfall amounts are predicted to be around 400mm in the southern part of the country to over 800mm in Northern Malawi, Fig 2.3-Right.

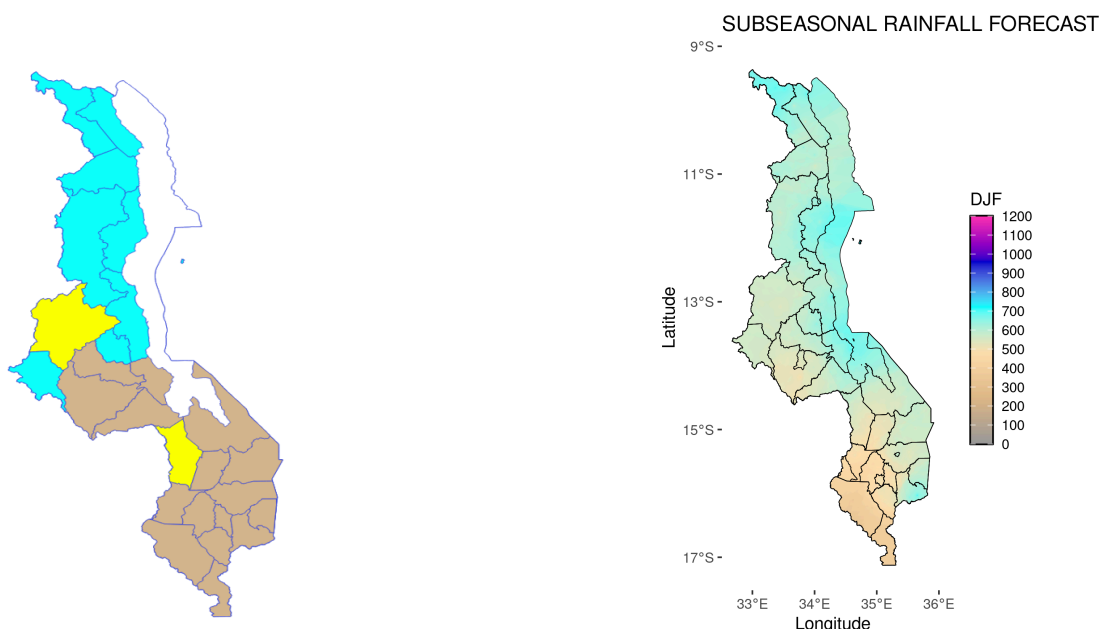


Figure 2.3 DJF forecast categories (left) and DJF forecast rainfall amounts (right) .

2.4 JFM (January, February, March) Sub season

During the January-February-March (JFM) sub-season, most areas in the southern half of Malawi are expected to receive below normal rainfall amounts. In the northern region, Karonga District is expected to receive above-normal rainfall, while Chitipa and Nkhata Bay districts are likely to experience normal to above-normal rainfall. In contrast, Mzimba and Rumphi districts are expected to receive normal to below-normal rainfall. Overall, the outlook indicates generally drier conditions, with high risk of localized dry spells, Fig 2.4-left. The rainfall amounts are expected to be in between 400mm to 800mm, with high values in parts of Salima, Mulanje, Nkhata Bay and Nkhotakota, Fig 2.4-right.

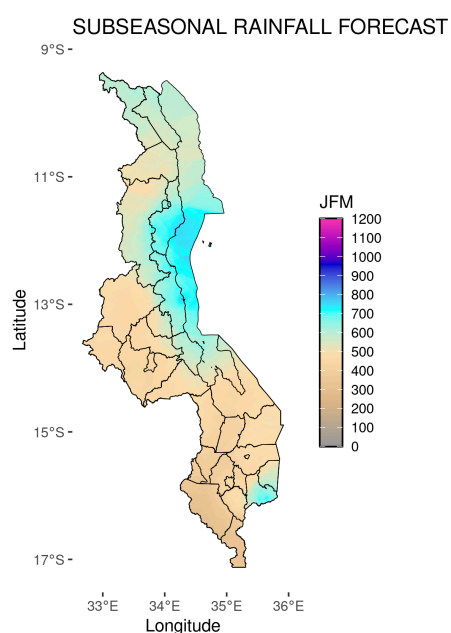


Figure 2.4 JFM forecast categories (left) and JFM forecast rainfall amounts (right)

2.5 FMA (February, March, April) Sub season

For the 2026-2027 FMA sub-season, most parts of Malawi are expected to receive normal to below-normal rainfall. However, few areas, particularly in Nsanje and Zomba districts, are likely to experience below-normal rainfall amounts. In contrast, most areas of Mchinji, Mzimba, Karonga, Chitipa, Nkhosakota and Mangochi districts are expected to receive normal to above-normal rainfall, fig 2.5-Left. Overall, the outlook points to mostly drier conditions. The cumulative rainfall amounts expected are in the range of 200 to 600mm, Fig 2.5-Right.

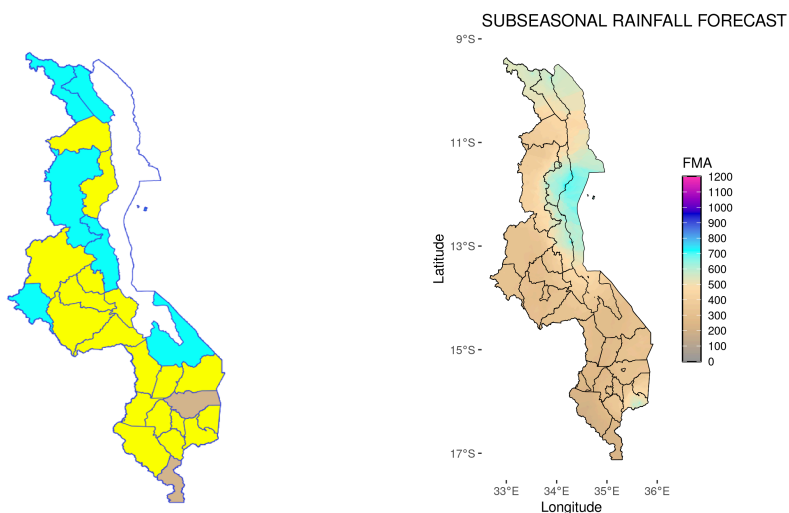


Figure 2.5 FMA forecast categories (left) and FMA forecast rainfall amounts (right).

3 MONTHLY RAINFALL FORECASTS

For month-to-month variations, this section provides the monthly rainfall forecasts. The maps on the right display the forecasted rainfall amounts in millimeters (mm) while on the left are maps that illustrate the forecasted rainfall categories with four categories demarcated as below:

- Category 1 (brown) implies below-normal rainfall amounts.
- Category 2 (yellow) implies normal to below-normal rainfall amounts.
- Category 3 (cyan) implies normal to above-normal rainfall amounts.
- Category 4 (blue) implies above-normal rainfall amounts.

3.1 October

This month is expected to receive generally normal to below normal rainfall amounts over much of central and southern areas, below normal rainfall over Mchinji and Shire Valley and normal to above normal rainfall over the lakeshore and northern areas. Expect *Chizimalupsya* rains, which usually come before the established rains over many areas. The anticipated rainfall will likely be below 50 mm over most areas of the country during this month. (see Fig. 3.1-right).

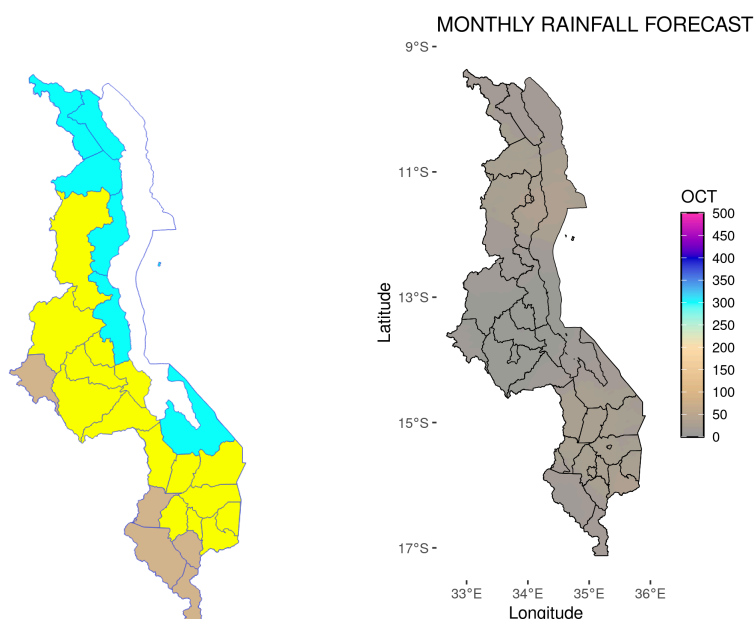


Figure 3.1 October forecast categories (left) and October forecast rainfall amounts (right)

3.2 November

For this month, below normal rainfall amounts are expected over Nsanje, normal to below normal rainfall amounts are expected over the rest of southern districts and Mchinji, Kasungu, Dowa. Normal to above normal rainfall amounts are expected over Lilongwe, Ntchisi, Salima, Nkhotakota and

Mzimba. Above normal rainfall amounts are expected over Nkhata Bay, Rumphi, Mzimba, Karonga and Chitipa districts. The actual rainfall amounts anticipated are within the range of 50mm to 150mm (see Fig. 3.2-right).

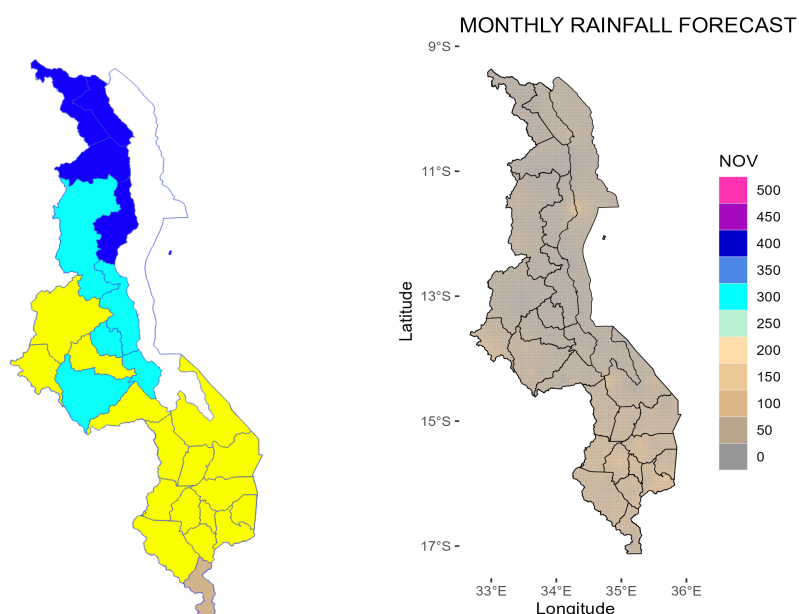


Figure 3.2 November forecast categories (left) and November forecast rainfall amounts (right)

3.3 December

During this month, normal to below normal rainfall is anticipated over the southern areas of the country, normal to above rainfall amounts over central areas and above normal rainfall amounts over the northern areas (refer to Fig. 3.3-left). Overall, the actual rainfall amounts are within the range of 150mm to 350mm. Shire Valley and parts of central areas are expected to receive the lowest ranging 100mm to 200mm with central lakeshore areas expected to receive the highest ranging from 250mm to 350mm. (see Fig. 3.3-right).

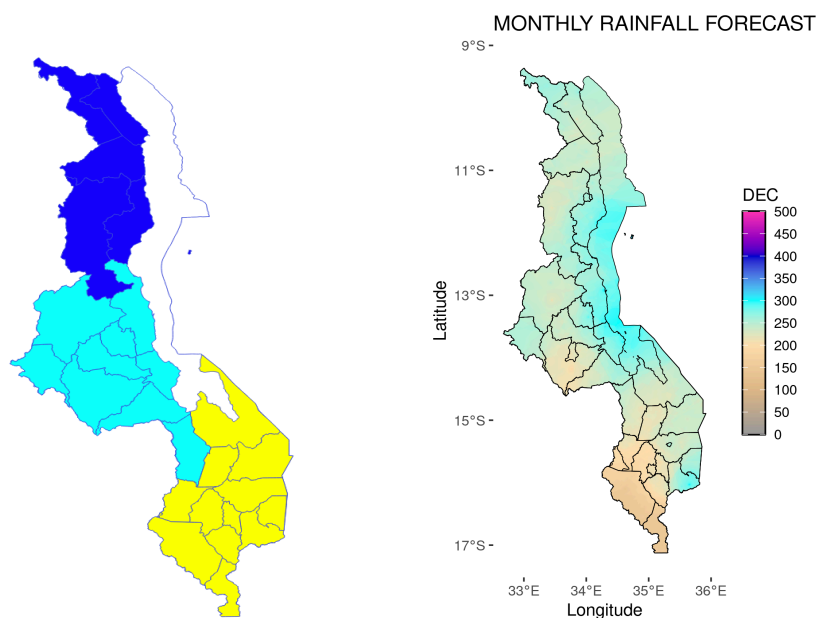


Figure 3.3 December forecast categories (left) and December forecast rainfall amounts (right)

3.4 January

Below normal rainfall amounts are expected over many areas in the southern and central regions in January (Fig. 3.4-left). The amounts are projected to range from 120 to 300 mm (refer to Fig. 3.4-right). Normal to below normal rainfall amounts are expected over Nkhata Bay and Mzimba districts, normal to above normal rainfall are expected over Rumphi and Chitipa districts with above normal rainfall amounts anticipated over Karonga. Pockets of dry spells lasting about a week are possible during this month over many areas.

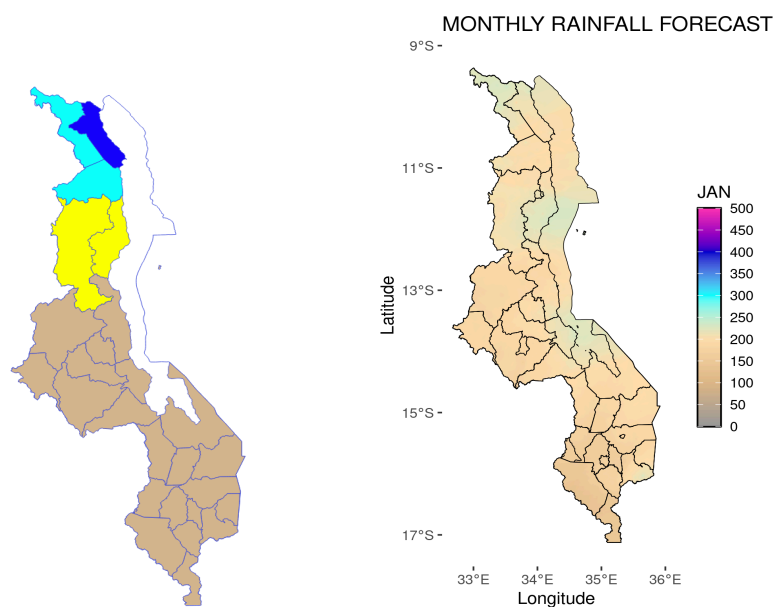


Figure 3.4 January forecast categories (left) and January forecast rainfall amounts (right)

3.5 February

In February, normal to below normal rainfall is expected over the central and southern parts of the country with few districts from the north expecting normal to above normal as indicated in Fig. 3.5-left. There is a possibility of dry spells for more than a week this month in certain locations, which could impact crop growth during this vital period. Though the rainfall is projected to be normal to below normal, the overall total rainfall is projected to fall between 100 and 200 mm, as shown in Fig. 3.5-right.

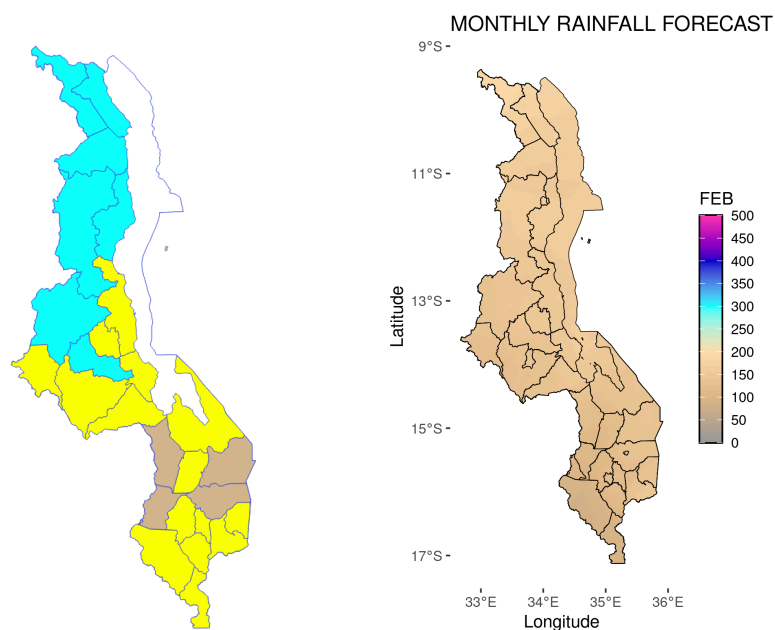


Figure 3.5 February forecast categories (left) and February forecast rainfall amounts (right)

3.6 March

In March, normal to above normal rainfall amounts are anticipated over central and southern areas of the country, while normal to below normal rainfall amounts over the northern areas (Fig.3.6-left). The rainfall amounts are likely to range between 150mm and 200mm over many areas except for parts of the Lakeshore districts such as Nkhatabay, Nkhotakota and Salima, including parts of Mulanje district over the south which are likely to receive rains exceeding 250mm.

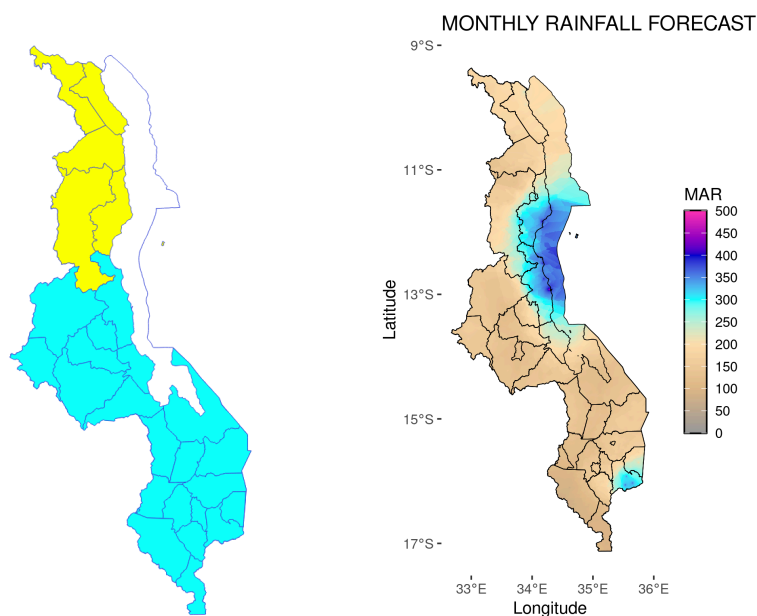


Figure 3.6 March forecast categories (left) and March forecast rainfall amounts (right)

3.7 April

Generally, below normal rainfall amounts are expected over much of the southern areas and normal to above normal rainfall amounts over central and northern areas above normal rainfall amounts (see Fig. 3.7-left). Rainfall totals are expected to range between 50mm and 100 mm in the southern and central areas and above 100 mm in the northern parts of the country (see Fig. 3.7-right).

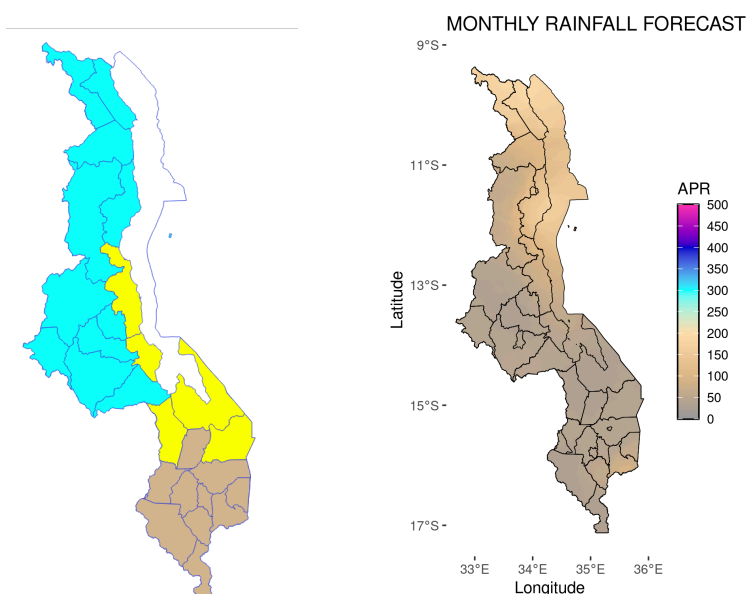


Figure 3.7 April forecast categories (left) and April forecast rainfall amounts (right)

3.8 Monthly Rainfall Forecast by Region

The monthly regional rainfall forecasts (see Figure 3.8) give a summary of seasonal progression and regional variation across the Northern, Central and Southern regions during the 2026/2027 rainfall

season. Rainfall is expected to be relatively low in October, with values ranging from 5.8 mm to 64.9 mm in the North, while 3.2 mm to 33.5 mm in the Central Region and 6.1 mm to 58.2 mm in the South. Rainfall is then expected to increase substantially through November, marking the transition towards the main rainfall season.

This increase peaks in December, which is projected to be the wettest month across all three regions, with mean rainfall of 254.4 mm in the North, 249.0 mm in the Central Region and 209.2 mm in the South. The spread is particularly notable in the South, where rainfall ranges from 103.0 mm to 408.1 mm, indicating considerable variation in expected rainfall during the peak month.

Rainfall is expected to remain relatively high in January, before generally declining through February. However, March stands out for its exceptionally large spread, despite relatively high mean rainfall. The ranges extend from 73.5 mm to 608.5 mm in the North, 72.3 mm to 699.9mm in the Central Region and 52.9 mm to 513.1 mm in the South, with rainfall amounts varying substantially across locations during the month.

A considerable decline in rainfall is expected by April, particularly in the Central and Southern regions, while the North remains comparatively wetter. The forecast mean rainfall is 123.0 mm in the North, 47.2 mm in the Central Region and 44.3 mm in the South.

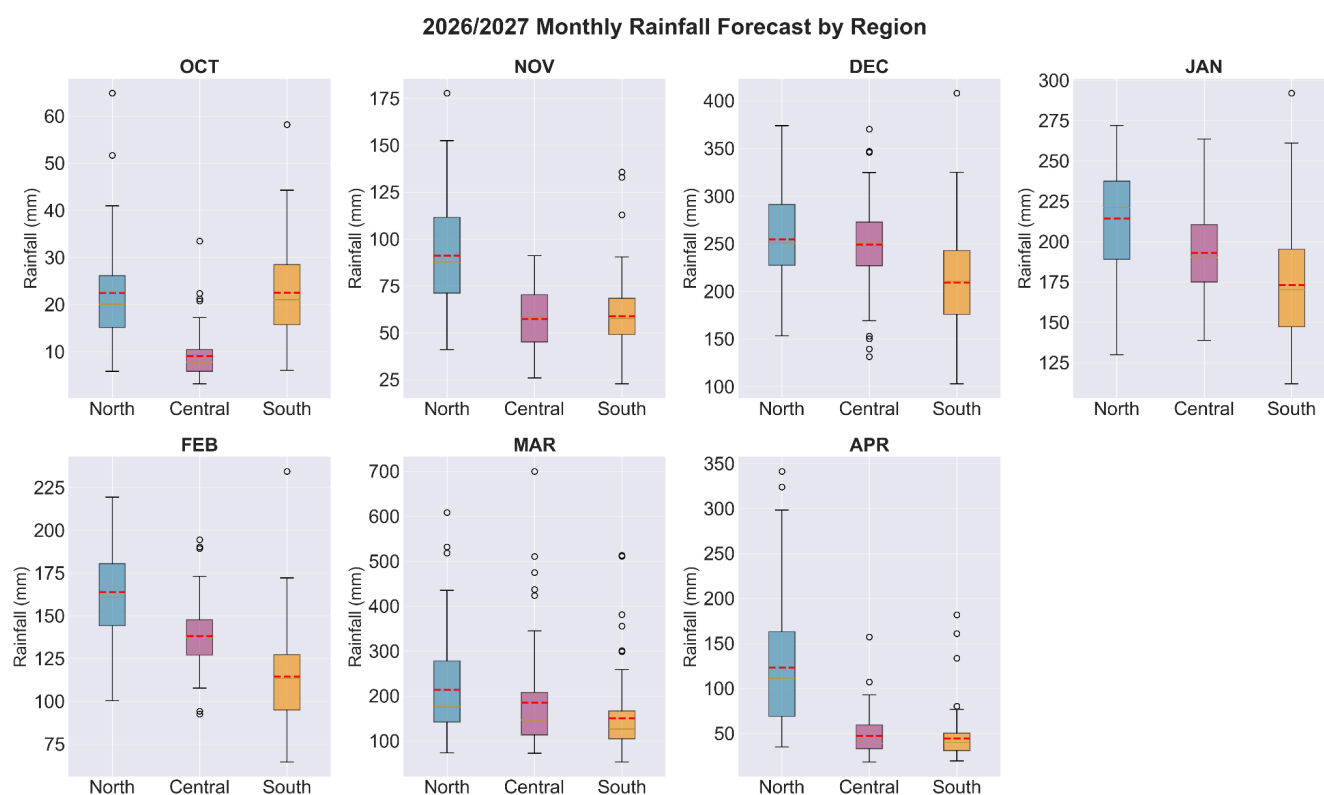


Figure 3.8 Monthly rainfall forecasts across three regions (North, Central, and South)

4 SEASONAL RAINFALL CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Onset of the season

Malawi's main rainfall season occurs from October to April. Typically, effective rains begin during mid-December, starting in the south and progressively moving northwards (Fig. 4.1-left). Pre-season rains, locally known as Chizimalupsya, usually arrive before the main rains. The onset is likely to be delayed by a week or so in many places. Otherwise, the onset dates are anticipated from early to mid-December in many areas (Fig. 4.1-right).

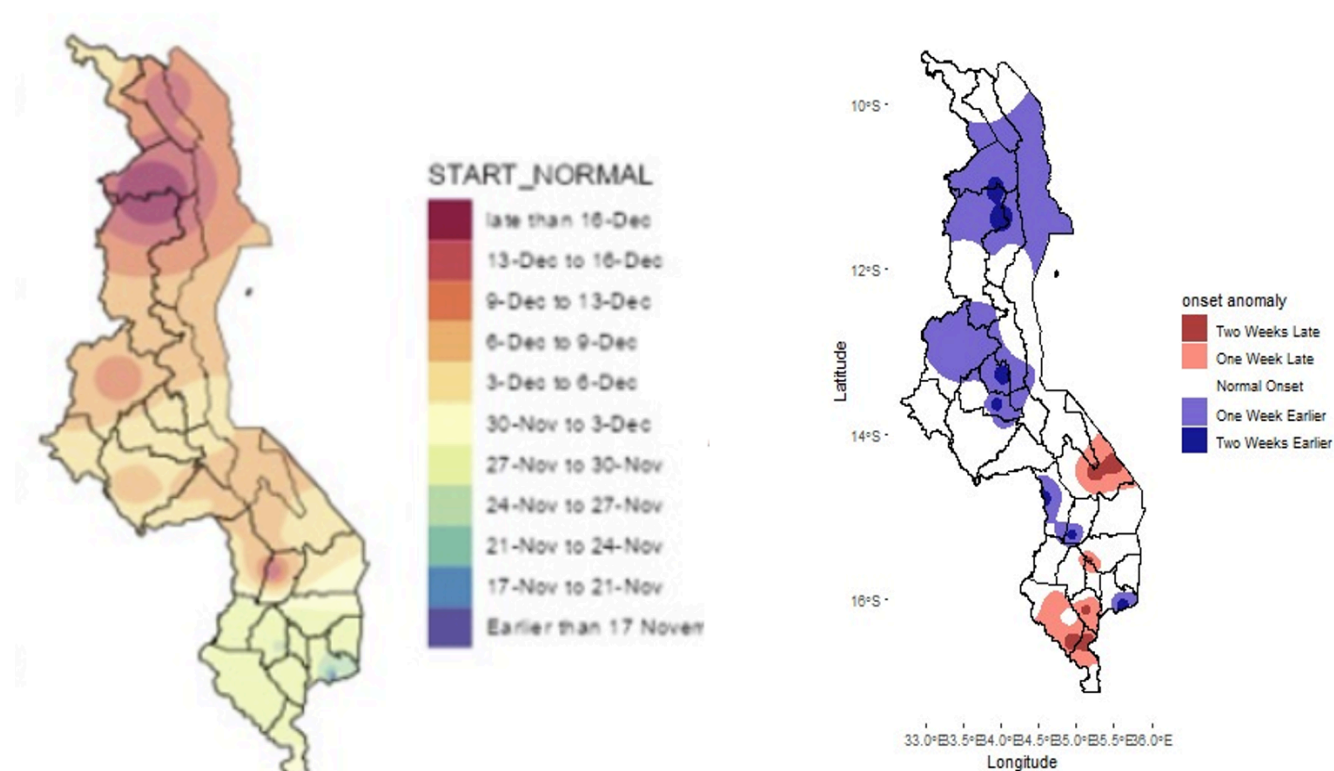


Figure 4.1 Average season onset (left), Expected onset anomaly (right)

4.2 Cessation of the season

On average, the rainy season tails off from the fourth week of March to the first week of April across most parts of the country Fig 4.2-left. However, the season tends to extend in areas with higher topography in southern Malawi, as well as along the northern shores of Lake Malawi. For the 2026/2027 rainfall season, the cessation is likely to be normal in many districts of Central and Northern areas, otherwise, late cessation is anticipated in many southern districts Fig 4.2-right.

