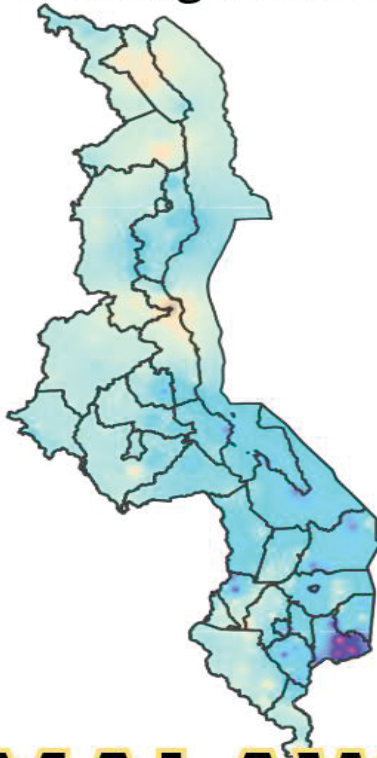




Ministry of Natural Resource and Climate Change
Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services



MALAWI

2024-2025 SEASONAL

CLIMATE OUTLOOK

September 2024



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The rainfall season for 2024/2025 is anticipated to be influenced by weak La Niña conditions, characterized by the unusual cooling of waters in the Eastern-Central Equatorial Pacific Ocean. The Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) has developed its rainfall forecast for this period, spanning from October 2024 to April 2025, based on various climatic factors affecting Malawi.

In summary, **from October to December 2024, most areas of the country are expected to receive normal to below normal rainfall, except for specific areas in central and northern Lakeshore districts, where they may experience normal to above-normal rainfall. From January to March 2025, most areas across Malawi should anticipate generally above normal to normal rainfall amounts.**

Overall, the 2024/2025 season is likely to be wetter than the previous 2023/2024 season, with a good chance of normal to above-normal rainfall for a majority of the country. The risk of extended dry spells or drought conditions appears minimal for this upcoming season.

It is forecasted that the onset of the rains, crucial for planting, will commence about a week earlier in southern Malawi, while northern regions may see the rains start approximately two weeks later compared to the previous season. In terms of the season's end, most areas are expected to experience a normal to late cessation of rains, although some areas—including Machinga, Mangochi, and Mchinji—might face an early cessation by about a week. Overall, this anticipated pattern of cessation is quite similar to that of the previous season.

The duration of the rainfall season, from onset to cessation, is expected to be longer than average in many southern districts compared to the previous year. Conversely, Machinga and some central and northern districts may encounter a season that is one to two weeks shorter than usual.

Temperature forecasts indicate warmer-than-average conditions are likely in October 2024 and February 2025 that could raise the risk of heat waves in these months. Otherwise generally normal maximum temperatures are anticipated during the season over many places.

The impacts of the forecast will vary among different sectors; however, the anticipated increase in rainfall and shorter dry spells are expected to enhance agricultural output, possibly exceeding last season's production. Additionally, the rain will help sustain high water levels in lakes, which will ensure a steady water supply for multiple sectors. At the same time, this situation poses risks to communities situated along the shores of Lake Malawi. The threat of floods will be high during this season raising threats of waterborne diseases.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Every year, the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services releases a seasonal rainfall forecast prior to the rainfall season, allowing relevant sectors to implement necessary measures based on the predicted outcomes. In Malawi, the primary rainfall season occurs from October to April, and the Department is closely observing conditions that could influence the 2024/2025 rainfall season. Typically, the main rains begin in November, originating in the south and progressing northward. This season is often preceded by Chizimalupsya, also known as false onset rains.

The main drivers of rainfall in Malawi include the Inter-tropical convergence zone (ITCZ), Congo air-mass, easterly waves, and tropical cyclones. These systems are influenced by various factors, including mean sea level pressure, upper-level winds, convergence ahead of pressure surge and sea surface temperatures in the tropical Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic Oceans.

Global climate models are applied in coming up with the seasonal forecast. These models are projecting weak La Nina conditions for the 2024/2025 rainfall season. La Nina is characterized by the unusual cooling of waters in the Eastern-Central Equatorial Pacific Ocean and typically leads to wetter conditions over Southern Africa, including southern Malawi reducing progressively to the North. Seasons that are analogous to the upcoming 2024/2025 season out of which the La Nina conditions prevailed include: 1995-1996, 1998-1999, 2010-2011, 2016-2017.

The forecast is relevant for seasonal and monthly time scales and therefore may not account for all factors that influence localized climate variability, such as daily and weekly variations. To cater for localized climate variability, provides daily, five-day, weekly forecasts, ten-day agrometeorological bulletins. Seasonal updates will continuously be provided throughout the season. DCCMS will also issue warnings and advisories regarding potential extreme weather events that may occur during the season.

For expert guidance, users from various sectors, including Agriculture, Disaster Management, Energy, and Water are encouraged to seek advice from the relevant ministries to better apply this forecast in 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 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.

The pattern shows that OND will be the driest and conditions will improve significantly as the season progresses.

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

During the OND (October to December) sub-season, most areas of the country are expected to receive normal to below-normal rainfall (indicated by yellow on the map). However, it is likely to be normal to above-normal (indicated by cyan) particularly in the central and northern lakeshore areas (Fig 2.1).

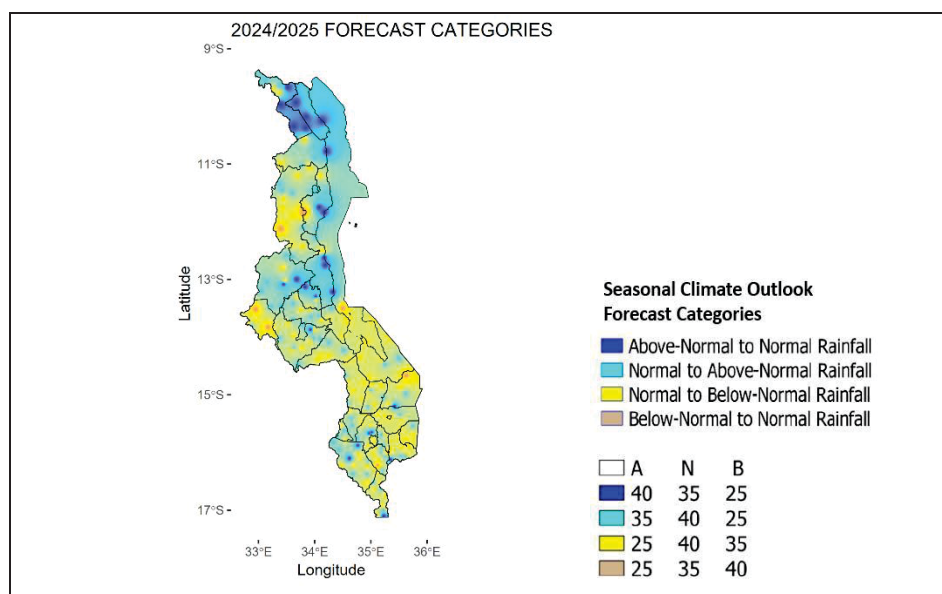


Figure 2.1 OND forecast categories

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

During the NDJ (November to January) sub-season, most areas of the country are expected to receive normal to above-normal rainfall amounts (indicated by cyan on the map). With the inclusion of January, the normal to below-normal over the south is clearing a bit and turning normal to above-normal. However, normal to below-normal rainfall amounts (indicated by yellow) remain particularly in some parts of the southern highlands, Mchinji and Lilongwe (Fig 2.2).

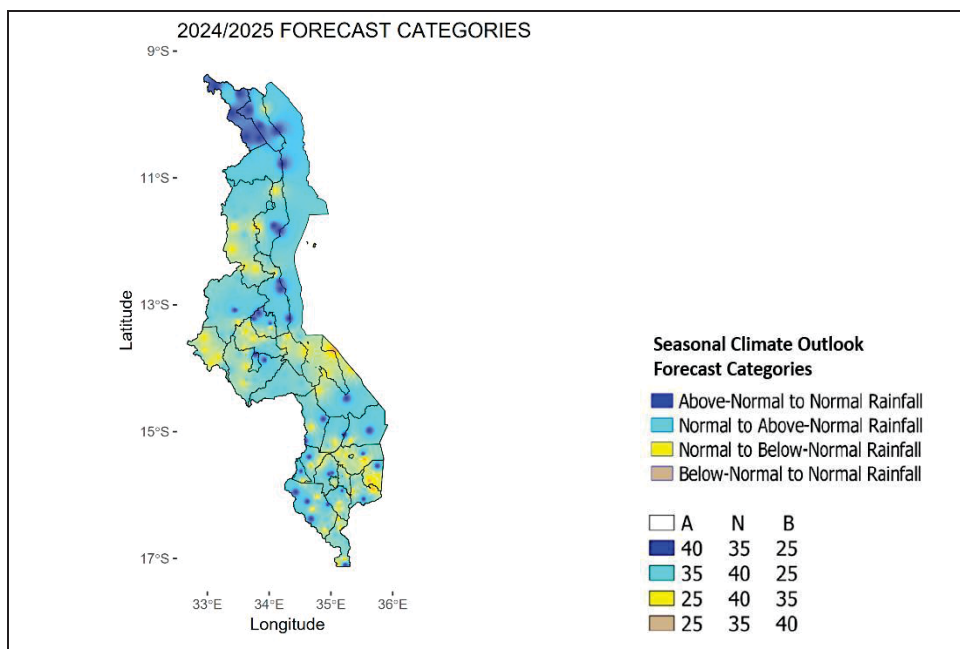


Figure 2.2 NDJ forecast categories

2.3 DJF (December, January, February) Sub season

DJF is expected to be wetter than normal across Malawi. More and more areas are turning into above-normal. However below-normal rainfall is expected in some areas such as parts of Mangochi, Dowa and Mzimba (Fig. 2.3).

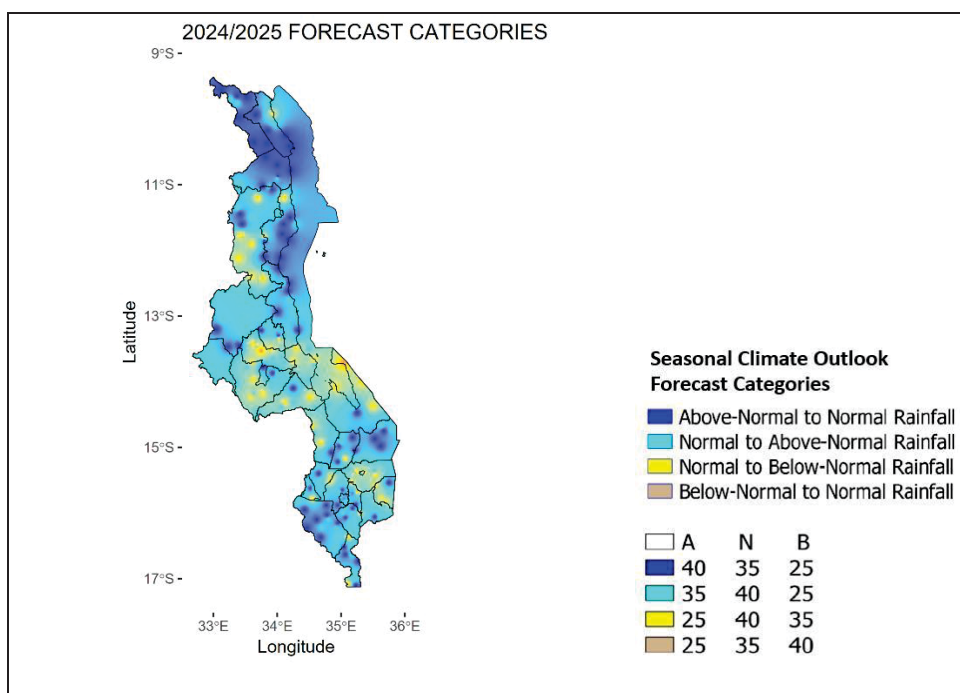


Figure 2.3 DJF forecast categories

2.4 JFM (January, February, March) Sub season

During the JFM (January to March) sub-season, expect total rainfall amounts to be generally above normal across most areas (Fig. 2.4). The sub-season will likely be wetter than last year, 2023/2024.

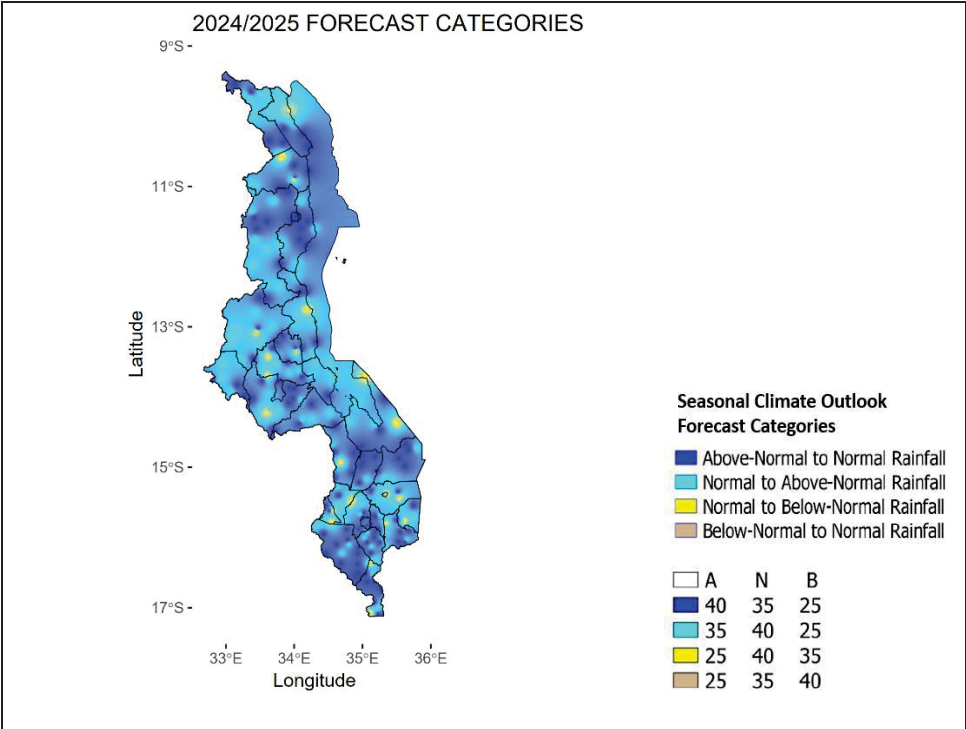


Figure 2.4 JFM forecast categories

2.5 FMA (February, March, April) Sub-season

Similar to JFM, FMA (February to April) will also likely experience above-normal rainfall (Fig. 2.5).

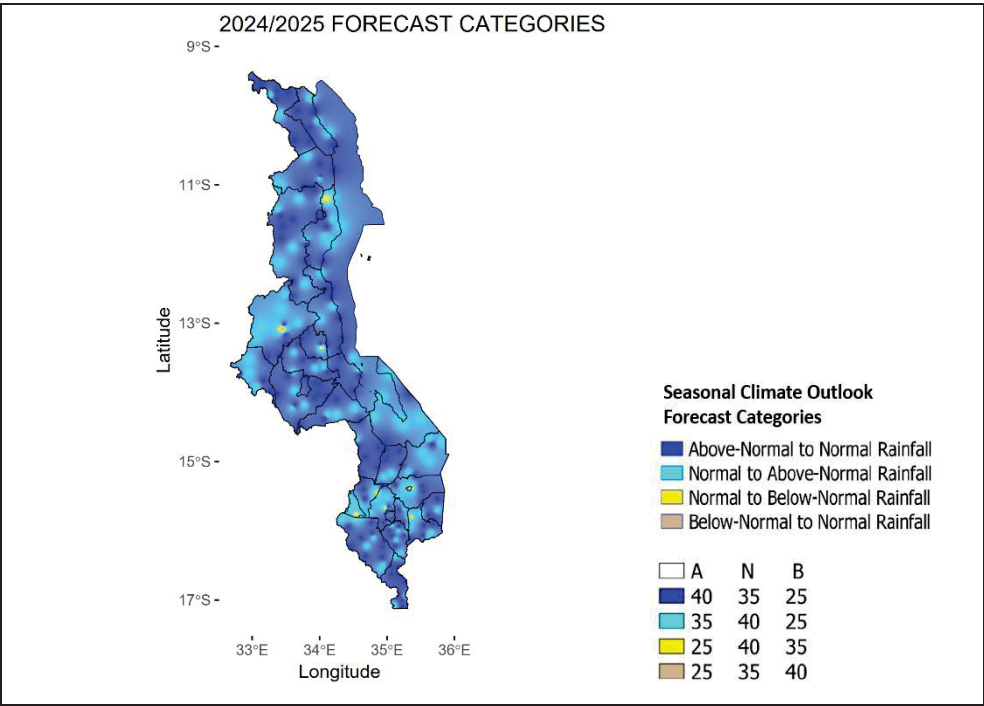


Figure 2.5 FMA forecast categories

3 MONTHLY RAINFALL FORECASTS

Monthly rainfall forecasts are presented in this section. 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 relative to normal conditions.

3.1 October

In October, the weather outlook predicts rainfall that is above-normal to normal in the northern regions and much of central Malawi, while the southern regions and parts of central Malawi are anticipated to experience normal to below-normal rainfall (refer to Fig. 3.1-left). The Chizimalupysa rains, which usually occur before the main rainy season, are expected in many areas. However, certain locations may see minimal or no rainfall, with expected amounts likely to be below 50 mm in many places (see Fig. 3.1-right).

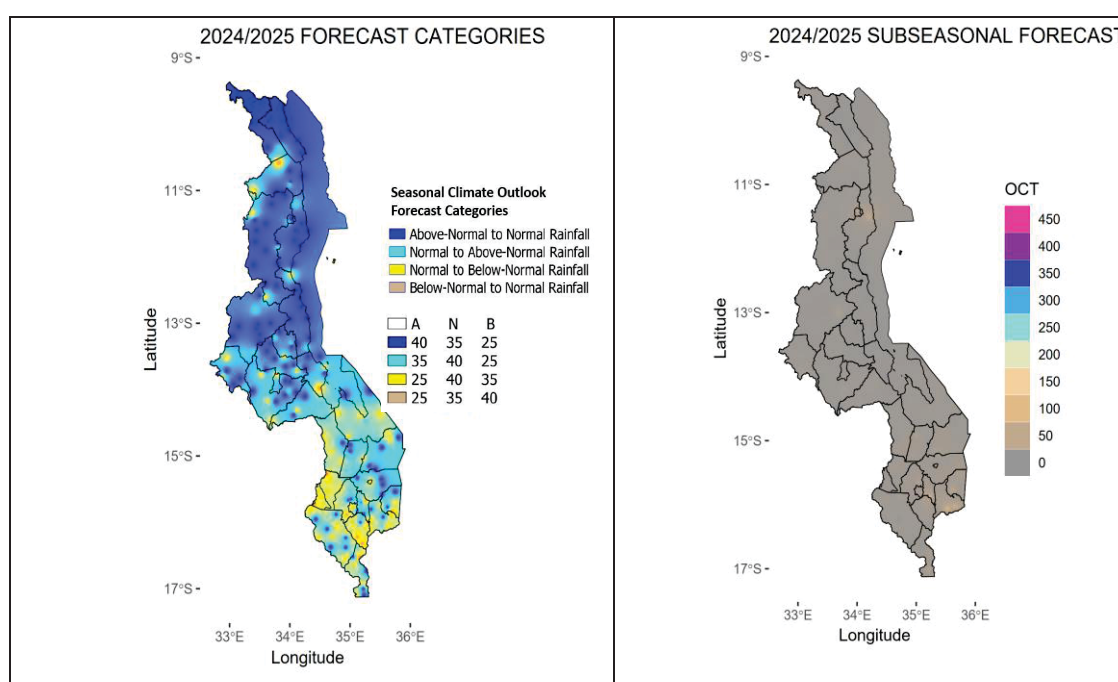


Figure 3.1 October forecast categories (left) and October forecast rainfall amounts (right)

3.2 November

Transitioning to November, a shift in rainfall patterns is anticipated. The forecast indicates a likelihood of normal to below-normal rainfall situation across much of Malawi (see Fig. 3.2-left). The monthly rainfall totals are likely to range between 50 and 100 mm (see Fig. 3.2-right). This below-normal rainfall may negatively affect the onset of the main rainfall season.

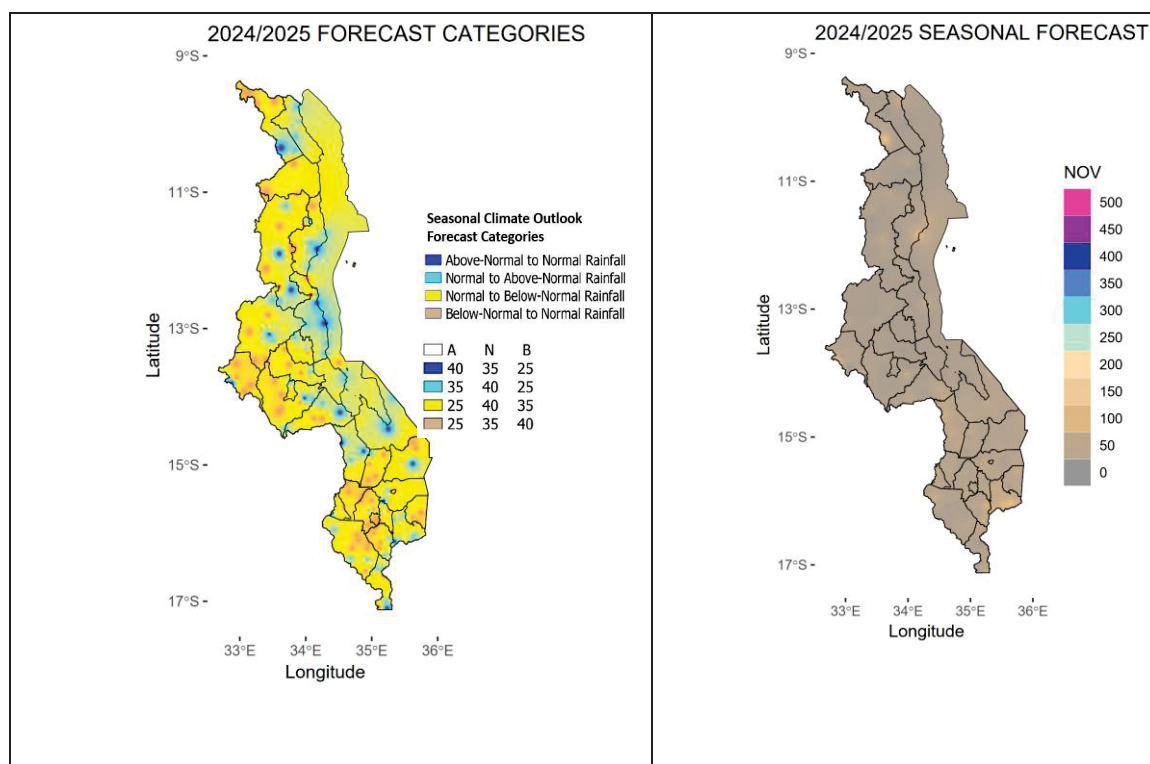


Figure 3.2 November forecast categories (left) and November forecast rainfall amounts (right)

3.3 December

Conditions are expected to improve in December, particularly in Northern regions and certain lakeshore areas, which should see normal to above-normal rainfall. In contrast, locations like Mangochi, Ntcheu, Dedza, Mchinji, Salima and Mzimba may face below-normal rainfall, as highlighted by the yellow shade on the forecast categories map (refer to Fig. 3.3-right). Overall, total rainfall for the month is anticipated to range from 150 to 200 mm in many places (see Fig. 3.3-right).

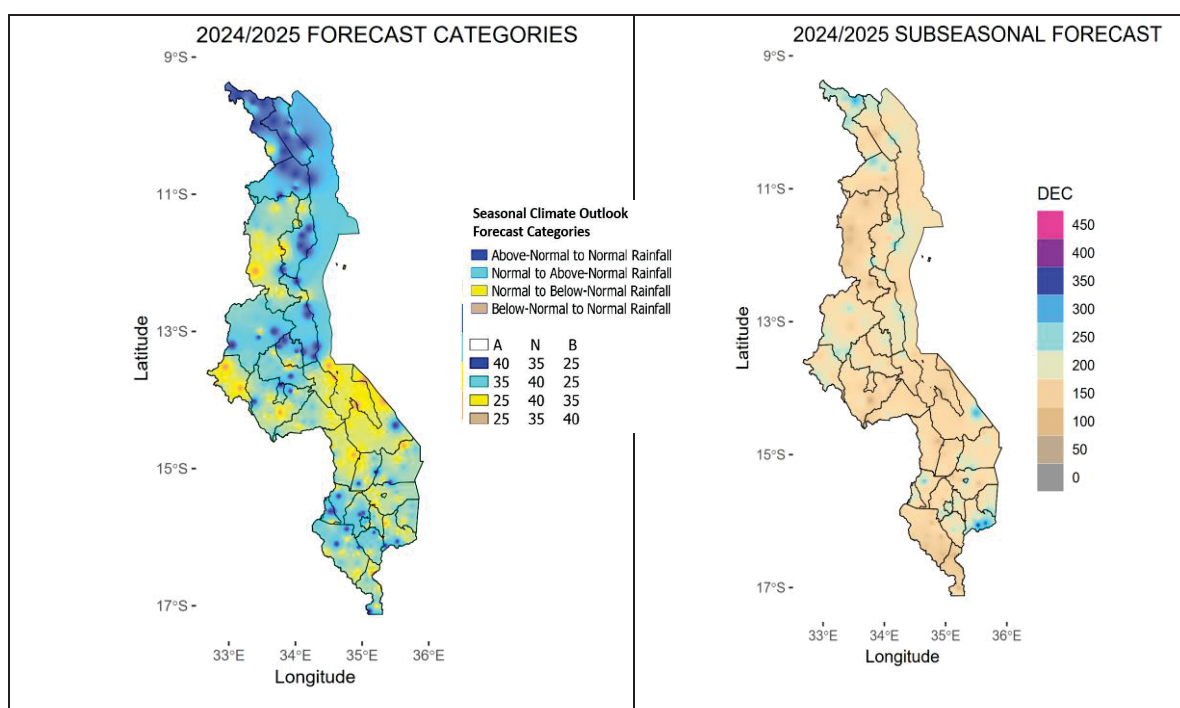


Figure 3.3 December forecast categories (left) and December forecast rainfall amounts (right)

3.4 January

The normal to above-normal rainfall is expected to spread across more areas in January (Fig. 3.4-left). Total rainfall amounts are projected to range from 200 to 350 mm (refer to Fig. 3.4-right). While many regions will receive these higher rainfall totals, some areas may still experience less than their normal rainfall, as highlighted by the yellow shade on the map Fig. 3.4-left. Pockets of dry spells lasting about a week are possible in certain areas.