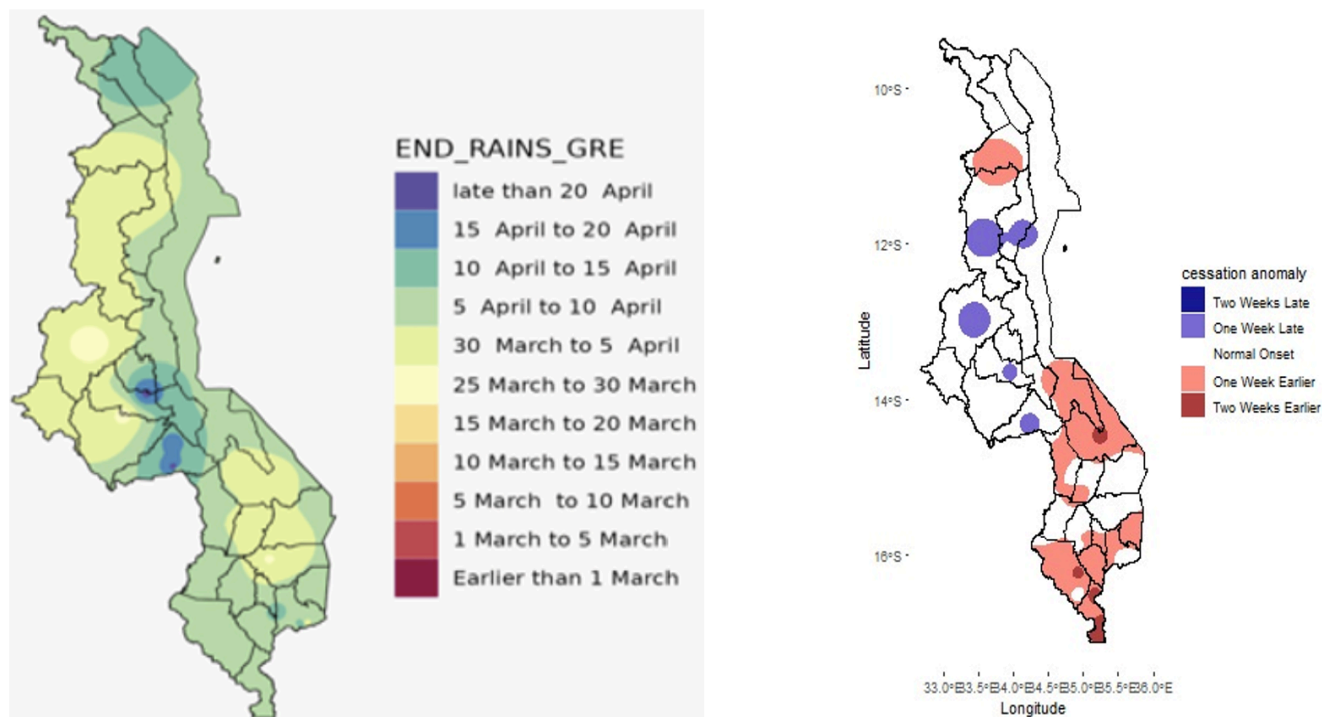


Figure 4.2 Average season cessation (left), Expected cessation anomaly(right)

4.3 Length of the Season

The spatial distribution of rainfall-season length shows considerable variability across Malawi (Fig 4.3-left). The climatological length ranges from less than 90 days to more than 150 days, although most areas experience rainfall seasons of approximately 100–130 days. Relatively longer rainfall seasons, generally exceeding 130 days, are concentrated mainly in the eastern and southeastern parts of the country, while shorter seasons are observed in some northern and central areas. This spatial variation indicates that the duration of the rainfall season differs substantially across the region, potentially reflecting variations in moisture availability and topography.

For the 2026/2027 rainfall season, normal seasonal length is generally expected over the country with a few districts over central areas expected to experience a longer seasonal length by about two weeks whereas in the lower shire some other southern areas are expected to experience shorter seasonal length by two weeks (Fig 4.3-right).

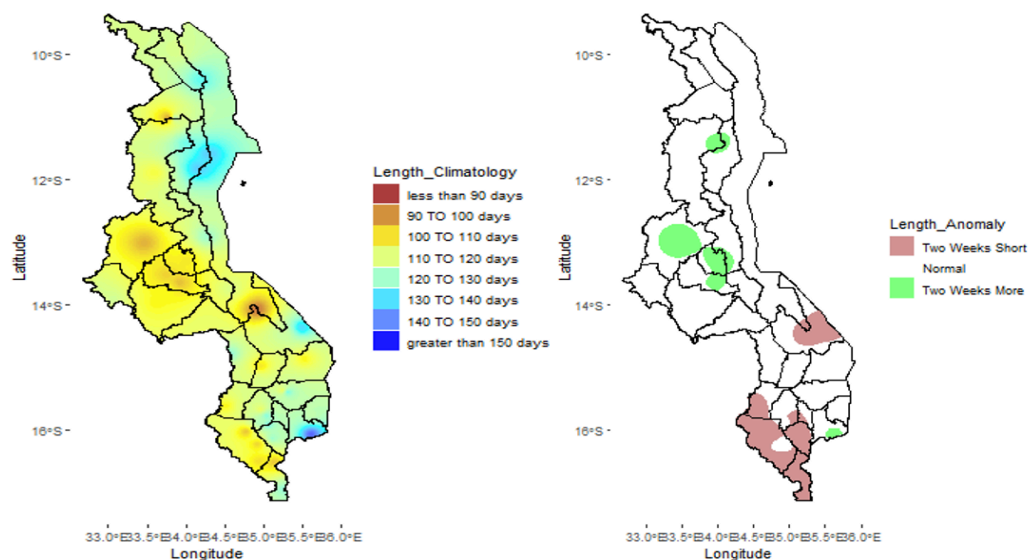


Figure 4.3 Average seasonal length (left), Expected seasonal length (right)

4.4 Rainy Days

A rainy day is defined as any day during the rainfall season from October to April that receives at least 1.0 mm of rainfall. Climatologically, the number of rainy days ranges from 40 to 85 in a season spanning from October to April Fig 4.4-Right.

For the 2026/2027 rainfall season, the number of rainy days are expected to range from 40 to 100 as shown in Fig 4.4-Right below. These number of rainy days are within the normal range over the northern region except for Rumphi which is expected to receive approximately 10 more rainy days. Central areas will likely have a slight decrease in rainy days number from the normal. Mulanje, Phalombe, Thyolo and southern parts of Balaka will experience normal conditions regarding rainy days while elsewhere in the southern region, a significant decrease in the number of rainy days is expected.

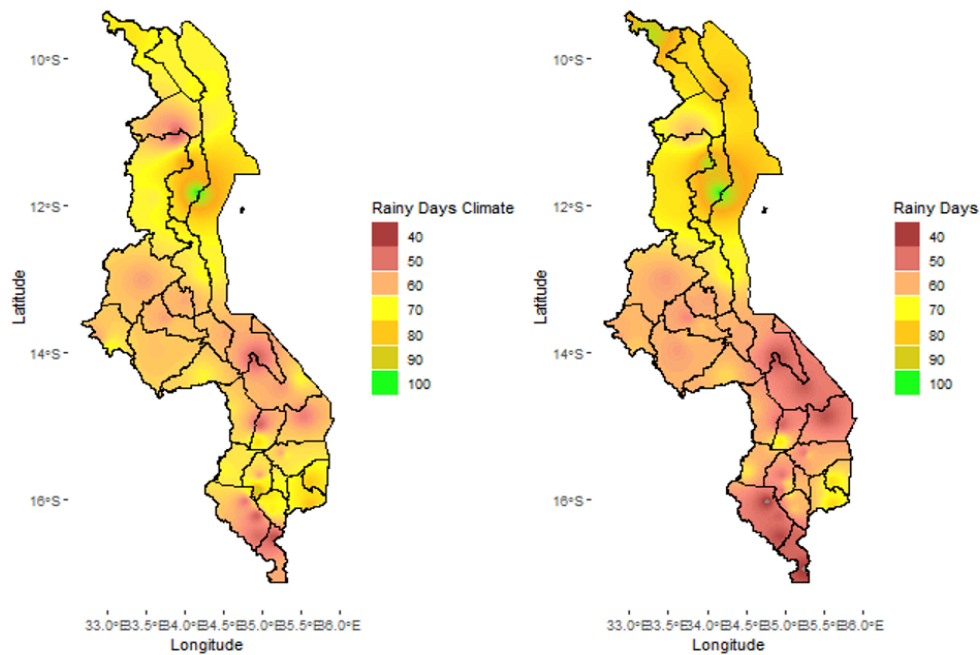


Figure 4.4 Average Number of Rain Days(left), Expected Number of Rain Days(right)

4.5 Dry Spells in January

Fig 4.5 shows the anticipated number of consecutive dry days (CDD) in January. There is a low likelihood of prolonged dry spells over the northern region and parts of the central region. In contrast, a higher likelihood of dry spells lasting between 7 and 10 days is anticipated across several areas of the southern region, with the Lower Shire areas likely to experience dry spells exceeding 10 consecutive days.

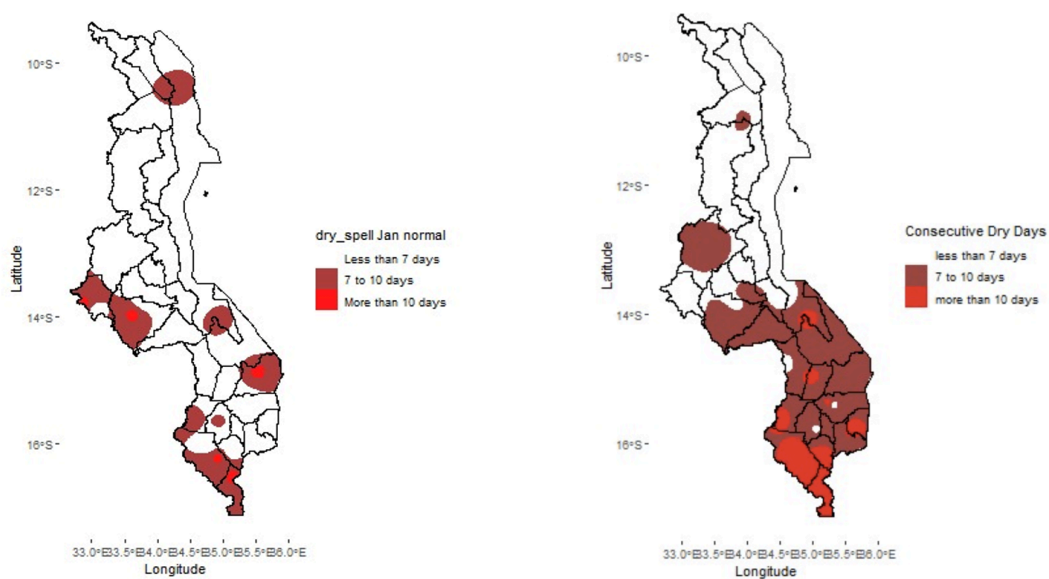


Figure 4.5 Expected duration of dry spells in January

4.6 Dry Spells in February

Fig 4.6 shows the anticipated number of consecutive dry days (CDD) during February. During this month, several areas are expected to experience prolonged dry spells lasting between 7 and 10 consecutive days, with a significant proportion of southern Malawi likely to experience dry spells exceeding 10 days. However, some parts of the northern region are expected to have a low likelihood of experiencing prolonged dry spells.

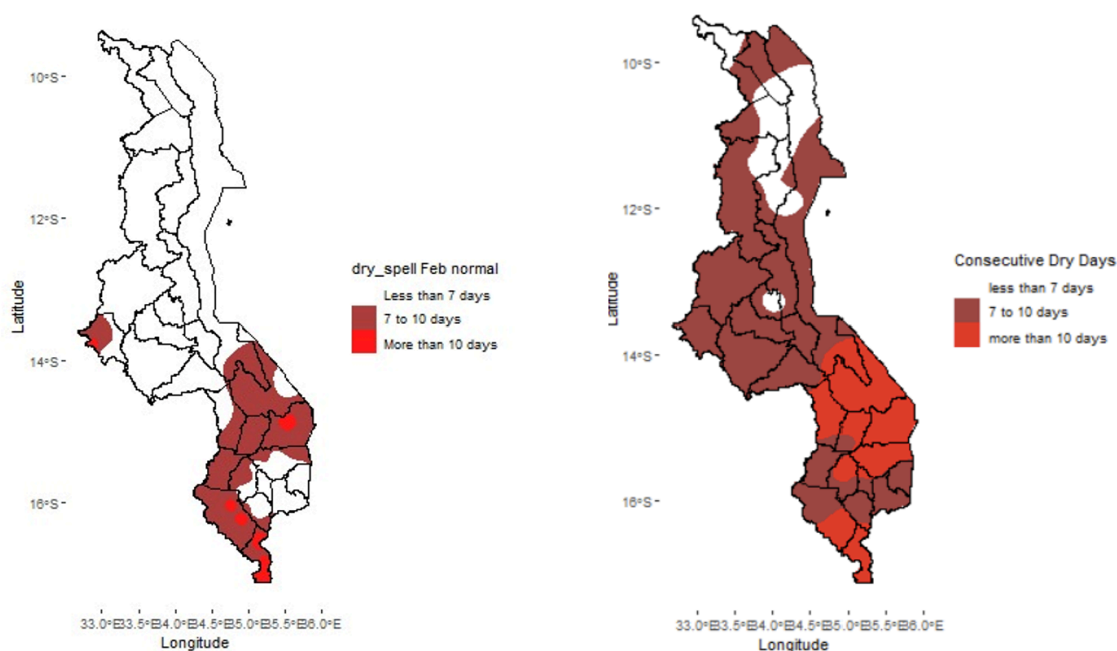


Figure 4.6 Expected duration of dry spells in February

4.7 Meteorological Drought Index

Meteorological drought conditions are presented and analysed using the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI), a widely used index for assessing precipitation anomalies over a specified period. The maps use a colour scale ranging from “Extremely Dry” (dark red) to “Extremely Wet” (dark purple), providing a clear spatial representation of anticipated precipitation conditions and potential meteorological drought across Malawi.

A series of monthly maps presented in Figures 4.7 and 4.8 illustrates the projected evolution of SPI conditions across Malawi from October 2026 to April 2027. Overall, the forecast indicates substantial spatial and temporal variability in precipitation conditions, wetter conditions are expected during October and November particularly over northern and central areas with drier conditions predominantly over southern areas.

During December, wetter conditions are expected to continue over northern areas and extend to more central and southern highland areas. Drier conditions are expected to continue over Shire valley.

A substantial deterioration in precipitation conditions is projected in January and February 2027. Severely to extremely dry conditions are expected to dominate almost the entire country with exception of extreme northern areas of Karonga and Chitipa districts. The persistence and spatial extent of these dry conditions indicate a potentially significant period of meteorological drought, with implications for rain-fed agriculture, water resources and other rainfall-dependent activities.

For March 2027, relatively wet conditions are expected over lakeshore areas with near normal to wet over central and northern areas. Dry conditions are expected over southern areas with exception of part of Shire highlands.

During April 2027, dry conditions are expected over much of northern and central Malawi, with moderately to severely dry conditions covering substantial areas. In contrast, parts of southern Malawi show near-normal to moderately wet conditions, although pockets of dry conditions remain. More details in figure 4.7 below.

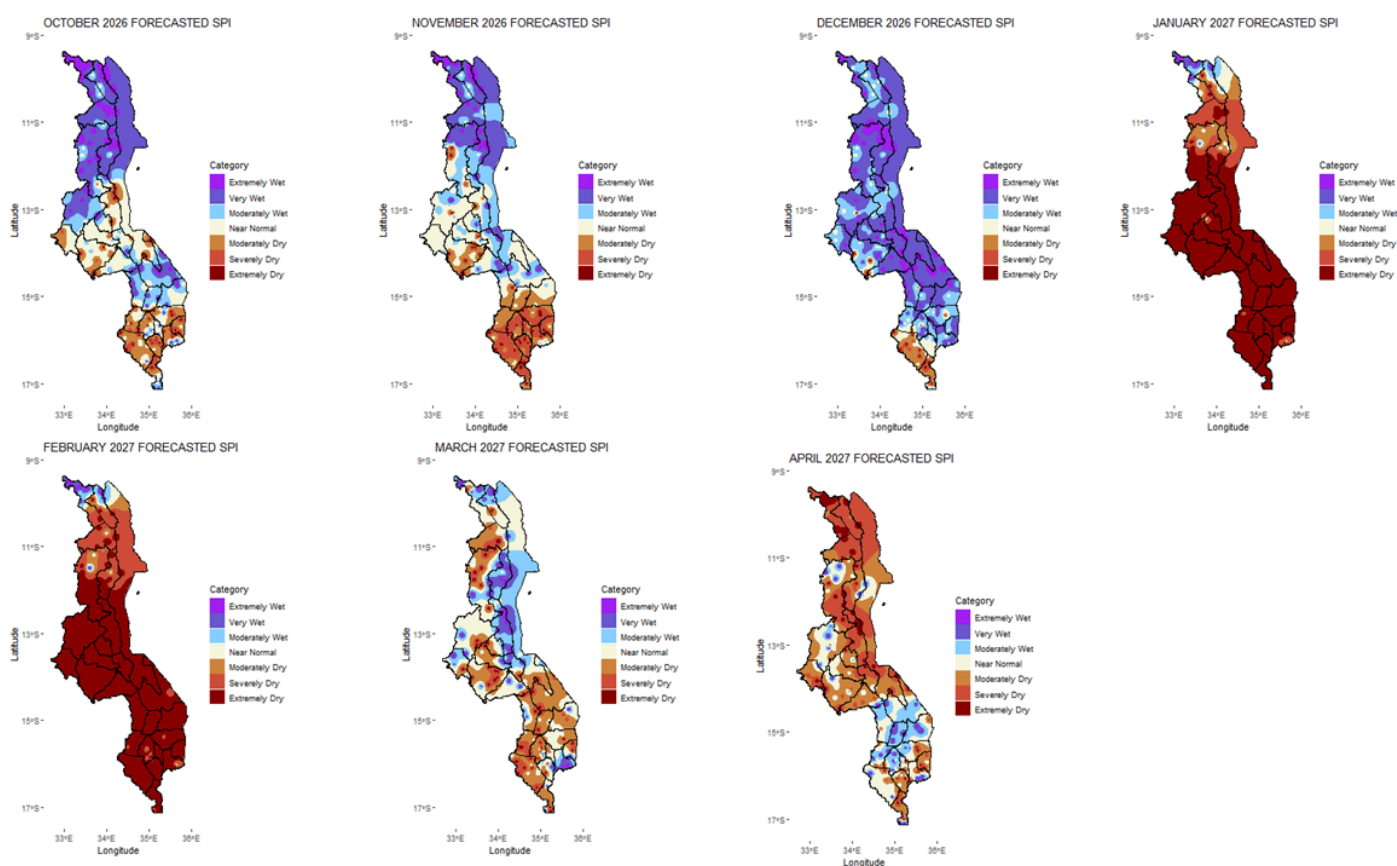


Figure 4.7 Standardised precipitation index (SPI) for October 2026, November 2026, December 2026, January 2027, February 2027, March 2027 and April 2027

5 MONTHLY MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE FORECASTS

The maps below show the forecast monthly average maximum temperatures for 2026/2027 season (maps to the right) in degrees Celsius, and associated changes relative to long term average period (maps to the left).

5.1 October

The map in Figure 5.1 below shows the forecast of average maximum temperature (TMAX) for October 2026 over Malawi. October 2026 is expected to be characterized by generally warm to hot maximum temperatures across the entire country. The forecast indicates above-normal maximum temperatures across all areas of Malawi, with no areas showing normal or below-normal average maximum temperature conditions. This suggests that daytime temperatures are likely to remain above the climatological average throughout the month.

Temperatures are generally expected to range between 28°C and 36°C, with the highest values concentrated mainly in the southern and lower-elevation areas, while relatively cooler conditions are expected over the higher-elevation areas of northern and central Malawi. In northern Malawi, temperatures are generally expected to range from 30°C to 34°C, with relatively warmer conditions toward the eastern lakeshore areas and localized areas potentially reaching 34–36°C. In central Malawi, most areas are expected to experience temperatures of approximately 30–34°C.

Southern Malawi is expected to experience the warmest conditions, with temperatures generally ranging from 32°C to 36°C. The districts of Chikwawa, Nsanje, and Mwanza show some of the strongest warm signals, with temperatures approaching 36°C or slightly higher. Overall, the above-normal temperature signal is widespread and consistent, extending from northern Malawi through the central region to the south.

October is already one of the warmer periods of the year in Malawi; therefore, the forecast of above-normal average maximum temperatures could further increase heat exposure and heat stress, particularly in areas that typically experience higher temperatures, such as the Shire Valley and lakeshore areas

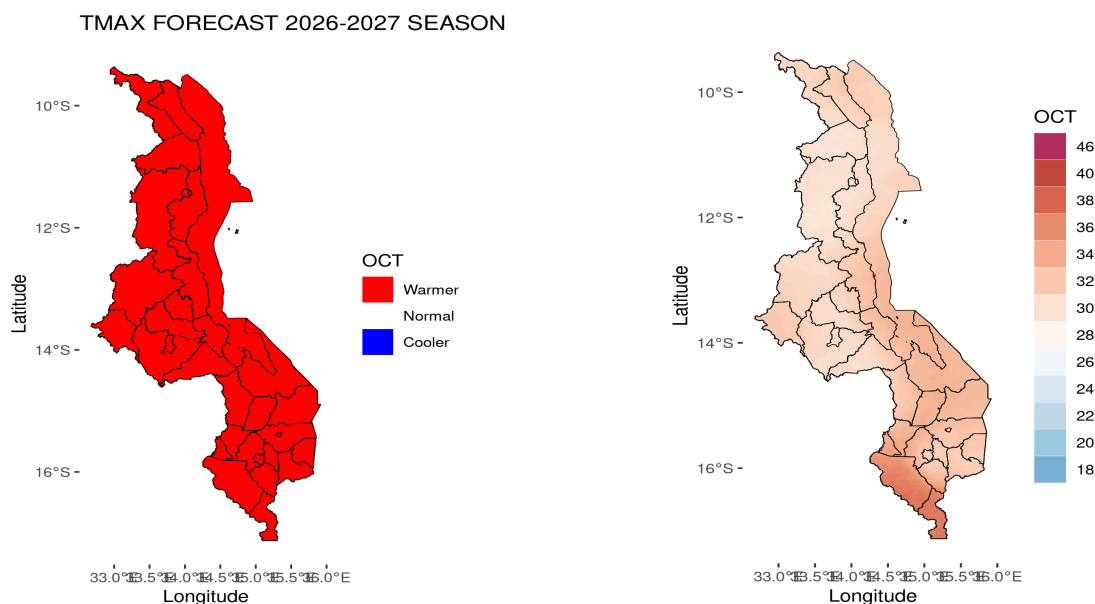


Figure 5.1 October forecast expressed as changes from average (left), October forecast mean maximum temperature (right)

5.2 November

The average maximum temperature (TMAX) is expected to be warm to hot across the entire country in November 2026, with most areas expected to experience maximum temperatures ranging from approximately 30°C to 36°C.

The forecast suggests that the above-average TMAX conditions expected in October 2026 are likely to persist into November across most parts of Malawi. As depicted in Figure 5.2, the Southern and Central regions, including Mzimba, Nkhata Bay, and Mzuzu, show signals for warmer-than-normal temperatures, suggesting that maximum temperatures are likely to remain above the November climatological average. This indicates a continuation of the warmer-than-normal conditions forecast for October into November. The persistence of above-normal temperatures during November, which marks the transition into the rainy season, could contribute to increased atmospheric instability and convective activity. The warmer conditions may favour the development of thunderstorms, potentially increasing the occurrence of lightning strikes. This could pose risks to communities, infrastructure, livestock, and agricultural activities, particularly where appropriate lightning-safety precautions are not observed.

However, areas around Chitipa and Karonga, as well as some parts of Rumphi, are likely to experience maximum temperatures closer to the November climatological average. Isolated areas may also experience slightly cooler-than-normal temperatures. Overall, the forecast indicates a predominantly

warmer-than-normal temperature pattern across Malawi, with only limited areas showing near-normal or slightly below-normal conditions over the northern parts of Malawi.

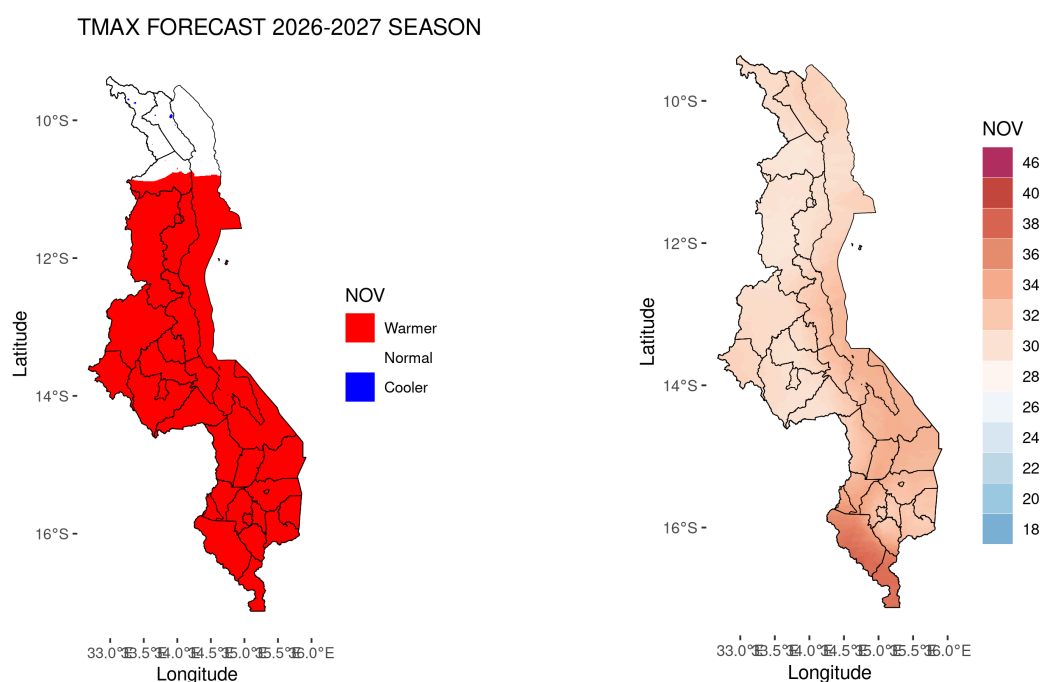


Figure 5.3 November forecast expressed as changes from average (left), November forecast mean maximum temperature (right)

5.3 December

December presents the strongest spatial contrast in the season. Northern Malawi is expected to be predominantly cooler-than-normal with the exception of Nkhata Bay and Mzimba districts which are expected to be near normal with temperatures in the range of 28-30 degrees celsius. In contrast , Central and Southern areas are expected to face predominantly warmer-than-normal conditions. This strong north–south temperature gradient is an important departure from the generally widespread warmer pattern observed in most of the other months. The warmer than normal temperatures will likely be a catalyst for more thundery activities due to increased convective available potential energy which may lead to an increase to lightning strikes if precautionary measures are not well adhered to.