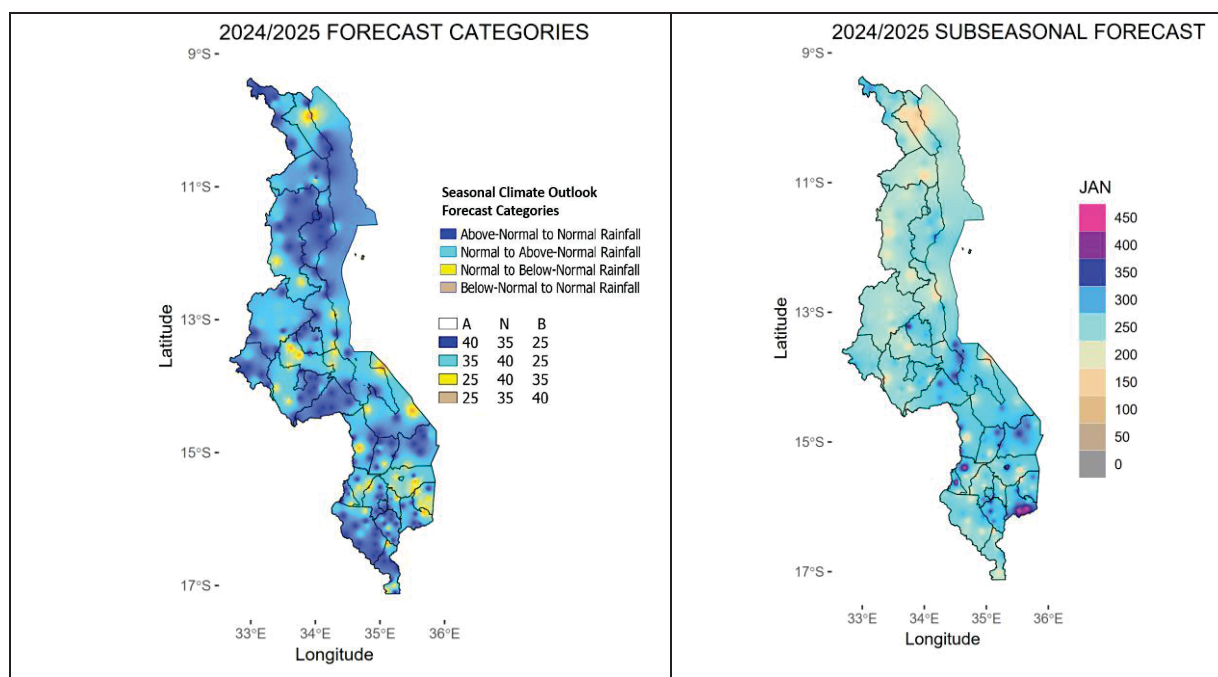


Figure 3.4 January forecast categories (left) and January forecast rainfall amounts (right)

3.5 February

In February, many places in Malawi are expected to receive normal to above-normal rainfall. However, central areas, including Lilongwe, Salima, Dedza, Ntchisi, and Dowa, may see rainfall amounts that are normal to below normal, as indicated in Fig. 3.5-left. There is also a possibility of dry spells in certain locations, which could impact crop growth during this vital period. Overall, total rainfall is projected to fall between 150 and 250 mm, as shown in Fig. 3.5-right.

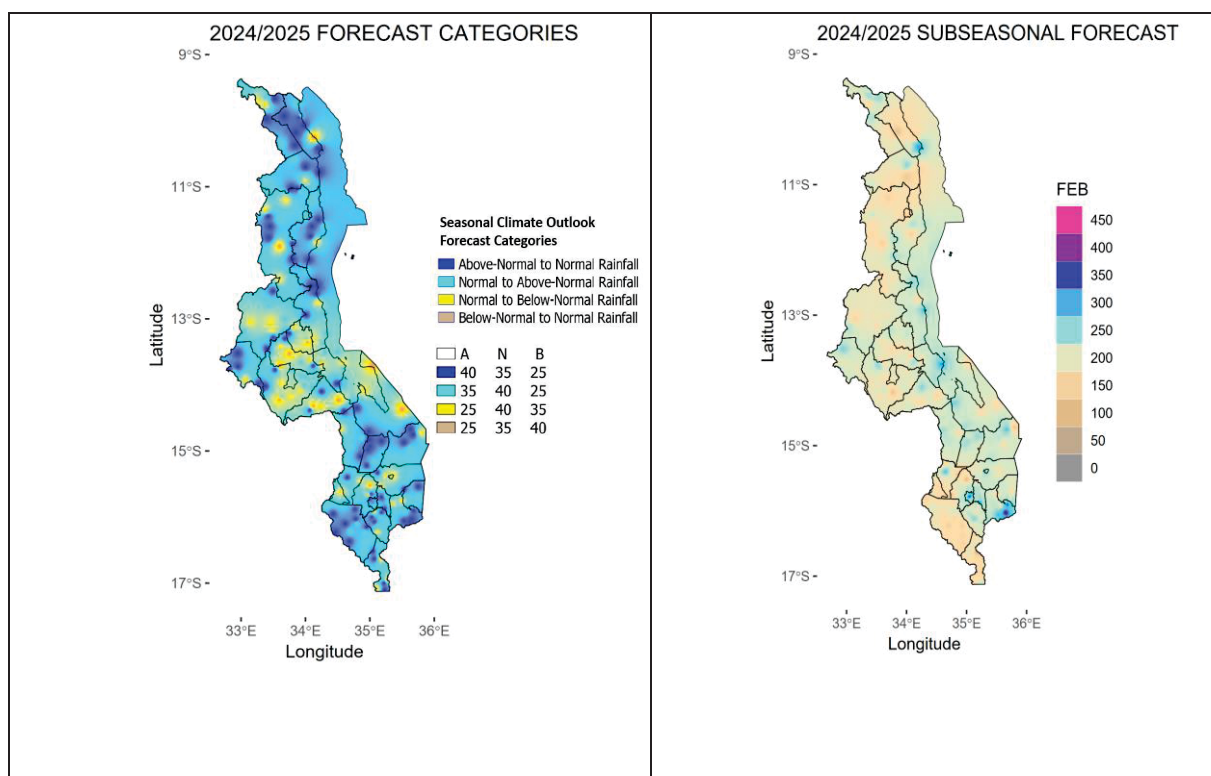


Figure 3.5 February forecast categories (left) and February forecast rainfall amounts (right)

3.6 March

March is anticipated to deliver rainfall that is either above normal or within the normal range for most regions of Malawi. However, some areas may experience normal to below-normal rainfall, especially in the northern parts, including Chitipa and Karonga, as well as certain locations along the lakeshore and central Malawi, such as Mchinji (refer to Fig. 3.6-left). Fortunately, the expected below-normal rainfall amounts along the lakeshore are between 250 and 350 mm. In general, forecasted rainfall totals across many areas are estimated to range from 100 to 150 mm (see Fig. 3.6-right).

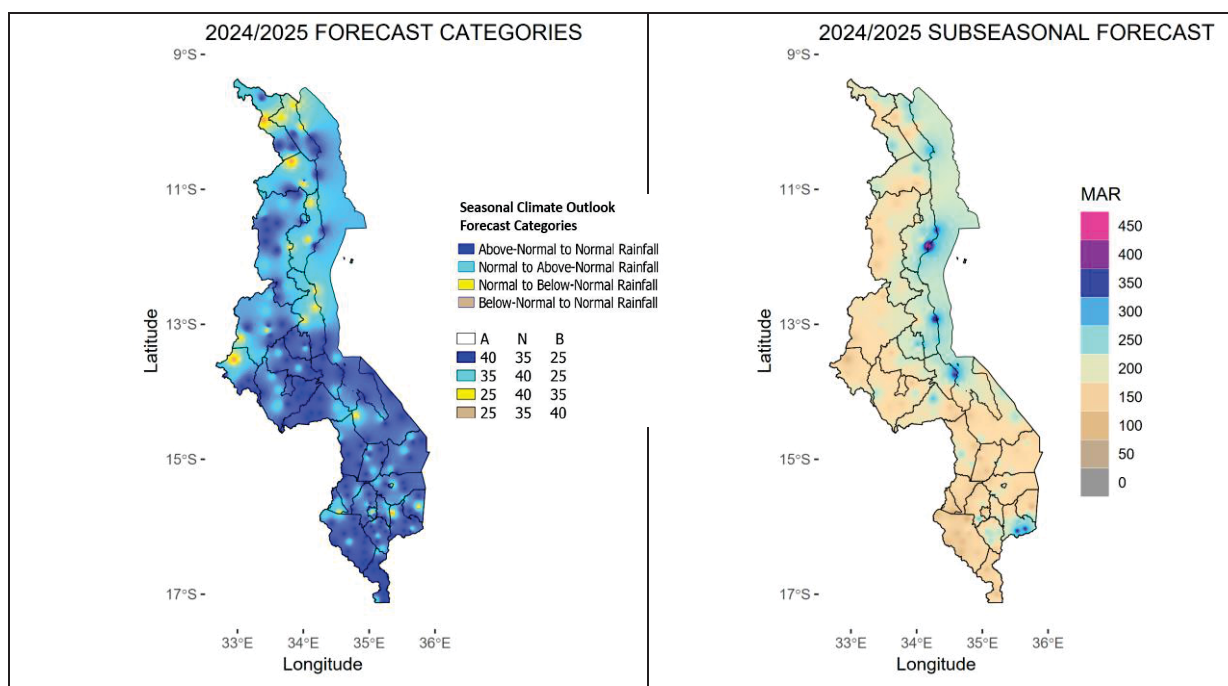


Figure 3.6 March forecast categories (left) and March forecast rainfall amounts (right)

3.7 April

In April, most areas of the country are expected to receive above-normal to normal amounts (see Fig. 3.7-left). However, there could be pockets of below-normal rainfall in some areas of the southern region. Rainfall totals are expected to range from 150 to 250 mm in the northern and central areas and below 50 mm in the southern part of the country (see Fig. 3.7-right). This month marks the end of the rainfall season across the country.

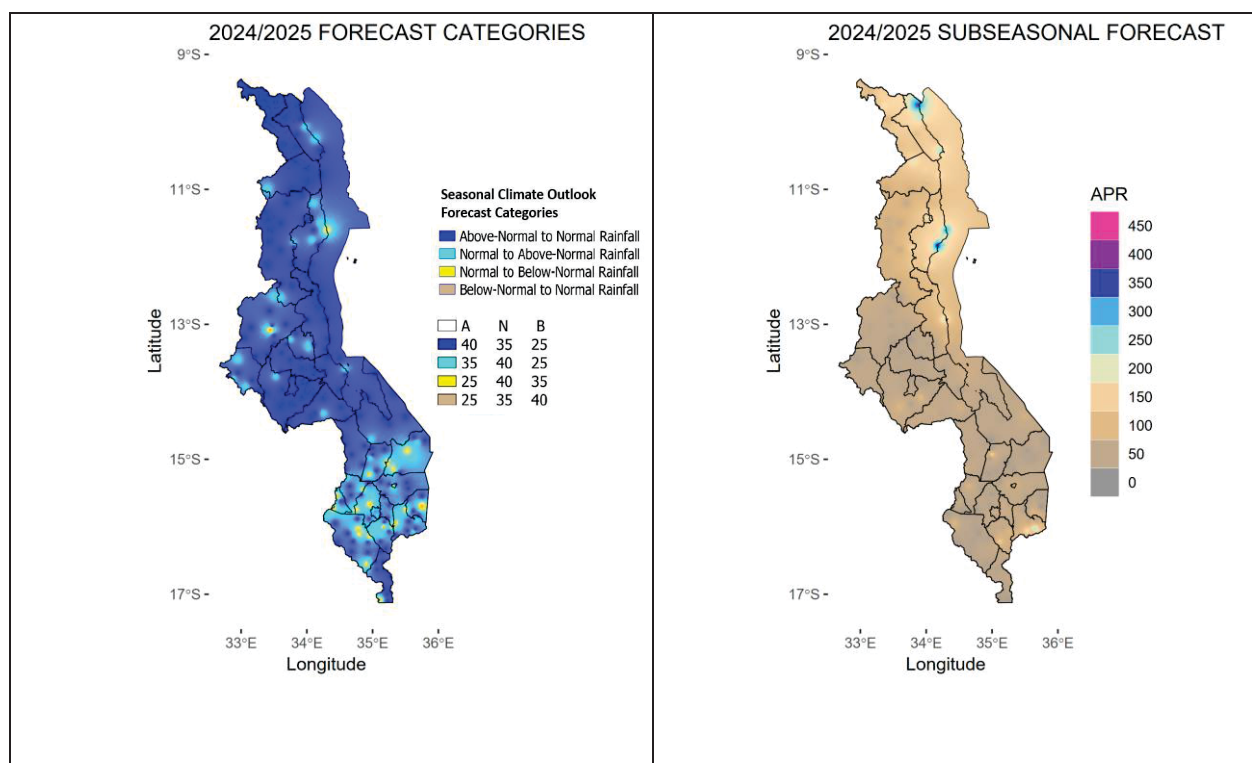


Figure 3.7 April forecast categories (left) and April forecast rainfall amounts (right)

4 SEASONAL RAINFALL CHARACTERISTICS

4.1 Onset of the season

In terms of climate, most regions in Malawi typically experience the onset of rainfall during the first or second week of December. However, in the southern highlands, with the exception of Mulanje, rainfall generally begins around the fourth week of November (Fig. 4.1-left). As a result, the rainy season in Malawi usually starts in the southern areas and progressively moves northward to the central and northern regions. Before the actual onset of the rainfall season, usually in October, certain regions encounter "Chizimalupsya" rains, which are frequently misleading early rains and do not signify the actual commencement of the season.

For the upcoming 2024/2025 season, the onset of the effective planting rains is anticipated as shown in the Fig. 4.1-right:

It is observed that most areas in southern Malawi are expected to have normal to an early onset of the rainy season, with rains starting about one week earlier than normal. In contrast, the northern region, particularly Chitipa and Karonga, is anticipated to experience a delayed onset, with rains starting up to two weeks later than usual.

In comparison to the last rainfall season, many regions across the country faced a delayed start. In the southern regions, the onset was delayed by two to three weeks, whereas areas in the north experienced a delay of approximately one week.

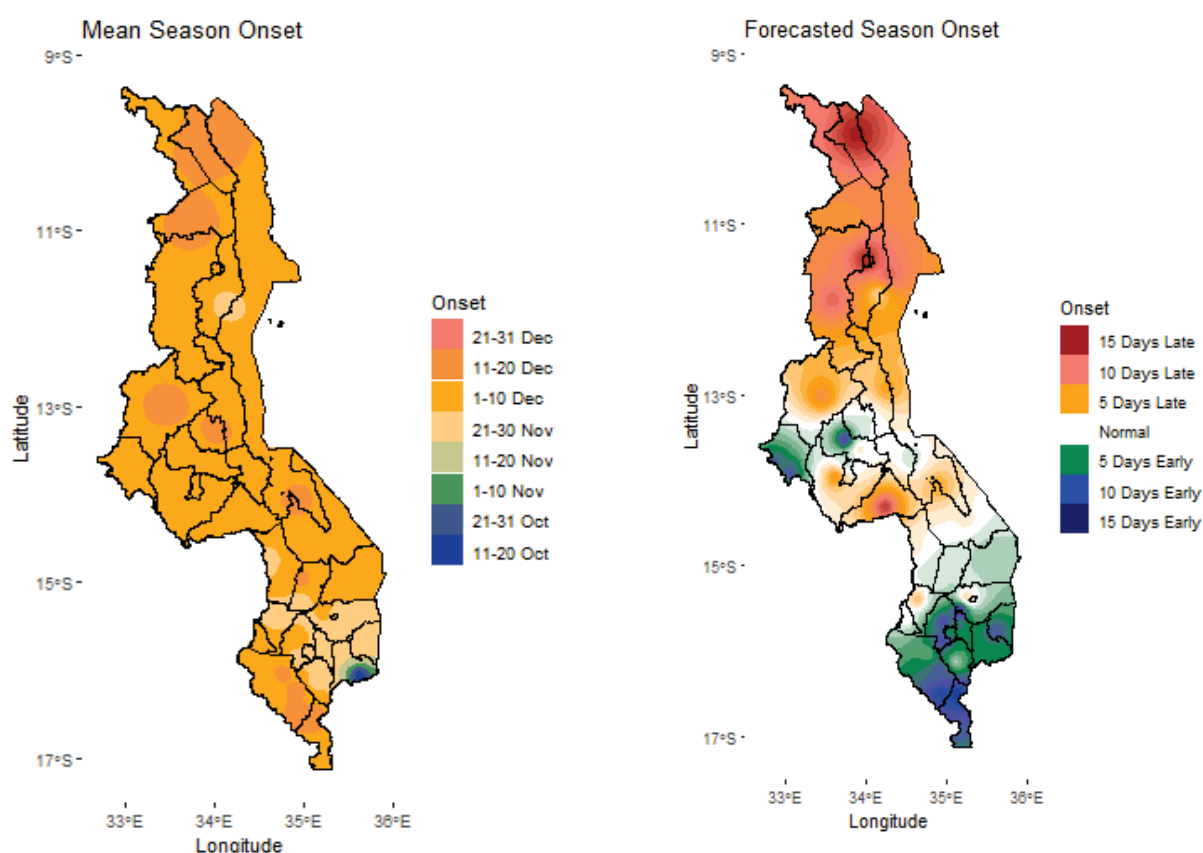


Figure 4.1 Average season onset (left), Expected onset (right)

4.2 Cessation of the season

On average, the rainfall season tails off from the fourth week of March to the second week of April across most parts of the country. However, the season tends to extend in some areas in Nkhatabay (Fig. 4.2-left).

For the 2024/2025 rainfall season, most areas of Malawi are expected to experience a normal to late cessation of rains. However, early cessation, by about a week or more, is anticipated in some areas, including Machinga, Mangochi, Mchinji, Lilongwe, Dedza, Dowa and Salima (Fig. 4.2-right).

Overall, this anticipated pattern of cessation is quite similar to that of the previous season.

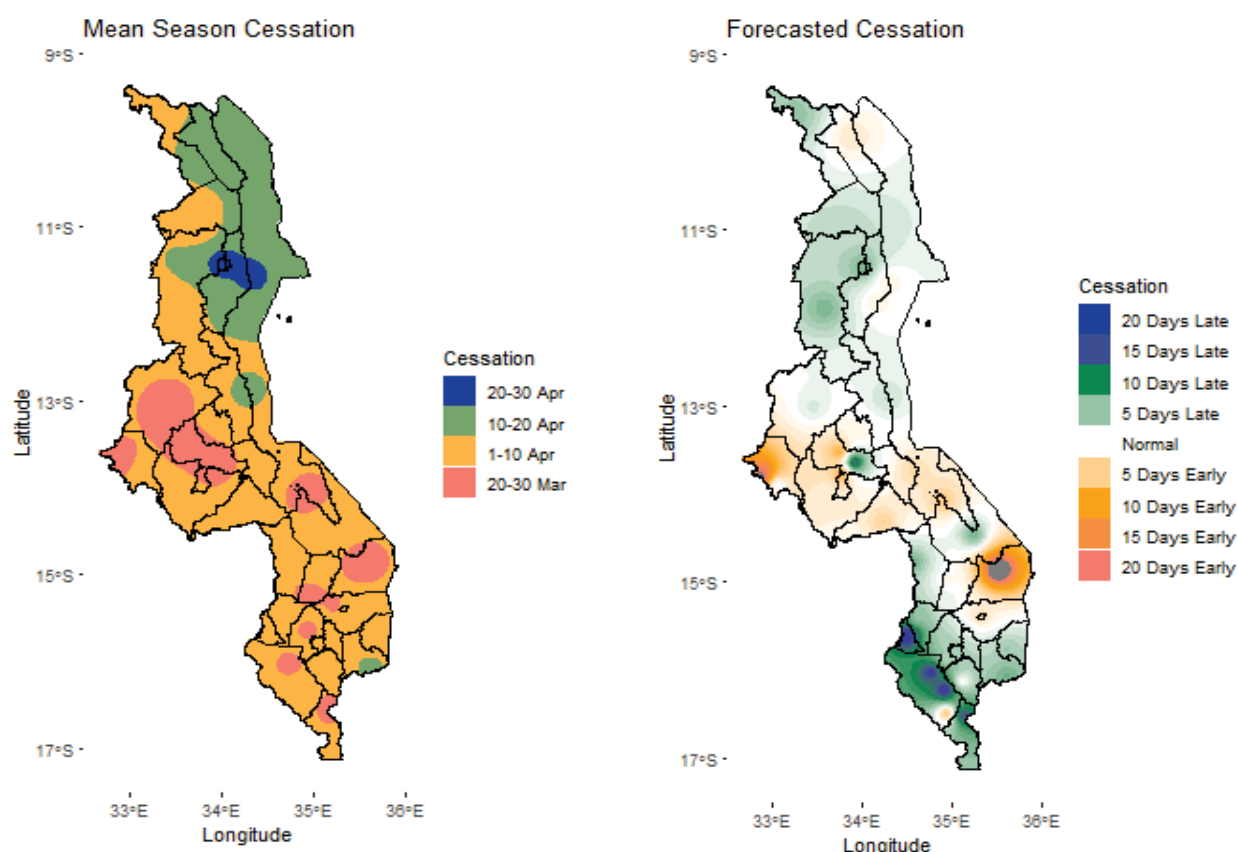


Figure 4.2 Average seasonal cessation (left), and expected seasonal cessation (right)

4.3 Duration of the Season

On average, the duration of the rainfall season in Malawi ranges from 90 to 130 days. High-altitude areas and those along the shores of Lake Malawi generally experience a longer season duration (Fig. 4.3-left).

For the 2024/2025 season, an extended duration is anticipated, particularly in parts of the southern highlands and Shire Valley, where it may increase by at least two weeks. Conversely, many northern regions and the northern shores of Lake Malawi are expected to experience a shorter season, possibly reduced by approximately 10 days. Notably, Machinga may face an even more significant reduction in the season duration (see Fig. 4.3-right).

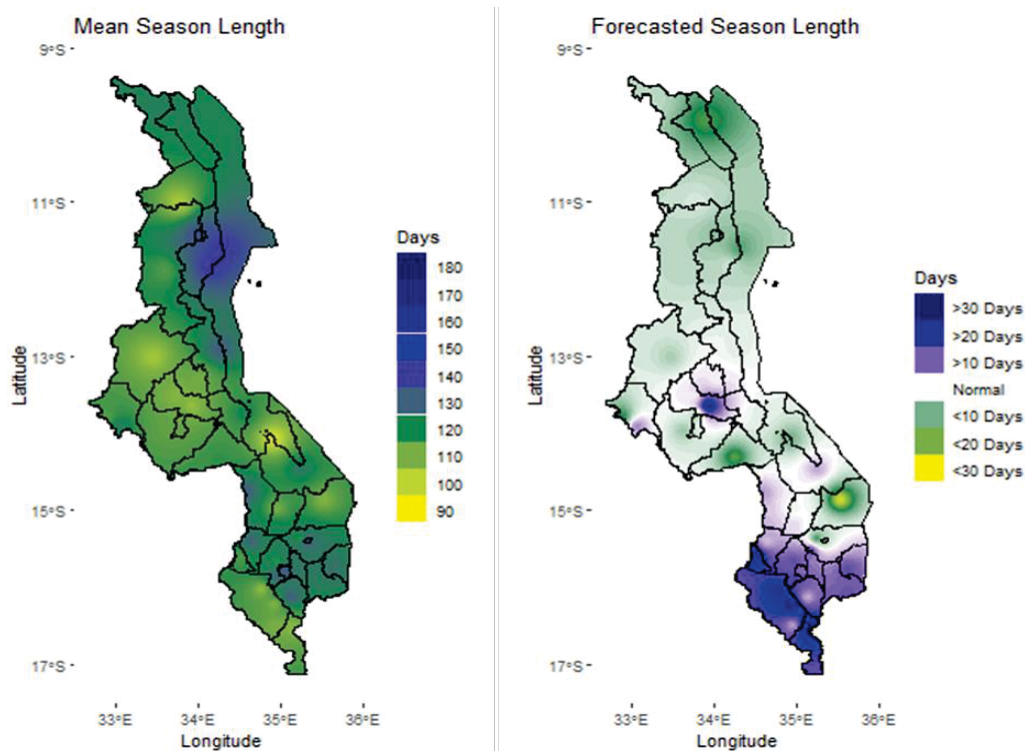


Figure 4.3 Average seasonal length (left), Expected seasonal length (right)

4.4 Rainy Days

A rain day is defined as any day during the rainfall season from October to April that receives at least 1.0 mm of rainfall. On average, the number of rainy days varies from 44 to 94 days, but more days are experienced in Nkhatabay, Fig. 4.4-left.