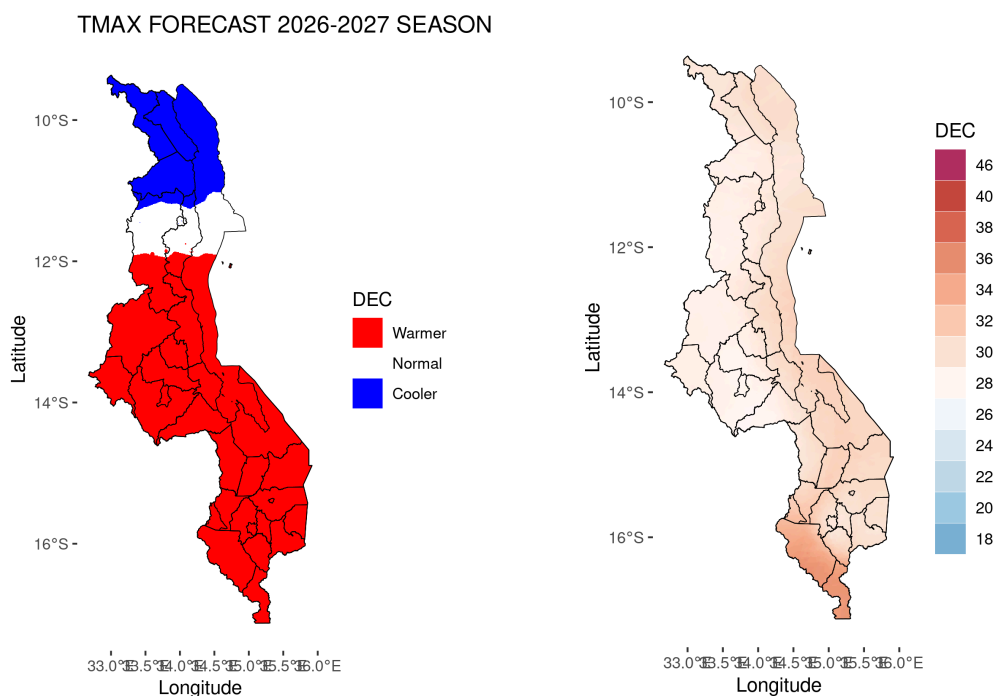


Figure 5.4 December forecast expressed as changes from average (left), December forecast mean maximum temperature (right)

5.4 January

In January 2027, warmer maximum temperatures are forecast to dominate much of central and southern Malawi including parts of Northern Malawi such as Nkhata bay, Mzimba and Rumphi, while the northern tip of Malawi covering Chitipa and Karonga is expected to remain closer to normal. In the Lower Shire, temperatures will likely remain as high as 38 degrees celsius during this month.

TMAX FORECAST 2026-2027 SEASON

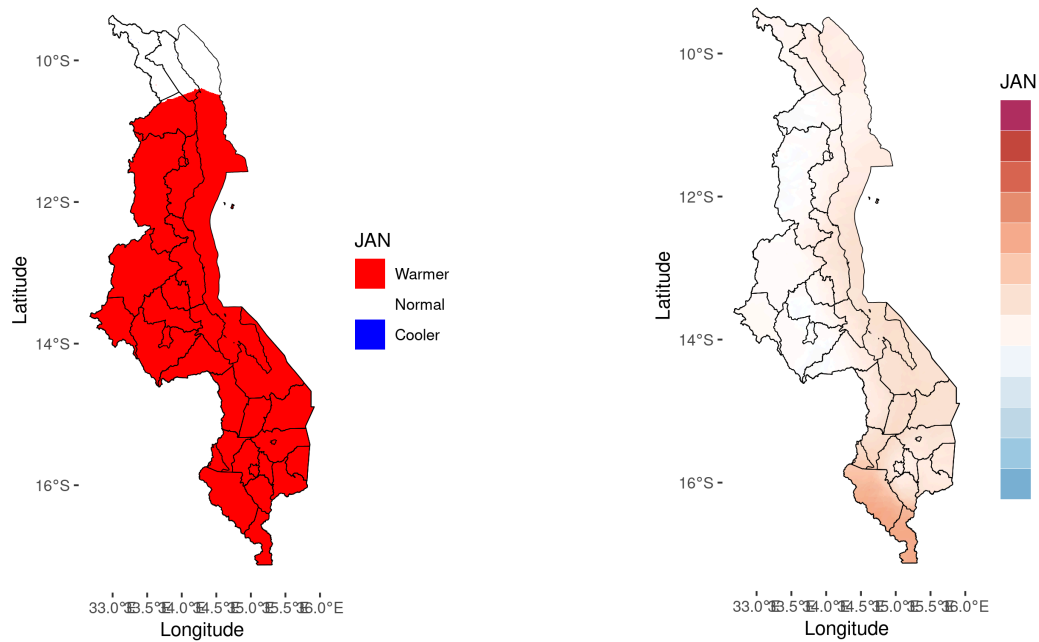


Figure 5.5 January forecast expressed as changes from average (left), January forecast mean maximum temperature (right) 5.5 February

Persistence of warmer than normal conditions with temperatures ranging from 28-36 degrees celsius are expected across Malawi during the month of February 2027. This may accelerate the rate of evaporation which will consequently lead to water stress particularly in the southern and central areas of Malawi which are expected to receive below normal rainfall during the month.

TMAX FORECAST 2026-2027 SEASON

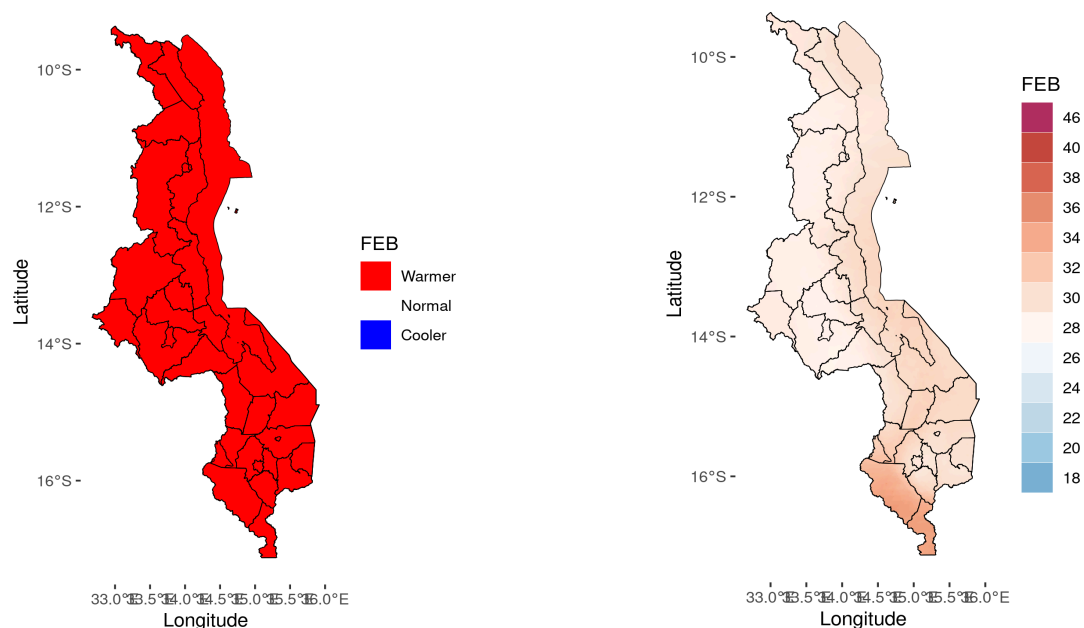


Figure 5.6 February forecast expressed as changes from average (left), February forecast mean maximum temperature (right)

5.6 March

A widespread warming pattern is expected to persist during March with temperature ranging from 28-30 degrees celsius. Although rainfall conditions are projected to improve slightly over the central and southern parts of the country, the anticipated above-normal temperatures may enhance evapotranspiration rates, potentially increasing atmospheric moisture demand and reducing soil moisture retention. Consequently, the beneficial effects of improved rainfall may be partly offset, particularly in areas experiencing inadequate or poorly distributed rainfall.

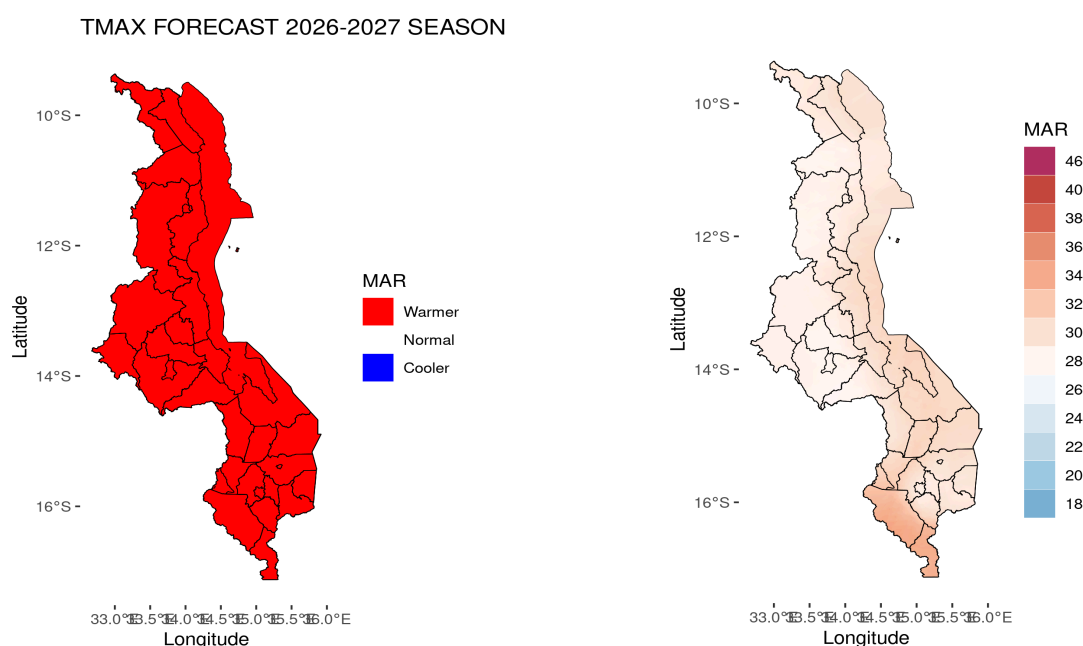


Figure 5.7 March forecast expressed as changes from average (left), March forecast mean maximum temperature (right)

6 IMPLICATIONS FOR SOME SECTORS

6.1 Agriculture and Food Security

Rainfall is one of the most critical determinants of agricultural productivity in Malawi, where the sector remains predominantly rain-fed. The upcoming 2026/2027 rainfall season in Malawi is expected to receive normal to below-normal rainfall overall. However, this does not necessarily mean that the entire country will experience drought. Rainfall conditions are likely to vary across different areas, with some locations receiving near-normal rainfall while others may experience below-normal amounts. Of particular concern are the possibility of prolonged dry spells, delayed onset of the rains, early cessation, and uneven distribution of rainfall throughout the season.

The seasonal outlook for the 2026/2027 rainfall season indicates a high likelihood of below-normal rainfall over most parts of southern and central Malawi, while normal to above-normal rainfall is expected over much of northern Malawi. The forecast further indicates a significantly delayed onset over southern areas, slightly delayed onset over central areas, and near-normal onset over northern areas. Established rains are expected from around mid-December over most parts of the country. In addition, warmer-than-normal temperatures are expected throughout the season, which may increase evapotranspiration and further raise crop water requirements. **During the analogue seasons, 1982/1983, 1997/1998, 2015/2016 and 2023/2024, the Water Requirement Satisfaction Index for maize at nation level ranged from 50% to 86%.**

Based on these forecast conditions, crop water availability and the Water Requirement Satisfaction Index (WRSI) are expected to vary considerably across the country. The combination of delayed onset, below-normal rainfall, prolonged dry spells, a shorter effective growing season and increased evaporative demand is likely to result in reduced WRSI, particularly in southern and central Malawi.

Region	Indicative WRSI	Expected condition	Main agricultural concern	Expected % of Max Yields	Compared with 2025/26 season
Southern Malawi	60–80%	Severe–moderate stress	Poor establishment, dry spells and yield reduction	20 – 49%	13-31% production drop

Central Malawi	60–80%	Severe–moderate stress	Reduced soil moisture and productivity	20 – 49%	13-31% production drop
Northern Malawi	>80%	Moderate stress–good	Generally favorable moisture, but excess rainfall risks	>50%	

It is important to note that the WRSI percentages presented above are indicative ranges derived from the seasonal climate outlook and should not be regarded as final modelled WRSI values. Actual WRSI will depend on observed rainfall, evapotranspiration, planting dates, crop characteristics, soil water-holding capacity and the timing and duration of dry spells. DCCMS will therefore continue to monitor rainfall and crop water conditions and update WRSI estimates during the season to support timely climate-informed agricultural decision-making.

Key Message: The 2026/2027 season is likely to present significant crop water stress in southern and central Malawi, with indicative WRSI conditions generally ranging from 60–80% in the south and central areas, while northern Malawi is expected to experience comparatively better conditions of approximately greater than 80%. Early preparedness, climate-informed planting and continuous monitoring of crop water conditions will be critical to minimizing potential impacts on agricultural production.

6.2 Disaster Risk Management

Each passing season comes with different kinds of climate-related disasters that impact different communities across the country differently too. This makes the preparedness role that DCCMS plays in the Disaster Risk Management cycle a significant one in ensuring a wealthy and climate resilient Malawi amidst a changing climate. The forthcoming 2026/2027 season will likely be impacted by disasters such as drought, prolonged dry spells, flash floods and heat waves amongst others considering that it is an EL Nino season.

A certain pattern is seen in terms of disasters that usually happen during El Nino conditions seasons. Severe drought and prolonged dry spells are the ones that dominate and devastate many communities. In some instances, flash floods that commonly come from rapid and intense rainfall within some months also characterize EL NINO conditions. Prolonged dry spells and drought result in poor crop production, which eventually leads to food insecurity due to the low harvests. For example, the

drought of 2015/2016 season affected about 6.7 million people who became food insecure during that time, while during 2023/2024 season, about 4.2 million people were food insecure due to the severe drought that was experienced at that particular time.

Through the seasonal rainfall forecast information, the end users, most especially farmers, are warned of the possibility of having these prolonged dry spells in the critical farming months of the season like January and February. These farmers have the opportunity of making informed-decisions regarding their farming activities before these disasters strike to minimize the losses and damages. Communities in areas likely to receive above-normal rainfall are also warned of the possible of flash flooding and riverine flooding which may lead to displacement, injuries and loss of life and property. Communities in flood-prone areas should therefore undertake preparedness and anticipatory actions to mitigate the risk.

The level of impact will also vary from district to district depending on several factors including severity of the hazard and coping capacity of the communities. For example, Nsanje, Chikwawa and Nkhotakota are some of the flood-prone areas, while districts like Balaka, Machinga and Zomba are some of the drought-prone areas. With reference to the two analogous EL Nino seasons 2015/16 and 2023/24, the southern areas appear to be the one which will be severely impacted, whilst the impacts are likely to be moderate and fair over central and northern areas respectively.

Other potential impacts of the El Nino phenomenon include damage to DRM infrastructure e.g. flood mitigation structures, early warning infrastructure, and heightened humanitarian needs.

Key actions to be taken to minimize the risks include the following:

Preparedness Actions

- increased dissemination of the seasonal forecasts and early warnings,
- rapid displacement risk assessment,
- development of contingency plans,
- preparedness capacity assessment,
- Building preparedness and response capacities at district levels
- propositioning of essential shelter and NFIs

It is also important to improve capacity of early warning systems to ensure that reliable and actionable early warning information is generated and disseminated timely and to all populations at risk. Key actions in this regard include:

- Assessing and improving capacity of Early warning Systems
- Integrating gender equality and inclusion aspects in early warning systems
- Ensuring harmonization and coordination in early warning dissemination at all levels

- Reviewing and improving communication channels to ensure last mile communication. This includes expanding communication channels through community radios, community volunteers, community gatherings and schools.

6.3 Energy and Water resources

High river inflows and Lake Malawi outflows are essential for supporting hydropower generation along Shire River as well as provision of portable water to cities and towns. Despite a likelihood of below-normal rainfall over most parts of Malawi, above-normal rainfall anticipated over northern Malawi and Tanzania may enhance inflows into Lake Malawi and sustain a positive water balance. Consequently, only a minimal decline in lake levels is anticipated during the 2026/27 season, with levels projected to range between 473.9 and 476.40 masl, compared to 473.9–475.3 masl . recorded during the 2025/26 season.

	HIGHEST LEVEL (MASL)	MEAN LEVEL (MASL)	LOWEST LEVEL (MASL)
RANGE	476-476.4	475.3 – 475.6	473.9 – 475.2
MEAN	476.2	475.4	474.6

Table 1 The estimated Lake Malawi level exclusively based on seasonal climate forecasts and do not incorporate the impact of human management activities including the operations of Liwonde barrages.

Expected below-normal rainfall may lead to the depletion of surface and groundwater resources in uplands which may lead to challenges with provision of portable water for central areas and Southern areas , affecting agricultural, domestic, commercial, and energy needs. However localized heavy rainfall events remain possible and may cause flooding, sedimentation, and damage to energy and water infrastructure. Proactive measures, including adequate financing and timely maintenance of hydropower dams, regular dredging of silted reservoirs, and strengthened integrated catchment management, are therefore essential to safeguard continued energy generation and water supply.

Renewable energy systems, particularly solar power, may experience both opportunities and challenges under the expected seasonal conditions. Below-normal rainfall and an increase in dry days may result in longer sunshine hours, potentially enhancing solar energy generation. However, high temperatures may reduce the efficiency of solar panels, while localized strong winds and hail storms could damage solar infrastructure. The adoption of climate-resilient designs, appropriate maintenance,

and protective measures should therefore be prioritized to safeguard infrastructure and optimize renewable energy generation.

Although the projected cumulative rainfall for the 2025/26 season indicates a likelihood of below-normal conditions, the water balance analysis suggests that some months may still experience periods of moisture retention. Nevertheless, persistent moisture deficits are expected across much of southern Malawi, which may limit the recharge of surface and groundwater resources, including reservoirs and dams, with potential implications for agriculture, domestic water supply, and hydropower generation.

Figure 5.8 illustrates the projected monthly water balance, expressed in millimetres (mm), across Malawi from October to April. Positive values indicate water surplus, while negative values represent a deficit. Most areas are expected to experience negative water balance conditions in October and November, reflecting limited soil moisture recharge at the onset of the rainy season. Conditions are projected to improve gradually from December to March as rainfall increases. However, a notable decline in water balance is expected in February, particularly across the southern region and the Shire Valley, where balanced to deficit conditions of approximately -50 mm may occur.

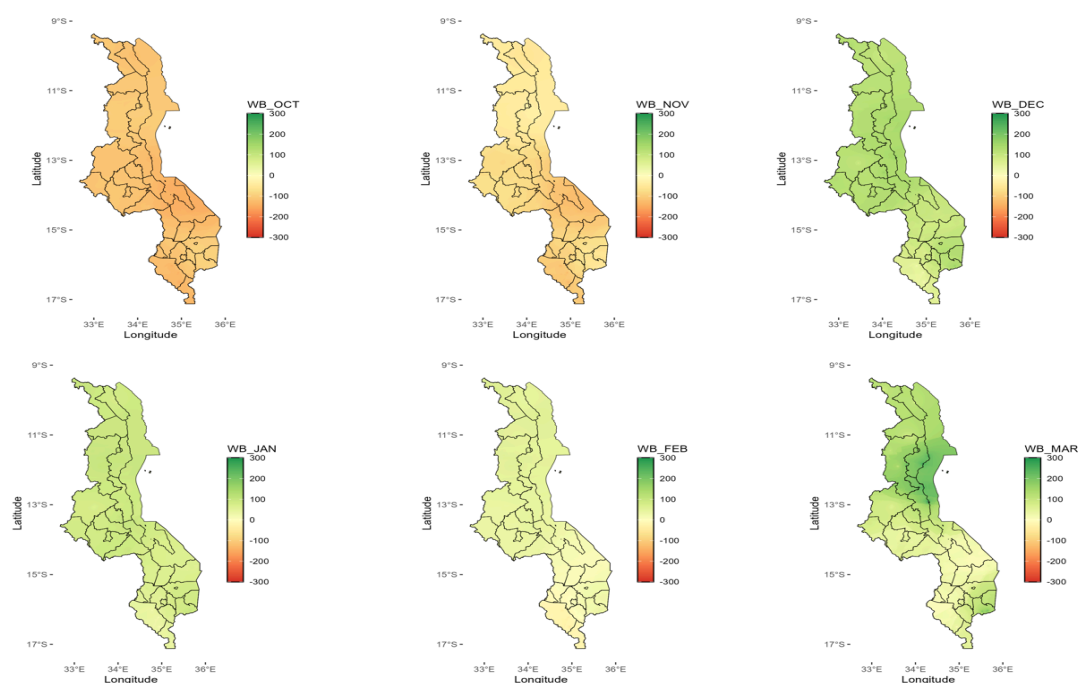


Figure 5.8 Meteorological water balance based on rainfall and evapotranspiration.

6.3.1 October

In October, most areas across the country are expected to experience negative water balance values ranging from approximately -50 to -200 mm (-0.05 to -0.20 m). This indicates a substantial moisture deficit typical of the transition from the dry to the rainy season, when evapotranspiration continues to exceed rainfall. During this period, inflows into dams and reservoirs are likely to remain minimal, and water levels may continue to decline until the establishment of effective rains (Figure 5.8).

6.3.2 November

By November, moderate water deficits are expected to persist across much of the country, ranging from approximately 0 to -200 mm (0.00 to -0.20 m). Although the expected Chizimalupsya rains may provide some localized moisture recharge, reservoir and dam inflows are likely to remain limited, resulting in only gradual recovery of water storage levels (Figure 5.8).

6.3.3 December

In December, increased rainfall across much of the country is expected to result in a transition towards generally positive water balance conditions due to onset of rainfall in most areas across the country, with values ranging from approximately $+50$ to $+200$ mm ($+0.05$ to $+0.20$ m), however areas in Nsanje and Chikwawa may persist to have negative water balance values of around -100 mm (-0.1 m). These conditions are likely to support soil moisture recharge and increased inflows into rivers, dams, and reservoirs, contributing to the gradual replenishment of key water resources, including Kamuzu Dam I and II, Mudi Dam, and the Nkula Reservoir (Figure 5.8) whilst still projecting moderate moisture deficit in the lower shire.

6.3.4 January

January is expected to experience widespread positive water balance conditions, with values generally ranging from approximately **-50 to $+150$ mm (-0.05 to $+0.15$ m)**. However, these values represent a reduction compared to December, suggesting that while dams and reservoirs may continue to receive inflows and maintain storage, the potential for substantial replenishment may be lower. This may have implications for the management of hydropower generation and irrigation water supply (Figure 5.8).

6.3.5 February

In February, much of northern and central Malawi is expected to maintain a positive water balance of approximately +100 mm (+0.10 m). However, localized deficits of up to -100mm (-0.10 m) may occur in relatively drier areas, including parts of Balaka, Machinga, and the Lower Shire Valley. Water availability and reservoir inflows may therefore vary spatially, requiring continued monitoring and adaptive management of major water infrastructure supporting hydropower, irrigation, and domestic water supply (Figure 5.8).

6.3.6 March

March is projected to experience a gradual increase in moisture accumulation across northern and parts of central Malawi, partly associated with the enhanced rainfall outlook over the lakeshore areas. Water balance conditions are expected to range from near-neutral to negative values in parts of southern Malawi, approximately -100 mm (-0.10 m), to positive values of +200 mm (+0.20 m) across northern and central areas and even more than +300 mm (+0.3 m) in the lakeshore region. While dams and reservoirs in areas receiving positive water balance conditions may sustain or improve storage levels, declining rainfall and inflows in other areas may signal the gradual transition towards the dry season (Figure 5.8).

6.4 Health

The climate-related impacts on health are assessed based on a range of possible scenarios, taking into consideration key meteorological parameters such as temperature, rainfall, relative humidity, wind speed and the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.

With the anticipated El Niño conditions, Malawi is expected to experience warmer than normal temperatures during the 2026-2027 rainfall season. These conditions may lead to heat waves and increase the risk of heat related illnesses like heat stress characterised by fatigue, weakness, headaches and dizziness. Vulnerable populations including the elderly, young children, pregnant women, people living with chronic conditions such as hypertension and outdoor workers are advised to take appropriate precautionary measures during the days with expected extremely hot temperatures. Communities are advised to follow weather updates in order to know the exact days they can limit strenuous outdoor activities during the peak afternoon hours. During this period, people are advised also to stay adequately hydrated, seek shade or cooler environments and avoid prolonged exposure to direct sunlight. Intense summer UV radiation increases skin cancer risks, and this calls for adherence to preventive measures against sun exposure.

In December, most areas are expected to experience a significant peak in rainfall intensity. The combination of warmer than normal temperatures and increased rainfall amounts may create

favourable conditions for the occurrence and transmission of climate sensitive diseases like malaria and water-borne diseases such as cholera. Health workers are therefore advised to strengthen preparedness and ensure that adequate resources are available to respond to potential disease outbreaks.

Disease surveillance and early warning systems should be reinforced to facilitate the timely detection, reporting and response to outbreaks of climate-sensitive diseases. Communities should also continue to observe preventive health measures such as boiling or treating drinking water, maintaining proper sanitation and hygiene, keeping surroundings clean and draining stagnant water to reduce mosquito breeding sites. The consistent use of insecticide treated mosquito nets is also encouraged to reduce the risk of malaria transmission.

Overall, understanding the projected changes in temperature and rainfall for specific districts will be essential for identifying periods of increased health risk and strengthening early warning, preparedness, prevention and response measures for vulnerable populations. This can be supported by using real-time climate and health data for timely decision-making. Collaborative post season analysis between the Ministry of Health and Sanitation and DCCMS can also help to assess the effectiveness of interventions, identify gaps, and strengthen preparedness for future climate-related health risks.

6.5 Education

The education sector is highly climate-sensitive and regularly faces significant disruption each rainfall season. El Niño has strengthened through 2026 and is forecast to peak as a very strong event this rainy season, with impacts expected to diverge by region. In the south and parts of central Malawi particularly Nsanje and Chikwawa delayed rainfall onset, prolonged dry spells, and below-average totals are expected to drive elevated heat stress from October through December, affecting learner concentration and attendance. In northern Malawi, wetter-than-normal conditions through the peak rains bring an increased likelihood of flash floods, stormy rains, strong winds, and lightning, which can damage school infrastructure and pose a direct risk to life.

Reduced mobility from flooded or damaged access routes is expected to significantly affect school attendance in flood-prone areas, while communities near affected schools often turn to those structures as evacuation centres, disrupting learning continuity. This displacement risk, alongside the infrastructure damage itself, makes a clear plan to avoid using school structures as disaster shelters a priority alongside infrastructure reinforcement. Water and sanitation disruption collapsed latrines and dried-up water sources — is a further, lower-severity but season-long concern in both zones, and dry-spell-driven malnutrition also carries over into attendance and learning outcomes.

Critical measures include reinforcing school infrastructure to withstand anticipated storms and strong winds, and strengthening early warning systems in schools, building on the Climate Smart Education Systems Strengthening Initiative (CSESI), already active with Global Partnership for Education support. This should be paired with the rollout of the national school curriculum framework which embeds climate change into standard curriculum content and the Standard Operating Procedures for school safety and education continuity during emergencies, currently under pilot through CSESI.

6.6 Forestry and environment

Rainfall is an important factor influencing forests, ecosystems and environmental conditions. In the 2026/2027 upcoming rainfall season, Malawi is expected to receive below Normal rainfall amounts especially over the central and southern areas but normal to below-normal over much of the northern part of the country. This does not simply mean “there will be drought everywhere.” The important issue is that rainfall totals may be near normal in some places but below normal in others, with possible long dry spells, delayed onset, early cessation, or poor rainfall distribution.