For the upcoming season, the number of rainy days is expected to be more than average in many places, up to 10 days more in Mulanje, Phalombe, Mwanza and Balaka. Otherwise, reduced number of rainy days are anticipated in Machinga, Karonga and parts of Nkhatabay, Fig. 4.4 -right.

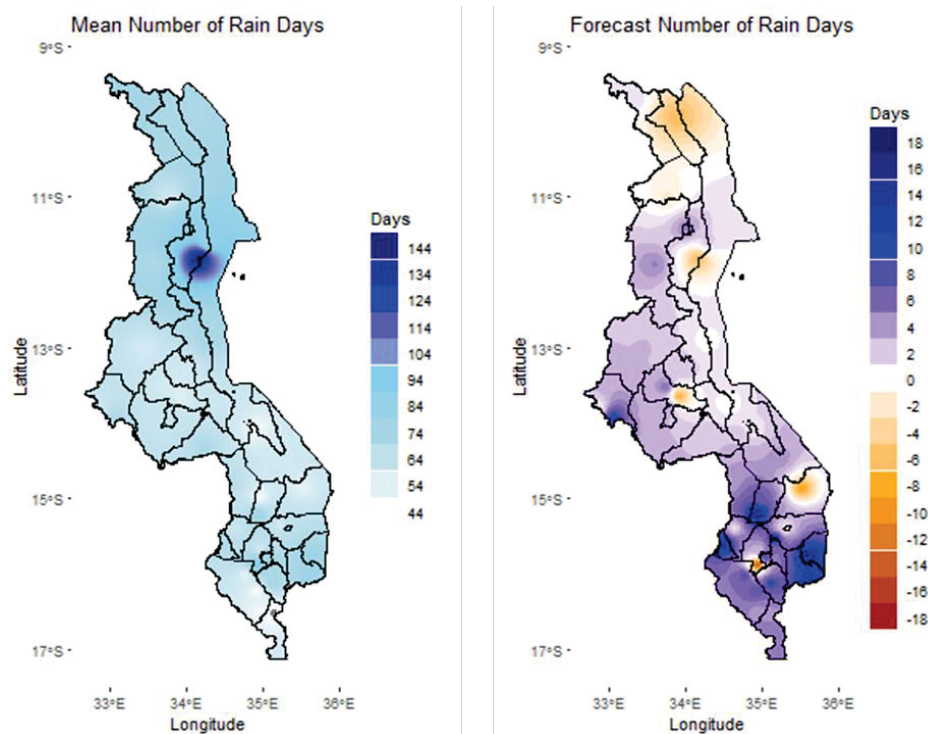


Figure 4.4 Average Number of Rain Days(left), Expected Number of Rain Days(right)

4.5 Dry Spells for January

The risk of prolonged dry spells in January 2025 is relatively low. Many places will experience dry spells of about 5 consecutive days. However, slightly longer dry spells are likely in Nsanje, Mchinji, Karonga, parts of Mzimba, parts of Kasungu and parts of Chikwawa, Fig. 4.5.

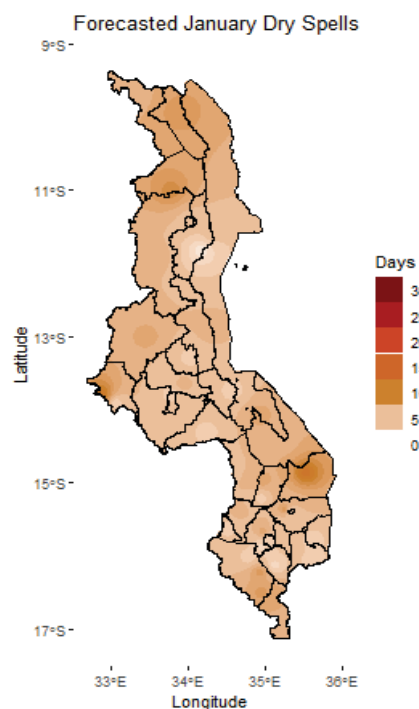


Figure 4.5 Expected duration of dry spells in January 2025

4.6 Dry Spells for February

The risk of dry spells in February is higher than in January. Many areas in the south may have dry spells exceeding one week, and longer dry spells are likely in Machinga and Mchinji, Fig. 4.6.

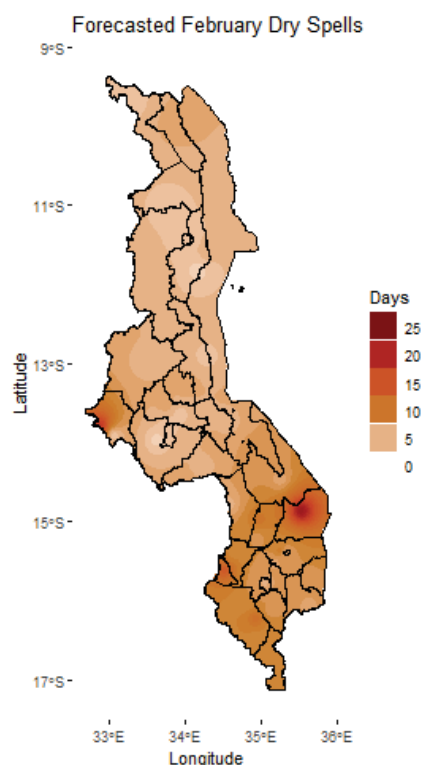


Figure 4.6 Expected duration of dry spells in February 2025

4.7 Standard Precipitation Index

The Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) is a drought index used to assess both short and long-term drought conditions. It combines the effects of precipitation and potential evapotranspiration (PET) to determine the degree of dryness or wetness in an area.

For the season ahead, the drought risk is projected to be very low for all the months with few spots of either slightly wet or slightly dry, Fig. 4.7.

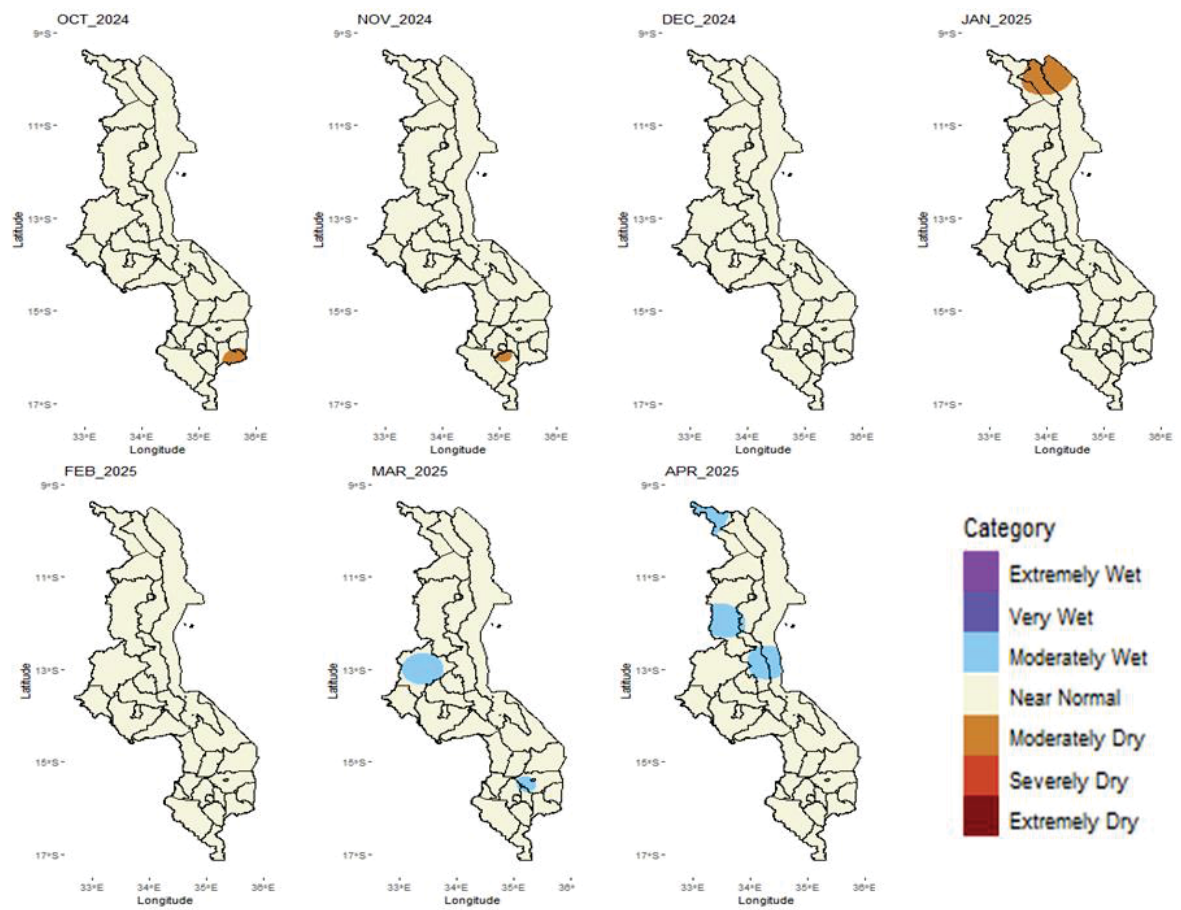


Figure 4.7 The standardized precipitation and evapotranspiration index (SPEI) for October, November, December, January, February, March and April

5 MONTHLY TEMPERATURE FORECASTS

In the upcoming section, we present maps illustrating the projected monthly average maximum temperatures for 2024/2025 (on the right) in degrees Celsius, along with related changes compared to the average period (on the left). Below is a guide to the color coding used on the change maps (left maps):

- **Red:** Indicates average maximum temperatures that are higher than normal, signifying warmer conditions.
- **Blue:** Represents average maximum temperatures that are lower than normal, indicating cooler conditions.
- **White:** Denotes no significant deviation from the average maximum temperatures, reflecting normal conditions.

5.1 October

In October, many places in Malawi are expected to be warmer than usual except Nsanje district that will be slightly cooler than normal, Fig. 5.1-left. Generally, average maximum temperatures are likely to range from 30 to 38 degrees Celsius. But in areas like Nyika in Rumphi and locations in Nkhata Bay, maximum temperatures might be around 25 degrees Celsius, Fig. 5.1-right.

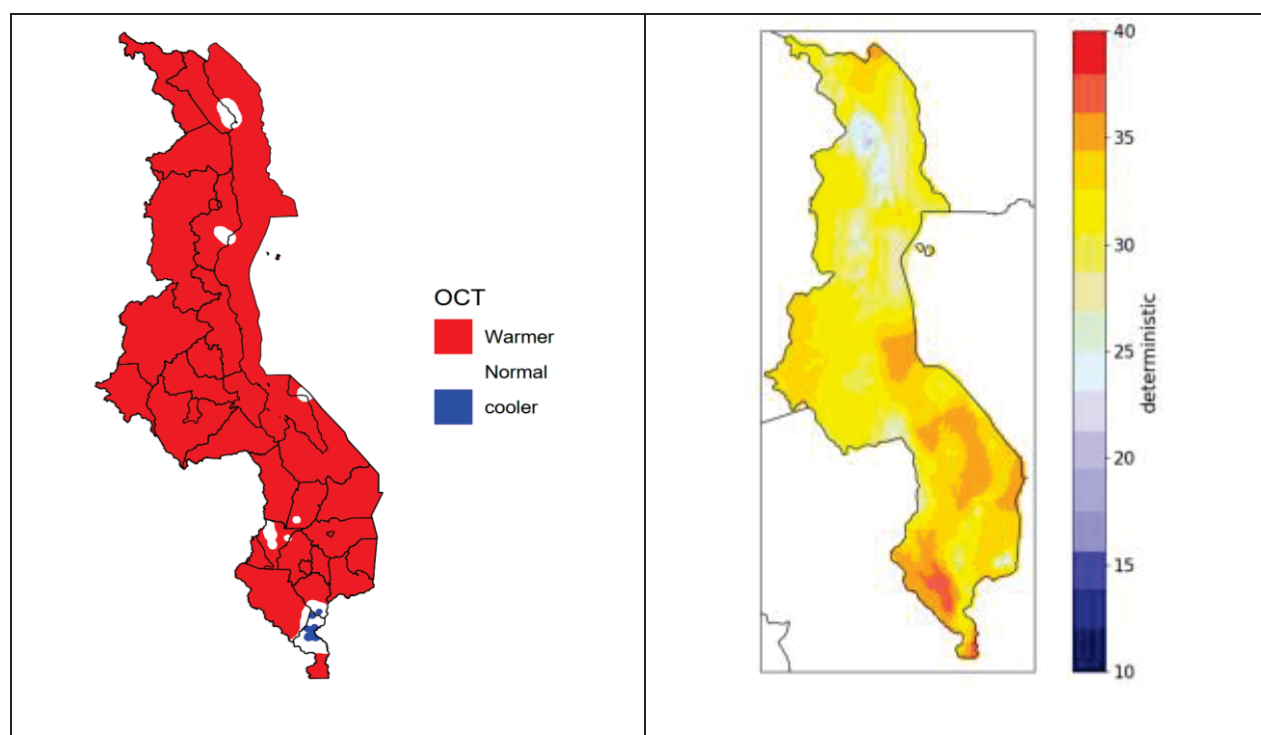


Figure 5.1 October maximum temperature forecast expressed as changes from average (left), October 2024 forecasted mean maximum temperature (right)

5.2 November

In November, normal temperatures are expected across Malawi (white shade in Fig.5.2-left), indicating average temperatures. However, some areas may experience slightly warmer-than-normal temperatures, shown in red (e.g. Dedza), while a few areas in the south may be cooler than normal, represented by blue

spots (Nsanje). Fig 5.2-left. Average maximum temperatures are expected to exceed 37 degrees Celsius especially along the shire valley, while maintaining the range of 28 to 34 degrees Celsius in most places across the country, Fig 5.2-right.

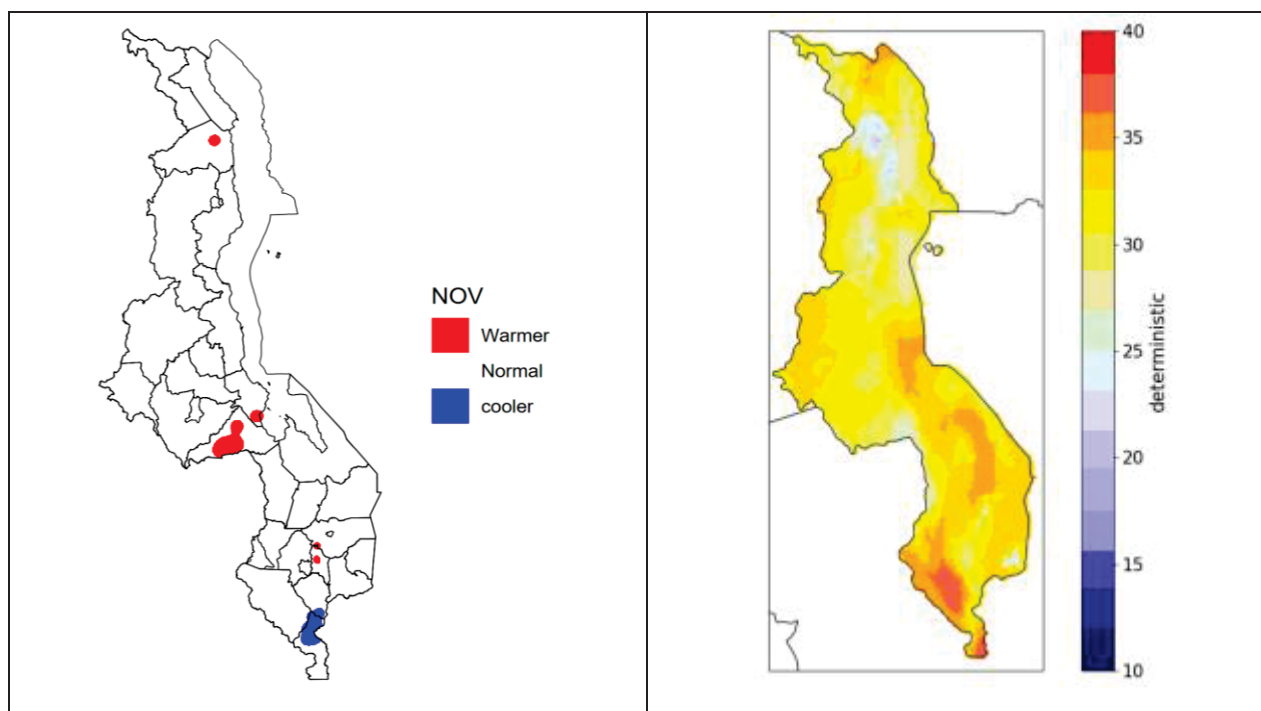


Figure 5.2 November maximum temperature forecast expressed as changes from average (left), November forecasted mean maximum temperature (right)

5.3 December

December is expected to have predominantly normal temperatures across Malawi (Fig 5.3)- left. Average maximum temperatures are expected to range from 28°C to 34°C, but less than 25 degrees in highlands such as Dedza Kirk Range, Nyika, Viphya Fig 5.3-right.

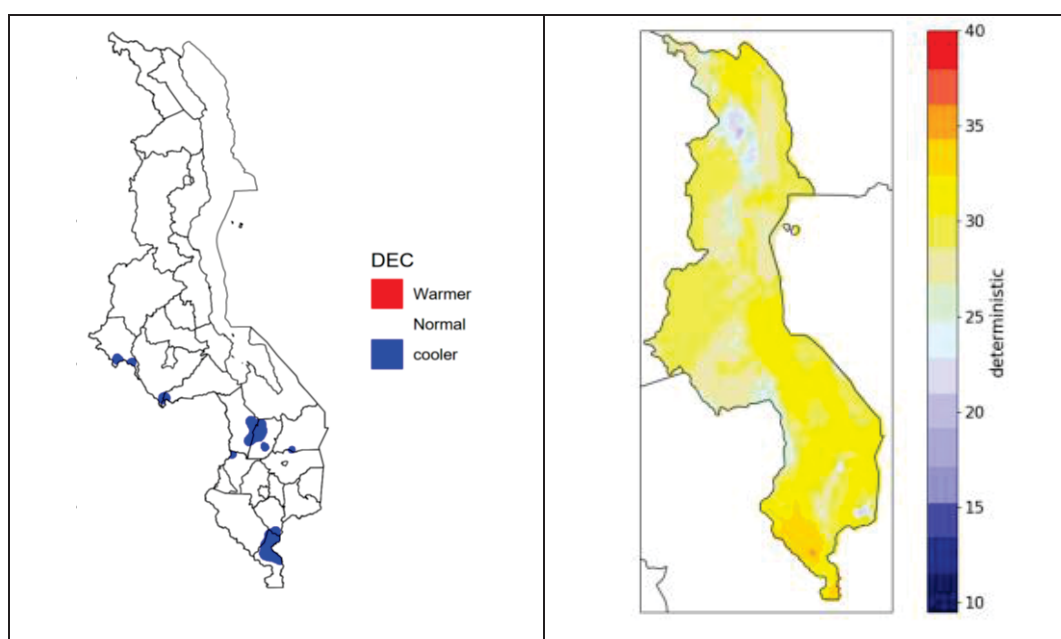


Figure 5.3 December maximum temperature forecast expressed as changes from average (left), December forecasted mean maximum temperature (right)

5.4 January

January is expected to feature mostly normal to cooler-than-normal temperatures in most places across Malawi, as indicated by the blue and white shades on the map, while some central and northern regions might experience warmer than normal temperatures, represented by red spots (Fig 5.4-left). The average maximum temperatures are ranging from 22°C over Northern Highlands to 33°C over Shire Valley, (Fig 5.4-right).

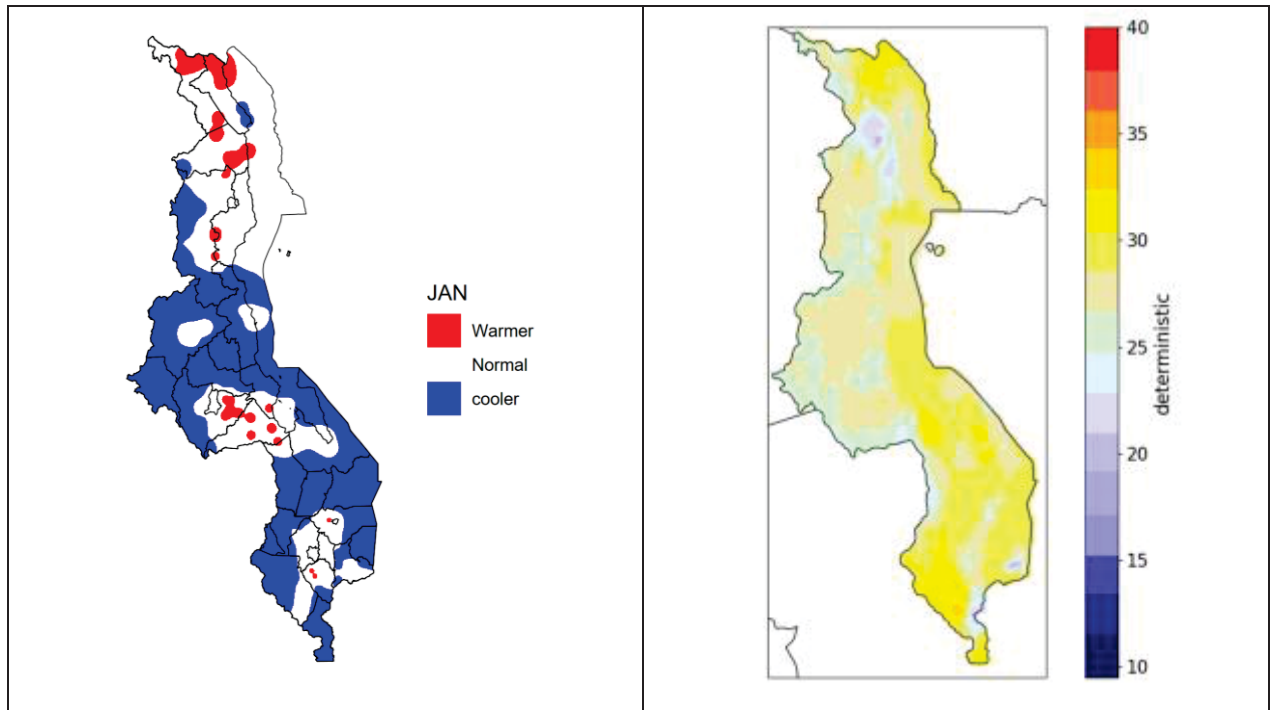


Figure 5.4 January maximum temperature forecast expressed as changes from average (left), January forecasted mean maximum temperature (right)

5.5 February

February is anticipated to experience mostly normal to warmer-than-average temperatures across Malawi, as shown on the map in Fig 5.5-left. The average maximum temperatures are expected to range from 20°C over Northern Highlands to 32°C along the Shire Valley (Fig 5.5-right).