As such this may result in both moderate and serious consequences for forestry and environment especially when rainfall remains below normal for an extended period. Reduced rainfall decreases soil moisture and water availability, affecting vegetation growth, forest regeneration and the functioning of ecosystems.

In forestry, below-normal rainfall can cause reduced tree growth and productivity because trees experience water stress, which also reduces the long-term carbon sequestration capacity of forests. Dry conditions also increase the risk of forest fires, particularly in plantations. Prolonged rainfall deficits can also reduce natural forest regeneration and affect reforestation programs, while moisture-stressed trees become more vulnerable to pest infestations and disease outbreaks. In addition, when rainfall deficits reduce agricultural yields, households often turn more to forest-based livelihoods such as charcoal production and firewood sales as a coping strategy, increasing pressure on forest resources.

The environment in the same vein can be affected through reduced water availability in rivers, streams, wetlands, marshes and groundwater systems, all these are sensitive to prolonged rainfall deficits. Declining vegetation cover exposes soil to erosion and can contribute to land degradation and loss of soil fertility, especially in erosion-prone areas such as the Shire Highlands. Reduced water and vegetation can negatively affect biodiversity by limiting food, water and habitats for wildlife, and may increase human-wildlife conflict as animals move toward remaining water sources near human settlements. These forestry and environmental impacts are also closely linked to agricultural stress

arising from the same rainfall outlook, as land-use pressure from affected agricultural livelihoods can further compound forest and environmental degradation.

However, the expected normal to above-normal rainfall amounts over some areas are also likely to cause soil erosion particularly in areas with degraded soils and reduced vegetation cover. Flooding due to heavy rainfall can adversely affect tree species by causing prolonged soil waterlogging which can reduce soil oxygen availability and potentially lead to increased loss of species.

To mitigate these impacts, several measures can be implemented. Forest conservation and sustainable forest management should be strengthened to reduce unnecessary deforestation, charcoal production and uncontrolled harvesting. Afforestation and reforestation using suitable, drought-tolerant tree species can help restore degraded areas and improve vegetation cover. Early establishment of firebreaks and community fire patrols ahead of the dry season can help reduce forest-fire risk. Water conservation measures, including protection of wetlands, river catchments and water sources, can improve water availability and ecosystem resilience. Soil conservation can also be implemented to minimise soil erosion and the loss of soil nutrients. Additionally, the construction of dykes, check dams and improved drainage systems can help reduce flooding and protect biodiversity.

6.7 Fisheries

The fisheries sector is among those likely to experience mixed impacts during the 2026/2027 season, which is expected to be characterised by strong El Niño conditions. Below-normal rainfall over southern and central Malawi, above-normal rainfall in the north, and generally above-normal temperatures across most areas are likely to affect aquatic ecosystems differently, depending on the location and characteristics of the major lakes, rivers and other water bodies that support fisheries.

In northern Malawi, above-normal rainfall may increase river inflows into Lake Malawi, potentially improving water levels and creating favourable breeding and nursery habitats for fish species such as tilapia. However, the benefits will depend on the amount, intensity and distribution of rainfall. Isolated flooding and increased siltation may still occur in some areas, particularly where deforestation has reduced vegetation cover. These impacts could degrade aquatic habitats, affect fish breeding and feeding grounds, and ultimately reduce fish catches.

In southern and central Malawi, below-normal rainfall and prolonged dry spells may reduce water levels in Lake Chilwa, rivers, wetlands, small reservoirs and aquaculture ponds, resulting in reduced fish habitats, breeding grounds and catches. Lower water levels may also increase fishing pressure as fish become concentrated in remaining water bodies.

Above-normal temperatures may favour some warm water species such as tilapia and catfish, but excessively high temperatures can negatively affect feeding, growth and breeding. Warmer water also contains less dissolved oxygen, increasing fish stress and the risk of mortality. Algal blooms and deteriorating water quality may further compound these risks.

High temperatures may also increase post-harvest fish losses by accelerating spoilage, requiring improved handling, cooling and preservation practices. Reduced near-shore catches may force fishers to travel farther into deeper waters, increasing exposure to weather and safety risks.

Overall, fisheries in southern and central Malawi are likely to face greater risks from the combined effects of below-normal rainfall and high temperatures, while northern and lake Malawi fisheries may benefit from increased rainfall and lake inflows. Continuous monitoring of water levels, temperatures, fish catches and water quality will be important throughout the season. Staying alert to weather forecasts and early warnings will help communities safeguard fish populations and sustain production throughout the season.

6.8 Transport and infrastructure

The anticipated strong El Niño conditions during the 2026–2027 rainfall season are expected to result in significant variability in rainfall across Malawi, with below-normal rainfall likely over southern and central Malawi and above normal rainfall expected in the north. These contrasting conditions may pose various challenges to the transport and infrastructure sectors. Prolonged dry spells may contribute to the deterioration of unpaved roads, increased dust levels, reduced water availability among others, while areas receiving above normal rainfall may experience waterlogging, flooding, soil erosion, and damage to roads, bridges, culverts, drainage systems, and other critical infrastructure.

Although below normal rainfall is expected in some parts of the country, isolated episodes of heavy and stormy rainfall may still occur and trigger flash floods, erosion, and localized infrastructure damage. Flooding in vulnerable areas could disrupt road networks, temporarily isolate communities, and affect the movement of people, agricultural produce, goods, and essential services.

The forecast warmer temperatures may enhance atmospheric instability and convective activity, favouring the development of cumulonimbus clouds and associated hazards such as thunderstorms, lightning, strong winds, hail, heavy downpours, turbulence, and reduced visibility. These conditions may affect aviation operations, potentially resulting in flight delays, diversions, or cancellations, while severe weather and poor visibility may also increase risks to road and marine transport.

Stakeholders are therefore advised to strengthen preparedness, infrastructure maintenance, and risk-reduction measures to minimize the potential impacts of weather-related hazards. Critical infrastructure, including roads, bridges, culverts, drainage systems, railway lines, and other transport facilities, should be regularly inspected and maintained, particularly in vulnerable areas. Contingency plans, including alternative routes and emergency response arrangements, should be established to support continued transport connectivity in the event of weather related disruptions.

Emergency response authorities should ensure the timely availability and strategic positioning of rescue equipment, road clearing machinery, repair materials, and response personnel in areas that may be affected by weather related hazards. The use of surveillance drones, remote sensing, digital monitoring systems, and other innovative technologies can enhance the monitoring of transport networks and facilitate the rapid identification of flooding, infrastructure damage, and other weather related hazards, thereby supporting timely response and decision making.

Strengthened coordination among all stakeholders will help ensure that forecast information and early warnings are effectively translated into timely preparedness and response actions. Continuous monitoring of the seasonal forecast, daily weather forecasts, and other early warning information will be essential for safeguarding lives and infrastructure, minimizing disruptions, and maintaining the safety and continuity of transport services throughout the 2026–2027 rainfall season.

7 CONCLUSION

The **2026/2027 climate outlook** provides an indication of the expected rainfall and temperature conditions across different parts of the country and their likely implications for key climate-sensitive sectors. The information presented in this booklet is intended to assist decision-makers, communities and other stakeholders in anticipating possible conditions during the season and incorporating climate considerations into their plans and activities.

Making climate information available before and during the season provides an important opportunity to strengthen preparedness and reduce potential risks. Stakeholders are therefore encouraged to use the outlook as an early planning tool, assess how the anticipated conditions may affect their respective areas of responsibility, and identify appropriate measures that can be implemented ahead of potential impacts. At the same time, favourable conditions associated with the outlook should be considered when planning activities and investments.

The value of this information depends largely on how effectively it reaches those who need it and how it is translated into practical decisions. Climate-sensitive institutions and organizations are encouraged to share the information through appropriate channels and support communities in understanding and applying it within their local contexts. Particular attention should be given to groups and systems that may be more exposed to weather and climate-related risks.

The **Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS)** will complement this seasonal outlook with regular weather forecasts, updates, warnings and advisories as the season progresses. Users are encouraged to follow these updates, as short-term weather information will provide more specific guidance as conditions develop.

Effective preparedness is a continuous process that depends on strong collaboration between information providers, decision-makers and communities. By combining seasonal outlooks with regular weather information and taking timely, informed action, stakeholders can strengthen resilience, minimize avoidable impacts and make better use of the opportunities presented by the **2026/2027 season**.



MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES

PRESS RELEASE

Issue Date: 2 September 2026

2026/2027 CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR MALAWI

BOTTOM LINE



The 2026/2027 rainfall outlook indicates a high chance of **below-normal rainfall** over most areas of southern and central Malawi, while **normal to above-normal rainfall** is expected over much of northern Malawi.



FORECAST SUMMARY FOR THE 2026/2027 RAINFALL SEASON

The 2026/2027 seasonal forecast provides an indication of the expected rainfall conditions and temperature patterns, as well as the likely onset, cessation, and length of the rainfall season across Malawi. The key forecast information is summarized below.



Seasonal Rainfall

October–November–December (OND): Normal to below-normal rainfall is expected over most parts of southern and central Malawi, while normal to above-normal rainfall is likely over most parts of northern Malawi (see Map A).

January–February–March (JFM): Below-normal rainfall is likely over southern and central areas, while normal to above-normal rainfall is likely over most of northern Malawi — except Mzimba and parts of Rumphu, where normal to below-normal rainfall is likely (see Map B).



Rainfall Onset

Onset is expected to be significantly delayed over southern areas, slightly delayed over central areas, and normal over northern areas. Overall, established rainfall onset is expected from mid-December over the majority of the country.



Rainfall Cessation

Normal cessation is expected over most areas. Rains are likely to tail off during the last week of March over southern areas, the first week of April over central areas, and the second week of April over most northern areas.



Length of Season

The season is expected to last between 100 and 120 days over most southern and central areas, and between 110 and 140 days over most northern areas.



Temperature

Warmer-than-normal temperatures are expected during the upcoming season, increasing the likelihood of heatwaves.



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The Director of Climate Change and
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1. IMPACTS

The 2026/2027 rainfall season is expected to be drier and more variable, particularly over southern and central Malawi, with a higher likelihood of delayed and erratic onset and prolonged dry spells. These conditions may result in a shorter effective growing season, reduced soil moisture and water availability, and increased risk of poor crop establishment.



Coupled with intense heat that accelerates water loss, agricultural output will likely suffer, and maize production may significantly reduce compared to last season if mitigation measures are not put in place.



Furthermore, Lake Malawi levels are expected to recede by 0.2 to 0.3 metres.



Northern Malawi is expected to experience comparatively wetter conditions, although periods of above-normal rainfall may increase the risk of waterlogging, flooding, and soil erosion in some areas.

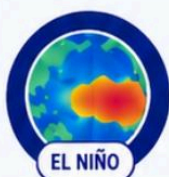


In summary, the expected rainfall variability, delayed onset, and prolonged dry spells signal the need for early preparedness and timely climate-informed decisions, particularly in southern and central Malawi.



2. MAJOR ATMOSPHERIC SYSTEMS THAT INFLUENCE RAINFALL IN MALAWI

The main atmospheric systems influencing rainfall in Malawi include the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), the Congo air mass, easterly waves, and tropical cyclones. The activity and intensity of these systems are influenced by large-scale atmospheric and oceanic conditions, including mean sea-level pressure, upper-level wind patterns, and sea-surface temperatures across the tropical Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic Oceans.



3. EL NIÑO SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO) PROJECTION

As of August 2026, ENSO observations indicate that El Niño has already developed. Most global climate models indicate a high chance (over 90%) that a strong El Niño will develop and persist throughout the rainfall season. El Niño is characterized by the unusual warming of waters in the eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean and typically results in below-average rainfall in Southern Africa, including southern Malawi. Historically, strong El Niño events similar to the current season occurred in 1982/1983, 1997/1998, 2015/2016, and 2023/2024.



4. APPLICATION OF THE FORECAST

This forecast is applicable for relatively large areas and seasonal timescales and may therefore not capture all factors contributing to localized climate variability, including daily and weekly fluctuations. To address these variations at the local and monthly scales, DCCMS has developed downscaled district-level forecasts. In addition, daily, five-day, weekly and ten-day forecasts, agrometeorological bulletins, and seasonal updates will be issued throughout the season. DCCMS will also provide timely warnings and advisories on potential extreme weather events that may occur during the season.

Issue Date: 2 September 2026



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SUBSEASON PROBABILISTIC FORECAST: OND AND JFM

Below are the forecast maps for the 2026/2027 rainfall outlook, covering the period October to December (OND) 2026 and January to March (JFM) 2027, presented as probabilities of occurrence of rainfall amounts.



Map A — OND 2026

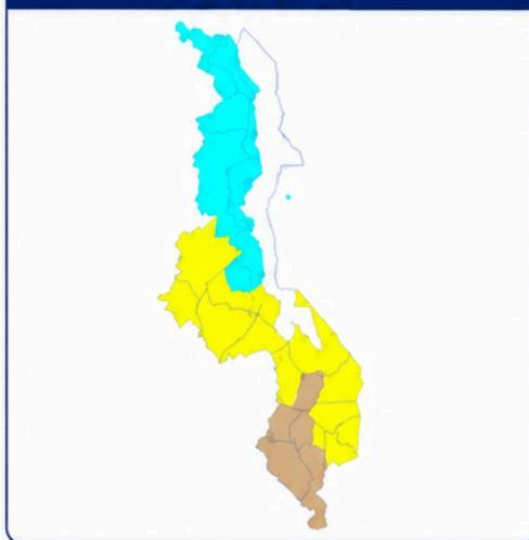
A yellow colour dominates most parts of southern and central Malawi, indicating a higher likelihood of rainfall in the normal to below-normal categories. The risk of below-normal rainfall is high in the Shire Valley, Thyolo, Blantyre, Mwanza, Neno, and Balaka. In most areas of northern Malawi, however, there is a higher likelihood of rainfall in the normal to above-normal category.



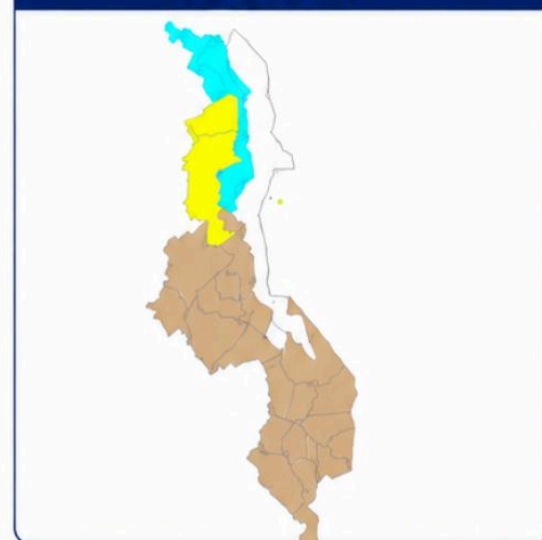
Map B — JFM 2027

A brown colour dominates the southern and central areas, indicating a high chance that rainfall will fall in the below-normal category — implying a high risk of dry spells and drought. Normal to below-normal rainfall is likely over some parts of northern Malawi, though districts such as Chitipa, Karonga, Nkhata Bay, and parts of Rumphi may receive rainfall in the normal to above-normal category.

MAP A: OND 2026



MAP B: JFM 2027



SEASONAL CLIMATE OUTLOOK FORECAST CATEGORIES

- Above-Normal to Normal Rainfall
- Normal to Above-Normal Rainfall
- Normal to Below-Normal Rainfall
- Below-Normal to Normal Rainfall

	A	N	B
■	40	35	25
■	35	40	25
■	25	40	35
■	25	35	40

A = Above-Normal

N = Normal

B = Below-Normal

Issue Date: 2 September 2026



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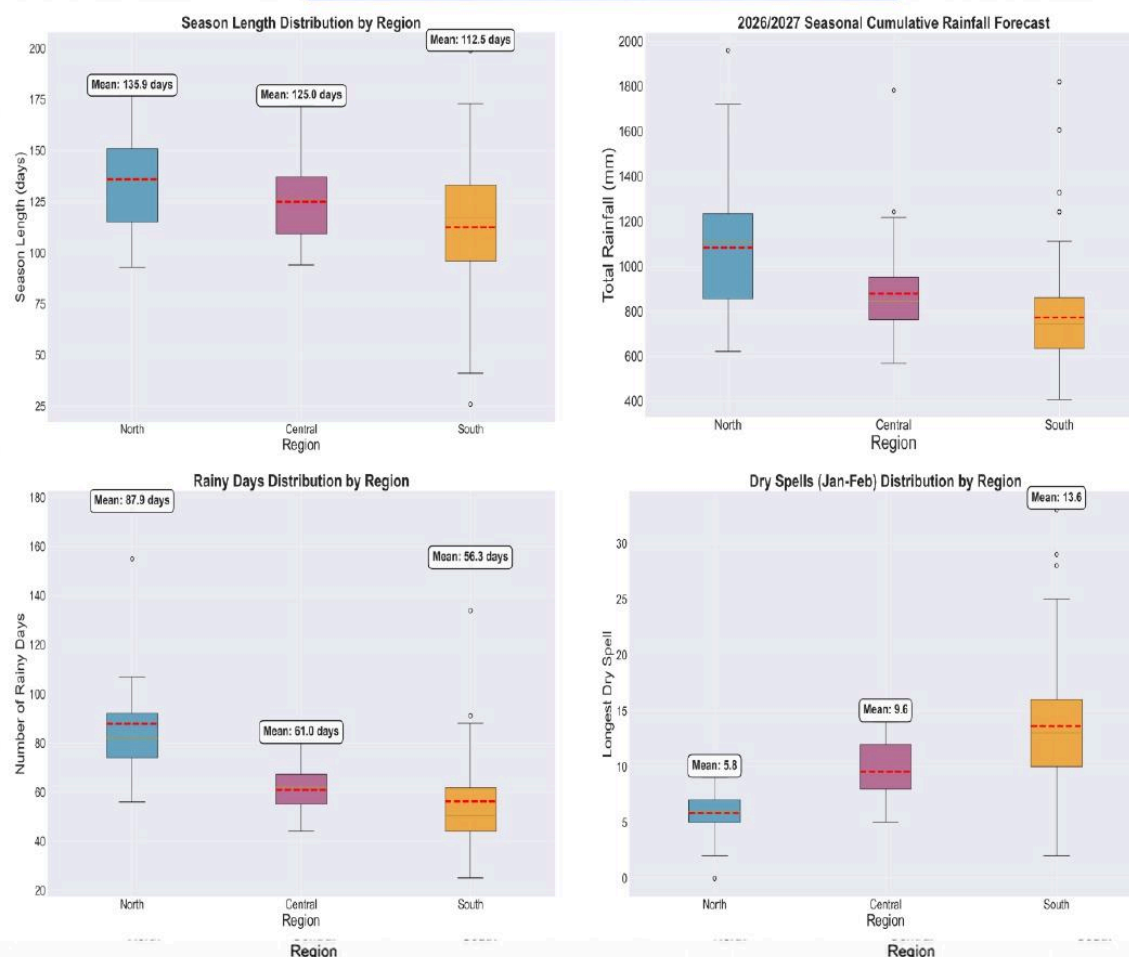
The Director of Climate Change and
Meteorological Services, P.O. Box 1806,
Blantyre



SUPPORTING CLIMATE DATA: REGIONAL COMPARISON

The chart below summarizes the rainfall–season variables by region — season length, total rainfall, number of rainy days, and dry spells during January–February — providing additional context for the 2026/2027 outlook.

REGIONAL COMPARISON — ALL VARIABLES



This regional comparison shows how the **North, Centre, and South** differ in four key rainfall–season variables: season length, total rainfall, number of rainy days, and January–February dry spells. Use this information alongside the outlook to guide planning and decision-making.

"BE WISE, BE WEATHER WISE"

Issue Date: 2 September 2026



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Issued: 2 September 2026

SUBSEASON PROBABILISTIC FORECAST: OND AND JFM

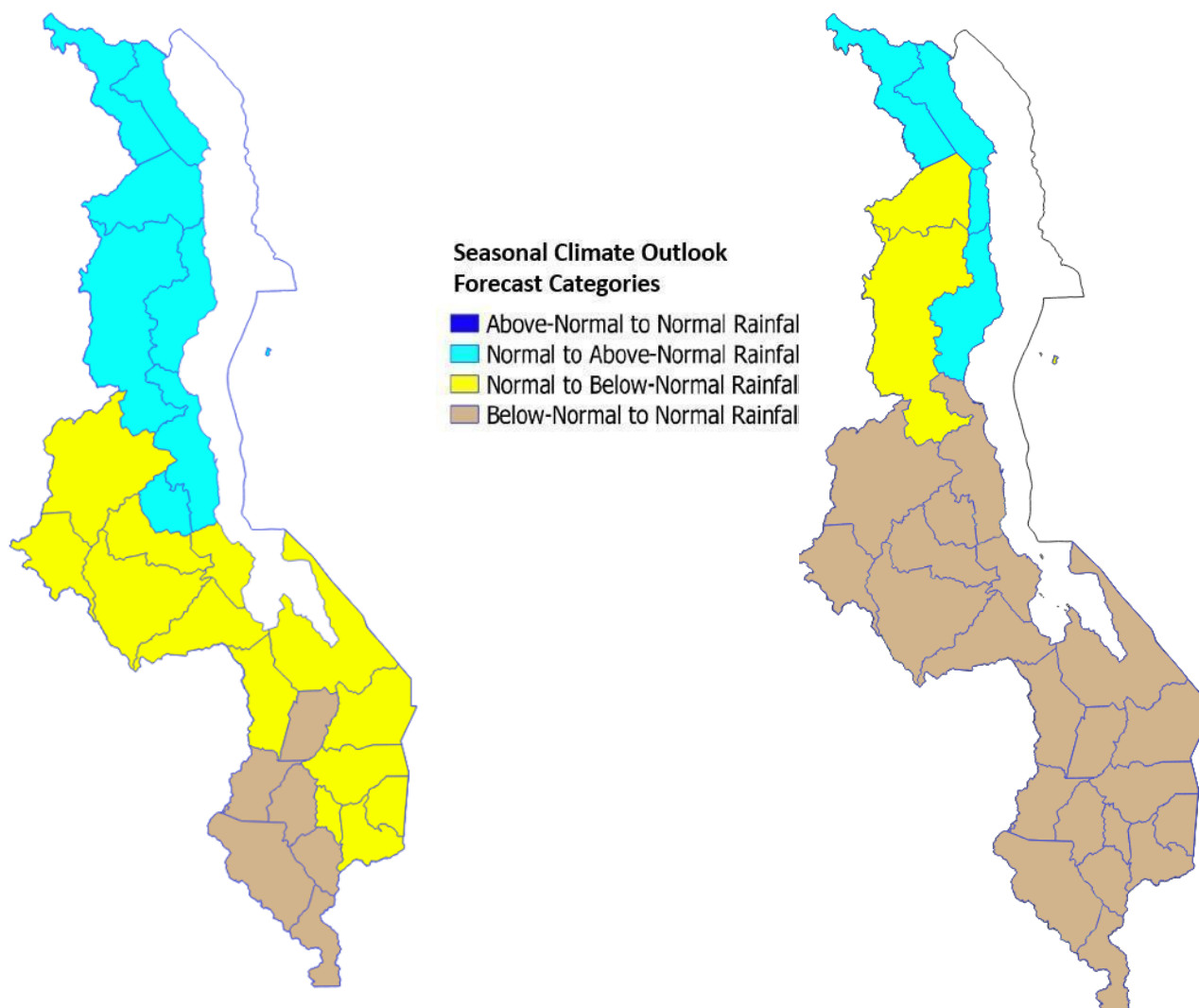
Below are the forecast maps for the 2026/2027 rainfall outlook, which covers the period October to December (OND) 2026 and January to March (JFM) 2027, presented in the form of probabilities of occurrence of rainfall amounts:

In Map A, a yellow color dominates most parts of southern and central Malawi, indicating a higher likelihood of rainfall being in the normal to below-normal categories. The risk of below-normal rainfall is high in the Shire Valley, Thyolo, Blantyre, Mwanza, Neno, and Balaka. However, in most areas of northern Malawi, there is a higher likelihood of rainfall being in the normal to above-normal category.

In Map B, a brown color dominates the southern and central areas, which indicates a high chance that rainfall will fall in the below-normal category, which implies a high risk of dry spells and drought. However, normal to below-normal rainfall is likely over some parts of northern Malawi, some districts such as Chitipa, Karonga, Nkhata Bay and parts of Rumphi may receive rainfall in the normal to above-normal category.

MAP A: OND 2026

MAP B: JFM 2027



Issued: 2 September, 2026

9.2 DISTRICT SEASONAL RAINFALL FORECASTS POSTERS



UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE
Nthambi Yoonza za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

ULOSI WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

BALAKA

DISTRICT



Mwachidule

Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027 ikuyembekezeka kukhudzidwa ndi El Nino wa mphamvu. El Nino ndi kutentha kopyola muyezo kwa madzi m'dera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse.

Boma la Balaka likuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya **mlingo okhazikika kapena kuchepera apo** mu nyengo ya mvula ya 2026-2027, ndipo pali kuthekera kolandira mvula yochuluka kuposa mlingo okhazikika mwezi wa March.

October 2026



Madera ambiri kudzakhalala nyengo yotentha komanso kopanda mvula, komabe pali kuthekera kuti madera ochepa kudzagwa mvula ya Chizimalupsa.

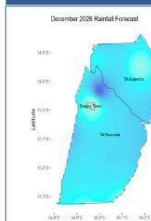
Mvulayi idzakhalala yotsogozana ndi mphepo ya mkuntho komanso ziphaliwali.

November 2026



Mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 50 mm ndi 100 mm ikuyembekezereka m'madera ambiri m'mwezi wa November. Mvulayi idzakhalala ya mphepo ya mkuntho komanso mphezi.

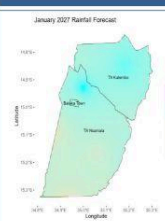
December 2026



Mvula yochulukirapo ikuyembekezeka mu December. Mvulayi ikhoza kudzagwa ya mlingo wa pakati pa 200mm ndi 250mm m'madera ambiri.

Mvula yokhazikika ikuyembekezeka kuyambira sabata yachiwiri ya December.

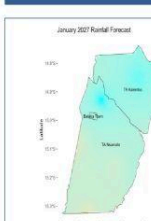
January 2027



Mwezi wa January, madera ambiri ku Balaka akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo yochepera mlingo okhazikika, pakati pa 150 mm ndi 200 mm.

Ng'amba yapafufupi sabata imodzi ikuyembekezeka mu mweziwu.

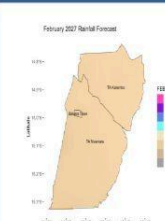
February 2027



Mu February, madera ambiri m'bomali adzalandira mvula yochepa, yomwe ndi idzakhalala yapakati pa 100 mm mpaka 150 mm.

Pali chiopsezo cha ng'amba yoposera masabata awiri mu mweziwu.

March 2027



Mvula ya mlingo wa 50 mpaka 100 mm ikuyembekezeka m'madera ambiri mbomali. Mvulayi ndi yamlingo wokhazikika kapena kuposera.

Nyengo ya mvula ikuyembekezeka kufika kumapeto kuyambira sabata lomaliza la mwezi wa March madera ambiri.

April 2027

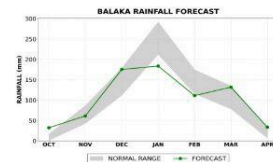


Madera ambiri adzalandira mvula yochepera 50 mm, omwe ndi mlingo ochepera mlingo wokhazikika.

DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa mvula yokhazikika	Ngamba	Kutalika kwa nyengo yadzinja	Mathero a mvula dzinja
Ikuyembekezereka sabata lachiwiri ya December	Palic chiopsezo cha ng'amba ya sabata imodzi mu January komanso masabata awiri mu February	Dzinja lidzakhalala masiku apakati pa 105 ndi 120	Sabata lomaliza la mwezi wa March

MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	1.2 – 16.4	32.3
NOV	42.9 – 86.5	61.3
DEC	112.1 – 178.6	175.3
JAN	212.3 – 291.4	183.6
FEB	115.5 – 174.5	111.1
MAR	78.3 – 134.7	131.6
APR	7.2 – 32.9	33.6



Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoonza zanyengo



For further information contact:

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UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE
Nthambi Yoonza za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

ULOSI WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 - 2027

BLANTYRE DISTRICT



Mwachidule

Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027 ikuyembekezeka kukhudzidwa **ndi El Nino wa mphamvu**. El Nino ndi kutentha kopyola muyezo kwa madzi m'dera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa Nyanja ya mchere ya Pacific komwe kamakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse.

Blantyre akuyembekezereka kulandira mvula ya **mlingo wokhazikika kapena kuchepera apo mu dzinja la 2026-2027**.

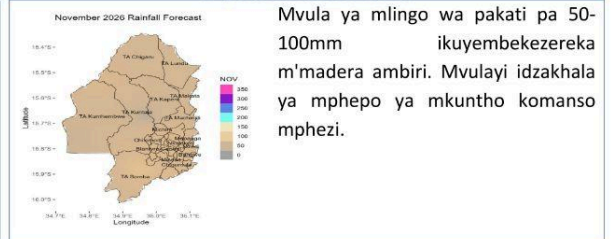
October 2026



Mwezi wa October ukuyembekezeka kutentha ndi mwayi wa mvula ya Chizimalupsa

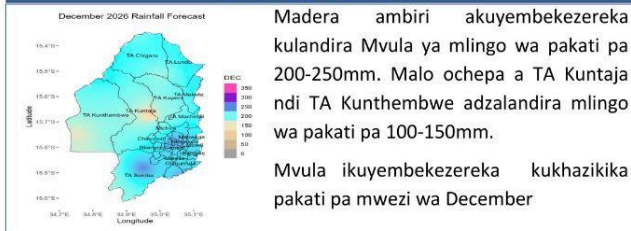
Mvulayi idzakhala yotsogozana ndi mphepo ya mkuntho komanso ziphaliwali

November 2026



Mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 50-100mm ikuyembekezereka m'madera ambiri. Mvulayi idzakhala ya mphepo ya mkuntho komanso mphezi.

December 2026



Madera ambiri akuyembekezereka kulandira Mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 200-250mm. Malo ochepa a TA Kuntaja ndi TA Kunthembwe adzalandira mlingo wa pakati pa 100-150mm.

Mvula ikuyembekezereka kukhazikika pakati pa mwezi wa December

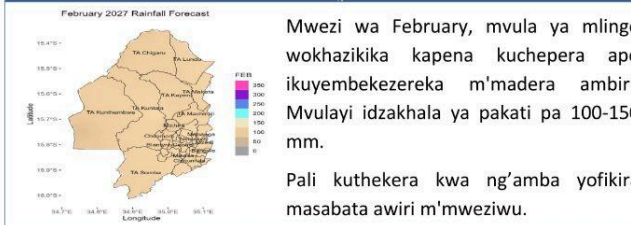
January 2027



Mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika kapena wochepera apo ikuyembekezeka. Koma maderana ena akwa TA Kuntaja, Kunthembwe ndi Kapeni akuyembekezereka kulandira mvula yocheperako.

Ng'amba ya sabata imodzi ikuyembekezereka mu mweziwu.

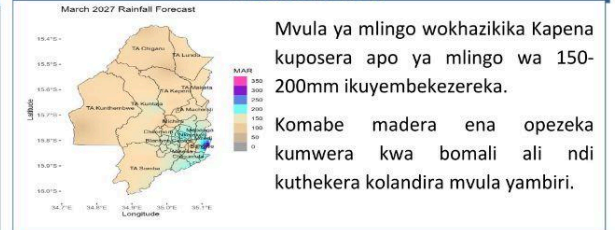
February 2027



Mwezi wa February, mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika kapena kuchepera apo ikuyembekezereka m'madera ambiri. Mvulayi idzakhala ya pakati pa 100-150 mm.

Pali kuthekera kwa ng'amba yofikira masabata awiri m'mweziwu.

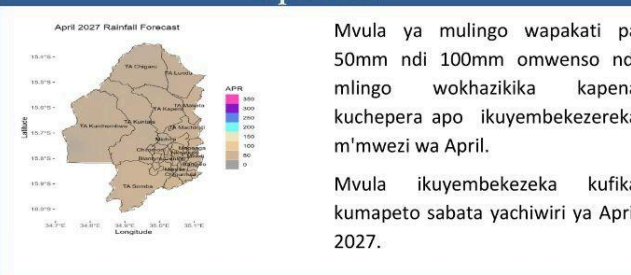
March 2027



Mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika Kapena kuposera apo ya mlingo wa 150-200mm ikuyembekezereka.

Komabe maderana ena opezeka kumwera kwa bomali ali ndi kuthekera kolandira mvula yambiri.

April 2027



Mvula ya mlingo wapakati pa 50mm ndi 100mm omwenso ndi mlingo wokhazikika kapena kuchepera apo ikuyembekezereka m'mwezi wa April.

Mvula ikuyembekezeka kufika kumapeto sabata yachiwiri ya April 2027.

DZINJA MWACHIDULE

MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	12.9	39.7
NOV	76.0	128.8
DEC	184.0	263.4
JAN	240.6	306.6
FEB	193.1	294.6
MAR	137.5	181.3
APR	32.3	85.6

Chithunzi ichi chaperika ndondomeko ya kagwedwe ka mvula ya pamwezi

Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoonza zanyengo



For further information contact:

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3. Chikwawa



UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE
Nthambi Yoona za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

ULOSI WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

CHIKWAWA

DISTRICT

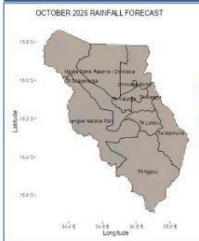


Mwachidule

Nyengo ya Dzinja ya 2026-2027 kudzakudzidwa ndi El-Nino wa mphamvu. El Nino ndi kutentha kopyola muyezo kwa madzi m'dera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse.

Boma la Chikwawa likuyembekezera kulandira mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika kapena kuchepera apo mu nyengo ya dzinja la 2026/2027.

October 2026



Madera ambiri kudzagwa mvula yosapitilira 30mm imene ndi mlingo okhazikika komanso kuchepera apo. Mvula ya Chizimalupsya ikuyembekezereka m'mwezi umenewu imene itha kudwabwera ndi mphepo yamkuntho komanso mabingu..

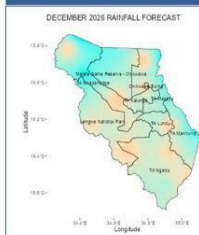
November 2026



Mlingo wa mvula okhazikika okwanira 50mm mpaka 100mm ukuyembekezeka m'madera ambiri m'mweziwu.

Mvulayi idzatsagana ndi ziphaliwali komanso mphepo ya mkuntho

December 2026



Madera ambiri akuyembekezeka kudzalandira mvula yopyola mlingo wokhazikika yokwana 150-220mm m'bomali mweziwu.

Mvula yokhazikika ikuyembekezeka kudzayamba sabata lachiwiri m'mweziwu.

January 2027



Mvula yamlingo okhazikika yokwana 200mm ikuyembekezeka m'madera ambiri pamene maderena a TA Ngabu, ndi TA Lundu akuyembekezedeledwa kudzalandira mvula yosapyola 150mm. Kuthekera kwa ng'amba yofika masabata awiri m'madera ena

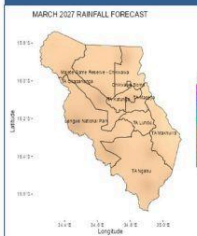
February 2027



Mvula yochepera pa mlingo okhazikika ikuyembekezeka m'madera ambiri m'bomali, wa pakati pa 100mm ndi 120mm m'mweziwu.

Komabe pali kuthekera kwa ng'amba yofika masabata awiri m'madera ena.

March 2027



Mvula ya mlingo okhazikika kapena yoposera apo ya pakati pa 70mm ndi 140mm ikuyembekezeka kudzagwa m'madera ambiri m'bomali.

April 2027



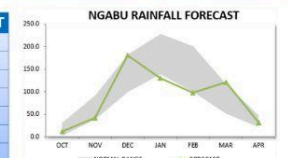
Mlingo wa mvula wa pakati pa 20mm ndi 50mm umene ndi okhazikika ukuyembekezeka kudzagwa m'bomali mweziwu.

Dzinja likuyembekezeka kufika kumapeto sabata loyamba la mwezi umenewu.

DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa mvula yokhazikika	Ng'amba	Kutalika kwa nyengo yadzinja	Mathero a mvula dzinja
Ikuyembekezeka sabata lachiwili mu December 2026	Pali chiopsyeyo cha ng'amba ya masabata awiri miyezi ya January ndi February	Dzinja lidzakhal masiku apakati pa 120 ndi 130	Sabata loyamba la April 2027

MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	1.8	30.4
NOV	38.4	92.2
DEC	99.5	182.8
JAN	138.4	227.6
FEB	99.9	200.4
MAR	51.2	117.2
APR	22.2	47.5



Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoona zanyengo



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4. Chiradzulu



UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE
Nthambi Yoonza za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

ULOSI WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

CHIRADZULU

DISTRICT

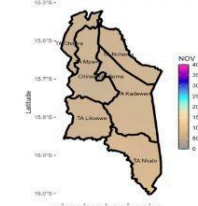
Mwachidule

Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027 ikuyembekezeka kukhudzidwa ndi El Nino wa mphamvu. El Nino ndi kutentha kopyola muyezo kwa madzi m'dera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse.

Boma la Chiradzulu likuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya **mulingo wokhazikika kapena kuchepera apo mu nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026/2027.**

October 2026

NOVEMBER 2026 RAINFALL FORECAST

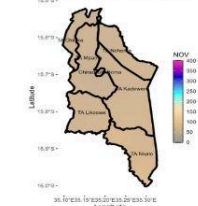


Madera ambiri ayembekezere nyengo yotentha ndi mvula ya mlingo yosapitilira 30mm.

Mphenzi ndi mphepo yamkuntho ikuyembekezerekanso m'mweziwu.

November 2026

NOVEMBER 2026 RAINFALL FORECAST

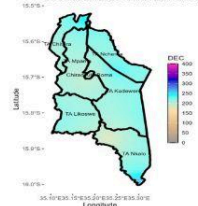


Mu mwezi wa November, madera ambiri m'bomali akuyembekezereka kudzalandira mvula yamlingo wapakati pa 50mm ndi 100mm.

Mvulayi idzabwera yamabingu ndi mphepo yamkuntho.

December 2026

DECEMBER 2026 RAINFALL FORECAST



Mvula yamlingo woposera mlingo okhazikika ndi mlingo wapakati pa 200mm ndi 250 mm ikuyembekezereka kudzagwa m'madera ambiri.

Mvula yokhazikika ikuyembekezereka kudzayamba sabata lachiwiri lamwezi wa December.

January 2027

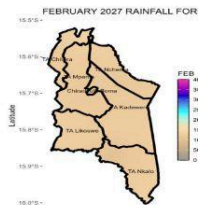
JANUARY 2027 RAINFALL FORECAST



Mwezi wa January ukuyembekezereka kudzakhalala ndi mvula yochepera mlingo okhazikika m'bomali. Madera ambiri adzalandira mvula ya mlingo wochepera 200mm Pali chiopsyezo cha ng'amba ya sabata imodzi.

February 2027

FEBRUARY 2027 RAINFALL FORECAST

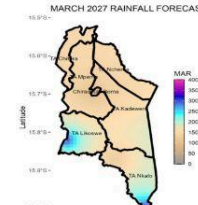


Boma la Chiradzulu likuyembekezereka kudzalandira mvula yamlingo wochepera mlingo okhazikika kuchokera 50mm kufikira 100mm.

Pali kuthekera kwa ng'amba ya masabata awiri mu mwezi wa February.

March 2027

MARCH 2027 RAINFALL FORECAST

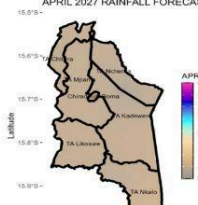


Madera ambiri akuyembekezereka kudzalandira mvula ya mlingo wa 150-200mm. Pali kuthekera kwa mvula yoposera 200mm kwa T.A Likoswe ndi T.A Nkalo.

Nyengo ya dzinja ikuyembekereka kupita kumapeto sabata lomaliza la mwezi wa March.

April 2027

APRIL 2027 RAINFALL FORECAST

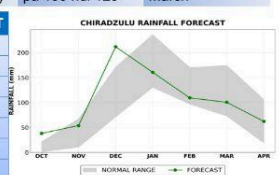


Mu mwezi wa April madera ambiri akuyembekezereka kudzalandira mvula ya mlingo wapafupifupi 50mm.

DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa mvula yokhazikika	Ng'amba	Kutalika kwa nyengo yadzinja	Mathero a mvula dzinja
Ikuyembekezereka sabata lachiwiri mu December 2026	Ng'amba ya sabata imodzi mu mwezi wa January komanso sabata ziwiri mwezi ya February	Dzinja lidzakhalala masiku apakati pa 100 ndi 120	Sabata lomaliza la mwezi wa March

MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	1.1	21.5
NOV	10.5	67.4
DEC	71.1	171.3
JAN	130.2	236.2
FEB	96.8	170.2
MAR	72.8	174.4
APR	19.0	106.3



Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoonza zanyengo



For further information contact:

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5. Chitipa



UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE
Nthambi Yoonza za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

ULOSI WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

CHITIPA

DISTRICT

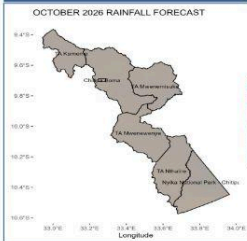


Mwachidule

Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027 kudzakudzidwa ndi El-Nino wa mphamvu. El Nino ndi kutentha kopyola muyezo kwa madzi mdera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse

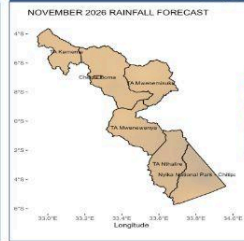
Boma la Chitipa likuyembekezera kulandila Mvula ya mlingo okhazikika kapena oposera apo mu dzinja limeneli

October 2026



Madera ambiri kudzakhalala kopanda mvula mu mweziwu. Komabe pali kuthekera kodzalandila mvula ya Chizimalupsya yomwe idzakhale ya mphepo ya mkuntho ndi mphezi m'madera ena.

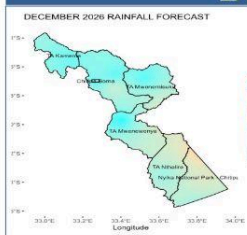
November 2026



M'mwezi wa November, bomali likuyembekezeka kudzalandila mvula ya mlingo wapakati pa 150mm ndi 200mm omwe uli oposela mlingo okhazikika.

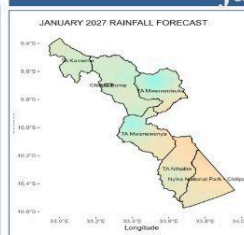
Mphepo ya mkuntho komanso mphenzi ikhoza kuchitika m'mweziwu.

December 2026



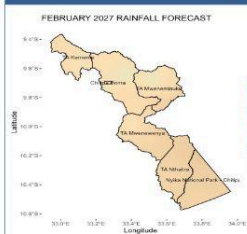
Bomali likuyembekezeka kulandila mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 250mm ndi 300mm womwe uli mlingo woposera wokhazikika. Koma madera ena monga kwa TA Nthalire ndi ku Nyika National Park idzalandira mvula yosaposera 250mm. Mvula yokhazikika ikuyembekezeka kuyambira mu sabata yoyamba ya mwezi wa December.

January 2027



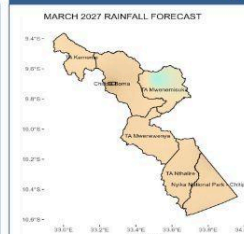
Madala ambiri akuyembekezeka kulandila mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 250mm mpaka 300mm. Koma madera monga kwa TA Mwenewenya ndi Nthalire komanso Nyika National Park omwe akhoza kuzalandira mvula yamlingo osaposera 200mm. Ng'amba yosaposera sabata limozi ikuyembekezeka m'mweziwu

February 2027



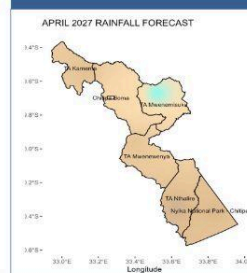
Mvula yochepera pa mlingo oposera wokhazikika yokwana 200mm ikuyembekezereka mmadera ambiri m'mwezi wa February. Pali chiyembekezo cha ng'amba yosapitilira masabata limodzi mmweziwu

March 2027



Mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika kapena yocheperapo ikuyembekezeka m'mweziwu. Madera ambiri ayembekezere kulandila mvula ya mlingo osaposera 200mm kupatula kwa TA Mwenemisuku komwe ayembekezere kuzalandira mpaka 300mm.

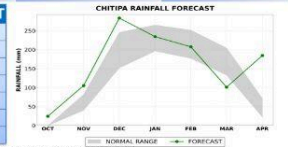
April 2027



M'madala ambiri m'bomali kudzagwa mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 100mm ndi 150mm kupatula kwa TA Mwenemisuku komwe kukuyembekezedwa kuzalandira mvula yamlingo wa 250mm.

Nyengo ya dzinja ikuyembekezeka kufika kumapeto m'sabata lachiwiri la mwezi wa April 2027.

DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa mvula yokhazikika	Ng'amba	Kutalika kwa nyengo yadzinja	Mathero a mvula dzinja
Ikuyembekezereka sabata loyamba mu mwezi wa December 2026	Pali kuthekera kwa ng'amba yosaposera sabata limodzi m'miyezi ya January ndi February	Dzinja lidzakhalala masiku apakati pa 120 ndi 140	Sabata lachiwiri m'mwezi wa April 2027
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST	
OCT	0.0 - 0.0	24.5	
NOV	40.2 - 82.0	105.4	
DEC	152.0 - 245.7	283.5	
JAN	196.6 - 265.3	234.6	
FEB	177.3 - 251.8	207.8	
MAR	133.0 - 204.5	101.3	
APR	22.7 - 71.7	184.9	

Chithunzi ichi chapeka ndondomeko ya kagwedwe ka mvula ya pamwezi ku Chitipa.

Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoonza zanyengo



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UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE
Nthambi Yona za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

ULOSI WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

DEDZA

DISTRICT



Mwachidule

Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027 ikuyembekezeka kukhudzidwa ndi El Niño wa mphamvu. El Niño ndi kutentha kopyola muyezo kwa madzi m'dera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse.

Boma la Dedza likuyembekezereka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika kapena kuposera apo mu nyengo ya mvula ya 2026/2027.

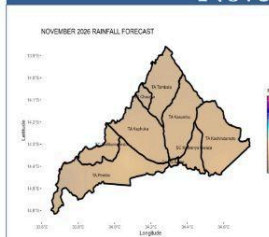
October 2026



Mwezi wa October, mvula ya Chizimalupsa ikuyembekezereka m'madera ochepa ya mulingo osaposera 20mm.

Mvulayi ikuyembekezereka kubwera ndi mabingu komanso mphepo ya mkuntho.

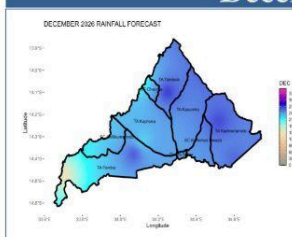
November 2026



Madera ena akuyembekezereka kulandira mlingo wa 50mm omwe ndi mulingo wokhazikika komanso kuposera apo. Madera ena mvula yokhazikika idzayamba kumapeto a mweziwu.

Mphepo ya mkuntho komanso mphezi zikuyembekezereka mu mweziwu.

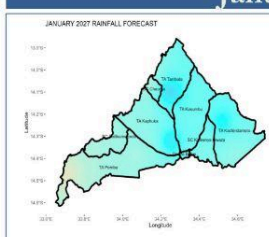
December 2026



Mvula idzagwa yambiri mu mweziwu ya mlingo ya mulingo wapafupifupi 250 mm m'madera ena ambiri.

Madera ena mvula yokhazikika idzayamba sabata lachiwiri la mwezi wa December.

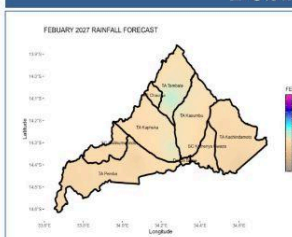
January 2027



Mvula ikuyembekezereka kudzachepa mu mweziwu. Mlingowu udzakhala wapafupifupi 200 mm, yomwe ndi mvula yokhazikika kapena kuchepa apo.

Ng'amba yapafupifupi sabata limodzi ikuyembekezereka mu mweziwu.

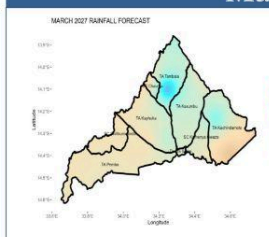
February 2027



Mvula idzapitilira kuchepa mulingo m'mwezi wa February. Madera ambiri akuyembekezereka kulandira mlingo wasaposa 150 mm yomwe ili mvula ya mlingo wochepera mlingo wokhazikika.

Ng'amba ya masabata awiri ikuyembekezerekanso m'mweziwu.

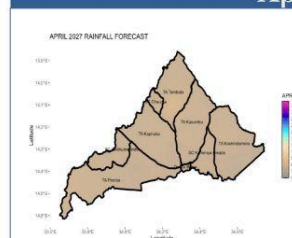
March 2027



Mu mwezi wa March, madera ozungulira TA Tambala ndi ena a kwa TA Kachindamoto adzalandira mvula yochulukirapo.

Koma madera ambiri adzalandira mvula ya mulingo wa 150-200 mm yomwe ndi mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika komanso kuposera apo.

April 2027



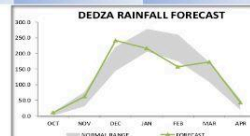
Mvula yosaposa mulingo wa 100 mm ikuyembekezereka m'madera ambiri.

Nyengo ya dzinja ikuyembekezereka kudzafika kumapeto mu sabata lachiwiri komanso lachitatu la mwezi wa April.

DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa mvula yokhazikika	Ngamba	Kutalika kwa nyengo yadzinja	Mathero a mvula dzinja
Idzayamba sabata yachiwiri ya mwezi wa December	Yotalika sabata imodzi mu January komanso masabata awiri mwezi wa February	Dzinja lidzakhala masiku apakati pa 120 ndi 130	Sabata yachiwiri kapena yachitatu m'mwezi wa April 2027

MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	1.1	12.1
NOV	29.6	76.7
DEC	143.5	221.3
JAN	205.4	277.8
FEB	174.5	259.8
MAR	108.2	171.4
APR	18.6	54.5



Chithunzi ichi chapereka ndondomeko ya kagwedwe ka mvula ya pamiwezi

Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yona zanyengo



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UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE
Nthambi Yoonza za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

ULOSU WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

DOWA DISTRICT

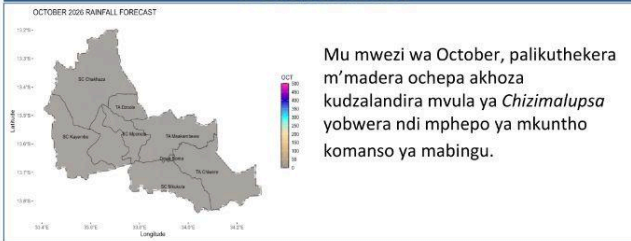


Mwachidule

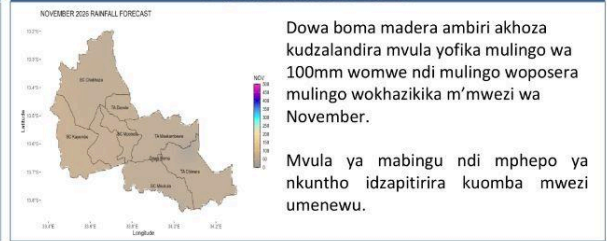
Nyengo ya Dzinja la 2026-2027 ikuyembekezereka kudzakhudzidwa ndi El-Nino wa mphamvu. El Nino ndi kutentha kopyola muyezo kwa madzi mdera lapakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse.

Boma la Dowa likuyembekezereka kulandila mvula ya mulingo **wokhazikika kapena kuchepera apo** mu dzinja limene la 2026-2027.

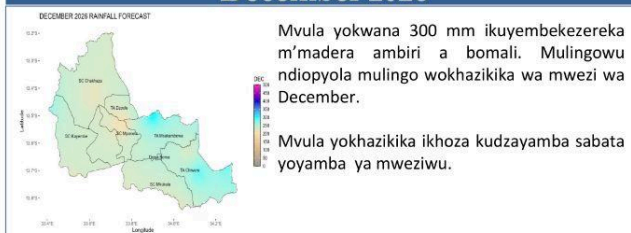
October 2026



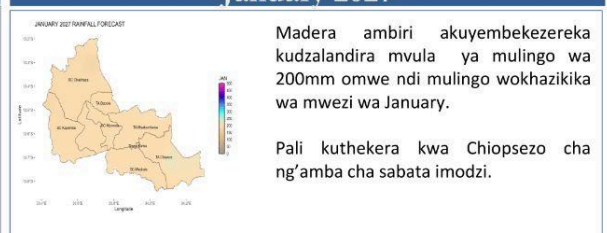
November 2026



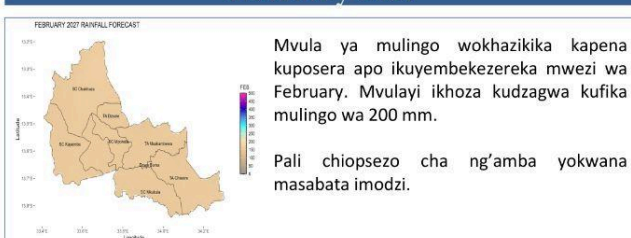
December 2026



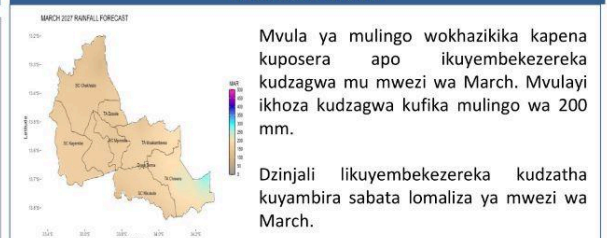
January 2027



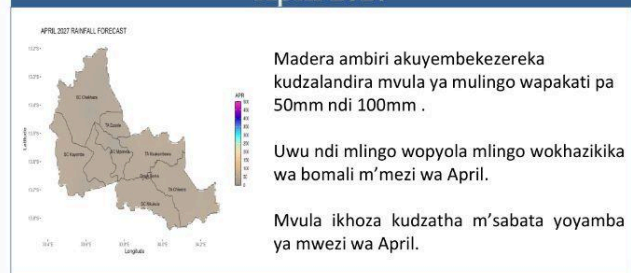
February 2027



March 2027



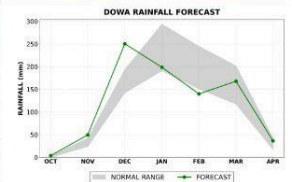
April 2027



DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa mvula yokhazikika	Ng'amba	Kutalika kwa nyengo yadzinja	Mathero a mvula a dzinja
Ikuyembekezereka kuyambira sabata lachiwili mu December 2026	Pali chiopsezo cha ng'amba yoposa sabata imodzi m'mwezi wa January ndi m'mwezi wa February	Dzinja lidzakhalira masiku apakati pa 110 ndi 120	Sabata lomaliza la March ndi sabata lodyamba la April 2027

MONTH	NORMAL	RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	0	2.6	3.7
NOV	23.6	42.8	49.6
DEC	142	193.9	250.6
JAN	191	294	198.7
FEB	151	245.2	139.9
MAR	117.2	202.1	167.9
APR	17.3	43	36.4



Tebulo ndi galafu zili pamwambapa zikuonetseka kagwedwe ka mvula ku Dowa.

Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoonza zanyengo



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UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE
Nthambi Yoonza za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

ULOSU WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

KARONGA DISTRICT

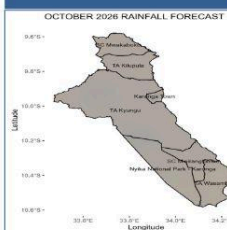


Mwachidule

Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027 ikuyembekezeka kukhudzidwa ndi El Niño wa mphamvu. El Niño ndi kutentha kopyola muyezo kwa madzi m'dera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse.

Madera ambiri a boma la Karonga akuyembekezera kulandira mvula ya mlingo okhazikika kapena oposerapo mu dzinja limeneli la 2026-2027.