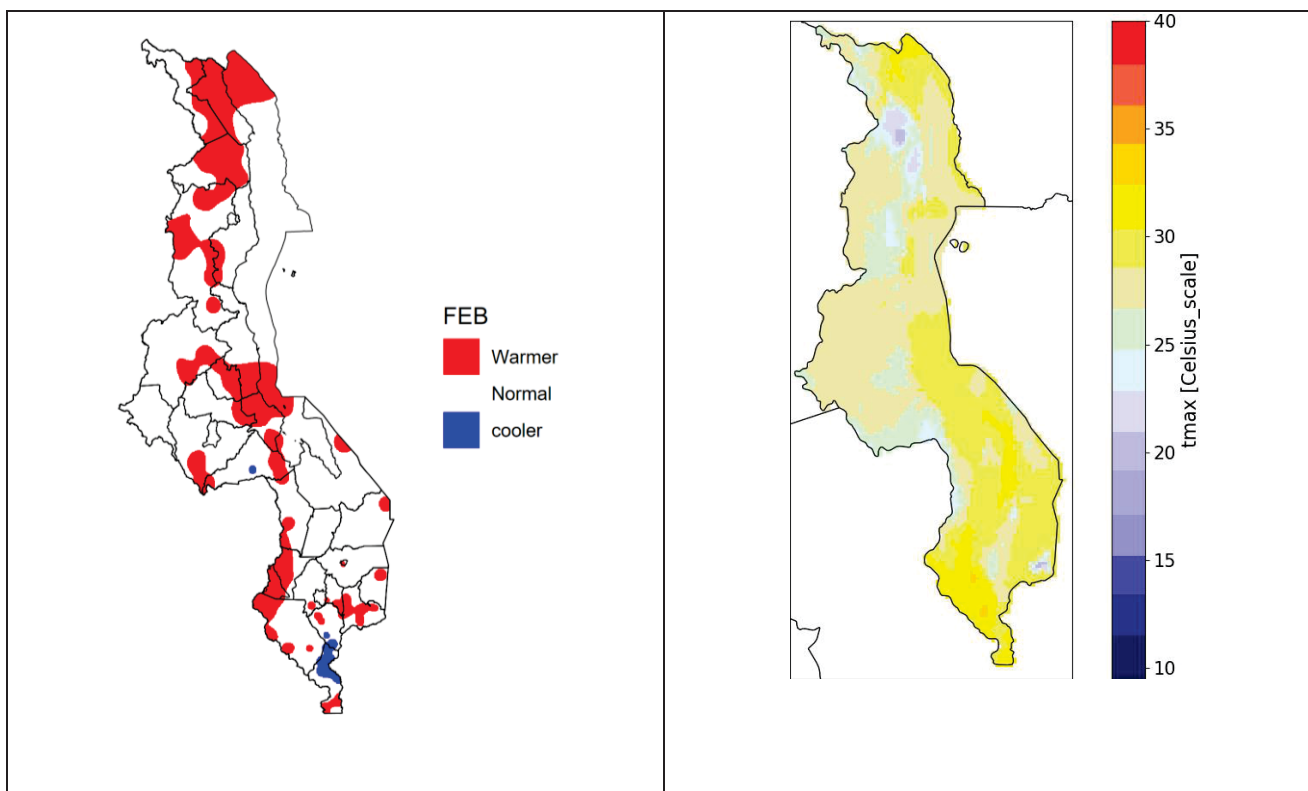


Figure 5:5 February maximum temperature forecast expressed as changes from average (left), February forecasted mean maximum temperature (right)

5.6 March

March is expected to have a mix of temperature conditions across Malawi. Normal temperatures will be prevalent in many areas. However, warmer-than-normal temperatures are likely in the northern areas and a few places in central and southern locations, as denoted by the red shade

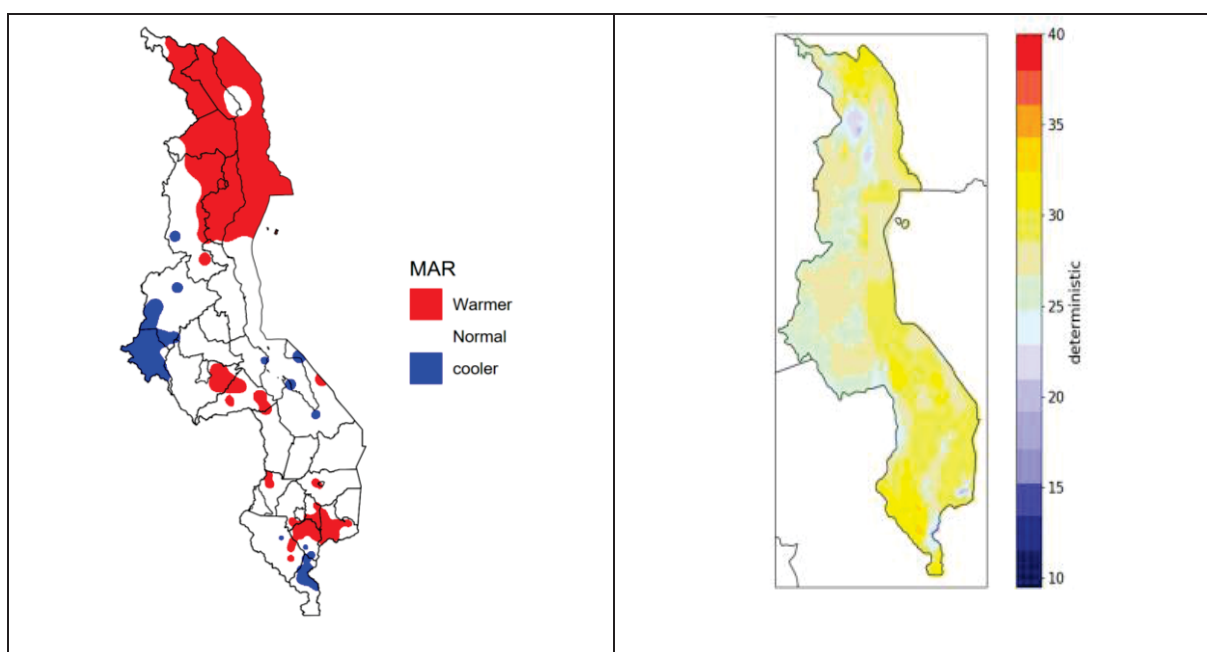


Figure 5:6 March maximum temperature forecast expressed as changes from average (left), March forecasted mean maximum temperature (right)

(Fig 5.6-left). Otherwise, Mchinji and Nsanje are likely to be cooler than normal in March. The average maximum temperatures are anticipated to generally range from 20°C to 34°C, (Fig 5.6-right).

5.7 April

April is expected to feature mostly normal temperatures across Malawi. While the majority of the country will experience these normal conditions, some areas in the south may experience cooler-than-normal temperatures (Fig 5.7-left). Maximum temperatures are anticipated to generally range from 20°C to 33°C (Fig 5.7-right).

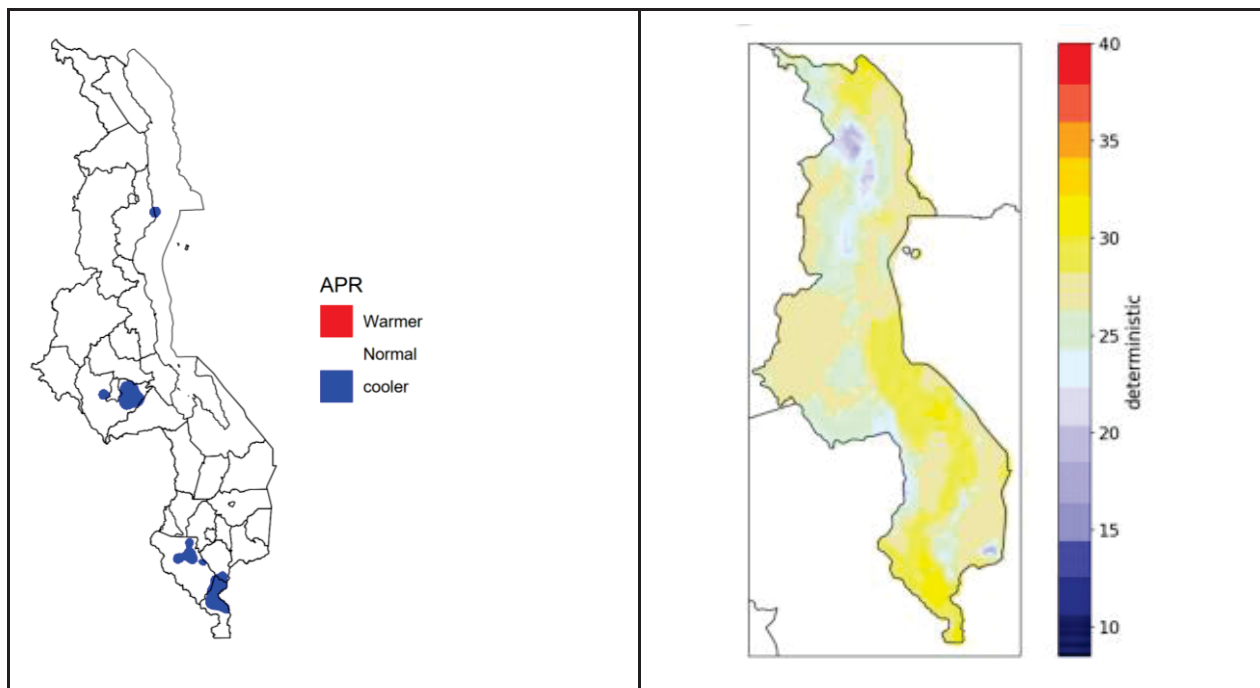


Figure 5:7 April maximum temperature forecast expressed as changes from average (left), April forecasted mean maximum temperature (right)

6 IMPLICATION TO CLIMATE-SENSITIVE SECTORS

6.1 Agriculture and Food Security



The Malawian economy is largely centered around agriculture, which contributes 30% to the Gross Domestic Product and accounts for over 80% of the country's export earnings. Additionally, the agricultural sector employs 64% of Malawi's workforce, most of which relies on rainfed farming. This dependence makes the sector vulnerable to climate-related challenges such as extended dry periods and flooding.

Looking ahead to the period from December 2024 to April 2025, forecasts indicate generally normal to above-normal cumulative rainfall across most regions, combined with favorable temperature ranges. These conditions are expected to create an optimal environment for agricultural production, enhancing water availability and supporting crop growth. With effective crop management, as outlined in the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) guidelines from the Ministry of Agriculture, maize yields could increase by 9 to 11% at the national level, offering a promising agricultural season.

However, the high temperatures and rainfall may also lead to a higher likelihood of fungal diseases, such as soya rust, and livestock diseases, including Foot and Mouth. Floods are anticipated, especially from January to March, which could result in soil erosion and leaching, while also heightening the risk of fish habitat destruction. On the positive side, improved water availability will boost pasture growth, replenish water tables for irrigation, and ensure better livestock conditions.

However, labor demands may rise due to more rainy days, particularly for weeding activities. Despite these challenges, with proper management, the overall outlook remains positive for agricultural production in the coming season.

Farmers are advised that effective planting rains are likely to begin at the end of November, starting in the south and progressing northwards. To prepare for the upcoming season, farmers should practice integrated pest management and are encouraged to plant medium to late-maturing crop varieties. Employing water harvesting technologies and using organic fertilizer is recommended, along with regular cleaning of livestock enclosures (kholas) to maintain hygiene. To protect crops, farmers should adopt crop protection practices and avoid planting in flood-prone areas. For those involved in aquaculture, constructing deep fish ponds with proper outlets is encouraged, along with the construction of dykes to manage water flow. Groundnuts are suggested as they are generally more resistant to moisture conditions. Farmers are also encouraged to build post-harvest handling facilities to reduce losses.

Diversification is key to improving resilience—farmers should consider diversifying their crops and livestock to enhance the nutritional value of their diets and increase the marketability of their products.



Recently, Malawi has been experiencing an increase in weather-related hazards. While the previous year was marked by extended dry spells and drought conditions, the outlook for the 2024/25 rainfall season indicates a reduced risk of such prolonged dry periods.

The key hazards anticipated in the upcoming rainy season include;



Floods, which could wash away roads, bridges, and culverts;

Landslides and mudslides due to weakened soil stability;

Strong winds that may damage infrastructure, crops, and trees;

Lightning from thunderstorms posing risks to buildings and individuals; and



heatwaves with warmer-than-normal temperatures potentially increasing health risks and impacting daily activities.

Given that projected rainfall amounts are expected to be significantly higher compared to last season, several precautionary measures can be recommended:

- Residents in areas vulnerable to flooding and water saturation should implement proactive measures, such as creating contingency plans to prepare for potential floods. This includes establishing escape routes, identifying safe relocation sites, and constructing flood protection barriers like dykes.
- Urban authorities in cities such as Blantyre, Zomba, Mzuzu, and Lilongwe should intensify efforts to maintain and clean drainage systems and construct new ones to ensure clear water drainage.
- It is essential to inspect and reinforce buildings and houses, focusing on strong and raised foundations and robust roofs. People are advised against settling in hilly areas with unstable soil or rocky formations.
- For new settlements, individuals should be sensitized not to construct in flood-prone areas, and construction should include flood control measures and proper drainage systems.
- Construction of evacuation centers and upgrading early warning systems are crucial. The Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DODMA) should prepare for search and rescue services and procure additional tents for evacuation purposes, avoiding the use of school blocks.
- With October expected to bring warmer-than-normal temperatures, the likelihood of heatwaves, strong winds, lightning, and thunderstorms is high. Residents should stay informed by regularly checking daily weather updates and warnings from the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS).
- To mitigate heatwave impacts, people should maximize working during morning and evening hours, wear loose clothing, stay hydrated, and consider working indoors or using tents for sun protection. Classes and other activities should be suspended during persistent heatwaves.
- Communication signals may face difficulties, and transmitter challenges should be addressed to ensure effective dissemination of weather warnings.

- Law enforcement should ensure that people are relocated from flood-prone areas, and the general public should adhere to warnings and advisories issued by DCCMS. Additionally, ESCOM should enforce the construction of houses with lightning rods, and people should be educated on building locally made lightning rods.
- Planting trees around infrastructure can help block strong winds, and people should avoid walking or playing outside during storms.

By implementing these measures, communities can better prepare for and mitigate the impacts of the anticipated weather-related hazards.

6.3 Energy and Water resources



Last season, Lake Malawi reached an elevation of 476.4 meters above sea level (masl), and with the upcoming wetter season, water levels are expected to remain elevated. It is unlikely that the lake will drop to last year's minimum level, suggesting that the maximum level for the 2024/2025 season may surpass the previous year's peak. Projections indicate that the lake's highest level could be 0.3 meters above the 2023/2024 maximum, though this forecast depends on climate indicators and does not fully consider human influences, such as the management of barrages at Liwonde.

High lake levels are essential for sustaining hydropower generation on the Shire River, ensuring a steady supply of energy. However, challenges such as debris management at electricity-generating dams must be addressed through adequate budget allocations and timely maintenance to ensure continued power generation. Flash floods could cause backflows, reducing energy production, while siltation of dams may complicate energy operations. Regular dredging of silted dams and the promotion of integrated catchment management strategies can mitigate these challenges.

Strong winds and floods expected during the wetter season may cause damage to power infrastructure, including electric poles and power plants, potentially leading to shutdowns. Maintenance plans must be prepared to ensure that distribution lines are properly managed throughout the season. In areas prone to flooding, early warning systems and enforcement of building codes should be implemented to prevent settlement near rivers. Additionally, the impact of high temperatures on machinery and the increased demand for cooling systems must be managed proactively to avoid energy shortages.

Renewable energy systems, particularly solar power, are also vulnerable during the wetter season. High winds, hail, and increased cloud cover could damage solar panels and reduce energy output. Strategies to protect renewable energy infrastructure, such as the promotion of climate-resilient designs, must be prioritized. Alternative energy sources should be explored, and community awareness campaigns should encourage water harvesting to alleviate household water challenges.



The expected wetter and more variable conditions during the 2024/2025 rainfall season pose significant challenges for Malawi's health sector. From January to March 2025, increased rainfall could lead to flooding and water accumulation, which heightens the risk of waterborne diseases such as cholera, dysentery, and typhoid fever. To mitigate this, communities should be sensitized on water treatment methods, such as boiling water or using chlorine, and integrated catchment management strategies should be implemented to ensure clean water supply.

The prolonged rainy season is also likely to increase mosquito breeding, resulting in a rise in vector-borne diseases like malaria and dengue fever. Southern Malawi, in particular, may experience an extended transmission window for malaria. Preventative measures, such as distribution of mosquito nets, timely medical intervention, and awareness campaigns, must be undertaken to reduce disease spread.

Heavy rainfall and flooding could damage healthcare infrastructure, including roads, making it difficult for rural communities to access health services. This disruption could delay the distribution of medical supplies and emergency assistance. To minimize these impacts, proper planning must include the timely maintenance of transport networks, as well as the construction of climate-resilient infrastructure to withstand extreme weather events. Early warnings should be issued in areas prone to flooding, and medical facilities must be prepared with contingency plans for emergency response.

Flooding may also lead to displacement, loss of livelihoods, and food insecurity, increasing stress, anxiety, and other mental health challenges. Communities affected by flooding should be provided with counseling services and assistance in rebuilding their livelihoods. Health risks from extreme temperatures should also be addressed by ensuring that medicines and medical equipment are stored in temperature-controlled environments. Increased heat during the rainy season could cause heat-related illnesses, such as skin rashes, underscoring the need for public health campaigns to address these risks.

Displacement caused by flooding, along with the risk of drowning from rising water levels, further emphasizes the need for adequate early warning systems and the enforcement of safety measures. Communities should be educated on flood risks, and vulnerable areas should be monitored intensively.

The availability of adequate water supplies due to the rainy season can improve nutrition, but measures to avoid water pollution must be taken to prevent disease outbreaks.

6.5 Education



The seasonal rainfall forecast for 2024-2025 is an invaluable tool for educational institutions, enabling better planning, resource management, and the implementation of safety protocols. By incorporating these forecasts into their decision-making, schools can minimize disruptions, protect students' health and well-being, and ensure continuity in education, even during adverse weather conditions. The expected increase in rainfall suggests a higher likelihood of severe weather events, such as heavy rains and storms, which may cause challenges like flooding and damage to classrooms and other facilities. This could lead to school closures, disrupting the academic calendar and hindering students' learning progress.

Heatwaves, particularly in October, may also result in the temporary suspension of classes to protect students from the extreme temperatures. To mitigate these risks, it is crucial to establish a robust early warning system specifically designed for schools, enabling timely responses to weather-related challenges. Schools should regularly check daily weather updates and warnings from the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) to stay informed and prepared.

Flooding can also lead to the use of school facilities as emergency shelters, interrupting classes and creating additional strain on school resources. In rural areas, students who walk long distances to and from school or must cross bridges to attend classes may face increased absenteeism if bridges are washed away or paths become impassable. Additionally, floods may bring waterborne diseases that could affect students' health, further disrupting education.

Proactive measures, such as constructing flood protection structures, clearing drainages around school facilities, and sensitizing communities to the risks posed by floods, are essential. Schools should also have contingency plans in place to continue learning remotely or in temporary spaces when necessary, and public health measures should be implemented to reduce the spread of diseases like cholera and dysentery during flood events.

6.6 Forestry and Environment



The coming season is expected to be wetter with above normal to normal rainfall conditions during the critical period of January to March. Above-normal rainfall can significantly impact forestry and the environment, bringing both benefits and challenges. On the positive side, increased rainfall is likely to enhance forest growth by providing abundant water, which will boost the regeneration of trees and plant life. This is expected to promote biodiversity and support the reforestation of degraded landscapes. With improved soil moisture, a variety of plant species will be sustained, and aquatic ecosystems such as wetlands and riverine forests are anticipated to thrive as water sources are replenished, benefiting both flora and fauna.

However, the anticipated excessive rainfall is also expected to bring challenges. One major concern is soil erosion, especially in deforested or degraded areas, where heavy rains are likely to wash away topsoil and nutrients, leading to land degradation and a decline in forest health. Flooding and waterlogging are also expected, which may damage forest ecosystems by drowning seedlings and affecting tree species that are sensitive to water-saturated soils. In hilly or mountainous areas, above-normal rains are anticipated to trigger landslides, causing severe damage to forests and altering landscapes. Additionally, the wet conditions are expected to create favorable environments for the spread of invasive

species, pests, and fungal diseases, which could outcompete native species and degrade overall forest health.

To mitigate these anticipated risks, it will be crucial to implement soil conservation activities in areas prone to erosion. Techniques such as terracing, contour farming, and planting cover crops are expected to help retain soil and prevent nutrient loss. Additionally, gully reclamation efforts will be essential in stabilizing landscapes where water runoff could erode land further. These measures will be vital in protecting forests and ensuring the sustainability of the environment for future generations.

6.7 Fisheries



The forecast for the 2024/2025 rainfall season indicates that most regions will experience normal to above-normal rainfall. This is expected to enhance water quality and boost fish populations, which would benefit the fisheries sector. However, excessive rainfall may lead to flooding, potentially compromising fish health due to contaminating silt and harming dams and other fish habitats, resulting in infrastructure damage and disruptions to fisheries operations. Additionally, it may also alter fish migration patterns, complicating fisheries management. High temperatures in October could further challenge fish ponds, raising temperatures beyond optimal levels, while dams will require frequent refilling due to rapid evaporation.

To mitigate the effects of excessive rainfall on fisheries, the sector should consider the following strategies:

1. Implementing flood-control measures such as levees or dams.
2. Diversifying fishing operations to spread risk.

3. Collaboration within the local communities by engaging stakeholders—fishermen, fish farmers, and shoreline residents—to develop and execute strategies for addressing the impacts of extreme weather events.
4. Establishing early warning systems.

6.8 Transport and Infrastructure



With the 2024/2025 rainfall season projected to be wetter than usual, it is essential to proactively plan and prepare for potential impacts on the transport and infrastructure sectors.

Starting with road infrastructure, heavy rainfall can trigger flooding that may wash away roads, bridges, and culverts. Prolonged periods of rain can weaken road surfaces, leading to an increase in potholes and cracks, which create hazardous conditions for vehicles, drive up maintenance costs, and increase the likelihood of accidents. In severe cases, roads may become impassable due to waterlogging or landslides, disrupting transportation and isolating communities. Additionally, damaged bridges and school blocks are significant concerns. The washing away of bridges and the formation of potholes can further complicate road travel.

Rail infrastructure is also at risk; floods can dismantle railway tracks and landslides can obstruct rail lines, resulting in derailments and accidents. Air travel may face difficulties due to thunderstorms, strong winds, and waterlogged runways, which could lead to flight delays or cancellations and negatively affect the economy. However, increased water levels could enhance navigation for water transport, providing some benefit amidst the challenges.

Water supply and sanitation systems are also vulnerable to various disruptions. Intense rains may damage pipelines and reservoirs, leading to water shortages. Additionally, increased rainfall can overwhelm sewage systems, causing overflows

that pose health risks through contamination of water sources. Therefore, inspecting and ensuring the integrity of water supply and sanitation infrastructure before the onset of the rainy season is crucial.

A frequent cause of injuries and accidents during the rainy season is the collapse of houses and other structures. It is vital to educate communities on reinforcing infrastructure to withstand the hazards associated with the wet season, thereby protecting lives and ensuring safety.

7 CONCLUSION

The seasonal forecast serves as a crucial indicator for anticipating future climate conditions. Consequently, the seasonal outlook supplies invaluable information to guide various climate-sensitive sectors. It is strongly recommended that relevant authorities be consulted for guidance when applying this forecast.

For regions anticipated to experience dry spells, opting for drought-tolerant crops is the optimal choice. Furthermore, areas expected to witness late onset and early cessation should consider fast-growing crop varieties. It is important to note that the likelihood of below-normal rainfall in November may have a considerable impact on crop production.

In areas susceptible to flooding, it is imperative to prepare and implement measures to mitigate the potential repercussions that may come due to intense and heavy rainfall. Cities and councils are strongly urged to commence the dredging of waterways to avert the risk of flash floods, which are highly probable during this season.

Furthermore, the forecasted high temperatures, particularly in October across the country, raise concerns about the emergence of heatwaves that can lead to health-related issues. Additionally, when warmer temperatures are coupled with high humidity, it creates an environment conducive to mosquito proliferation. Hence, it is essential to adopt measures to protect oneself from mosquito bites, thereby mitigating the risk of malaria. Furthermore, the promotion of good hygiene practices is vital in preventing waterborne diseases such as Cholera.

In conclusion, DCCMS is committed to continuously monitoring the season and providing necessary updates for this forecast. The department will consistently issue a range of forecasts, including ten-day agrometeorological bulletins, weekly forecasts, five-day forecasts, and daily forecasts. Moreover, timely warnings and advisories concerning extreme weather events, including tropical cyclones, will be disseminated throughout the season. This forecast will be updated in December 2024.

PRESS RELEASE



Ministry of Natural Resources and Climate Change

DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES

PROSPECTS FOR THE 2024/2025 CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR MALAWI

BOTTOM LINE: The 2024/2025 season is expected to be wetter than the previous season with a high chance of normal to above normal rainfall amounts over most parts of the country.

Introduction

Malawi's main rainfall season occurs from October to April. The Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) is actively observing the factors that will influence the rainfall patterns for the 2024/2025 season. Typically, the main rains begin in November, starting in the south and progressively moving northwards. Pre-season rains, locally known as Chizimalupsya, frequently arrive before the main rainfall season begins.

Influential Rainfall Systems

The main drivers of rainfall in Malawi include the Inter-tropical convergence zone, Congo air mass, easterly waves, and tropical cyclones. These systems are influenced by various factors, including mean sea level pressure, upper-level winds, and sea surface temperatures in the tropical Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic Oceans.

El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Projection

Global climate models indicate that **weak La Niña** conditions are expected to prevail during a considerable part of the 2024/2025 rainfall season. La Niña is marked by the unusual cooling of waters in the Eastern-Central Equatorial Pacific Ocean and typically results in increased rainfall in Southern Africa, potentially affecting southern Malawi as well. Notable historical years that serve as analogues for the forthcoming 2024/2025 season are **1995/1996, 1998/1999, 2010/2011, and 2016/2017.**

Forecast Summary - 2024/2025 Season

The 2024/2025 rainfall seasonal forecast as produced by climate experts in Malawi is summarized and presented in two sub-seasons as below:

(a) Seasonal Rainfall

- **October to December 2024:** Rainfall amounts across most areas of the country are anticipated to be normal to below normal, except for specific areas in central and northern Lakeshore districts, where they may experience normal to above-normal precipitation.
- **January to March 2025:** Expect total rainfall amounts to be generally above normal to normal across most areas.

(b) Season Onset

The rainfall season is generally predicted to start mid-November in southern Malawi districts such as Mulanje, Thyolo, Chiradzulu, Blantyre, Phalombe and Zomba and spread to some districts later during end November and early December. The onset is expected to be slightly late roughly by two weeks mainly over the northern parts of the country such as Karonga, Kasungu and Chitipa, which

is two weeks later than the previous 2023/2024 season, and the onset could reach mid to end December in some parts of these districts.