October 2026



Madera ambiri kudzakhalira kopanda mvula mu mweziwu. Komabe pali kuthekera kodzalandira mvula ya Chizimalupsa yamlingo wosaposera 50mm yomwe idzakhale yamphepo yamkuntho m'madera ena.

November 2026



M'bomali tiyembekezere mvula ya mlingo oposera wokhazikika mumwezi wa November.

Madera ambiri akhoza kudzalandira Mvula ya mlingo wa 200mm yomwe idzakhale ya mphezi ndi mphepo ya mkuntho.

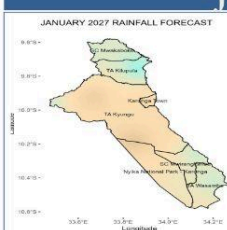
December 2026



Mumwezi wa December, madera ambiri ali ndi kuthekera kolandira mvula ya mlingo oposera okhazikika wa pakati pa 200mm ndi 250mm, koma madera ena monga kwa TA Kilupula akhoza kuzalandira mvula yamlingo oposera 300mm.

Mvula yokhazikika ikuyembekezeka kuyambira m'sabata yoyamba kapena yachiwiri m'mweziwu.

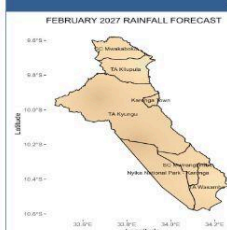
January 2027



Madera ambiri akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo okhazikika kapena yoposerapo, yokwana 200mm. Koma madera monga SC Mwakaboko, TA Kilupula, SC Mwirangombe ndi Wasambo akhoza kuzalandira mvula yamlingo wa 250 - 300mm.

Ng'amba yosaposera sabata limodzi ikuyembekezeka mu mweziwu.

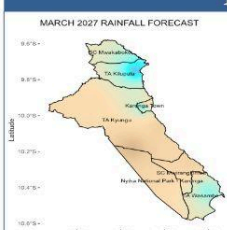
February 2027



Mlingo wa mvula okhazikika kapena kuposera apo ukuyembekezeka m'madera ambiri m'mweziwu. Mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 150mm ndi 200mm ikuyembekezeka kudzagwa m'madera ambiri.

Ndipo pali kuthekera kwa ng'amba yosaposera sabata limodzi mu mweziwu.

March 2027



Mumwezi wa March, mvula ya mlingo wochepera wokhazikika yokwana 200mm ikuyembekezeka m'madera ambiri m'bomali. Koma madera monga TA Wasambo, Kilupula ndi pa Karonga boma atha kuzalandira mvula yamlingo okwana 300mm.

April 2027



Mu mweziwu, madera ambiri ali ndi kuthekera kolandira mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika kapena woposerapo ya 200mm, madera ena kumpoto kwa bomali monga TA Kilupula akhoza kuzalandira mvula yamlingo wa 300mm.

Nyengo ya mvula ikuyembekezeka kufika kumapeto sabata lachiwiri la mwezi wa April.

DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa mvula yokhazikika	Ng'amba	Kutalika kwa nyengo yadzinja	Mathero a mvula dzinja
sabata loyamba kapena lachiwiri mu mwezi wa December	Pali kuthekera kwa ng'amba yosaposera sabata limodzi m'miyezi ya January ndi February	Dzinja lidzakhalira masiku apakati pa 110 ndi 130	Sabata lachiwiri m'mwezi wa April 2027
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST	
OCT	0.0 - 0.0	16.4	
NOV	6.5 - 56.8	88.8	
DEC	101.7 - 178.2	227.8	
JAN	135.9 - 214.3	184.6	
FEB	113.4 - 154.0	160.0	
MAR	159.5 - 266.4	272.2	
APR	80.8 - 184.9	221.4	

Chithunzi ichi chapereka ndondomeko ya kagwedwe ka mvula ya pamwezi

Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoonza zanyengo



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UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE
Nthambi Yoonza za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

ULOSI WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

KASUNGU

DISTRICT



Mwachidule

Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027 ikuyembekezereka kukhudzidwa ndi El Niño wa mphamvu. El Niño ndi kutentha kopyola muyezo kwa madzi m'dera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse.

Boma la Kasungu Mvula ya **mulingo wokhazikika kapena kuchepa apo** ikuyembekezereka kugwa m'madera ambiri nyengo ya m'dzinja la 2026-2027

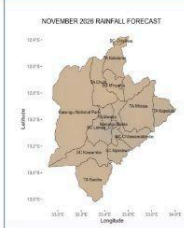
October 2026



Mu mwezi wa October, madera ambiri a m'boma la Kasungu adzakhala opanda mvula koma madera ochepa akhoza kudzalandira mvula ya *Chizimalupsa* yobwera ndi mphepo ya mkuntho komanso ya mabingu.

Ndipo nyengo ya dzinjali idzatalika ndi masiku 110 mpaka 120

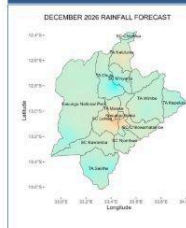
November 2026



Madera ambiri akhoza kudzalandira mvula ya mulingo wapakati pa 100mm ndi 150mm yomwe ndiyochepera mulingo wokhazikika wa bomali.

Mvulayi pali chiyembekezo chodzagwa ya mabingu ndi mphepo ya mkuntho.

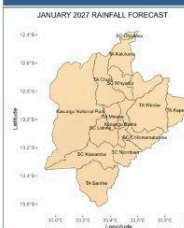
December 2026



Mwezi wa December mvula ikhoza kudzagwa yopyola mulingo wokhazikika ndipo ikhoza kudzafika mulingo wa 300mm m'madera ambiri.

Mvula yokhazikika ikhoza kudzayamba pakati pa sabata yoyamba ndi yachiwiri ndipo pali kukuthekera kwa ng'amba yoposa sabata imodzi.

January 2027



Mvula ikhoza kudzagwa ya mlingo wa 200mm m'madera ambiri yomwe ndiyochepera mlingo wokhazikika wa bomali mu mwezi umenewu.

Pali kuthekera kwa Chiopsezo cha ng'amba cha sabata imodzi mweziwu.

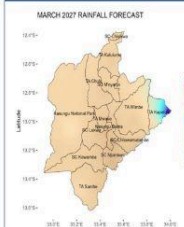
February 2027



M'mwezi wa February mvula idzagwa ya mulingo wokhazikika kapena kuposera apo. Madera ambiri adzalandira mvula ya mulingo wofikira 200mm.

Pali kuthekera kwa Chiopsezo cha ng'amba cha masabata awiri mweziwu.

March 2027



Madera ambiri akuyembekezera kudzalandira mvula yoposa mulingo wokhazikika yapakati pa 200mm mpaka 250mm.

Madera ambiri a T/A Kapelula adzalandira mvula ya mulingo wa 300mm kapena kuposera apo.

Dzinjali likuyembekezereka kudzatha kumapeto kwa sabata yomaliza ya mwezi wa March.

April 2027



Madera ambiri akuyembekezereka kudzalandira mvula ya mulingo wofika 100mm womwe ndi mulingo woposa wokhazikika wa bomali mu mweziwu.

DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa mvula yokhazikika

Pakati pa sabata yachiwiri ndi yachitatu ya mwezi wa December 2026

Ngamba

Pali chiopsezo cha ng'amba ya masabata awiri m'mwezi wa February

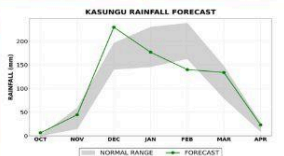
Kutalika kwa nyengo yadzinja

Nyengo ya dzinjali likuyembekezeka kudzakhalani ndi masiku apakati pa 110 ndi 120.

Mathero a mvula dzinja

Dzinjali likuyembekezereka kudzatha kumapeto kwa sabata yomaliza ya mwezi wa March.

MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	0	1.2
NOV	14.6	58.9
DEC	140.4	195.9
JAN	145.7	229.9
FEB	162.9	238.2
MAR	79.4	147.2
APR	9.2	27.5



Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoonza zanyengo



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ULOSU WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE Nthambi Yoona za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

LIKOMA DISTRICT

Mwachidule

Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027 ikuyembekezeka kukhudzidwa ndi El Nino wa mphamvu. El Nino ndi kutentha kopyola muyezo kwa madzi mdera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse.

Boma la Likoma likuyembekezeka kulandila mvula ya mlingo okhazikika kapena kuposela apo mu dzinja la 2026/2027

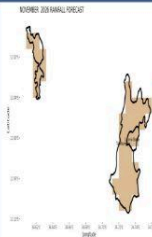
October 2026



Mwezi wa October ukuyembekezeka kudzakhalawotentha komaso opanda mvula. Komabe, tiyembekezere mvula ya Chizimalupsya ya mlingo osapyola 100mm.

Tiyembekezere mphepo ya mkutho ndi ziphaliwali m'mweziwu.

November 2026



Bomali likuyembekezeka kulandila mvula ya mlingo okhazikika kapena yochepa apo ya pakati pa 50mm kufikira 200mm m'madera ambiri m'mwezi wa November.

Mvulayi ikuyembekezeka kudzakhalawo ziphaliwali ndi mphepo ya mkuntho.

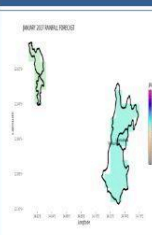
December 2026



Tiyembekezere mvula yopyola mlingo okhazikika m'mwezi wa December ku Chizumulu komaso ku Likoma. Mvulayi ikuyembekezeka kudzagwa ya mlingo wa pakati pa 250mm ndi 400mm.

Mvula yokhazikika ikuyembekezeka kuyambira sabata loyamba kapena lachiwiri la mwezi wa December.

January 2027



Mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika kapena woposera apo, ya pakati pa 250mm kufikira 300mm, ikuyembekezeka kudzagwa m'boma la Likoma m'mweziwu.

Mlingo wa mvula umenewu ndi okhazikika kapena oposera apo.

February 2027

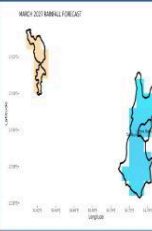


M'mweziwu, tiyembekezere mvula ya mlingo okhazikika.

Mvula yokwana 200mm ikuyembekezeka pa zilumba zonse ziwiri.

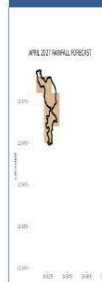
Ng'amba yokwana sabata limodzi ikuyembekezeka m'mweziwu.

March 2027



Mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika kapena kuposera apo yokwana 300mm ikuyembekezeka pa Chilumba cha Likoma ndipo ya pakati pa 150mm ndi 200mm ikuyembekezeka pa chilumba cha Chizumulu.

April 2027



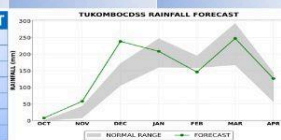
M'mweziwu, m'madera ambiri akuyembekezeka kudzalandira mvula ya mlingo okhazikika wasapyola 150mm.

Nyengo ya dzinja ikuyembekezeka kudzakhalakumapeto pakati pa mwezi wa April.

DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa mvula yokhazikika	Ngamba	Kutalika kwa nyengo yadzinja	Mathero a mvula dzinja
Mvula yokhazikika ikuyembekezeka kuyambira sabata loyamba kapena lachiwiri la mwezi wa December 2026.	Pali chiopsezo chang'amba yapafupifupi sabata limodzi m'mwezi wa February 2027.	Dzinja lidzakhalamasiku apakati pa 130 ndi 140	Nyengo ya dzinja ikuyembekezeka kudzakhalakumapeto pakati pa mwezi wa April.

MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	0.0 – 0.7	8.2
NOV	8.4 – 43.8	58.5
DEC	106.1 – 172.4	238.6
JAN	160.5 – 247.0	208.8
FEB	159.1 – 194.9	146.4
MAR	168.0 – 292.9	247.6
APR	57.2 – 144.6	126.8



Tebulo ndi galafu zili pamwambapa zikuonetsa kagwedwe ka mvula ku Tukombo CDS.

Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoona zanyengo



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UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE
Nthambi Yoonza za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

ULOSI WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

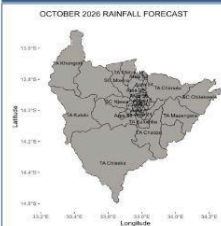
LILONGWE DISTRICT

Mwachidule

Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027 ikuyembekezeka kukhudzidwa ndi El Nino wa mphamvu. El Nino ndi kutentha kopyola muyezo kwa madzi mdera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse.

Boma la Lilongwe likuyembekeza kulandira mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika mu miyezi ya October mpaka December, komanso pali kuthekela kolandira mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika Kapena kuchepela apo mu miyezi ya January ndi February.

October 2026



Mwezi wa October ukuyembekezeka kukhala wopanda mvula. Komabe mvula ya *chizimalupsya* itha kugwa m'madera ochepa yosapyola 15mm.

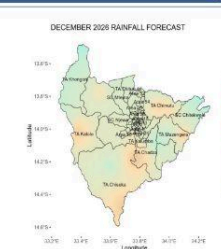
Mphepo ya mphamvu komaso ya m'kuntho ikuyembekezeka m'mweziwu.

November 2026



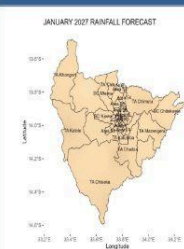
Mvula ya mlingo okhazikika kapena kuchepera apo yokwana mlingo wa pakati pa 50mm ndi 100mm, ikuyembekezeka kugwa m'madera ena a m'bomali.

December 2026



Mvula ya mlingo okhazikika komaso kupyolera apo ya 150mm ndi 250mm ikuyembekezeka m'madera ambiri, ndipo m'madela monga TA Khongoni, TA Mazengera ndi TA chiseka akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula yopyolera mlingo wapakati pa 250mm ndi 300mm.

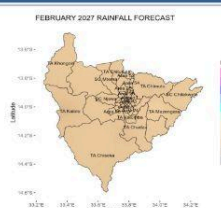
January 2027



Mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika kapena kuchepela apo ikuyembekezeka m'madera ambiri ya 150mm ndi 200mm, ngakhale mvula yochulukilapo ikuyembekezeka kugwa m'dera la pakati kwa SC Mtema ya mlingo wosaposa 200mm.

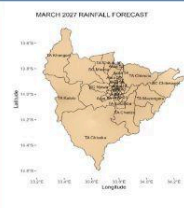
Ng'amba ya sabata limodzi ikuyembekezeka m'mweziwu.

February 2027



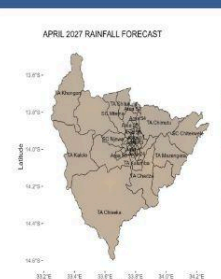
Madala akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula yochepera mlingo wokhazikika, ndipo madala ambiri adzalandira mvula yosapyola m'mlingo wa 150mm ndi 200mm.

March 2027



Madera ambiri akuyembekezeka kudzalandira mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika wa 80mm ndi 200mm.

April 2027



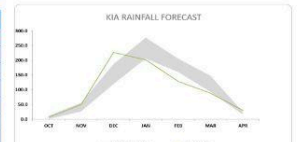
Madera ambiri akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula yosapyola m'mlingo wa 100mm.

Nyengo ya mvula ikuyembekezeka kufika kumapeto sabata lachiwiri la mwezi wa April.

DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa mvula yokhazikika	Ngamba	Kutalika kwa nyengo yadzinja	Mathero a mvula dzinja
Ikuyembekezeka sabata lachiwili Kapena lachitatu la mwezi wa December 2026.	Ng'amba sabata ikuyembekezeka m'miyezi ya January ndi February.	Dzinja lidzakhalala masiku apakati pa 115 ndi 125.	Ikuyembekezeka a kufika kumapeto kwa sabata lachiwiri la mwezi wa April 2027.

MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	0.3- 12.4	7.0
NOV	25.6- 56.9	49.4
DEC	118.2 - 188.3	226.8
JAN	205.2 - 278.0	201.5
FEB	159.1 - 207.1	128.3
MAR	91.6 - 148.4	88.2
APR	14.3 - 25.9	29.6



Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoonza zanyengo



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UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE
Nthambi Yoona za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

ULOSI WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

MACHINGA

DISTRICT

Mwachidule

Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027 ikuyembekezeka kukhudzidwa ndi El Nino wa mphamvu. El Nino ndi kutentha kopyola muyezo kwa madzi m'dera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse.

Boma la Machinga likuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya **mlingo okhazikika kapena kuchepera apo** mu nyengo ya mvula ya dzinja ya 2026-2027.

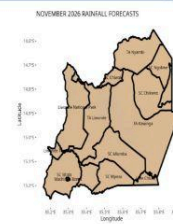
October 2026



Tiyembekezere nyengo yotentha m'mweziwu. Komabe mvula ya Chizimalupsya ikhoza kudzagwa m'madera ena pa mlingo osaposera 20 mm.

Mvulayi ikuyembekezeka kugwa ndi mphepo ya mkuntho komanso ziphaliwali.

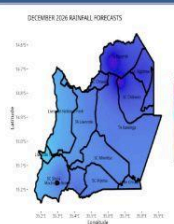
November 2026



Mvula ya mlingo okhazikika kapena kuchepela apo ikuyembekezeka m'madera ambiri. Mvulayi idzakhalala ya mlingo osaposera 70mm.

Mvulayi ikhoza kudzagwa ndi mphepo ya mkuntho komanso mphezi.

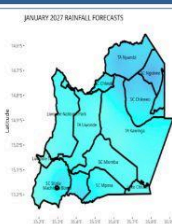
December 2026



Mu December, mvula ya mlingo okhazikika ikuyembekezeka m'madera ambiri bomali ya pakati pa 220 mm ndi 250mm. Komabe, madera a kwa TA Nyambi, SC Sitola ndi SC Chikweo akhoza kudzalandira mvula yoposera mlingo wa 250mm.

Mvula yokhazikika ikuyembekezeka kuyamba mochodwa makamaka kuyambira sabata lachiwiri mwezi wa December

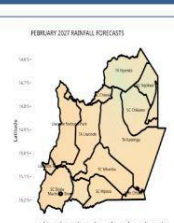
January 2027



Mvula ya mlingo okhazikika kapena kuchepera apo wapakati pa 160 mm mpaka 240 mmm ikuyembekezeka m'madera ambiri

Tiyembekezere Ng'amba yopyolera sabata limodzi mu mweziwu.

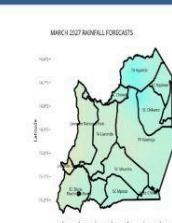
February 2027



Mwezi wa February tiyembekezere mvula yochepera mlingo okhazikika. Madera ambiri mvula idzagwa ya mlingo wa oyambila 120 mm mpaka 150 mm.

Tiyembekezere Ng'amba yopyolera sabata limodzi mu mweziwu.

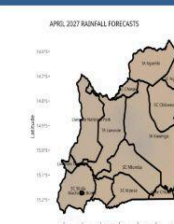
March 2027



Madera ambiri akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula yokhazikika ya mlingo wa pakati pa 150 mm mpaka 180 mm. Komabe madera ena ku mpoto kwa SC Chikweo akhoza kudzalandira mvula yopyolera mlingo wa 200 mm.

Nyengo ya dzinja idzayamba kufika kumapeto sabata yomaliza ya March m'madera ambiri

April 2027

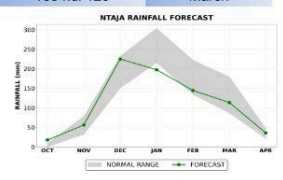


Mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika kapena kuchepela apo yosapyola mlingo wa 50mm ikuyembekezeka m'madera ambiri.

DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa mvula yokhazikika Ikuyembekezereka sabata lachiwiri ya December m'madera ochepe	Ngamba Kutalika kuopsera sabata imodzi mu January ndi February	Kutalika kwa nyengo yadzinja Dzinja lidzakhalala masiku apakati pa 100 ndi 120	Mathero a mvula dzinja Sabata lomaliza la mwezi wa March
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MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	0.3 – 9.4	17.9
NOV	32.3 – 78.8	56.2
DEC	150.9 – 232.5	225.2
JAN	215.8 – 304	197.8
FEB	134.5 – 222.2	144.7
MAR	87 – 179.6	113.8
APR	22.1 – 47	36



Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoona zanyengo



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UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE
Nthambi Yoonza za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

ULOSU WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

MANGOCHI

DISTRICT

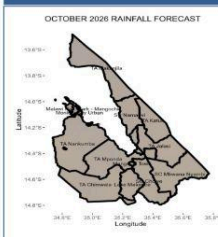


Mwachidule

Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027 ikuyembekezeka kukhudzidwa ndi El Nino wa mphamvu. El Nino ndi kutentha kopyola muyezo kwa madzi m'dera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse.

Boma la Mangochi likuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo okhazikika kapena kuchepera apo mu nyengo ya mvula ya 2026-2027.

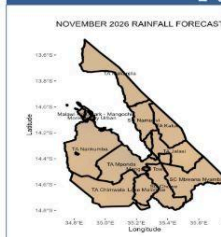
October 2026



Madera ambiri m'bomali akuyembekezeka ukhala opanda mvula mu mweziwu. Komabe, madera ena adzalandira mvula ya chizimalupya yosaposera 30mm.

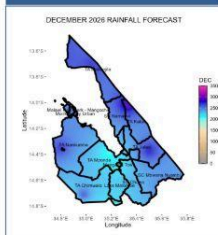
Mvulayi idzagwa pamodzi ndi mphepo yankuntho.

November 2026



Madera ambiri akuyembekezeka kudzalandira mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 50 mm ndi 100 mm.

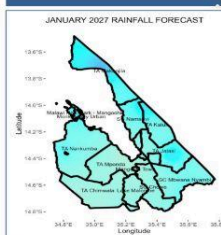
December 2026



M'mwezi madera ambiri akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula yochuluka ya mlingo oposera 250mm.

Madera ozungulira TA Makanjira, TA Katuli, T/A Chimwala, T/A Namkumba, TA Jalasi ndi SC Namavi akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wapafupupi 350mm. m'sabata yoyamba ya mwezi wa December.

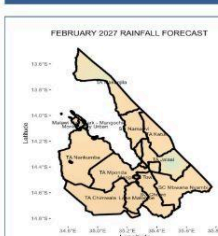
January 2027



Mwezi wa January, madera ambiri ku Mangochi akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 200 mm ndi 240 mm.

Ng'amba yoposera sabata imodzi ikuyembekezeka mu mweziwu.

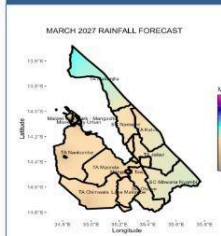
February 2027



Mu February 2027, madera ambiri m'bomali akuyembekezeka kudzalandira mvula yochepa ya mlingo wa pakati pa 60-130mm. Komabe madera ozungulira TA Makanjira akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo okwana 200 mm.

Pali chiopsyeyo cha ng'amba yoposera masabata awiri mu mweziwu.

March 2027



M'mweziwu boma la Mangochi likuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 150-200mm. Koma madera ozungulira TA Makanjira akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula yochulukirapo ya mlingo okwana 200mm. Nyengo ya mvula ikuyembekezeka kufika kumapeto kuyambira sabata lomaliza la mwezi wa March 2027 madera ambiri.

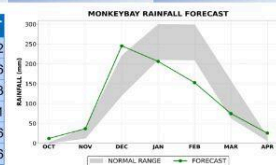
April 2027



Mlingo wa mvula yochepera 50 mm, ukuyembekezeka mu mweziwu m'madera ambiri.

DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa mvula yokhazikika	Ngamba	Kutalika kwa nyengo yadzinja	Mathero a mvula dzinja
Ikuyembekezeka sabata loyamba mu December 2026	Pali chiopsyeyo cha ng'amba ya masabata awiri miyezi ya Jan ndi Feb	Dzinja lidzakhal masiku apakati pa 80 ndi 100	Sabata lomaliza la March 2027
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST	
OCT	1.2 — 37.9	12	
DEC	120.3 — 220.8	36.6	
JAN	210.5 — 299.5	245.3	
FEB	209.2 — 298.8	206.1	
MAR	63.4 — 156.8	152.6	
APR	5.8 — 16.5	74.6	
		25.4	



Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoonza zanyengo



For further information contact:

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UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE
Nthambi Yoonza za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

ULOSI WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

MCHINJI

DISTRICT

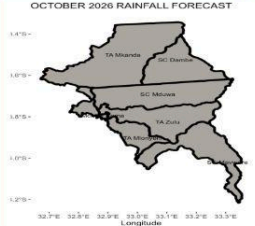


Mwachidule

Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027 ikuyembekezeka kukhudzidwa ndi **El Nino wa mphamvu**. El Nino ndi kutentha kopyola muyezo kwa madzi m'dera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse.

Boma la Mchinji likuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika kapena kuchepa apo.

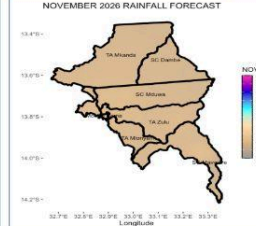
October 2026



OCTOBER 2026 RAINFALL FORECAST

Madera ambiri mu boma la Mchinji akuyembekezeka kudzalandira mulingo wosaposepa 20mm. Pali chiyembekezo kuti mvula imeneyi idzabwera ndi mphepo yamkuntho komanso ziphaliwali.

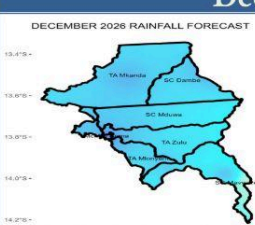
November 2026



NOVEMBER 2026 RAINFALL FORECAST

Mvula yomwe ikuyembekezeka mu mwezi wa November ndi ya mulingo wa pakati pa 50-100mm. Uwu ndi mulingo wokhazikika mu bomali. Chiopsezo cha mvula ya mphepo komanso ya ziphaliwali ndi chokwera mu mweziwu.

December 2026



DECEMBER 2026 RAINFALL FORECAST

Mvula idzagwa yochulukirapo mu mwezi umenewu ya mulingo wapakati pa 250-300mm. Uwu ndi mulingo woposa mulingo okhazikika wa madera ambiri m'boma la Mchinji.

January 2027

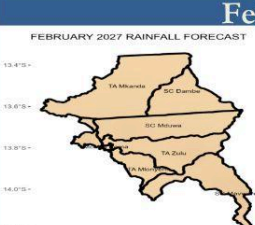


JANUARY 2027 RAINFALL FORECAST

Madera ambiri akuyembekezeka kudzalandira mulingo wapafupifupi 200mm. Uwu ndi mulingo wochepera mulingo wokhazikika wa bomali mu mwezi wa January.

Ng'amba yapafupifupi sabata limodzi ikuyembekezeka m'mweziwu.

February 2027

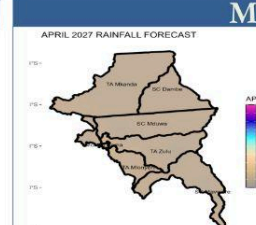


FEBRUARY 2027 RAINFALL FORECAST

Mu mwezi wa February mvula ikuyembekezeka kudzagwa ya mulingo wochepera mulingo okhazikika wa m'bomali. Mulingo omwe ukuyembekezeka ndi osaposa 150mm.

Chiopsezo chokhala ndi ng'amba yoposa ma masabata awiri ndichokwera mu mwezi umenewu.

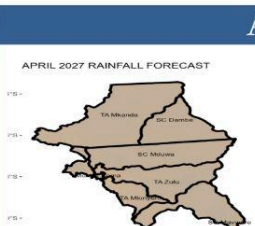
March 2027



MARCH 2027 RAINFALL FORECAST

Mvula yomwe ikuyembekezeka m'madera ambiri ndi ya mulingo wapakati pa 150-200mm. Koma madera ozungulira TA Mkanda adzalandira mvula yochulukirapo mu mweziwu.

April 2027



APRIL 2027 RAINFALL FORECAST

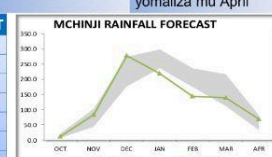
Boma la Mchinji likuyembekezeka kudzalandira mulingo osaposa 50 mm pomwe madera ena ozungulira Mchinji boma adzalandira yoposa 50mm.

Nyengo ya dzinja ikuyembekezeka kufika ku mapeto mkati mwa mwezi wa April.

DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa Mvula yokhazika	Ng'amba	Kutalika kwa nyengo ya Dzinja	Mathero a Mvula M' dzinja
Ikuyembekezeka kuyamba sabata la chiyiri ya December 2026	Sabata imodzi mu January ndi masabata awiri mu February	Masiku apakati pa 120 ndi 130	Ikuyembekezeka kuti sabata yomaliza mu April

MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	6.7	21.4
NOV	42.7	102.4
DEC	175.6	274.0
JAN	235.9	298.1
FEB	174.5	236.0
MAR	111.5	217.0
APR	33.5	82.9



MCHINJI RAINFALL FORECAST

Chithunzi ichi chapereka ndondomeko ya kagwedwe ka mvula ya pamwezi

Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoonza zanyengo



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UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE
Nthambi Yoona za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

ULOSU WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

MULANJE DISTRICT



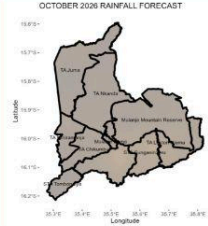
Mwachidule

Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027 ikuyembekezeka kukhudzidwa ndi **El Nino wa mphamvu**. El Nino ndi kutentha koposera muyezo kwa madzi m'dera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa Nyanja ya mchere ya Pacific komwe kumakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse

Mulanje akuyembekezereka kulandira mvula ya **mulingo wokhazikika kapena kuchepera apo** mu dzinja la 2026-2027.

October 2026

OCTOBER 2026 RAINFALL FORECAST

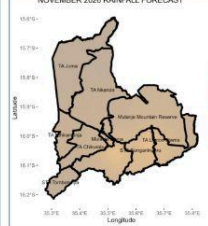


Mvula ya chizimalupsya yochepera 50 mm ikuyembekezereka mu bomali.

Mvulayi idzakhala yotsogozana ndi mphepo yamkuntho komanso mphenzi.

November 2026

NOVEMBER 2026 RAINFALL FORECAST

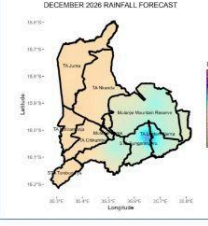


Mulanje akuyembekezereka kulandira mvula yokhazikika kapena yochepera ya mlingo wapakati pa 50 ndi 100 mm.

Tiyembekezere mphepo ya mkuntho komanso mphenzi mu mweziwu.

December 2026

DECEMBER 2026 RAINFALL FORECAST



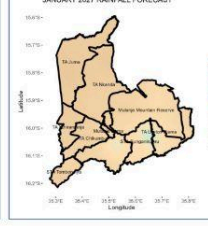
Mvula yokhazikika kapena kucheperapo ya mlingo wapakati pa 200mm ndi 300mm ikuyembekezereka mu bomali.

Madera oyandikira phiri la Mulanje, pa boma ndi ena opezeka kwa TA Laston, Njema komanso akum'mawa akuyembekezereka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wapakati pa 300 ndi 400 mm.

Mvula ya mlingo okhazikika ikuyembekezeka sabata yomaliza ya mweziwu.

January 2027

JANUARY 2027 RAINFALL FORECAST



Tiyembekezere mvula yochepera mlingo wokhazikika wapakati pa 150 ndi 200 mm.

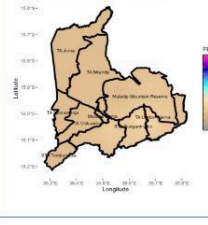
Koma madera opezeka kwa TA Laston, Njema ndi STA Sunganinzeru akuyembekezereka kulandira mvula yochulukirapo yapakati pa 250 ndi 300 mm.

Ng'amba ya sabata imodzi ikuyembekezereka mu mweziwu.

Pali chiopsezo cha ng'amba ya sabata imodzi madera ena.

February 2027

FEBRUARY 2027 RAINFALL FORECAST



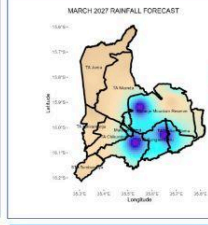
Madera ambiri m'bomali akuyembekezereka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 100 mm ndi 150 mm.

Komabe, madera ochepa ozungulira ku dera la TA Laston Njema akuyembekezeka kudzalandira mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 150mm ndi 200mm.

Tiyembekezere ng'amba yosaposeka sabata imodzi mu mweziwu.

March 2027

MARCH 2027 RAINFALL FORECAST

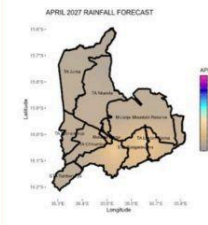


Mwezi wa March, madera ambiri adzalandira mvula yambiri ya mlingo okhazikika kapena kuposera apo, ya mlingo wa pakati pa 200mm ndi 300mm.

Komabe, mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 300mm ndi 450mm, ikuyembekezereka kudzagwa madera ozungulira STA Sunganinzeru, TA Laston Njema ndi Mulanje Mountain Reserve.

April 2027

APRIL 2027 RAINFALL FORECAST



M'mwezi wa April bomali likuyembekezereka kulandira mvula yochepera mlingo wokhazikika wapakati pa 50mm ndi 100 mm.

Komabe, madera a kwa TA Laston Njema ndi STA Sunganinzeru akuyembekezereka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 100mm ndi 150mm.

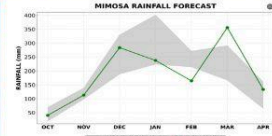
Nyengo ya dzinja ikuyembekezereka kudzafika kumapeto sabata loyamba la mweziwu.

DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa dzinja	Ng'amba	Kutalika kwa dzinja	Kutha kwa dzinja
Sabata yomaliza ya mwezi wa December	Ng'amba ya sabata imodzi mu mwezi wa January ndi February.	Masiku a pakati pa 100 ndi 110	Sabata yoyamba ya mwezi wa April

MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	19.5	69.2
NOV	98.4	138.7
DEC	188.7	329.7
JAN	223.7	401.1
FEB	214.1	271.1
MAR	166.8	291.2
APR	65.0	160.8

MIMOSA RAINFALL FORECAST



Zithunzi izi zapereka ndondomeko ya kagwedwe ka mvula ya pamwezi ya Mimosa

Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoona zanyengo



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ULOSI WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

MWANZA DISTRICT

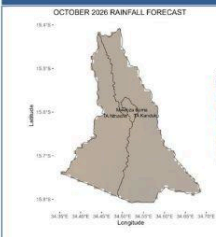
UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE
Nthambi Yoonza za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

Mwachidule

Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027 ikuyembekezeka kukhudzidwa ndi El Nino wa mphamvu. El Nino ndi kutentha kopyola muyezo kwa madzi m'dera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse.

Boma la Mwanza likuyembekezera kulandira Mvula ya mlingo okhazikika kapena kuchepera apo mu dzinja limeneli

October 2026



Boma la Mwanza madera ambiri akuyembekezeka kudzakhalira opanda mvula koma madera ochepe adzalandira mvula yochepera 50mm. Tiyebekezere mvula ya chizimalupsya yomwe idzatsatane ndi mphepo ya yamkuntho komanso ziphaliwali.

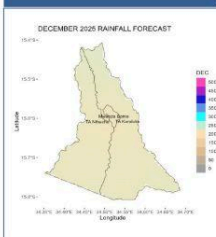
November 2026



M'mwezi wa November mvula ya yokhazikika ya mlingo oyambira 50mm mpakana 100mm ukuyembekezeka m'madera ambiri.

Mvulayi idzakhalira ndi mphepo ya mkuntho ndi mphenzi.

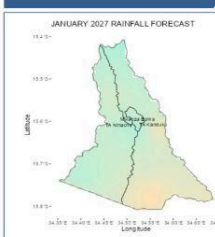
December 2026



Madera ambiri akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wapakati pa 200mm ndi 250mm m'mwezi wa December.

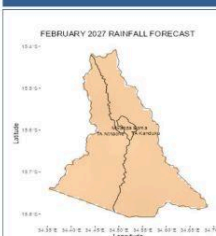
M'madera ena mvula yokhazikika idzayamba mu sabata lachiwiri la mwezi wa December 2026.

January 2027



Mvula yokhazikika kapena kuchepera apo yamlingo wapakati pa 170mm ndi 200mm ikuyembekezeka kugwa m'madera ambiri mweziwu. Pali chiopsezo cha ng'amba yopitilira sabata imodzi m'mweziwu.

February 2027



Mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 50 ndi 100mm ikuyembekezeka kugwa m'mwezi wa February yomwe ndi yochepera pa mlingo okhazikika.

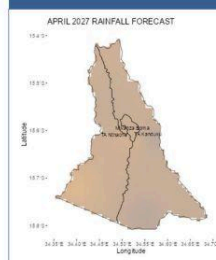
Pali kuthekera kwa ng'amba yokwana pafupifupi ma sabata awiri m'mweziwu.

March 2027



Mwezi wa March, bomali likuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika wapakati pa 70mm ndi 100mm.

April 2027

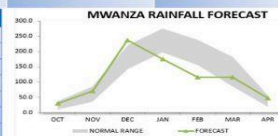


Pamene dzinja lidzakhalira likufika kumapeto mu mweziwu, madera ena akuyembekezeka kudzalandira mvula yosaposa 50mm

Mathero a nyengo ya dzinja akuyembekezeka sabata loyamba la mweziwu.

DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa mvula yokhazikika	Ng'amba	Kutalika kwa nyengo yadzinga	Mathero a mvula dzinja
Kukhazikika kwa dzinjali kudzayamba mwezi wa December sabata la chiwiri.	Pali kuthekera kwa ng'amba yokwana masabata awiri mu miyezi ya January ndi February.	Nyengo ya dzinja ikuyembekezeka kudzakhalira yotalika pakati pa masiku 110 ndi 130.	Dzinja lidzakhalira likupita kumapeto sabata loyamba la mwezi wa April.
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST	
OCT	10.9	36.2	30.3
NOV	34.5	84.9	71.0
DEC	143.4	221.4	236.8
JAN	196.9	275.7	174.3
FEB	154.8	237.4	115.6
MAR	84.8	181.3	115.3
APR	19.0	56.9	47.7



Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



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UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE
Nthambi Yoonza za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

ULOSI WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

MZIMBA

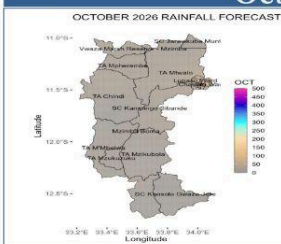
DISTRICT

Mwachidule

Nyengo ya Dzinja ya 2026-2027 kudzakudzidwa ndi El-Nino wa mphemvu. El Nino ndi kutentha kopyola mwezo kwa madzi mdera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse.

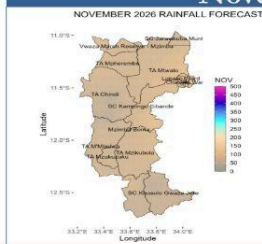
Boma la Mzimba likuyembekezera kulanjira mvula ya mlingo **wokhazikika kapena woposera** mu dzinja limeneli.

October 2026



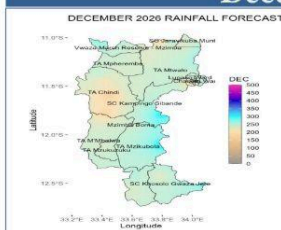
Madera ambiri kudzakhalira kopanda mvula mu mweziwu. Komabe pali kuthekera kodzalandira mvula ya Chizimalupsya yomwe idzakhalira ya mphepo ya mkuntho ndi mphezi m'madera ena.

November 2026



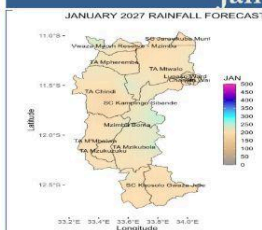
Mvula ya mlingo okhazikika kapena kuposera wa pakati pa 50mm kufikira 100mm ikuyembekezereka mu mwenziwu.

December 2026



Mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika kapena kuposera ikuyembekezereka m'mweziwu. Madera ambiri akuyembekezeka kulanjira mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 200mm ndi 300mm. Mvula yokhazikika ikuyembekezereka kuyamba pakati pa mwenzi wa December.

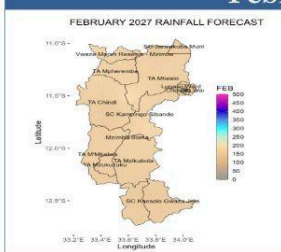
January 2027



Mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika kapena kuposera, ya mlingo opyola 200mm, ikuyembekezereka mu mwezi ambiri.

Pali kuthekera kwa ng'amba yosaposera sabata limodzi mu mweziwu.

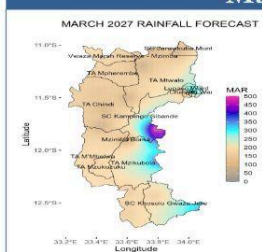
February 2027



Mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika ikuyembekezereka mu mwenziwu. Madera ambiri akuyembekezereka kulanjira mvula ya mlingo wa pafupifupi 200mm.

Pali kuthekera kwa ng'amba ya sabata imodzi m'mwenziwu

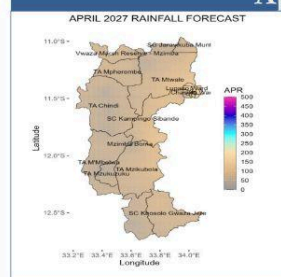
March 2027



Madera ambiri adzapitilira kulanjira mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 150mm ndi 200 mm.

Madera ena a Sc Kampinga Sibande, Mzimba Boma, Lupaso, TA Mzikubola komanso Sc Khosolo Gwaza Jere akuyembekezeka kulanjira mlingo oposera 300mm.

April 2027



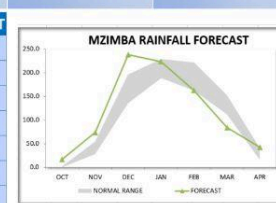
Mvula ya mlingo okhazikika kapena kuposera apo wa pakati pa 50mm ndi 250mm ikuyembekezereka.

Mvula ikuyembekezereka kufika kumapeto sabata lachiwiri la mwenzi wa April, 2027 mu maderi a mbiri.

DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa mvula yokhazikika	Ng'amba	Kutalika kwa nyengo yadzinja	Mathero a mvula dzinja
Ikuyembekezereka pakati pa mwezi wa December 2026	Pali kuthekera kwa ng'amba yosaposera sabata limodzi m'miyezi ya Jan ndi Feb	Dzinja lidzakhalira masiku apakati pa 130 ndi 140	Sabata lachiwiri m'mwezi wa April 2027

MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	0.0	2
NOV	28.1	54.5
DEC	135.4	196.1
JAN	188.4	229.2
FEB	161.3	221.2
MAR	111.3	151.8
APR	16.0	40.9



Tebulo ndi galafu zili panwambapa zikuonetsa kagwedwe ka mvula ku Mzimba

Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoonza zanyengo

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ULOSI WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

NENO DISTRICT

Mwachidule

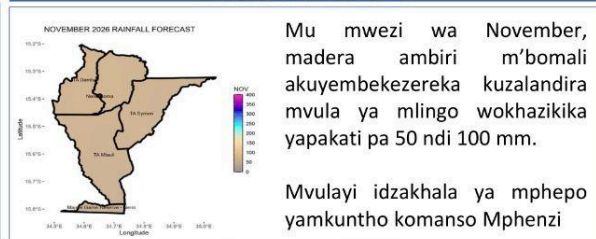
Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027 ikuyembekezeka kukhudzidwa ndi El Niño wa mphamvu. El Niño ndi kutentha kopyola muyezo kwa madzi m'dera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse.

Boma la Neno likuyembekezera kulandila Mvula ya mlingo okhazikika kapena kucheperapo.

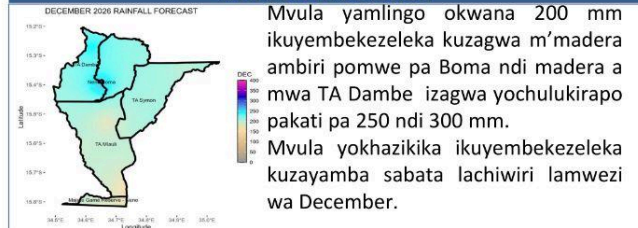
October 2026



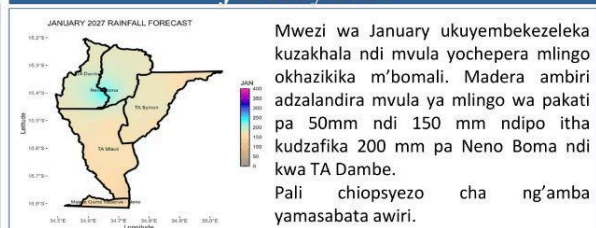
November 2026



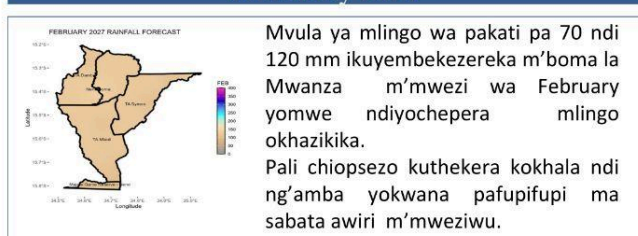
December 2026



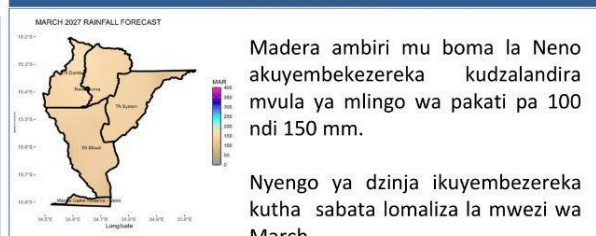
January 2027



February 2027



March 2027



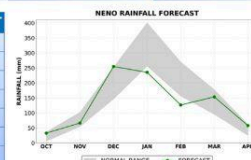
April 2027



DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa mvula yokhazikika	Ngamba	Kutalika kwa nyengo yadzinja	Mathero a mvula mdzinja
Ikuyembekezereka sabata lachiwiri mu December 2026	Pali chiopsezo cha ng'amba ya masabata awiri m'miyezi ya January ndi February	Dzinja lidzakhalala masiku apakati pa 100 ndi 120	Sabata lomaliza la mwezi wa March.

MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	5.9 – 36.7	32.6
NOV	54.3 – 102.0	66.2
DEC	146.3 – 252.4	254.8
JAN	256.2 – 400.4	235.4
FEB	156.4 – 269.8	126.4
MAR	95.4 – 177.4	153.6
APR	25.0 – 61.6	57.9



Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoona zanyengo



For further information contact:

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UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE
Nthambi Yoonza za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

ULOSI WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

NKHATA BAY DISTRICT



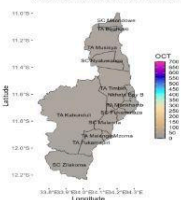
Mwachidule

Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027 ikuyembekezeka kukhudzidwa ndi El Niño wa mphamvu. El Niño ndi kutentha kopyola muyezo kwa madzi m'dera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse.

Mvula ya **mlingo wokhazikika kapena kuposera apo** ikuyembekezereka kugwa m'madera ambiri a boma la Nkhata Bay m'dzinjali.

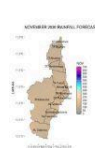
October 2026

OCTOBER 2026 RAINFALL FORECAST



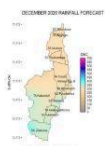
Tiyembekezere madera ambiri kukhala kopanda mvula mwezi wa October. Mvula ya Chizimalupsa ikuyembekezeka kudzagwa pa mlingo osaposera 50mm m'madera ena. Mvulayi idzatsatana ndi mphepo ya mkuntho komanso mabingu ochuluka.

November 2026



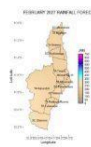
Madera ambiri a boma la Nkhata bay atha kulandira mvula ya mulingo wapakati pa 100mm ndi 150mm. Mvulayi idzagwa ya mabingu ndi mphepo ya mkuntho. Mvula yokhazikika m'bomali ikuyembekezereka pakati pa sabata yachitatu kapena yomaliza ya mweziwu.

December 2026



Boma la Nkhata Bay likuyembekezera kulandira mvula ya mulingo wapakati pa 300mm ndi 350 mm womwe ndi mulingo wochuluka kuposera mulingo wokhazikika wa bomali. Madera ena amfumu SC Malanda, akhoza kudzalandira mvula yofikira 400 mm.

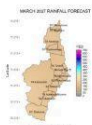
January 2027



Madera ambiri a Bomali akuyembekezera kudzalandira mvula ya mlingo wochepera mlingo wokhazikika woyambira 200 mpaka 250mm.

Chiyembekezo cha ng'amba yotalika sabata imodzi ndi chachikulu.

February 2027



Madera ambiri ayembekeze mvula ya mlingo wa 200mm, womwe ndi mlingo woposera wokhazikika wa bomali.

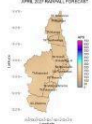
Pai kuthekera kwa ng'amba yotalika sabata imodzi kapena ma sabata awiri mweziwu.

March 2027



Madera ambiri a bomali akuyembekezera kudzalandira mvula ya mlingo wa 250mm mpaka 300mm. Koma madera ena ozungulira pa boma monga, SC Malanda ndi T/A Kabunduli akhoza kudzalandira mvula ya mlingo wapakati pa 450mm ndi 500mm. Mvulayi ikhoza kupangitsa madzi kusefukira m'madera otsika.

April 2027



Pamene dzinja lidzakhale likupita kumapeto, madera ochuluka a m'bomali akuyembekezereka kulandira mvula ya mulingo wapakati pa 200mm. Madera ena ozungulira pa boma ndi SC Malanda akhoza kudzalandira mvula ya mlingo wapakati pa 300mm ndi 350mm. Uwu ndi mulongo wopyola mulingo wokhazikika. Mvula ikuyembekezera kudzasiya kuyambira m'sabata yachitatu mpaka yachinayi ya mweziwu.

DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa mvula yokhazikika

Pakati pa sabata yachitatu ndi yachinayi ya mwezi wa November 2026.

Ngamba

Ng'amba ya sabata imodzi m'mwezi wa January koma ya masabata awiri mwezi wa February.

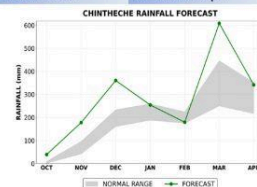
Kutalika kwa nyengo yadzinja

Nyengo ya dzinja ikuyembekezeka kukhala yotalika masiku pakati pa 140 ndi 150.

Mathero a mvula dzinja

Mvula ikuyembekezereka kudza pakati pa sabata yachitatu ndi yachinayi ya mwezi wa April.

MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	1.5	9.5
NOV	41.9	96
DEC	160.6	233.5
JAN	188.2	259.1
FEB	175.2	224.5
MAR	249.8	446.1
APR	217	351.8



Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoonza zanyengo



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UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE
Nthambi Yoonza za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

ULOSI WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

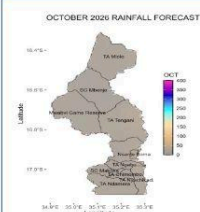
NSANJE DISTRICT

Mwachidule

Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027 ikuyembekezeka kukhudzidwa ndi El Nino wa mphemvu. El Nino ndi kutentha koposera muyezo kwa madzi mdera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse.

Boma la Nsanje likuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika kapena mlingo ochepera apo mu nyengo ya mvula ya 2026-2027.

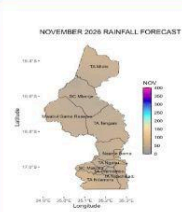
October 2026



M'mweziwu, tikuyembekezera kulandira Mvula ya mlingo wochepera 50mm m'madera ambiri.

Tiyembekezere mvula ya chizimalupsya m'mweziwu, yomwe ikuyembekezeka kudzakhalira ya mphepo yamkuntho komanso ya ziphaliwili.

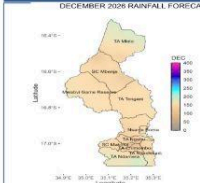
November 2026



Mwezi wa November ukuyembekezeka kudzalandira mvula ya mlingo wochepera okhazikika. Madera ambiri akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 50mm ndi 100mm.

Tiyembekezere mvulayi kudzakhalira ya mphepo yamkuntho komanso ya ziphaliwili.

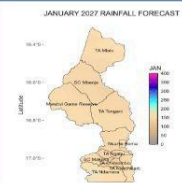
December 2026



M'mwezi wa December, tiyembekezere mvula ya mlingo okhazikika kapena kuchepera apo, ya mlingo wa pakati pa 150mm ndi 200mm.

Mvula yokhazikika ikuyembekezeka sabata lomaliza la mweziwu.

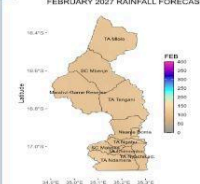
January 2027



Mwezi wa January ukuyembekezeka kudzalandira mvula yochepa mlingo okhazikika. Madera ambiri akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 100mm ndi 150mm.

Tiyembekezere ng'amba ya sabata imodzi mu mweziwu.

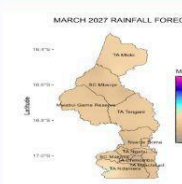
February 2027



Madera ambiri akuyembekezeka kudzalandira mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika kapena kuchepera apo, ya mlingo wa pakati pa 100mm ndi 150mm.

Tiyembekezere ng'amba yoposera sabata imodzi mu mweziwu.

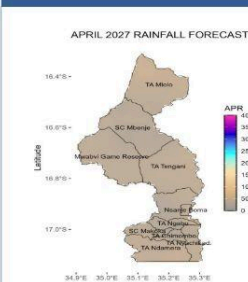
March 2027



Mumwezi wa March, madera ambiri akuyembekezeka kudzalandira mvula ya mlingo okhazikika kapena kuposera apo ya pakati pa 100mm ndi 150mm.

Komabe, madera ena ozungulira TA Ndamera akuyembekezeka kudzalandira mvula ya mlingo oposera 150mm.

April 2027



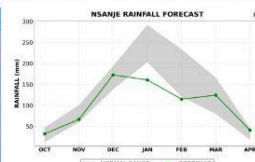
M'mweziwu, madera ambiri akuyembekezeka kudzalandira mvula ya mlingo ochepera okhazikika yapakati pa 50mm ndi 100mm.

Nyengo ya dzinja ikuyembekezeka kudzakhalira kumapeto mu sabata loyamba la mweziwu.

DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Mvula yokhazikika	Ng'amba	Kutalika kwa dzinja	Kutha kwa dzinja
Mvula yokhazikika ikuyembekezeka sabata yomaliza ya mwezi wa December	Ng'amba yoposera sabata m'mwezi wa January komanso February ng'amba yoposera sabata.	Nyengo ya dzinja ikuyembekezeka kukhala yotalika ndi masiku a pakati pa 90 ndi 110.	Nyengo ya dzinja ikuyembekezeka kutha sabata loyamba la mwezi wa April 2027

MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	13.3 - 47.0	32.5
NOV	60.2 - 100.2	66.7
DEC	139.1 - 193.1	172.5
JAN	203.5 - 291.1	160.7
FEB	121.3 - 232.9	114.9
MAR	80.1 - 165.5	124.4
APR	19.5 - 45.3	41.1



Chithunzi ichi chapereka dondemoko ya kagwedwe ka mvula ya pamwezi ku Nsanje.

Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoonza zanyengo



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ULOSI WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

NTCHEU DISTRICT

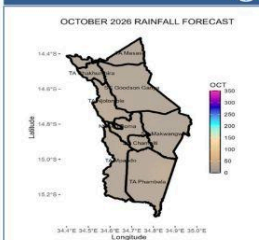
UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE
Nthambi Yoonza za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

Mwachidule

Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027 ikuyembekezeka kukhudzidwa ndi El Niño wa mphamvu. El Niño ndi kutentha kopyola muyezo kwa madzi m'dera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse.

Boma la Ntcheu likuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo okhazikika kapena kuchepera apo mu nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027.

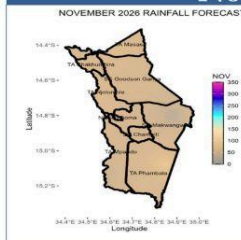
October 2026



Madera ambiri m'bomali kudzakhalakopanda mvula mu mweziwu. Komabe, maderana akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya chizimalupsa yosaposea 30mm.

Mvulayi ikuyembekezeka kukhala ya mphepo ya nkuntho ndi ziphaliwali.