(c) Season Cessation

Most areas of Malawi are expected to experience a normal to late cessation of rains, thus from early to mid-April. However, certain areas such as Kasungu, Machinga and Mchinji may see an early cessation of rain, possibly by a week or more.

(d) Seasonal Length

The rainfall season is likely to be longer in most districts of Southern Malawi compared to the previous 2023/2024 season. The length is likely to be greater than 110 days in many districts, but attention is given to Machinga and Kasungu that may have shorter length by 10 days or more.

Impacts

The 2024/2025 season is expected to be generally wetter than the previous season. However, rainfall in November is likely to be reduced in most areas of the country which may have a negative effect on the season's onset. Despite some areas expecting an onset, forecasts indicate that once the rainfall season establishes itself, the likelihood of experiencing a relatively good rainfall season will significantly increase.

This expected increase in rainfall could enhance agricultural productivity and improve water resources; nevertheless, it may also lead to significant rainfall extremes, raising the risk of flooding that might impact crop yields, properties, infrastructure and lives.

Additionally, the forecast indicates that this season's rainfall is likely to **sustain the elevated water levels in Lake Malawi.** This presents opportunities for various sectors including hydropower generation, water supply and irrigation. However, elevated water levels could continue to pose challenges for communities along the lake and the Shire River.

Additional Information

This forecast is relevant for relatively large areas and seasonal time scales and therefore may not account for all factors that influence localized climate variability, such as daily and weekly variations. To cater for localized climate variability and monthly variations, DCCMS has produced downscaled district forecasts. Furthermore, daily, five-day, weekly forecasts, ten-day agrometeorological bulletins and seasonal updates will continuously be provided throughout the season. DCCMS will also issue warnings and advisories regarding potential extreme weather events that may occur during the season.

Seeking Expert Guidance

Users from various sectors, including Agriculture, Disaster Management, Energy, and Water are encouraged to seek advice from the relevant ministries to better apply this forecast in their respective fields.

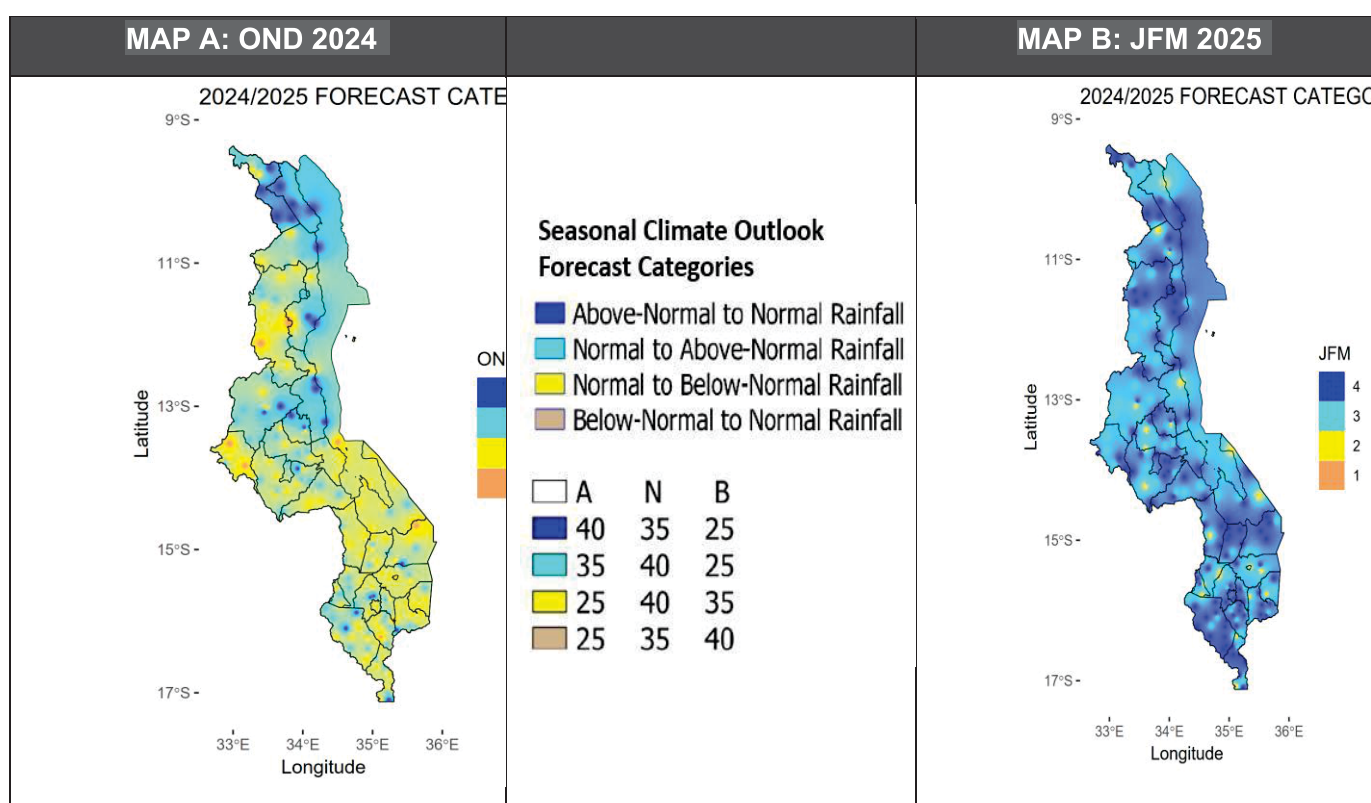
“Stay informed, stay prepared, and stay safe during the upcoming rainfall season. Your safety and well-being are our top priorities.”

SUBSEASON PROBABILISTIC FORECAST: OND AND JFM

Below are the forecast maps for the 2024/2025 rainfall outlook which covers the period October to December (OND) 2024, and January to March (JFM) 2025 presented in the form of probabilities of occurrence of rainfall amounts:

In Map A, the yellow colour dominates and it indicates that the greater part of Malawi has 25% probability of rainfall amounts occurring in the above-normal category; a 40% probability in the normal category; and a 35% probability in the below-normal category, implying normal to below-normal total rainfall amounts are expected over most areas, with likelihood of above-normal over few areas (Central and Northern Lakeshore areas).

In Map B, the blue colour dominates which indicates a 40% probability of rainfall amounts occurring in the above-normal category; a 35% probability of rainfall amounts occurring in the normal category and a 25% probability in the below-normal category. This implies above-normal to normal total rainfall amounts are expected over many areas.



9 ANNEX II



MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES

CHIRADZULU DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025

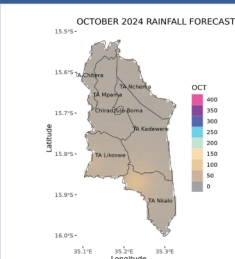


Overview of 2024/2025 Rainfall Season

The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by a weak La Nina. La Nina is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over the eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

Chiradzulu district is expected to receive **normal to above normal** total rainfall amounts, however **normal to below normal rainfall** is expected in the month of **November**.

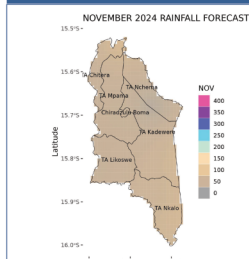
October 2024



Throughout October, most regions will typically experience dry conditions. However, some areas may receive Chizimalupysa up to 70 mm. This precipitation is considered normal to above-normal and wetter compared to the previous season.

Additionally, strong winds and lightning are anticipated.

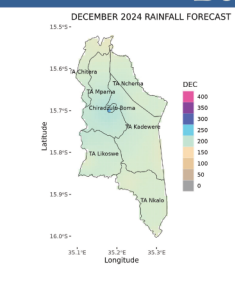
November 2024



Normal to below-normal rains ranging from 30 to 50 mm are expected in this month which is lesser than last season's rains. Areas such as TA Likoswe and around TA Nchemba may experience pockets of below-normal rainfall.

Rainfall onset accompanied with thundery activities is likely from the **final week of November**.

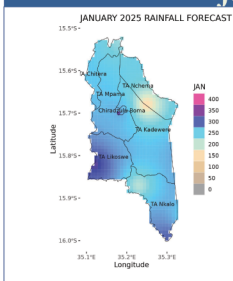
December 2024



Wetter December than last season's is expected with amounts ranging from 160 to 270 mm.

This is normal to above-normal rainfall. Nevertheless, eastern most areas of the district may experience normal to below-normal rains. Planting rains may be fully established by **first week of December**.

January 2025

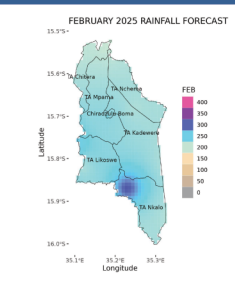


January is expected to be wetter than last year. Amounts may exceed 300 mm over TA Likoswe.

Lesser rains are however expected to the east of Chiradzulu boma and the south of TA Nchemba.

About a week of dry spells is expected in January.

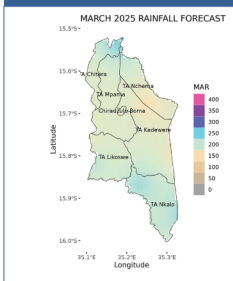
February 2025



Wet conditions are expected to continue in February with amounts ranging from 215 to 240 in many areas.

Some areas in TA Nkalo and Chiradzulu boma, however, may receive rainfall of up to 300 mm. **Dry spells exceeding 7 days are likely.**

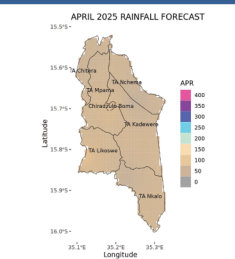
March 2025



Normal to above-normal rainfall is expected in March.

Most northern and southern areas should anticipate to receive around 200 mm while central and eastern areas are expected to receive just over 100 mm.

April 2025



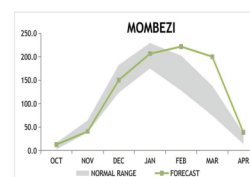
Normal to above-normal rainfall is expected with most areas expected to receive rainfall less than 90 mm

Rainfall cessation is expected around mid April.

- Rainfall **onset** for this season is expected between the **final week of November** and **first week of December**.
- **Cessation** is expected between **second and fourth week of April**.
- **Dry spells exceeding 7 days are likely in February.**
- The seasonal length is expected to be between **120-140 days**.

The table and figure below show monthly rainfall distribution for the season with a normal band in grey.

MOMBEZI		
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	2.7	16.6
NOV	38.8	64.4
DEC	123.8	182.4
JAN	175.2	229.6
FEB	128.3	202.5
MAR	74.8	138.0
APR	14.1	37.0



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

For further information contact: The Director of Climate Change and Meteorological Services, P.O. Box 1808, Blantyre.

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MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES

BLANTYRE DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025



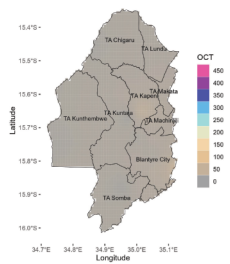
Overview of 2024/2025 Rainfall Season

The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by a weak La Nina. La Nina is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over the eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

Blantyre district is expected to receive **normal to below-normal total rainfall amounts** between October and December 2024 while **normal to above-normal** monthly rainfall amounts during January to April 2025.

October 2024

OCTOBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST

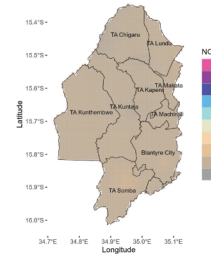


October is expected to be hot and dry with a chance of Chizimalupya rains.

These rains might be accompanied by lightning and gusty winds.

November 2024

NOVEMBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST



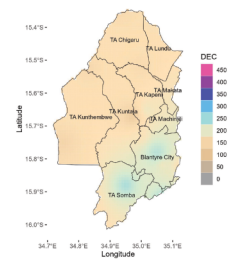
Normal to below-normal rainfall amounts predicted for the month of November.

Effective rains are expected from the **third week of November into December**.

Expect the rains to be accompanied by gusty winds and lightning.

December 2024

DECEMBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST

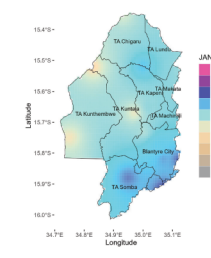


Rainfall amounts ranging from 100mm to 200mm are anticipated over Blantyre during December with parts of Blantyre city and TA Somba expected to receive rainfall amounts of up to 250mm.

The anticipated rainfall amounts are generally within normal to above normal categories for the district during this month.

January 2025

JANUARY 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST

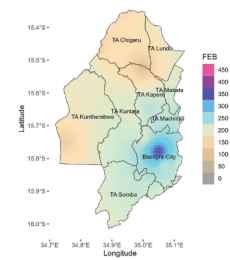


Rainfall amounts ranging from 200mm to 250mm are anticipated over Blantyre during January 2025 with parts of Blantyre city and TA Somba expected to receive rainfall amounts of up to 300mm.

The anticipated rainfall amounts are generally within normal to above normal categories for the district during this month with above normal scenario for parts of Blantyre city and TA Somba.

February 2025

FEBRUARY 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST

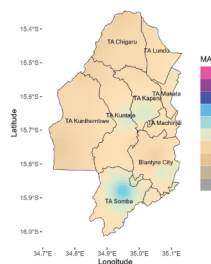


Rainfall amounts ranging from 150mm to 200mm are anticipated over northern and western areas of the district with amounts ranging from 200mm to 250mm anticipated over eastern and southern areas of the district.

The anticipated rainfall amounts indicate a normal to above normal scenario for the majority of areas of the district.

March 2025

MARCH 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST

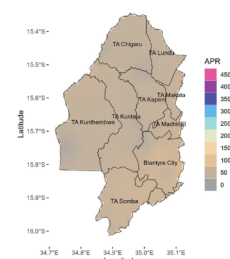


Rainfall amounts ranging from 100mm to 150mm are expected in the majority of areas of the district with parts of TA Kuntaja, TA Kapeni and TA Somba expected to receive around 250mm.

The anticipated amounts are within the above normal to above normal category.

April 2025

APRIL 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST



Rainfall amounts in the range of 50mm to 100mm are anticipated in the district in the month of April 2025.

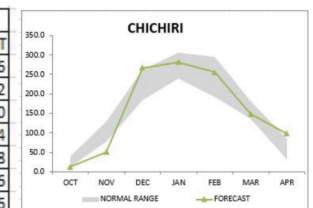
These amounts are generally within the normal to above normal category for the district.

Cessation is expected from **first week of this month**.

Rainfall **onset** is anticipated between **third week of November and first week of December 2024**. **Cessation** is expected from **first week of April 2025**, making the **seasonal length** between **120 and 135 days**. A **dry spell of more than seven days** is possible in February 2025.

The table and figure below show monthly rainfall distribution for the season with a normal band in grey.

CHICHIRI		
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	12.9	39.7
NOV	76.0	50.2
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



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

For further information contact: The Director of Climate Change and Meteorological Services, P.O. Box 1808, Blantyre.
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MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES

MACHINGA DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025

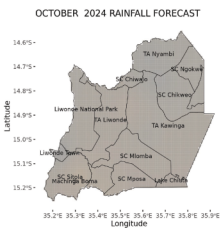


Overview of 2024/2025 Rainfall Season

The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by a **weak La Nina**. La Nina is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

Machinga district is expected to receive **normal to above normal total** rainfall amounts with a chance of about **10-day dry spells in February 2025**.

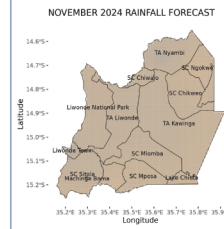
October 2024



In October hot and dry conditions are expected to prevail in Machinga. However, Chizimalupsya rains ranging from 2 to 20 mm are expected in some areas. These amounts are normal to above-normal for some areas in the district.

Occurrences of gusty winds, lightning and heat spells are likely.

November 2024

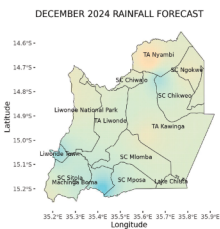


During November, total rainfall is likely to be in the range from 25-50 mm which is within normal to below-normal, and drier than the same month last year. Areas around TA Nyambi may receive lesser amounts.

There is a chance of erratic onset to the season in most areas.

Gusty winds and lightning are also be expected.

December 2024

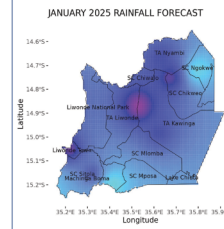


Expect more rains in the range of 150-250 mm in December.

This is normal to above-normal except for northern areas of the district such as TA Nyambi. High amounts are forecasted for areas around Liwonde Town and east of Machinga boma.

Onset is more likely from the **first week of December**.

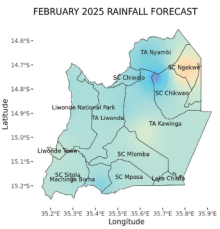
January 2025



January is expected to be wetter than previous season whereby amounts of rains may range from 250 to 360 mm over most areas.

Over a week dry spells are likely in this month. The threat of floods is also high.

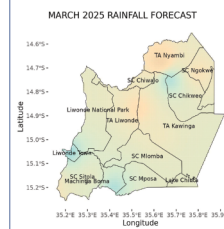
February 2025



February is expected to be wetter than previous season. The expected amounts are in the range between 140 to 280 mm which is normal to above normal for Machinga. Pockets of below normal rains are nevertheless expected over SC Ngokwe.

Two-week dry spells are also expected in the district.

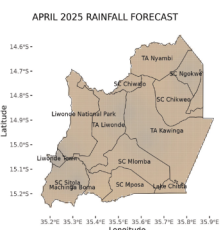
March 2025



Machinga is generally expected to receive above normal rainfall amounts in March. Rainfall range in the month is from 130 to 220 mm, which normal to above normal and wetter than previous season.

The season is expected to start **tailing off towards the end of March**.

April 2025

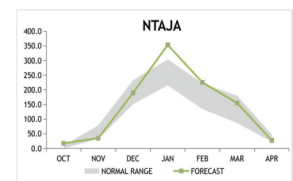


The rainfall season is expected to come to an end in early April.

Normal to above-normal rains are expected in the range 20-50mm and up to 60mm in areas under TA Nyambi and SC Ngokwe. However, lesser rains are expected to the north of TA Liwonde.

- Machinga district is expected to receive **normal to above normal total** rainfall amounts during the 2024/2025 season.
- Onset is expected from **first week of December 2024** while cessation is expected from the **final week of March 2025**.
- The seasonal length is expected to range from **80 to 120 days**.
- **Dry spells longer than a week** are expected in January and February 2025.

NTAJA			
MONTH	NORMAL	RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	0.3	9.4	17.5
NOV	32.3	78.8	35.3
DEC	150.9	232.5	189.7
JAN	215.8	304.0	353.4
FEB	134.5	222.2	225.2
MAR	87.0	179.6	154.8
APR	22.1	47.7	27.3



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

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MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES

MWANZA DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025

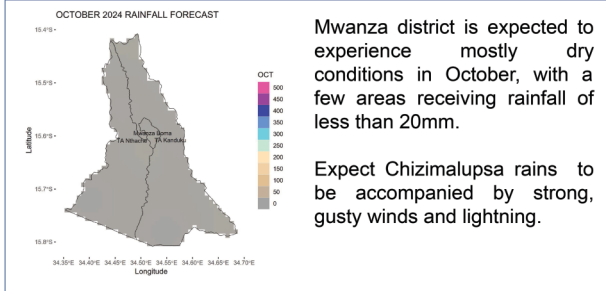


Overview of 2024/2025 Rainfall Season

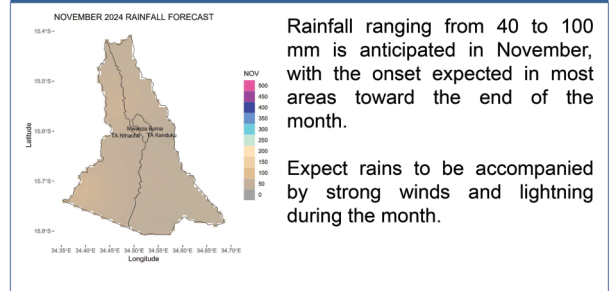
The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by a weak La Nina. *La Nina* is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

Mwanza District is expected to receive generally **normal to above normal rainfall** during the rainfall season from October 2024 to April 2025.

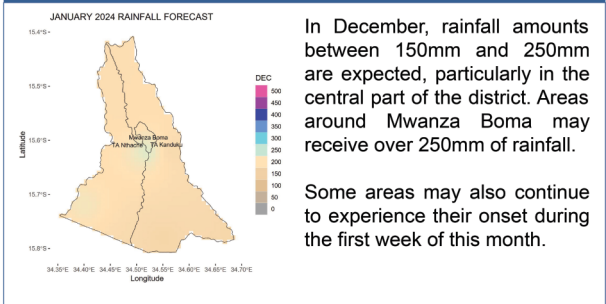
October 2024



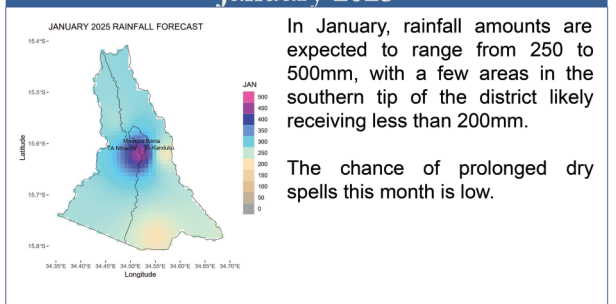
November 2024



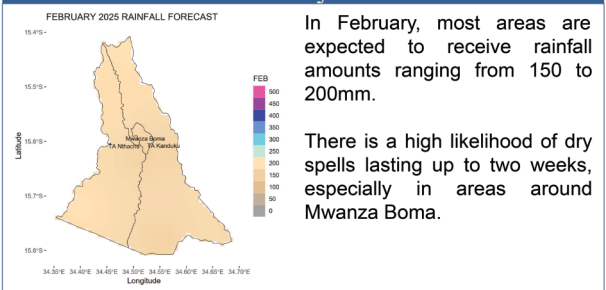
December 2024



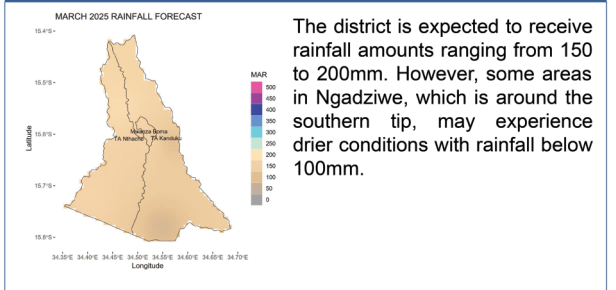
January 2025



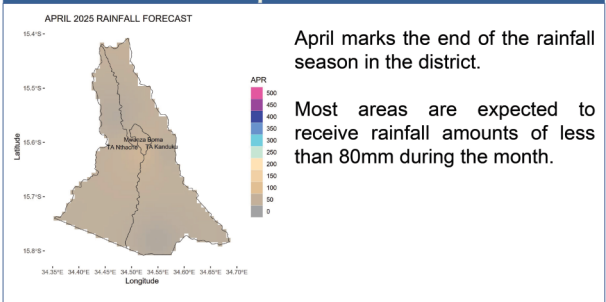
February 2025



March 2025



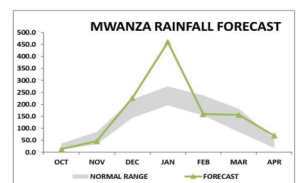
April 2025



Rainfall onset is expected between last week of November and first week of December. **Cessation** is expected during the third week to **last week of April**. The 2024/2025 rainfall season is expected between **130 to 150 days**. There is a likelihood dry spells of up to two weeks during February and March.

The table and figure below show monthly rainfall distribution for the season with a normal band in grey.

MWANZA		
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	10.9	36.2 13.2
NOV	34.5	84.9 46.2
DEC	143.4	221.4 227.5
JAN	196.9	275.7 460.0
FEB	154.8	237.4 159.4
MAR	84.8	181.3 155.9
APR	19.0	56.9 69.5



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

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BALAKA DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025

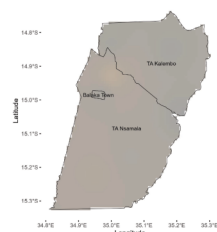
Overview of 2024/2025 Rainfall Season

The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by weak La Nina. La Nina is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over the eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

The 2024-25 rainfall season will be wetter as compared to the previous season as the district is generally expected to receive **normal to above normal rainfall amounts in some months**.

October 2024

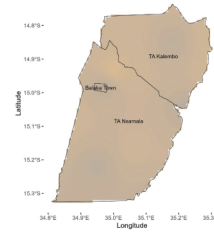
OCTOBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST



During the month of October most areas in Balaka are expected to be dry. The expected *chizimalupsya* rains may not exceed 30mm. However, some areas may experience strong winds and thunderstorms.

November 2024

NOVEMBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST



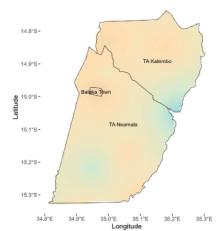
Balaka district is expected to receive less than 70mm of rainfall in November.

The rains are expected to be accompanied by strong winds and thunderstorms.

Rainfall onset is expected from the third week of November to the second week of December 2024.

December 2024

DECEMBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST

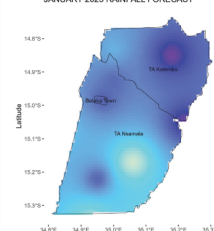


Rainfall intensity is expected to pick significantly during December as most areas in the district are expected to receive rainfall amounts exceeding 150 mm.

Late onset for some areas is expected during the last week of December.

January 2025

JANUARY 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST

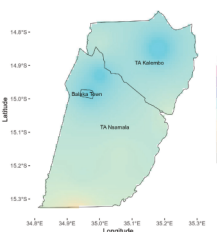


January will be wetter with most areas expected to receive normal rainfall amounts of at least 300 mm. Areas around TA Nsamala may receive less than 200mm.

Threat of prolonged dry spells of more than 7 days is high in January 2025

February 2025

FEBRUARY 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST

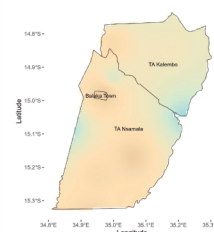


In February, reduced amounts of rainfall are expected over most areas ranging from 150 to 200 mm. Areas around TA Kalembo and Balaka town are expected to receive more than 250mm.

Prolonged dry spells of more than 7 days are expected in February 2025

March 2025

MARCH 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST

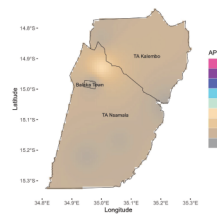


Balaka is expected to receive normal to above normal rainfall amounts during the month of March ranging from 100 to 150 mm.

Most areas may experience early cessation from third week of March.

April 2025

APRIL 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST



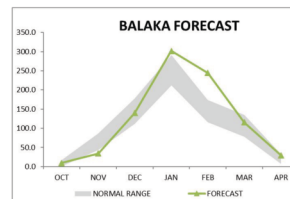
As the rainfall season will be coming to an end most areas are expected to receive rainfall ranging from 50 to 100 mm.

Rainfall cessation for some areas is expected during this month of April 2025.

Rainfall onset is expected from the **third week of November 2024 to second week of December 2024**. Cessation will most likely be between **second and fourth week of April 2025** but some areas can experience early onset during the **third week of March**. Prolonged dry spells of more than 7 days are likely in January and February 2025. Total length of the season in the district is expected to be between **110 and 130 days**.

The table and graph below show monthly rainfall distribution for the 2024-2025 season with a normal band in grey and the forecast in green color.

BALAKA		
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	1.2	16.4
NOV	42.9	86.5
DEC	112.1	178.6
JAN	212.3	291.4
FEB	115.5	174.5
MAR	78.3	134.7
APR	7.2	32.9



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

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MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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CHIKWAWA DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025

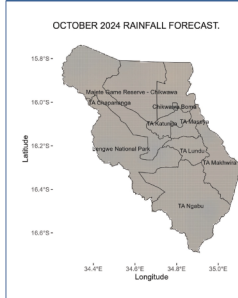


Overview of 2024/2025 Rainfall Season

The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by a weak La Nina. La Nina is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over the eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

Chikwawa district is expected to receive **normal to below normal total rainfall amounts** between October and December 2024 while **normal to above-normal** monthly rainfall amounts from January to April 2025.

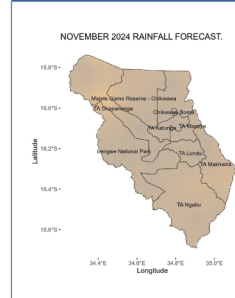
October 2024



October is expected to be hot and dry with a chance of Chizimalupya rains.

These rains might be accompanied by lightning and gusty winds.

November 2024

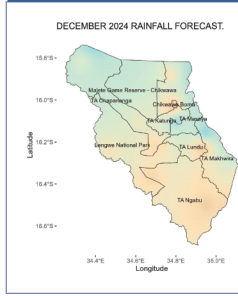


Normal to below-normal rainfall amounts are predicted for the month of November.

Effective rains are expected from the **last week of November into December**.

Expect the rains to be accompanied by gusty winds and lightning.

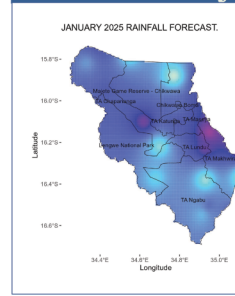
December 2024



Rainfall amounts ranging from 100mm to 200mm are anticipated over Chikwawa during December.

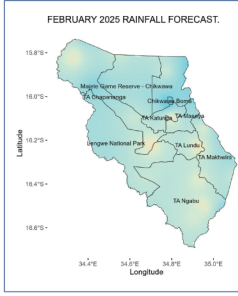
This is normal to above-normal amounts for the majority of areas in the district. However, some parts of TA Ngabu, Lengwe National Park, TA Lundu, TA Makwira and Chikwawa Boma may receive normal to below-normal rainfall amounts.

January 2025



Rainfall amounts ranging from 250mm to 300mm are anticipated over Chikwawa during January 2025. This is above normal in TA Ngabu, majority of areas in TA Lundu, Lengwe National Park, Chapananga and normal to above normal scenario for the majority of TA Makhuwira, Chikwawa Boma and Majete Game Reserve. Flood threat is high during this month.

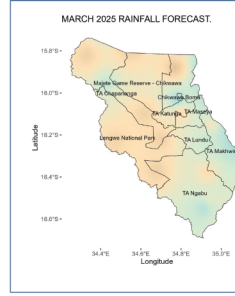
February 2025



Rainfall amounts ranging from 150mm to 200mm are anticipated over Chikwawa during the month of February 2025.

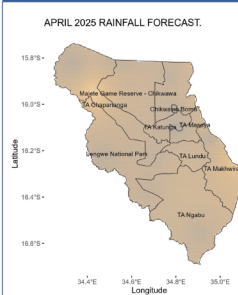
The anticipated rainfall amounts indicate a normal to above normal scenario for majority of areas of the district. However, there is a likelihood of **more than 7 consecutive dry days** in some areas.

March 2025



Rainfall amounts ranging from 150mm to 200mm are expected in majority of southern and eastern areas of the district with amounts ranging from 100mm to 150mm in the northern, central and western areas of the district. The anticipated amounts are within the above normal category with extreme north being normal to above normal scenario.

April 2025



Rainfall amounts in the range of 50mm to 100mm are anticipated in the district in the month of April 2025.

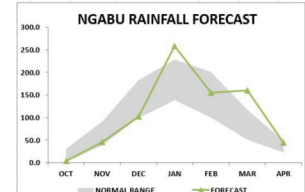
These amounts are generally in the normal to above normal category for the district.

Cessation is expected from **first week of this month**.

Rainfall **onset** is anticipated between **last week of November and first week of December 2024**. **Cessation** is expected between the from **first week of April 2025**, making the seasonal length **between 100 and 120 days**. A dry spell of **more than seven days** is possible in **January and February 2025**.

The table and figure below show monthly rainfall distribution for the season with a normal band in grey.

MONTH	NGABU	
	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



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

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DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES

CHITIPA DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST FOR 2024-2025

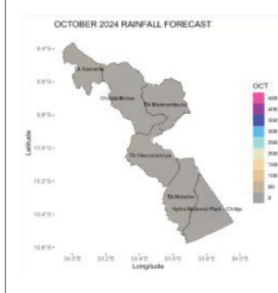


Overview of 2024-2025 Rainfall Season

The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by a weak La Nina. La Nina is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over the eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

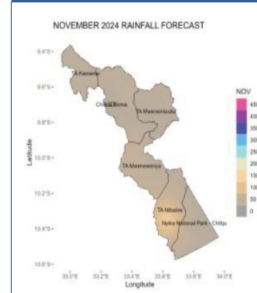
Chitipa District is expected to receive **normal to above normal rainfall amounts** during the 2024-2025.

October 2024



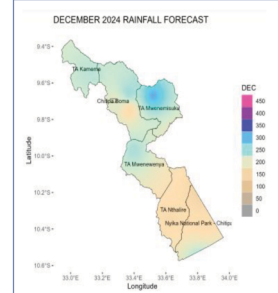
The month of October is the beginning of seasonal rainfall monitoring in Malawi. But Chitipa district is expected to be generally dry.

November 2024



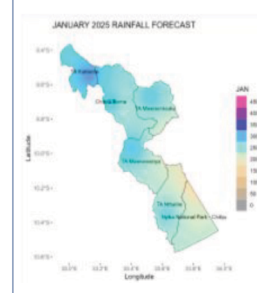
During the month of November, most southern parts of the district are expected to receive up to 100mm. However, TA Nthalire and parts of Nyika National Park - Chitipa are expected to receive rainfall in the range of 100mm-150mm. The onset of the season is expected during the **last week of November into the second week of December 2024**. Strong winds and lightning incidents are expected during this month.

December 2024



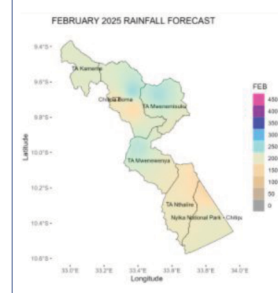
More rains is expected during the month of December as rainfall systems become established. Rainfall amounts expected across the district range from 150mm to 250mm which represent normal to above normal rainfall range and some parts of TA Mwenemisuku are expected rainfall range of 250mm-350mm. The threat of floods is high.

January 2025



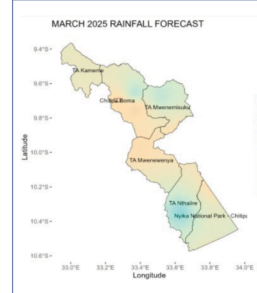
High rainfall amounts are expected to continue to be experienced during the month of January 2025 with most areas in the district receiving rainfall amounts ranging from 250mm to 350 mm. Parts of TA Nthalire and Nyika National Park - Chitipa are expected to receive rainfall range of 150mm - 200mm. These amounts represent normal to above normal rainfall. **Dry spells exceeding 8 days are unlikely.**

February 2025



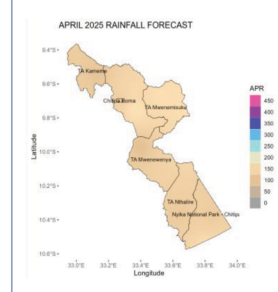
Chitipa is expected to continue to receive rainfall during the month of February. Most parts of the district are expected to receive rainfall above 150mm. Highest rainfall amounts in TA Mwenemisuku, TA Mwenwenya and some parts of Chitipa Boma are expected to exceed 200 mm. The threat of prolonged dry spells in the district during the month is minimal.

March 2025



Moderate rainfall amounts are expected to continue over Chitipa district during the month of March especially over TA Nthalire, north of TA Mwenemisuku and Chitipa Boma to about 250mm. Most areas are expected to receive rainfall range from about 150-200mm.

April 2025



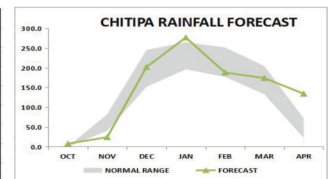
Most areas are likely to receive rainfall amounts in the range of 100mm-150mm during this month.

Cessation of seasonal rainfall is expected from the **last week of March into the second week of April 2023**.

Onset of rainfall season for Chitipa district is expected between the **last week of November and third week of December 2024**. Dry spells of **exceeding 8 days** are unlikely during January 2025. Cessation of seasonal rainfall is expected to be between the **last week of March and the second week of April**. Seasonal length for the 2024-2025 season is expected between **120 to 139 days**.

The table and the figure below show monthly rainfall distribution for the season with a band of normal range in grey

CHITIPA		
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	0.0	0.2
NOV	40.2	82.0
DEC	152.0	245.7
JAN	196.6	265.3
FEB	177.3	251.8
MAR	133.0	204.5
APR	22.7	71.7



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

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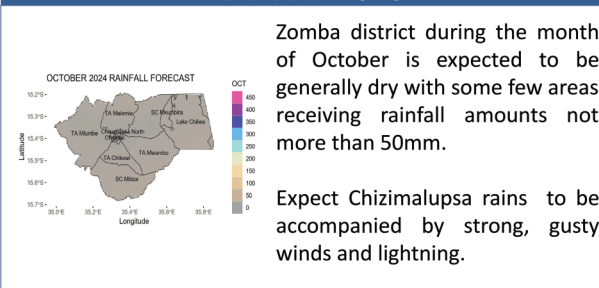
ZOMBA DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025

Overview of 2024/2025 Rainfall Season

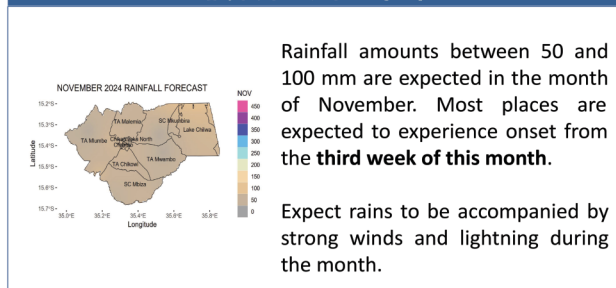
The 2024-2025 rainfall season in Malawi is expected to be influenced by weak to moderate La Nina. La Nina is the unusual cooling of the ocean waters over the eastern-central Pacific Ocean.

Zomba is expected to receive **normal total rainfall amounts with pockets of below-normal in some areas** during the 2024-2025 rainfall season

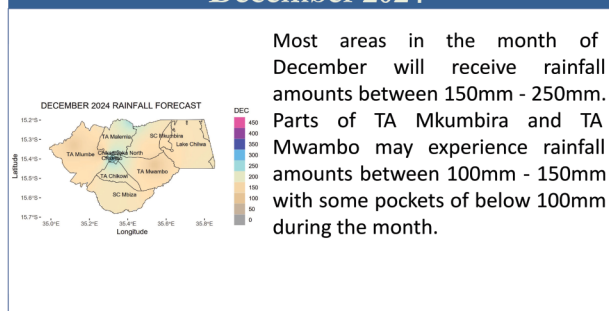
October 2024



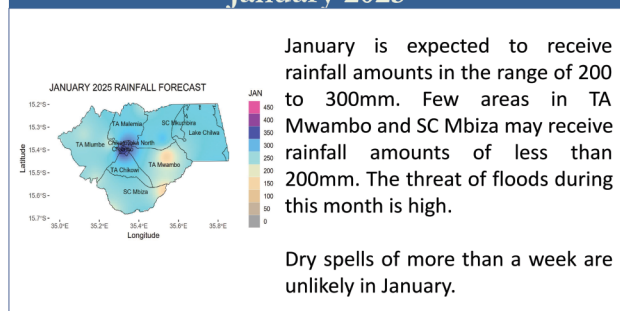
November 2024



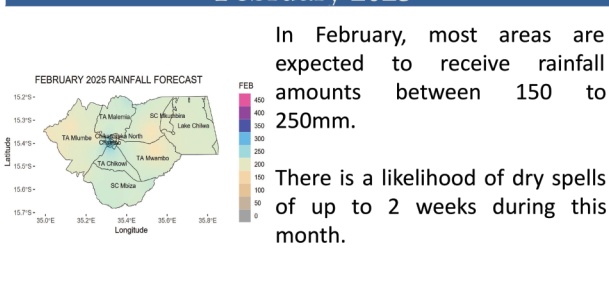
December 2024



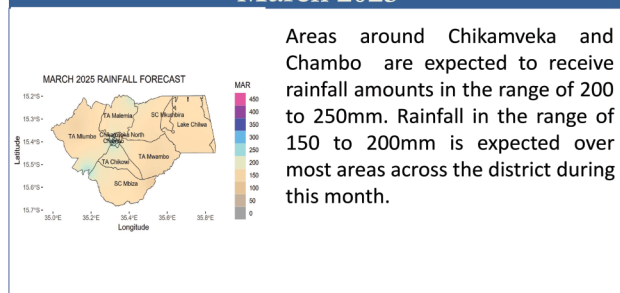
January 2025



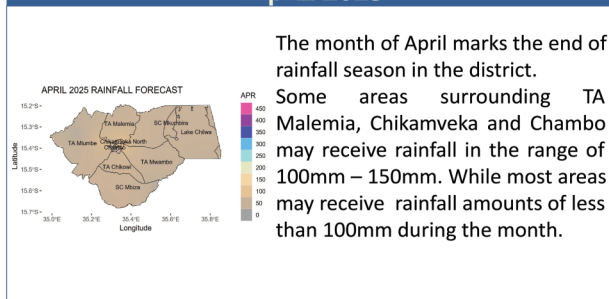
February 2025



March 2025



April 2025

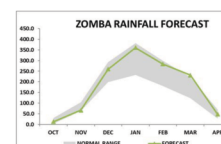


In Zomba, rainfall onset is **expected** between **third and fourth week of November 2024**.

Cessation is expected during the **last week of March** to the **first week of April** 2025. There is a chance of dry spells of **not** more than two weeks during January and February. The total likelihood of seasonal length is expected to be around **133 days**, thus ranging from **124 to 141 days**.

The table and figure below show monthly rainfall distribution for the season with a normal band in grey.

ZOMBA		
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	3.7	30.5
NOV	64.4	104.2
DEC	198.7	291.9
JAN	232.5	381.3
FEB	181.1	299.0
MAR	124.1	222.9
APR	32.7	70.1



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

The forecast will be updated in December 2011. For further information contact: The Director of Climate Change and Meteorological Services, P.O. Box 1808, Blantyre. Tel +265 1 82 47 12 / Cell: +265 882 26 65 79 Email: metdept@metmalawi.gov.mw; Website: www.metmalawi.gov.mw

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DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES



LILONGWE DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025

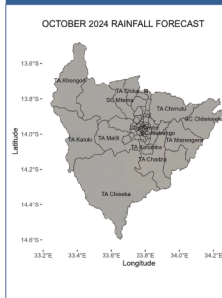
Overview of 2024/2025 Rainfall Season

The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by weak La Nina which is projected to prevail until early 2025.

La Nina is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

Lilongwe district is expected to receive generally **normal rainfall amounts**.

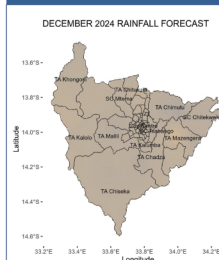
October 2024



October is expected to be generally dry with little or no rainfall activities in some areas. Forecast rainfall amounts are in the range from 5-20mm, possibly due to Chizimalupysa rains in few areas.

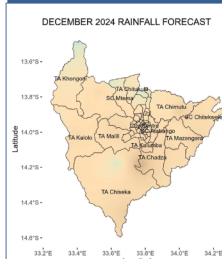
Occurrences of gusty winds and windstorms are more likely

November 2024



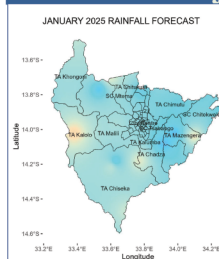
There is expected rainfall ranging from 20 to 150mm. Most Areas in the district may receive lower than normal amounts. However areas around T/A Mazengera may receive rainfall amounts of about 130 to 150mm

December 2024



Rainfall amounts in the range of 100-180mm are expected in most parts of Lilongwe. Pockets of below-normal are expected in the western parts of T/A Chadza. Normal to above normal rainfall amounts are expected on few areas around TA Chiseka, Khongoni and Chitukula. Most areas in Lilongwe are expecting onset by Second and third week of December 2024. But some areas may have early onset.

January 2025



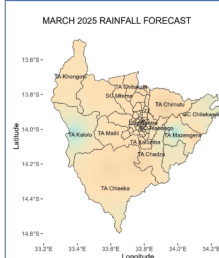
Normal to above-normal rainfall amounts are expected over most areas with more rains in western parts of T/A Mazengera and northern parts of SC Mtema exceeding 300mm. Pockets of lesser amounts may be experienced in areas around TA's Kalolo, Chanza and eastern parts of T/A Mazengera.

February 2025



Higher Rainfall is forecasted in Some areas, particularly SC Mtema and towards the northern parts of TA Chiseka reaching up to 250 mm while most parts of the district are expected to receive moderate rainfall, ranging from 150 mm to 200 mm.

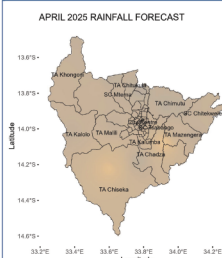
March 2025



Most areas in the district are expected to receive lower rainfall amounts, generally below 150mm. A few areas, particularly in the western parts of TA Kalolo and Mazengera, are forecasted to receive rainfall of about 250mm.

Rainfall cessation is expected, from the second into third week March 2025

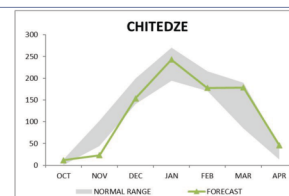
April 2025



Generally most areas across Lilongwe district are expected to receive less than 50 mm of rainfall amounts. However few areas around T/A Mazengera and Chiseka will receive rainfall amounts of about 100-130mm

Lilongwe district is expected to receive **normal** rainfall amounts during the 2024/2025 rainfall season. **Onset** is expected from second week to third week of December 2024. But some areas may have early onset. **Cessation** is expected from the first week of April 2025 but some areas will have early cessation. The seasonal length is expected to range from 100 to 140 days. There is a chance of dry spells in January and February 2025 of not more than one week

CHITIDZE		
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	1	13
NOV	44	102
DEC	141	200
JAN	194	271
FEB	171	216
MAR	85	189
APR	13	44



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

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DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES

LIKOMA DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025

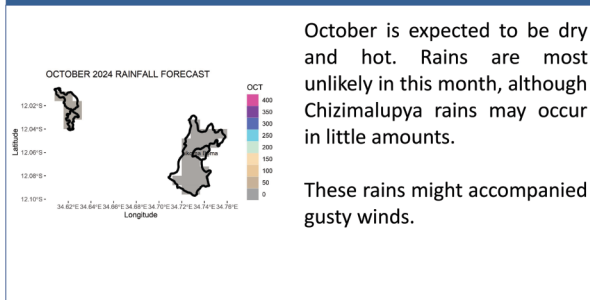


Overview of 2024/2025 Rainfall Season

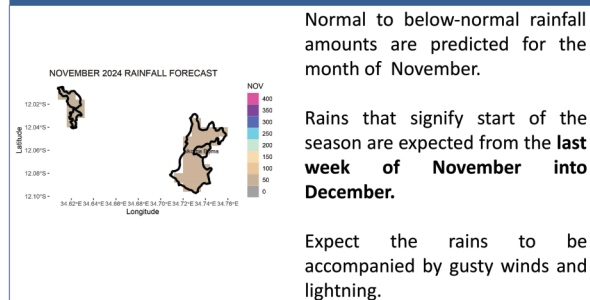
The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by a weak La Nina. La Nina is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over the eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

Likoma district is expected to receive **normal to below-normal total rainfall amounts** between October and January 2024 while **normal to above-normal** monthly rainfall amounts from February to April 2025.

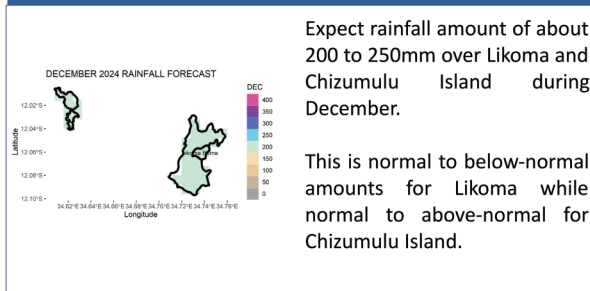
October 2024



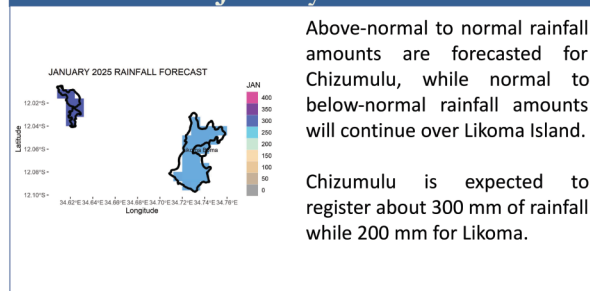
November 2024



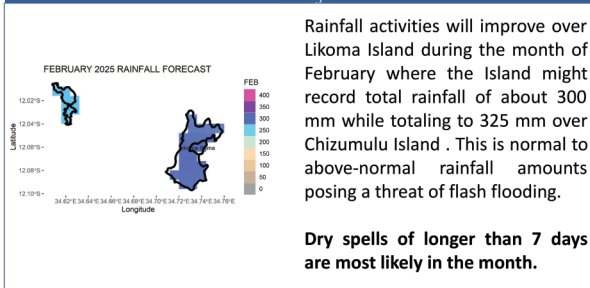
December 2024



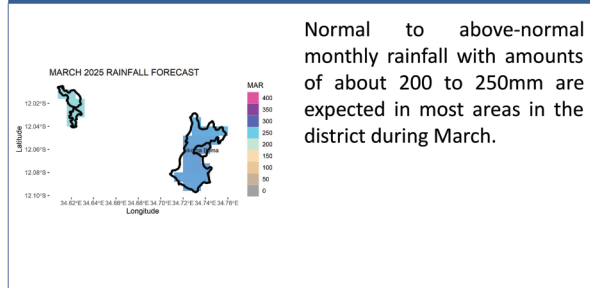
January 2025



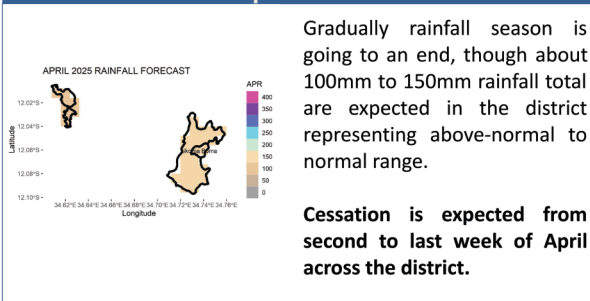
February 2025



March 2025



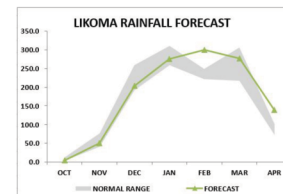
April 2025



Rainfall **onset** is anticipated between the **last week of November** and the **last week of December 2024**. A dry spell of approximately one week is possible in February 2025. **Cessation** is expected between the **second week and last week of April**, making the season last between **100 and 145 days**.