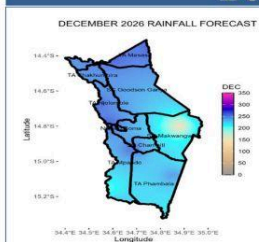
November 2026



Madera ambiri akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 20 ndi 70mm.

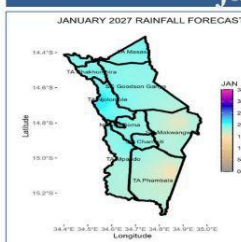
Mvula yodzakhazikika ikuyembekezeka kudayamba m'sabata lomaliza la mwezi wa November 2026.

December 2026



Mu December, maderambiri akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula yochulukya ya mlingo wa pakati pa 170-250mm. Komabe, maderazungulira SC Makwangwala akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wokwana 140mm.

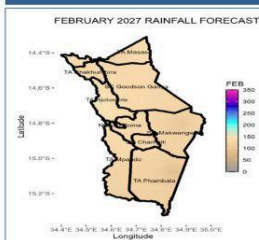
January 2027



Mwezi wa January, maderambiri ku Ntcheu akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 140mm ndi 240mm.

Ng'amba yosaposea sabata imodzi ikuyembekezeka mu mweziwu.

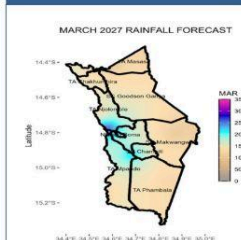
February 2027



Madera ambiri m'bomali adzalandira mvula yochepa ya mlingo wa pafupifupi 150mm.

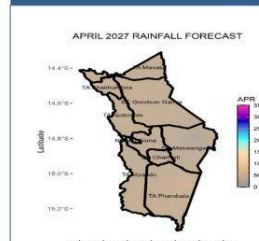
Pali chiopsezo cha ng'amba yoposea ma sabata awiri mu mweziwu.

March 2027



M'mweziwu boma la Ntcheu likuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 120-200mm. Koma Madera ozungulira TA Mpando, SC Champiti ndi Ntcheu Boma akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula yochulukirapo ya mlingo oposera 220mm.

April 2027



Nyengo ya mvula ikuyembekezeka kufika kumapeto kuyambira sabata loyamba Kapena lachitatu la mwezi wa April maderambiri, ndipo maderambiri akuyembekezeka kudzalandira mvula yosaposea 100mm.

DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa mvula yokhazikika	Ngamba Chiopwezo cha ng'amba ya sabata limodzi mu January komanso masabata awiri mwezi wa February	Kutalika kwa nyengo yadzinja	Mathero a mvula dzinja
Ikuyembekezeka sabata lachiwili mu December 2026		Dzinja lidzakhalamasiku apakati pa 120 ndi 135	Sabata lachiwiri Kapena la chitatu la mwezi wa April 2027

MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	4.4	29.4
NOV	51.7	71.8
DEC	147.0	262.8
JAN	219.4	315.3
FEB	198.3	261.3
MAR	148.7	189.6
APR	13.6	40.4



Chithunzi ichi chapereka dondomoko ya kagwedwe ka mvula ya pamwezi

Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoonza zanyengo



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UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE
Nthambi Yoonza za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

ULOSI WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

NTCHISI

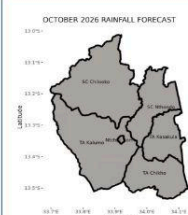
DISTRICT

Mwachidule

Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027 ikuyembekezeka kukhudzidwa ndi El Nino wa mphamvu. El Nino ndi kutentha kopyola muyezo kwa madzi mdera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse.

Boma la Ntchisi likuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika kapena kuposera apo mu miyezi ya October mpaka December ndipo pali kuthekela kolandira mvula yamlingo okhazikika komanso kuchepela apo mu miyezi ya January ndi February.

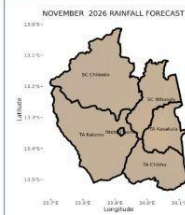
October 2026



Mweziwu, Madera ambiri kudzakhalakopanda mvula koma m'madera ena a m'bomali akuyembekezera kulandila mvula ya chizipalupsya yochepera mlingo wa 50 mm.

Mvulayi idzakhalandi mphepo ya nkuntho ndi ziphaliwali m'madera ena.

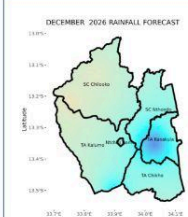
November 2026



Madera ena m'mweziwu akuyembekezeka kulandila mvula yosaposela mlingo wa 50mm.

Mphepo ya nkuntho ndi ziphaliwaliwawali ikuyembekezeka m'madera ena

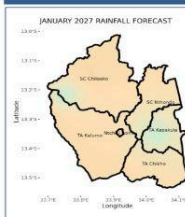
December 2026



Madera ambiri adzalandira mvula ya pakatikati Kapena kuposela apo ya mlingo wochulukwa pakati pa 200 mm ndi 300mm ndipo mvula yochulukwa kufikira 350mm ikuyembekezeka kuzagwa mmadela ena a kwa SC Chilooko ndi TA Kalumo.

Mvula yokhazikika ikuyembekezeka mu sabata lachiwiri kapena lachitatu la mwezi wa December.

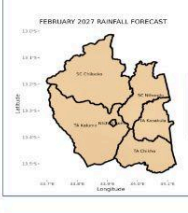
January 2027



M'mweziwu madera ambiri akuyembekezeka kudzalandila mvula yochepera mulingo wokhazikika yapakati pa 150 to 200 mm

M'madera ena opezeka kwa TA Kasakula, TA Kalumo ndi SC Chilooko akuyembekezeka kulandila mvula ya mlingo wapakati pa 200 ndi 250mm. Chiopsezo cha ng'amba nchochepa mu mwezi m'bomali.

February 2027



Mu February, madera ambiri akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika Kapena kuchepera apo yoyambira 150 kufikira 200 mm.

Komabe, Pali chiyembekezo cha ng'amba yofikira sabata limodzi

March 2027



Mvula yamlingo wokhazikika wapakati pa 150mm ndi 200mm ikuyembekezeka kugwa m'madela ambiri m'bomali. Komabe madela ena munga kwa SC Nthondo kwa TA Kasakula kukuyembekezeka kugwa mvula yoposela mlingo wa 300mm.

April 2027



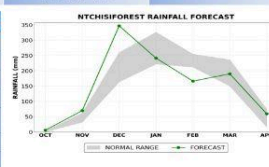
Madera ambiri m'bomali akuyembekezereka kulandila mvula ya mlingo ochepera 50mm.

Dzinja ikuyembekezeleka kufika kumapeto m'sabata lachiwiri la mwezi wa April.

SEASON IN SUMMARY

Kuyamba kwa mvula yokhazikika	Ngamba	Kutalika kwa nyengo yadzinja	Mathero a mvula dzinja
Mvula yokhazikika ikuyembekezereka sabata lachiwili mu December 2026	Pali chiopsezo cha ng'amba cha masabata awiri mu February, 2027	Dzinja lidzakhalala masiku apakati pa 100 ndi 110	Sabata lachiwiri la March, 2027

MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	0.0 – 3.1	5.8
NOV	31.8 – 61.7	69.7
DEC	163.4 – 259.7	347.1
JAN	221.9 – 326.3	241.4
FEB	212.0 – 254.8	166.1
MAR	149.8 – 236.1	190.0
APR	16.2 – 74.8	59.4



Zithunzi zili pamwambapa zikuonetsa kagwedwe ka mvula kapamwezi ku Ntchisi Forest

Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoonza zanyengo



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Mwachidule

Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027 ikuyembekezeka kukhudzidwa **ndi El Nino wa mphamvu**. El Nino ndi kutentha koposera muyezo kwa madzi m'dera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa Nyanja ya mchere ya Pacific komwe kamakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse

Madera ambiri a m'boma la Phalombe akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya **mlingo wokhazikika kapena kucheperapo** mu dzinja la 2026-2027.

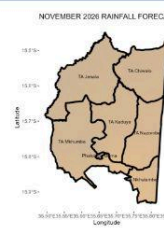
October 2026



Madera ambiri kudzakhalakotentha komanso kopanda mvula, komabe Mvula Chizimalupsya ya mlingo wa 30 mm idzagwa m'madera ena

Mvulayi idzakhalakotentsogozana ndi mphepo ya mphamvu komanso mphezi.

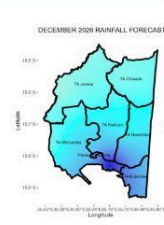
November 2026



Mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika kapena kucheperapo yapakati pa 50 kufikira 100 mm ikuyembekezeka mu mweziwu.

Mvulayi ikuyembekezeka kutsozozana ndi mphepo ya mkuntho komanso mphezi

December 2026

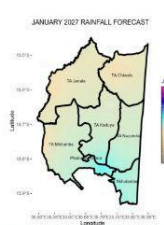


Madera ambiri akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula yochulukirako ya mlingo wokhazika kapena kuposera yoyambira 200 mm kufikira 250 mm.

Madera ambiri opezeka ku dera la TA Mkhumba, Nkhulambe ndi mader ozungulira pa boma akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula yambiri yosachepera 300 mm.

Mvula yokhazikika ikuyembekezeka kuyamba sabata lachiwiri ya December

January 2027

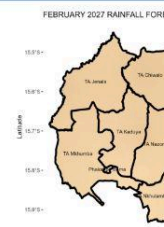


Mvula yochepa mlingo wokhazika yosapitilira 200 mm ikuyembekezeka.

Madera ochepe ozungulira pa boma akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula yochulukirapo ya mlingo okwana 250 mm. Madera ena opezeka kwa TA Chiwalo, TA Jenala ndi Mkhumba akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula yochepa 170 mm.

Ng'amba ya sabata imodzi ikuyembekezeka mu mweziwu.

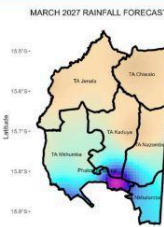
February 2027



Mvula ya mlingo wokhazika kapena wochepera ya mlingo wa pakati pa 100 mpaka 150 mm ikuyembekezeka.

Ng'amba ya masabata awiri ikuyembekezerekanso.

March 2027



Madera opezeka ku mpoto kwa Phalombe akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wokhazika kapena wochepera yoyambira 100 kufikira 150 mm.

Koma mader opezeka ku m'mwera, monga kwa TA Nkhumba, ndi Nkhulambe akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula yofikira 200 mm, ndipo mader opezeka pafupi ndi pa boma akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula yambiri yofikira 400 mm.

April 2027



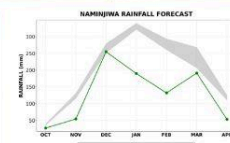
Mvula yochepa mlingo wokhazika yosafikira 100 ikuyembekezeka mu bomali.

Mvula ikuyembekezeka kutha sabata yoyamba ya mwezi wa April.

DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa dzinja	Ng'amba	Kutalika kwa dzinja	Kutha kwa dzinja
Mvula yokhazika ikuyembekezeka kuyamba sabata lachiwiri la mwezi wa December	Ng'amba ya sabata imodzi mu mwezi wa January komanso ng'amba ya masabata awiri ikuyembekezeka mu February.	Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026/2027 ikhala ya masiku 110-120.	Dzinja ikuyembekezeka kufika kumapeto sabata yoyamba ya mwezi wa April

MONTH	NORMAL	RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	1.4	19.4	24.4
NOV	44.4	80.5	60.4
DEC	173.1	244.3	218.8
JAN	231.2	333.6	182.5
FEB	186.8	232.7	119.1
MAR	95.6	165.7	153.7
APR	12.1	44.5	31.1



Zithunzi izi zapereka ndondomeko ya kagwedwe ka mvula ya pamwezi

Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoonza zanyengo



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UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE
Nthambi Yoona za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

ULOSI WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

RUMPHI

DISTRICT

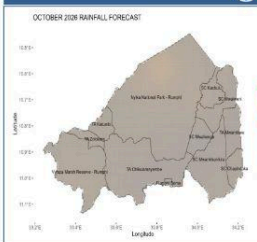


Mwachidule

Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027 ikuyembekezeka kukhudzidwa ndi El Nino wa mphamvu. El Nino ndi kutentha kopyola muyezo kwa madzi m'dera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse.

Boma la Rumphu likuyembekezera kulandila Mvula ya mlingo **wokhazikika kapena woposerapo** mu dzinja limeneli.

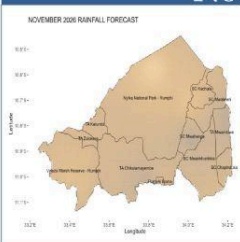
October 2026



Mweziwu ukuyembekezeka kukhala ndi nyengo yotentha komanso yopanda mvula m'madera ambiri.

Komabe, madera ena a m'bomali akhoza kudzalandira mvula ya Chizimalupysa yosaposera mlingo wa 50mm.

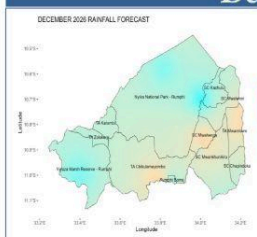
November 2026



Nyengo yotentha, mphepo za mkuntho, ziphaliwali ndi mvula ya mabingu zikuyembekezeka m'mweziwu.

Madera ambiri akuyembekezeka kudzalandira mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 50mm ndi 150mm.

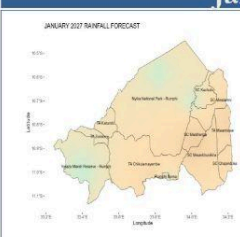
December 2026



M'mwezi wa December, madera ambiri ayembekezere mvula yochulukirapo ya mlingo wa pakati pa 200mm ndi 300mm.

Mvula yokhazikiza ikuyembekezeka kuyambira sabata lachiwiri m'mweziwu.

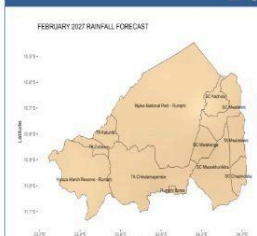
January 2027



Madera ambiri akhodza kudzalandira mvula yoposera 200mm m'mwezi wa January.

Madera ena a SC Kachulu, Nyika National Park ndi Vwaza Marsh Reserve akhoza kudzalandira mvula ya mlingo wofika 300 mm m'mweziwu. Ngamba ya sabata limodzi ikuyembekezeka m'mwezi umenewu.

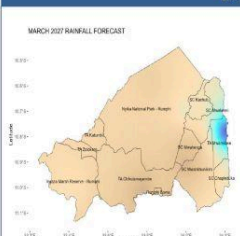
February 2027



Madera ambiri akhodza kudzalandira mvula ya mlingo okhazikika wa pafupifupi 200mm m'mweziwu.

Ng'amba ya sabata limodzi ikuyembekezeka m'mweziwu.

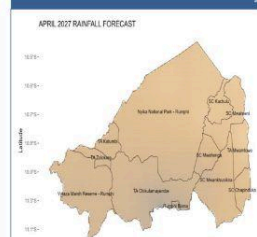
March 2027



Mlingo okhazikika wa mvula ukuyembekezeka kupitilira mmwezi wa March. Madera ambiri akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wapakati pa 100mm kufika 200mm.

Madera ena a kwa TA Mwalowe, Sc Mwalweni and Sc Kachulu akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 250mm ndi 350mm.

April 2027

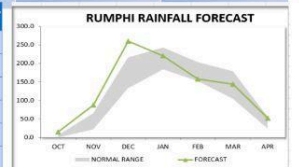


Madera ochuluka m'bomali akhoza kudzalandira mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 50mm ndi 100mm.

Nyengo ya dzinja ikuyembekezeka kufika kumapeto sabata loyamba la April.

DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa mvula yokhazikika	Ng'amba	Kutalika kwa nyengo yadzinja	Mathero a mvula dzinja
Ikuyembekezeka sabata lachiwiri la December 2026	Pali kuthekera kwa ng'amba yosaposera sabata limodzi m'myezi ya January ndi February	Dzinja lidzakhal masiku apakati pa 120 ndi 140	Sabata loyamba m'mwezi wa April 2027
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST	
OCT	0.0	6.1	15.3
NOV	22.4	65.5	87.5
DEC	132.8	215.4	260.2
JAN	183.8	242.7	220.0
FEB	152.6	203.6	157.8
MAR	104.6	179.0	143.5
APR	24.5	55.8	51.7



Tebulo ndi galafu zili pamwambapa zikuonetsetsa kagwedwe ka mvula ku Rumphu

Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoona zanyengo



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UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE
Nthambi Yoonza za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

ULOSI WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

SALIMA

DISTRICT

Mwachidule

Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027 ikuyembekezeka kukhudzidwa ndi El Nino wa mphamvu. El Nino ndi kutentha kopyola muyezo kwa madzi mdera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse.

Madera ambiri a Boma la Salima akuyembekezeka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika kapena kuposera apo miyezi ya October mpaka December, koma mvula yochepa miyezi ya January ndi February.

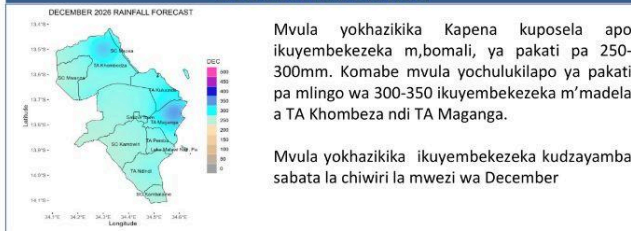
October 2026



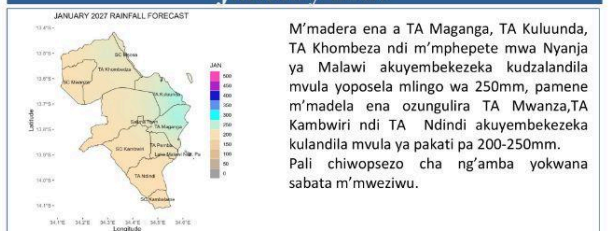
November 2026



December 2026



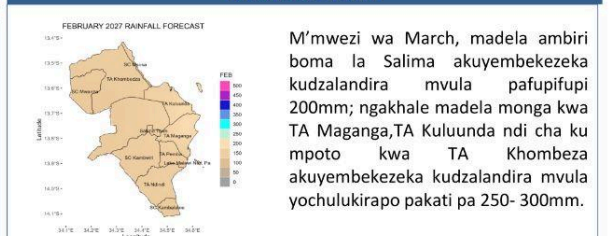
January 2027



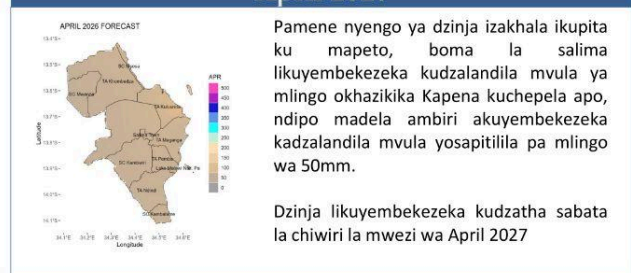
February 2027



March 2027

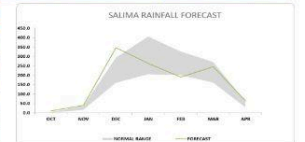


April 2027



DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa mvula yokhazikika	Ngamba	Kutalika kwa nyengo yadzinja	Mathero a mvula dzinja
Mvula yokhazikika ikuyembekezeka kuyamba kugwa sabata la chiwiri Kapena lachitatu la wezi wa December 2026.	Ng'amba yokwana sabata limodzi ikuyembekezeka mu January ndi February.	Dzinja lidzakhal masiku apakati pa 120 ndi 128	Ikuyembekezeka kuzatha sabata la chiwiri la mwezi wa April 2027.
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST	
OCT	0.1 – 4.9	10.7	
NOV	14.3 – 38.5	39.9	
DEC	159.3 – 295.6	345.9	
JAN	204.6 – 407.1	262.8	
FEB	199.4 – 327.9	190.2	
MAR	159.8 – 271.6	245.8	
APR	27.3 – 62.6	63.7	



Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoonza zanyengo



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ULOSI WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

THYOLO DISTRICT



Mwachidule

Nyengo ya dzinja ya 2026-2027 ikuyembekezereka kukhudzidwa ndi El Nino wa mphamvu. El Nino ndi kutentha koposera muyezo kwa madzi m'dera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse lapansi.

Boma la Thyolo likuyembekezereka kulandira mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika komanso yochepera apo mu nyengo ya mvula ya 2026/2027.

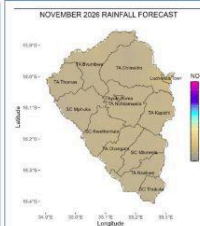
October 2026



Madera ambiri kudzakhalala nyengo yotentha komaso yopanda mvula m'mweziwu.

Komabe pali kuthekera kolandira mvula ya Chizimalupsya yomwe idzabwere ndi mphepo ya mkuntho m'madera ena.

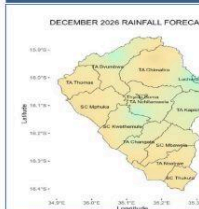
November 2026



Tiyembekezere mvula ya mlingo okhazikika m'mweziwu.

Madera ambiri akuyembekezereka kudzalandira Mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 50mm ndi 100mm yomwe idzakhale ya mabingu ndi ya mphepo ya mkuntho.

December 2026



M'mwezi wa December, maderambiri ali ndikuthekera kolandira mvula ya mlingo okhadzika wa pakati pa 200mm ndi 250mm. Mvula yokhazikika ikuyembekezereka kudzayamba sabata lachiwiri m'mweziwu.

January 2027



Tiyembekezere mvula ya mlingo wokhazikika komanso yocheperapo ya mlingo wapakati pa 150mm ndi 200mm m'mweziwu.

Pali chiopsezo cha ng'amba ya sabata imodzi m'mweziwu.

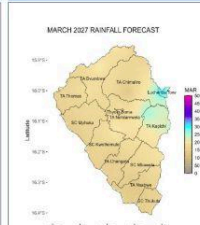
February 2027



Tiyembekezere mvula yochepera mlingo okhazikika m'mweziwu. Madera ambiri akhoza kudzalandira Mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 100mm ndi 150mm.

Pali chiopsezo cha ng'amba yopyola sabata imodzi m'mweziwu.

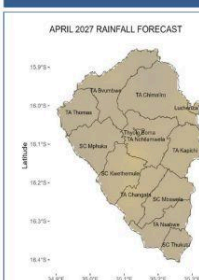
March 2027



Mvula ya mlingo okhazikika, komanso kuposera apo ya mlingo wa 150mm ndi 200mm ikuyembekezereka m'madera ambiri m'mweziwu.

Mvula ya mlingo oposera 250mm ikuyembekezereka m'madera ochepa monga Luchenza town, TA Nchilamwela, TA Chimaliro ndi TA Kapichi.

April 2027



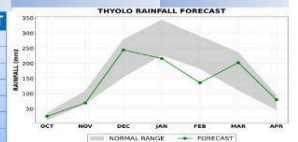
M'mweziwu, maderambiri ali ndi kuthekera kolandira mvula ya mlingo okhazikika kapena kuposera apo. Mvula ya mlingo wa pakati pa 50mm ndi 100mm ikuyembekezereka m'madera ambiri.

Nyengo ya mvula ikuyembekezereka kufika kumapeto sabata lachiwiri la mwezi wa April

DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa mvula yokhazikika	Ng'amba	Kutalika kwa nyengo ya dzinja	Mathero a mvula dzinja
Ikuyembekezereka sabata lachiwiri ya mwezi wa December 2026.	Pali chiopsezo cha ng'amba ya sabata imodzi m'mwezi wa January komaso yoposera sabata imodzi m'mwezi wa february.	Dzinja lidzakhal masiku apakati pa 110 ndi 120.	Ikuyembekezereka kufika kumapeto sabata lachiwiri la mwezi wa April

MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	13.1-36.8	25.6
NOV	66.6-109.2	69.4
DEC	155.7-279.6	244.5
JAN	227.5-343.9	216.4
FEB	182.6-289.9	136.0
MAR	111.8-237.0	202.8
APR	46.8-95.2	80.2



Tebulo ndi galafu zili pamwambapa zikuonetsa kagwedwe ka mvula ku Thyolo.

Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yoonza zanyengo



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UNDUNA WA ZACHILENGEDWE
Nthambi Yona za Nyengo ndi Kusintha kwa Nyengo

ULOSI WA KAGWEDWE KA MVULA M'DZINJA LA 2026 – 2027

ZOMBA DISTRICT

Mwachidule

Nyengo ya Dzinja ya 2026-2027 kudzakudzidwa ndi ElNino wa mphamvu. El Nino ndi kutentha kopyola muyezo kwa madzi mdera la pakati chakum'mawa kwa nyanja yamchere ya Pacific zomwe zimakhudza kagwedwe ka mvula dziko lonse

Madera ambiri m'boma la Zomba akuyembekezeka kulandila mvula ya mlingo okhazikika kapena kuchepera apo mu dzinjali

October 2026



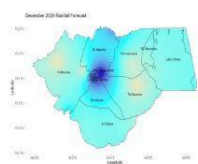
Madera ambiri m'bomali akuyembekezeka kulandila mvula yosapitilira mlingo wa 50mm umene uli mlingo okhazikika komonso kuchepera apo. Mvula ya Chizimalupsya ikuyembekezeka mmwezi umenewu imene itha kudwabwera ndi mphepo komonso mabingu.

November 2026



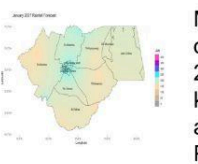
Mvula ya pakati pa 50 ndi 100mm ikuyembekezeka mmwezi wa November.

December 2026



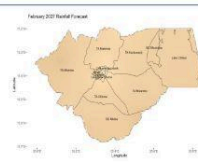
Mvula yamlingo wapakati pa 200 mpaka 250mm idzagwa m'madera ambiri komabe madera ozungulira mzinda wa Zomba akuyembekezeka kulandila mvula yapakati pa 250 - 300mm. Mvula yokhazikika ikuyembekezeka mu sabata la chiwiri la mwezi.

January 2027



Mvula yochepera pa mlingo okhazikika wa pakati pa 150 kufika 200mm ikuyembekezeka kudzagwa mu January m'madera ambiri a Zomba. Pali chiyembekezo cha ng'amba yopitilira sabata limodzi.

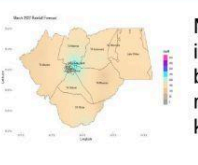
February 2027



Mvula yochepera mlingo okhazikika yapafupufupi 150mm ikuyembekezeka m'madera ambiri mmwezi wa February.

Pali chiopsezo cha ng'amba yopitilira masabata awiri m'mweziwu.

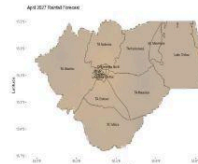
March 2027



Mvula ya mlingo wapafupufupi 150mm ikuyembekezeka m'madera ambiri a bomali. Komabe madera ozungulira mzinda wa Zomba akuyembekezeka kulandila mvula yochulukirako.

Dzinja likuyenela kufika kumapeto m'sabata lomaliza la mweziwu

April 2027

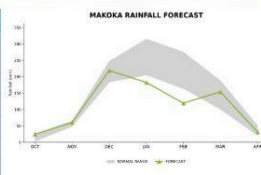


Mvula idzagwa m'madera ena, koma mlingo wake udzakhalira osapitilira 100mm.

DZINJA MWACHIDULE

Kuyamba kwa mvula yokhazikika	Ngamba	Kutalika kwa nyengo yadzinja	Mathero a mvula dzinja
Ikuyembekezeka sabata lachiwili mu December	Pali chiopsezo cha ng'amba ya masabata awiri mu January ndi February	Masiku apakati pa 100 ndi 110	Sabata lomaliza la March 2027

MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	2.9 - 24.9	24.4
NOV	48.6 - 65.0	60.4
DEC	183.6 - 247.3	218.8
JAN	205.1 - 315.2	182.5
FEB	164.1 - 275.4	119.1
MAR	100.5 - 187.8	153.7
APR	21.0 - 50.5	31.1



Zasindikizidwa ndi thandizo lochokera ku:



Tsatilani ulosi ndi malangizo ochokera ku nthambi yona zanyengo



For further information contact:

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MALAWI
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Ministry of
Natural Resources

Department of Climate Change
and Meteorological Services

2026/2027 SEASONAL CLIMATE OUTLOOK

OCTOBER 2026 – APRIL 2027

Improved Climate Information
for a **Resilient Malawi**

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