The table and figure below show monthly rainfall distribution for the season with a normal band in grey.

LIKOMA		
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	3.1 12.2	4.9
NOV	41.5 76.5	50.9
DEC	191.3 258.3	203.5
JAN	258.2 311.0	275.4
FEB	221.4 249.2	299.8
MAR	217.8 306.0	276.8
APR	71.7 100.8	139.2



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

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KARONGA DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025

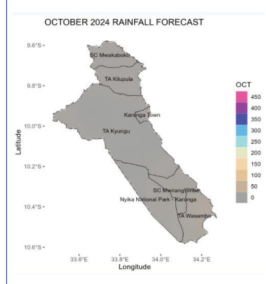


Overview of 2024/2025 Rainfall Season

The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by weak La Nina. La Nina is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over the eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

The 2024-25 rainfall season will be wetter as compared to the previous season as the district is expected to receive normal to above normal rainfall amounts.

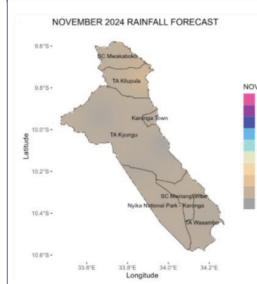
October 2024



During October, most areas in the district are expected to be dry

Some may experience strong winds and isolated cases of lightning and thunder.

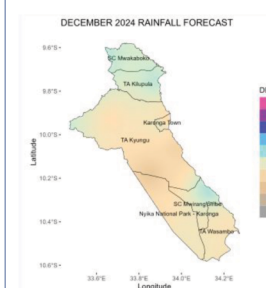
November 2024



During the month of November, most areas in Karonga district are expected to receive rainfall in the range of 50mm-100mm.

The rainfall may be accompanied by strong winds and lightning.

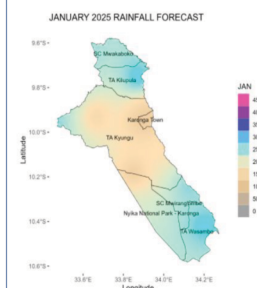
December 2024



In TA Kilupula, SC Mwakaboko and SC Mwirang'ombe rainfall exceeding 200mm is expected during the month of December.

However, most areas to the south of TA Kyungu and areas North of Nyika National Park, TA Wasambo may receive rainfall amounts in the range of 150mm-200mm.

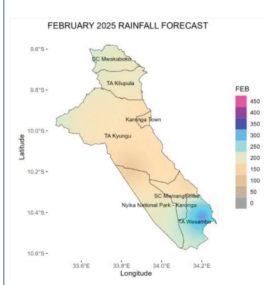
January 2025



Areas of SC Mwakaboko, TA Kilupula, SC Mwirang'ombe, TA Wasambo, Nyika National Park are expected to receive rainfall in the range of 250mm - 300mm. Most areas of TA Kyungu, Karonga town and Northern areas of Nyika National Park are expected to receive rainfall in the range of 150mm-200mm.

There is some likelihood of dry spells during this month.

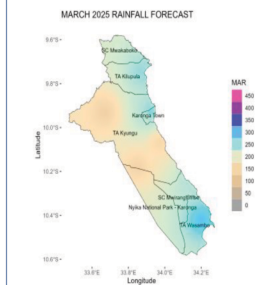
February 2025



During February, TA Wasambo is expected to receive rainfall in the range of 250mm-300mm. Most areas are expected to receive rainfall in the range of 150mm-250mm.

There is a likelihood of dry spells of more than 7 days in most parts of the district.

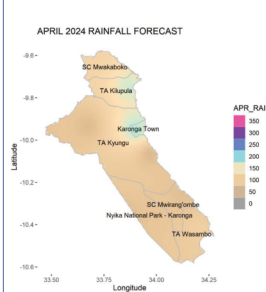
March 2025



250mm are expected in the areas of TA Wasambo, Kilupula, Nyika National Park-Karonga, SC Mwakaboko and Karonga Town during this month.

However, the southern parts of TA Kyungu and Northern parts of Nyika National park may receive rainfall in the range of 150mm - 200mm

April 2025



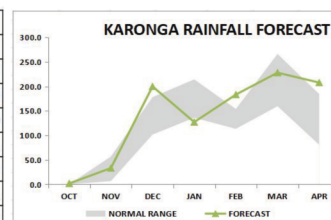
In the month of April, some areas in TA Kilupula are expected to receive rainfall exceeding 250mm with the rest of the district receiving rainfall in the range of 100mm - 200mm.

The cessation is expected from the last week of April.

Rainfall onset is expected during last week of November to second week of December. Cessation is expected from the last week of April. Seasonal length will be between 131 - 143 days. There is likelihood of dry spells during the months of January and February.

The table and figure below show monthly rainfall distribution for the season with a normal band in grey

KARONGA		
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	0.0	0.0
NOV	6.5	56.8
DEC	101.7	178.2
JAN	135.9	214.3
FEB	113.4	154.0
MAR	159.5	266.4
APR	80.8	184.4



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

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KASUNGU DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025

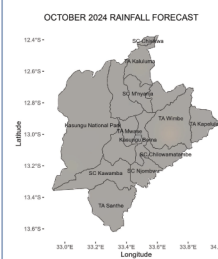


OVERVIEW OF 2024/2025 RAINFALL SEASON

The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by a weak La Nina. La Nina is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over the eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

Kasungu district is expected to receive **normal to above normal** rainfall amounts during the rainfall season from October 2024 to April 2025.

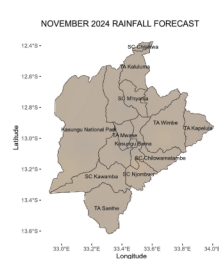
October 2024



In October, hot and mainly dry weather is expected in most areas of Kasungu.

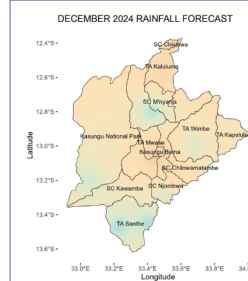
Nevertheless, chizimalupysa rains are likely in some areas, which will be associated with strong winds and lightning

November 2024



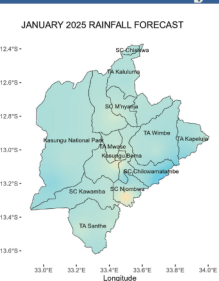
Chizimalupysa rains are expected to spread to more areas during November. Most areas are likely to receive up to 50mm of rainfall.

December 2024



Anticipate an increase in rainfall across most areas in December. Rainfall is forecasted to fall within the range of 150mm to 200mm. In TA Santhe, SC M'Nyanja, TA Wimbe, and south west of Kasungu national park where the rainfall may reach up to 250mm. The onset of the season is expected to occur between the first and third week of December.

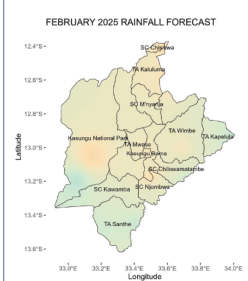
January 2025



The highest rainfall amounts are anticipated during the month of January, with most areas expected to receive rainfall ranging from 200mm to 250mm

Dry spells of more than 7 day are unlikely during this month.

February 2025



Most areas in Kasungu are expected to receive normal rainfall amounts.

On average, rainfall is expected between 100mm and 250mm.

There is chance of dry spells lasting for one week in some areas.

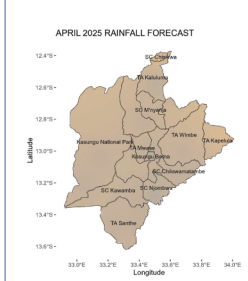
March 2025



In March, most areas are expected to receive normal rainfall amounts, in the range of 100mm to 150mm.

Rainfall cessation is expected from last week of March in some areas

April 2025



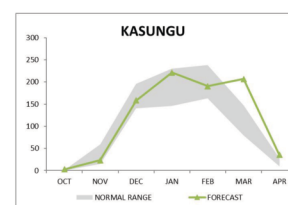
Normal to above normal rainfall amounts are expected in April.

The amounts will be in the range of 50 mm to 100mm

End of season is expected during this month in most areas.

Kasungu district is expected to receive **normal to above normal** rainfall amounts during the rainfall season from October 2024 to April 2025. The onset is expected from first week to third week of December, 2024, while cessation is likely from fourth week of March into first week of April 2025. Seasonal length is expected to last between 82 and 123 days. The table and figure below show monthly rainfall distribution for the season with a normal band in grey.

KASUNGU			
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE		FORECAST
OCT	0	1	3
NOV	15	59	23
DEC	140	196	158
JAN	146	230	221
FEB	163	238	190
MAR	79	147	207
APR	9	27	36



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

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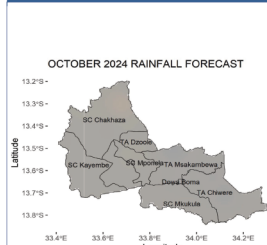
DOWA DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025

Overview of 2024/2025 Rainfall Season

The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by weak La Nina. La Nina is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over the eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

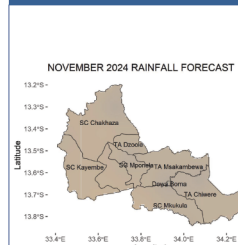
Dowa district is expected to receive generally **normal total rainfall amounts** during the October 2024 to April 2025 rainfall season, and will be **wetter than previous season**.

October 2024



During the month of October, most parts of Dowa district are likely to have dry conditions. However, *Chizimalupsa* rains are likely in few areas that will be associated with strong gusty winds and thunderstorms. The rainfall totals of less than 50mm are expected in a few areas.

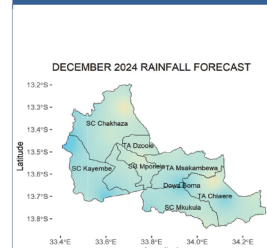
November 2024



In Dowa most areas are likely to receive rainfall amounts ranging from 50mm to 100mm in November.

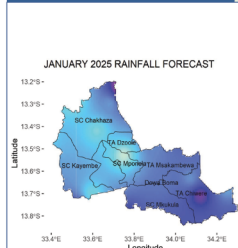
The onset of the rain season is expected to begin from the fourth week of November, and thunderstorms with strong gusty winds are anticipated during this period.

December 2024



During December, most parts of Dowa district are likely to receive around 200mm of rainfall. However, some areas to the north of SC Kayembe, the expected rainfall amounts may be more than 200mm. The onset of the rainfall season is expected to cover the entire district by the second week of December.

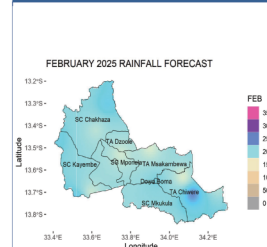
January 2025



Dowa is expected to be wet in January with most areas receiving rainfall totals between 200mm to 250mm. Central areas of TA Chiwere are expected to receive more than 300mm of rainfall amounts.

Dry spells lasting 7 days or more are likely this month especially in some areas of SC Mponela, TA Dzoole and SC Chakhaza.

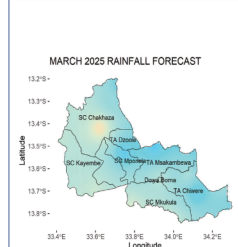
February 2025



In February, below normal rainfall is expected in some areas, with rainfall amounts ranging from 100mm to 150mm likely to the south of TA Dzoole, SC Kayembe and some parts of SC Mponela.

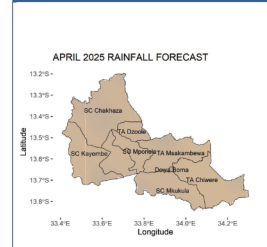
Rainfall amounts of about 250mm are expected in areas like central of TA Chiwere. There is a chance of dry spells of about a week or more in February.

March 2025



Expect most areas of Dowa to receive rainfall total amounts ranging from 100 to 190mm during the month of March. Most areas are likely to receive normal to above normal rainfall amounts.

April 2025

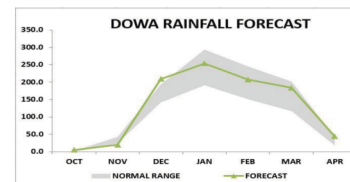


Cessation of rainfall is expected between the third week of March and the second week of April. Most areas in Dowa will receive rainfall total amounts of less than 50mm in this month.

Rainfall onset in the district is expected to be between the fourth week of November 2024 to the second week of December 2024. Cessation will be around the fourth week of March 2025 to the second week of April 2025. The length of season in the district is expected to be between 114 to 140 days. There is a possibility of dry spells of more than 7 days in January and February.

The table and figure below show monthly rainfall distribution for the season with a normal band in grey.

DOWA		
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	0.0	2.6
NOV	23.7	42.8
DEC	142.0	193.9
JAN	191.0	294.0
FEB	151.0	245.2
MAR	117.2	202.1
APR	17.3	43.0



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

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MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES MANGOCHI DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025



Overview of 2024/2025 Rainfall Season

The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by a weak La Nina. La Nina is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over the eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

Mangochi district is expected to receive **normal to above rainfall**, with notable below-normal rainfall amounts during October-November December sub-season.

October 2024

OCTOBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST

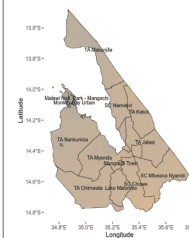


During the month of October, Mangochi is expected to be dry. Most areas will receive rainfall less than 30mm.

The rains are likely to be accompanied by gusty winds.

November 2024

NOVEMBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST

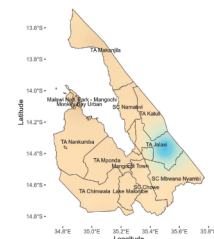


The rainfall amounts during this month are expected to be within the range of 30-80 mm which will be normal to below-normal.

The occurrence of gusty winds and thunderstorms are expected to be high during this month. Rainfall onset is likely to be from the **last week of November**.

December 2024

DECEMBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST

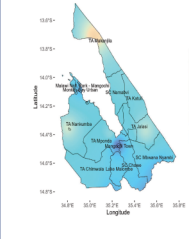


There will be a pick during this month as Mangochi is expected to receive normal to above-normal rainfall amounts with pockets of below-normal in few TAs such as SC Mbwana Nyambi .

The expected rainfall amounts is approximately 200mm while areas around TA Jalasi will receive about 250mm.

January 2025

JANUARY 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST

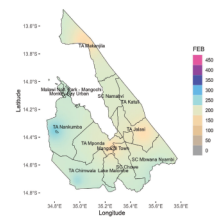


During the month of January, most areas of Mangochi are expected to receive normal to above-normal rainfall amounts in a range of 200 - 320mm except for Areas around TA Makanjira that are expected to receive rainfall amounts in the range of 150 – 180mm. The threat of floods is high during this month.

Dry spells of about 7 days are likely in January.

February 2025

FEBRUARY 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST



The normal to above-normal rainfall amounts in the range of 200 - 270mm are expected to continue into February.

Dry spells of about 7 days are likely in this month.

March 2025

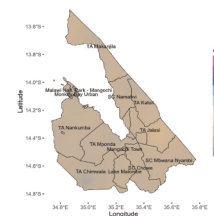
MARCH 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST



In March, Mangochi is expected to be wetter than normal. It is expected to receive rainfall in the range of 190 - 240mm.

April 2025

APRIL 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST



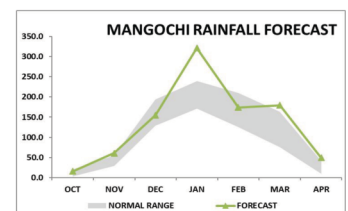
As the rainfall season will be going towards the end, nonetheless, most areas in Mangochi are expected to receive normal to above normal rainfall amounts in the range of 40 – 70 mm.

Cessation is expected during the **second week of this month** for most areas.

Onset for most areas is expected around the **last week of November**. However, few areas around Monkey Bay, may have late onset during the second week of December. **Cessation** is expected during the **second week of April**. The seasonal length is likely to have an average **100-130 days** with a likelihood of prolonged **dry spells** of more than 7 days in both **January and February**.

The table and figure below show monthly rainfall distribution for the season with a normal band in grey.

MANGOCHI		
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	3.0	20.5
NOV	29.0	55.1
DEC	128.4	194.4
JAN	171.4	239.1
FEB	125.6	210.4
MAR	76.1	163.8
APR	10.1	41.1



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

For further information contact: The Director of Climate Change and Meteorological Services, P.O. Box 1808, Blantyre.
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MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES



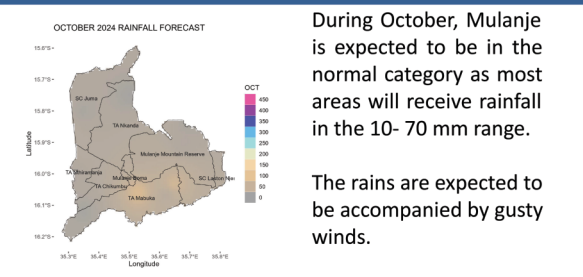
MULANJE DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025

OVERVIEW OF 2024/2025 RAINFALL SEASON

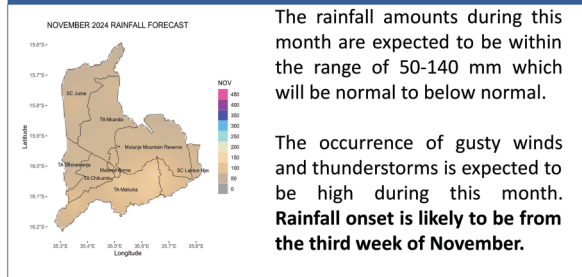
The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by a weak La Nina. La Nina is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over the eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

Mulanje district is expected to receive **normal to above-normal rainfall**, with notable below-normal rainfall amounts in November 2024.

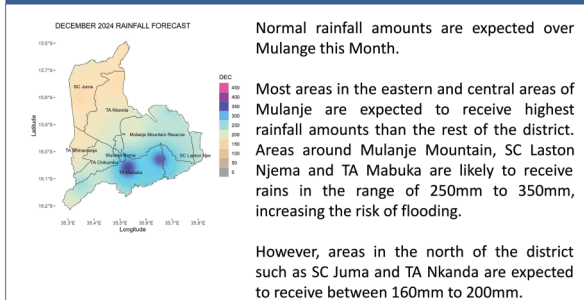
October 2024



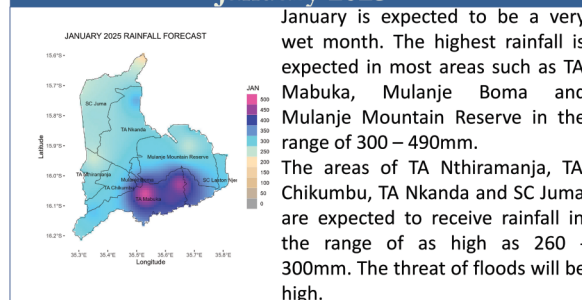
November 2024



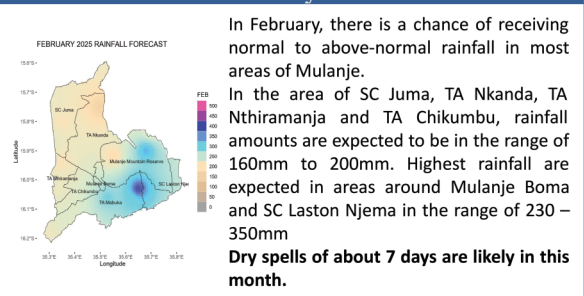
December 2024



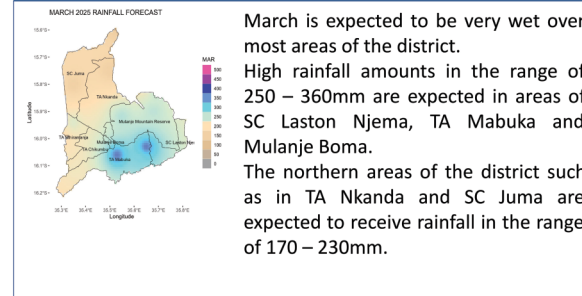
January 2025



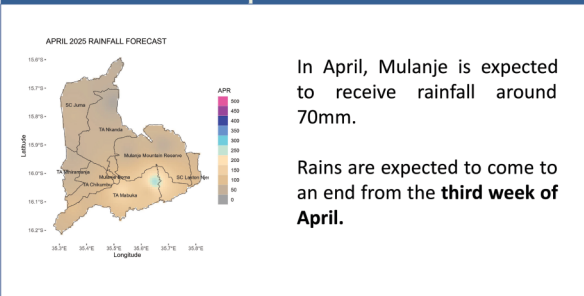
February 2025



March 2025



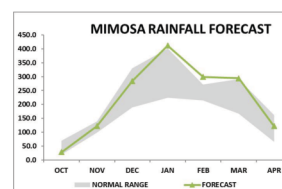
April 2025



Onset is expected from the **third week of November** to **early December**. Cessation is expected from the **third week of April**. Season length of up to 150 days. Dry spells of about 7 days are likely in February.

The table and figure below show the monthly rainfall distribution for the season with a normal band in grey.

MIMOSA		
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



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

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MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES

NKHATA BAY DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025

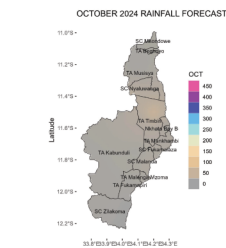


Overview of 2024/2025 Rainfall Season

The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by a weak La Nina. La Nina is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over the eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

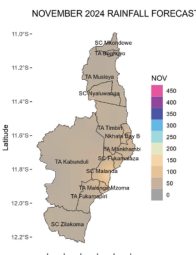
Nkhata Bay is forecasted to receive **normal to above normal** rainfall. However, there is chance of **below normal** rainfall during November.

October 2024



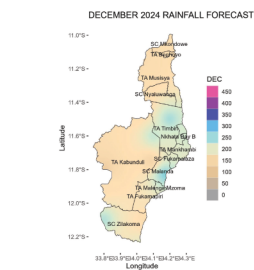
October is expected to be a hot and a dry month in Nkhata Bay. However, the forecast suggests the chance of *Chizimalupysa* rains that may occur in some areas of the district.

November 2024



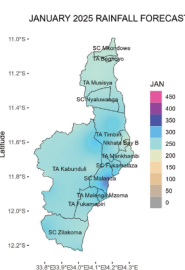
Below normal rainfall amounts are expected during this month. Generally dry and hot weather conditions are expected; however occasional *Chizimalupysa*, gusty winds and lightning associated with thunderstorms can be expected. The isolated thunderstorms events are likely to result in monthly rainfall totals between 50mm to 100mm in some areas, especially those along the lakeshore.

December 2024



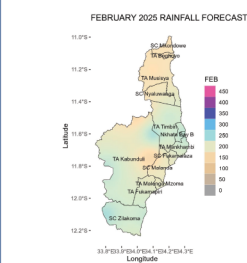
In December, most areas of Nkhata Bay are likely to receive normal to above rainfall amounts ranging between 150mm-200mm. Areas around TA Timbiri and SC Malanda are expected to receive more rainfall reaching up to 250mm.

January 2025



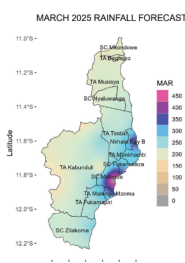
The month of January is expected to be very wet across the district. Most areas such as TA Fukamapiri, TA Timbiri, TA Kabunduli, and TA Boghoyo are expected to receive rainfall exceeding 250mm.

February 2025



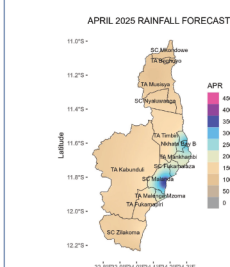
Normal to above rainfall situation is expected to continue in February. Rainfall amounts are expected to range from 150 mm to 200 mm in areas such as TA Malenga, Mzoma, SC Nyaluwanga, and TA Mankhambi. The amounts may exceed 200 mm in other areas such as in SC Zilakoma.

March 2025



Rainfall is expected over many areas in March. Highest rainfall amounts are expected in areas close to the lake such as Boma and SC Malanda

April 2025

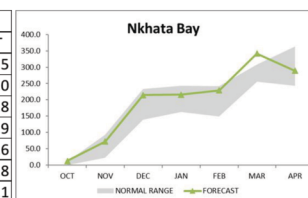


Most areas are likely to receive above normal rainfall, in the ranges of 100mm and 150mm. Some areas close to the lake will receive in excess of 250mm.

- Onset rains are likely to delay and expected from the **third and fourth week of December**.
- A late **cessation** is expected from the **fourth week of April**.
- Season length is expected to range from 119 to 158 days. However, some areas may have a much shorter than 119 days season length.
- The risk of prolonged dry spells is low.

The table and figure below show monthly rainfall distribution for the season with a normal band in grey.

NKHATABAY		
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	0.3	10.7
NOV	23.0	93.1
DEC	139.0	232.7
JAN	162.8	243.5
FEB	149.2	242.2
MAR	255.0	308.2
APR	243.2	362.9



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

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NKHATA BAY DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025



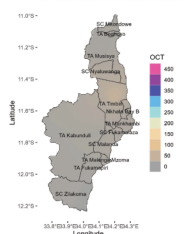
Overview of 2024/2025 Rainfall Season

The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by a weak La Nina. La Nina is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over the eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

Nkhata Bay is forecasted to receive **normal to above normal** rainfall. However, there is chance of **below normal** rainfall during November.

October 2024

OCTOBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST

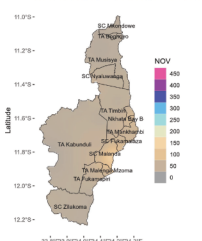


October is expected to be a hot and a dry month in Nkhata Bay.

However, the forecast suggests the chance of *Chizimalupysa* rains that may occur in some areas of the district.

November 2024

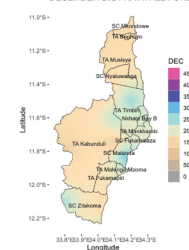
NOVEMBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST



Below normal rainfall amounts are expected during this month. Generally dry and hot weather conditions are expected; however occasional *Chizimalupysa*, gusty winds and lightning associated with thunderstorms can be expected. The isolated thunderstorms events are likely to result in monthly rainfall totals between 50mm to 100mm in some areas, especially those along the lakeshore.

December 2024

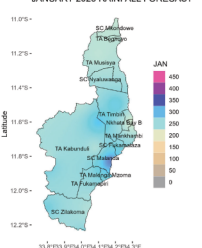
DECEMBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST



In December, most areas of Nkhata Bay are likely to receive normal to above rainfall amounts ranging between 150mm-200mm. Areas around TA Timbiri and SC Malanda are expected to receive more rainfall reaching up 250mm.

January 2025

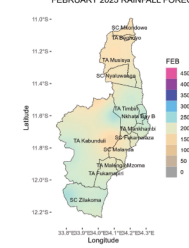
JANUARY 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST



The month of January is expected to be very wet across the district. Most areas such as TA Fukamapiri, TA Timbiri, TA Kabunduli, and TA Boghoyo are expected to receive rainfall exceeding 250mm.

February 2025

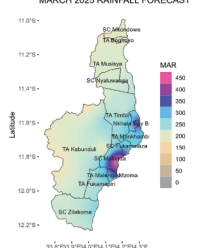
FEBRUARY 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST



Normal to above rainfall situation is expected to continue in February. Rainfall amounts are expected to range from 150 mm to 200 mm in areas such as TA Malenga Mzoma, SC Nyaluwanga, and TA Mankhambi. The amounts may exceed 200 mm in other areas such as in SC Zilakoma.

March 2025

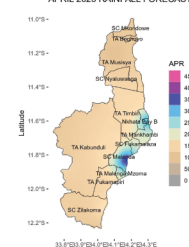
MARCH 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST



Rainfall is expected over many areas in March. Highest rainfall amounts are expected in areas close to the lake such as Boma and SC Malanda

April 2025

APRIL 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST

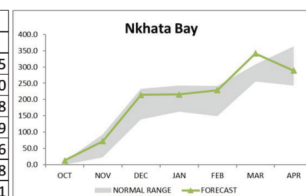


Most areas are likely to receive above normal rainfall, in the ranges of 100mm and 150mm. Some areas close to the lake will receive in excess of 250mm.

- Onset rains are likely to delay and expected from the **third and fourth week of December**.
- A late cessation is expected from the **fourth week of April**.
- Season length is expected to range from 119 to 158 days. However, some areas may have a much shorter than 119 days season length.
- The risk of prolonged dry spells is low.

The table and figure below show monthly rainfall distribution for the season with a normal band in grey.

NKHATABAY			
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST	
OCT	0.3	10.7	12.5
NOV	23.0	93.1	72.0
DEC	139.0	232.7	214.8
JAN	162.8	243.5	215.9
FEB	149.2	242.2	228.6
MAR	255.0	308.2	341.8
APR	243.2	362.9	289.1



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

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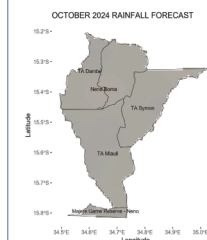
NENO DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025

Overview of 2024/2025 Rainfall Season

The 2024-2025 rainfall season in Malawi is expected to be influenced by weak La Nina. La Nina is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over the eastern-central Pacific Ocean.

Neno is expected to receive **normal total rainfall** amounts during the 2024 -2025 rainfall season

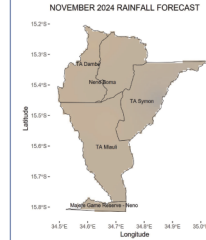
October 2024



During October, Neno district will receive rainfall in the range of 0-30mm.

The first rainfall will be accompanied by strong winds and lightning.

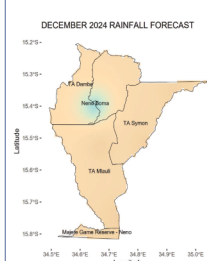
November 2024



In November, TA Dambe and Neno Boma will receive rainfall amounts of up to 50mm. Most of the eastern side of the district including TA Symon and southern areas of TA Mlauli will receive rainfall amounts in the range of 30 - 50mm.

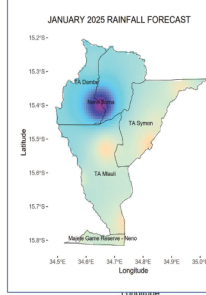
The **onset** is expected to begin between **second and third week of November**.

December 2024



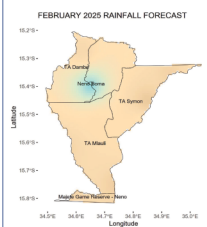
During the month of December most areas are expected to receive rainfall amounts exceeding 160mm. Neno Boma is expected to receive above 200mm rainfall amounts.

January 2025



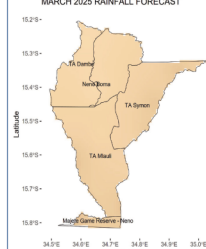
The Month of January will be wetter as over 350mm rainfall amounts are expected in the areas of TA Chekucheku, Dambe and Neno Boma, increasing the flood threat. The range of 200 - 260mm is expected over TA Symon, TA Mlauli and parts of Majete Game Reserve.

February 2025



Neno Boma is expected to receive rainfall amounts exceeding 250mm during this month, while some areas of TA Symon, TA Mlauli and parts of Majete Game Reserve are expected to receive rainfall amounts in the range of 160 – 200 mm.

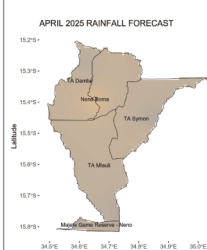
March 2025



Most parts of the district are expected to receive relative rainfall amounts in the range of 150 - 200mm in the month of March.

Some areas in TA Mlauli, TA Symon and parts of Majete are expected to receive rainfall amounts in the range of 100-150mm.

April 2025



Most areas are expected to receive rainfall amounts in the range 30mm – 50mm. Neno Boma is expected to receive 50mm – 70mm rainfall during this month.

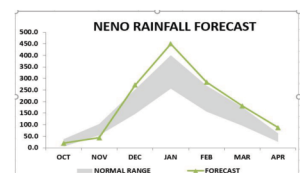
Rainfall cessation is expected from the **last week of March and first week of April** in many areas of Neno.

In Neno, there is high likelihood for rainfall **onset** to begin **between second and third week of November**.

Cessation for the district is expected from the **last week of March and first week of April**. Dry spells of not more than **2 weeks** are expected in the months of **January and February**. The total likelihood of seasonal length is expected to be around **127 days, thus ranging from 120 to 135 days**.

The table and figure below show monthly rainfall distribution for the season with a normal band in grey.

NENO		
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	5.9	36.7
NOV	54.3	102.0
DEC	146.3	252.4
JAN	256.2	400.4
FEB	156.4	269.8
MAR	95.4	177.4
APR	25.0	61.6



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

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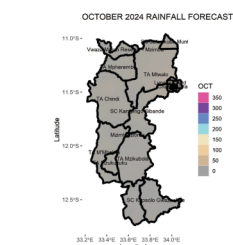
MZIMBA DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025

OVERVIEW OF 2024/2025 RAINFALL SEASON

The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by a **weak La Nina**. **La Nina** is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over the eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

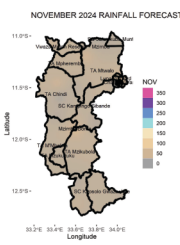
Mzimba district is forecasted to receive **normal to below-normal** total rainfall amounts during October to December 2024, however **normal to above-normal** during from January to April 2025.

October 2024



Mzimba is expected to have generally dry conditions during October, with Chizimalupysa rains possibility over few areas.

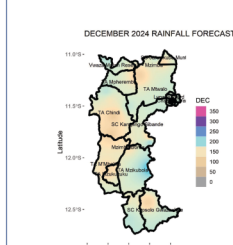
November 2024



Expect rainfall amounts ranging from 50mm to 100mm in Mzimba during the month of November, representing below normal rainfall amounts.

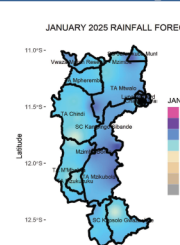
Onset of the season is expected from the last week of November to the second week of December 2024

December 2024



Expect an improvement in rainfall over Mzimba in December with most areas likely to receive rainfall amounts in the range of 100mm to 150mm. Rainfall about 200mm are possible over areas around TA Mzikubola, TA Mtwalo, TA Mpherembe and part of TA Chindi. These are normal to above normal amounts.

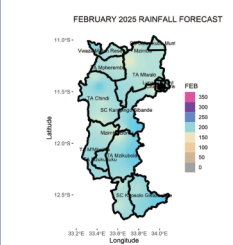
January 2025



Normal to above-normal rainfall amounts exceeding 200mm are possible in most areas in Mzimba. Expect mostly high rainfall amounts of about 250 to 300mm over TA Mzikubola, Chindi, Mpherembe, and M'Mbelwa. January is expected to be the wettest month.

Reduced rainfall is expected over SC Khosolo and TA Mzukuzuku.

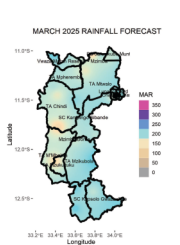
February 2025



Normal to above-normal rainfall is expected continue during February. Rainfall of about 200mm in most areas. However areas around Mzimba Boma, SC Khosolo and part of TA Mtwalo may experience normal to below-normal rainfall amounts of about 100mm.

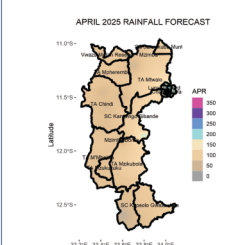
At least a two weeks dry spell is likely during this month.

March 2025



Most areas in Mzimba will continue to receive rainfall amounts about 200mm in March except few areas around TAs M'Mbelwa, Mzukuzuku, Chidi, Mtwalo and SC Kampinga which may receive about 150mm total rainfall amounts.

April 2025



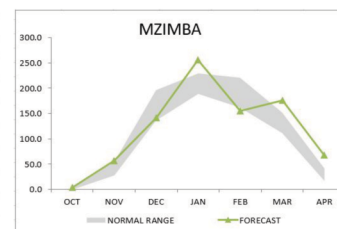
Rainfall amounts between 50 to 100mm are possible during April, representing above-normal to normal rainfall totals for this month.

Cessation will be in April for most parts of Mzimba

Rainfall is expected to begin between the last week of November to the second week of December 2024. Cessation likely occurring between early April and the end of April. The season may last between 110 and 140 days. There is a high risk of experiencing dry spells lasting around two weeks in January and February.

The table and figure below show monthly rainfall distribution for the season with a normal band in grey.

MZIMBA			
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST	
OCT	0.0	2.0	3.7
NOV	28.1	54.5	56.6
DEC	135.4	196.1	140.8
JAN	188.4	229.2	256.2
FEB	161.3	221.2	155.1
MAR	111.3	151.8	176.0
APR	16.0	40.9	67.5



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

For further information contact: The Director of Climate Change and Meteorological Services, P.O. Box 1808, Blantyre.

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NSANJE DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025

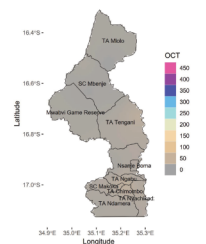
Overview of 2024/2025 Rainfall Season

The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by a weak La Nina. *La Nina* is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over the eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

Nsanje District is expected to receive normal to above normal rainfall amounts during the rainfall season from October 2024 to April 2025.

October 2024

OCTOBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST

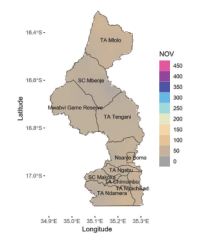


Nsanje district is expected to have a generally dry October, with some few areas receiving rainfall amounts less than 40mm.

Expect Chizimalupsa rains to be accompanied by strong, gusty winds and lightning.

November 2024

NOVEMBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST

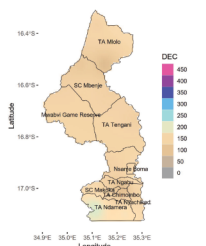


November is expected to be drier than normal, with rainfall amounts of less than 100mm anticipated across the district.

Expect rains to be accompanied by strong winds and lightning during the month.

December 2024

DECEMBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST

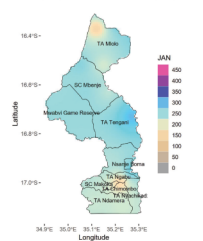


In December, many parts of the district are expected to receive rainfall amounts ranging from 100mm to 200mm.

However, areas around Makhanga may experience lower rainfall, potentially below 100mm.

January 2025

JANUARY 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST



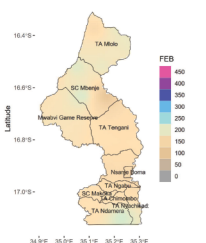
January is expected to be wetter, with rainfall ranging from 200 to 300mm.

A few areas south of TA Ngabu and north of TA Mlolo may receive less than 200mm of rainfall.

The chance of prolonged dry spells this month is low. But the threat of floods is high during this month.

February 2025

FEBRUARY 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST

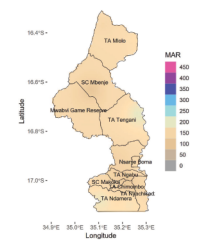


In February, most areas are expected to receive rainfall amounts between 150 to 250mm.

There is a **chance of dry spells lasting around two weeks** over some areas in the district.

March 2025

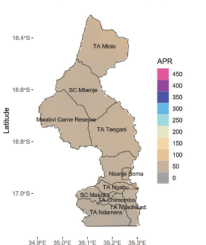
MARCH 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST



In March, most areas across the district are expected to receive rainfall amounts ranging from 100 to 200mm. This rainfall exceeds the normal range for this period

April 2025

MARCH 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST

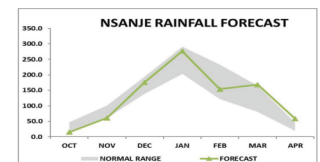


The month of April marks the end of rainfall season in the district. Most areas will receive rainfall amounts less than 50mm during the month.

Rainfall onset is expected between **last week of November and first week of December**. Cessation is expected during the **last week of March to second week of April**. The 2024/2025 rainfall season is expected between **110 to 140 days**. there is a chance of dry spells lasting around two weeks or less in February.

The table and figure below show monthly rainfall distribution for the season with a normal band in grey.

NSANJE		
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	13.3	47.0
NOV	60.2	100.2
DEC	139.1	193.1
JAN	203.5	291.1
FEB	121.3	232.9
MAR	80.1	165.5
APR	19.5	45.3



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

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RUMPHI DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025

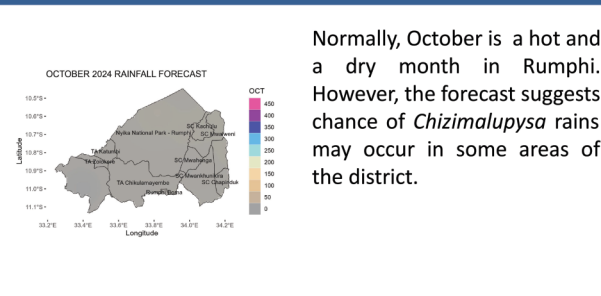


OVERVIEW OF 2024/2025 RAINFALL SEASON

The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by a weak La Nina. La Nina is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

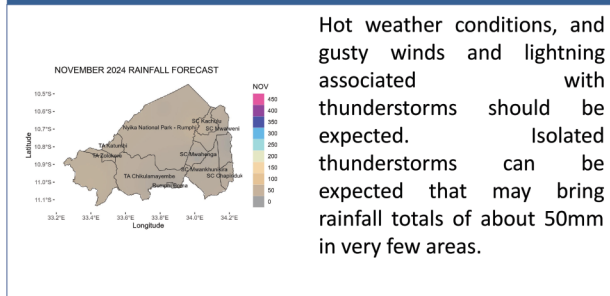
Most areas in Rumphu District are likely to receive **normal to above normal rainfall**, but chance of **below normal rainfall** in November.

October 2024



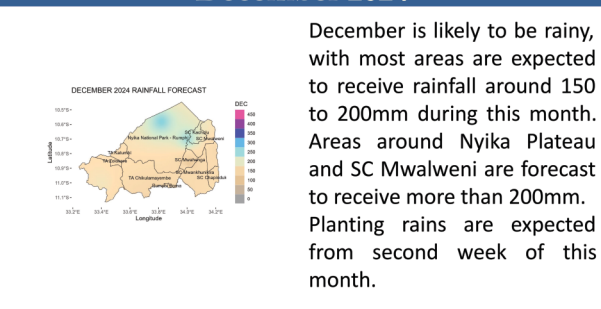
Normally, October is a hot and a dry month in Rumphu. However, the forecast suggests chance of *Chizimalupysa* rains may occur in some areas of the district.

November 2024



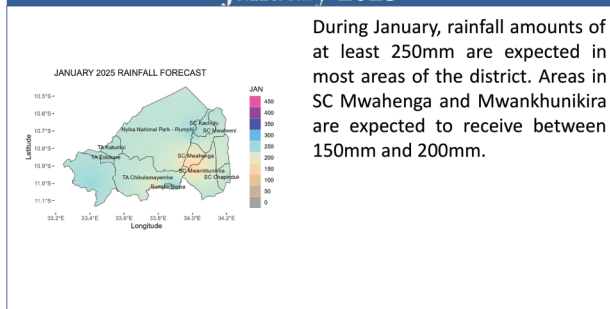
Hot weather conditions, and gusty winds and lightning associated with thunderstorms should be expected. Isolated thunderstorms can be expected that may bring rainfall totals of about 50mm in very few areas.

December 2024



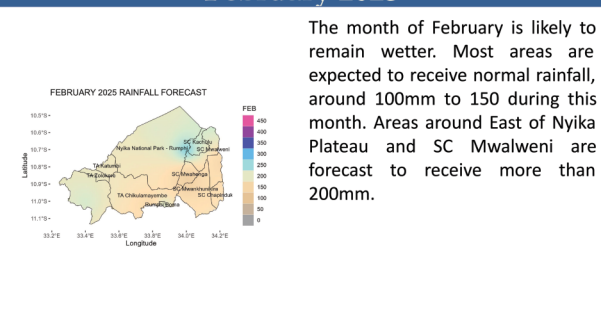
December is likely to be rainy, with most areas are expected to receive rainfall around 150 to 200mm during this month. Areas around Nyika Plateau and SC Mwalweni are forecast to receive more than 200mm. Planting rains are expected from second week of this month.

January 2025



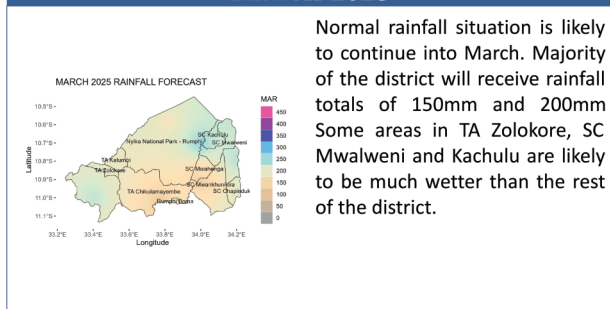
During January, rainfall amounts of at least 250mm are expected in most areas of the district. Areas in SC Mwalweni and Mwanikhunkira are expected to receive between 150mm and 200mm.

February 2025



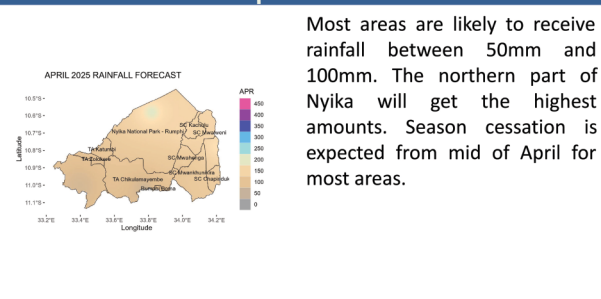
The month of February is likely to remain wetter. Most areas are expected to receive normal rainfall, around 100mm to 150 during this month. Areas around East of Nyika Plateau and SC Mwalweni are forecast to receive more than 200mm.

March 2025



Normal rainfall situation is likely to continue into March. Majority of the district will receive rainfall totals of 150mm and 200mm. Some areas in TA Zolokore, SC Mwalweni and Kachulu are likely to be much wetter than the rest of the district.

April 2025

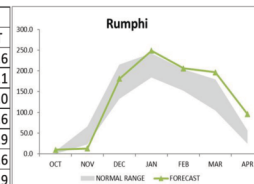


Most areas are likely to receive rainfall between 50mm and 100mm. The northern part of Nyika will get the highest amounts. Season cessation is expected from mid of April for most areas.

- Planting rains are likely to delay and expected from the third and fourth week of December 2024.
- A late cessation is expected from the third week of April 2025
- Season length is expected to be between 90 to 100 days.
- The risk of dry spells is about 2 weeks in January and 1 week in week February

The table and figure below show monthly rainfall distribution for the season with a normal band in grey.

MONTH	RUMPHI	
	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	0.0	6.1
NOV	22.4	65.5
DEC	132.8	215.4
JAN	183.8	242.7
FEB	152.6	203.6
MAR	104.6	179.0
APR	24.5	55.8



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

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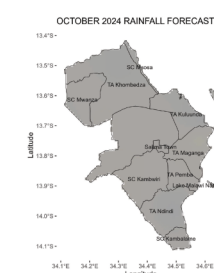
SALIMA DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025

Overview of 2024/2025 Rainfall Season

The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by week La Nina. La Nina is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

The season will be wetter as compared to the previous season as Salima District is expected to receive normal to above normal rainfall amounts.

October 2024



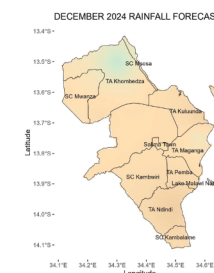
During the month of October Salima is expected to be dry over most areas. However, Chizimalupsa rains are likely in few areas with less than 15mm and will be associated with strong winds and thunderstorms due to excess heating.

November 2024



In November, areas in Salima are expected to receive rains less than 50 mm. Most areas are expected to have onset of rainfall season from last week of November to first week of December.

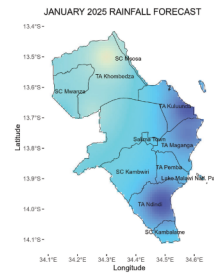
December 2024



The rains are expected to pick significantly in December where most areas are likely to receive less than 200 mm, while areas around SC Msosa may receive 220 mm of rainfall. These rains are within normal range.

Some areas may experience late onset up to 3rd week of December.

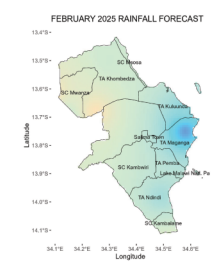
January 2025



In January rainfall ranging from 200 to 300 mm are expected over more areas and for areas around TA Ndindi and TA Kuluunda the rains may reach 350mm.

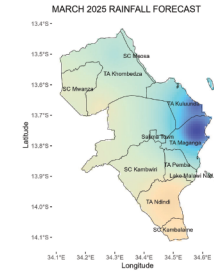
Threat of prolonged dry spells of more than 1 week is minimal in January.

February 2025



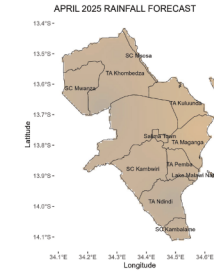
Generally normal rainfall amounts are expected over most areas in Salima in February. Areas around TA Maganga are expected to receive more than 300mm while for other areas the expected rainfall will be in the range of 200 to 300 mm. Prolonged dry spells of about one week are expected in the district.

March 2025



In March, Salima is expected to receive about 150 to 250 mm of rainfall across the district but areas around TA Maganga and TA Kuluunda are expected to be wetter and will receive more than 300mm. The expected cessation for Salima is from 3rd week of March to 2nd week of April.

April 2025



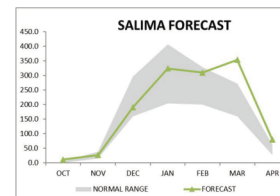
A significant drop is expected in April as the rainfall season will be coming to an end. Most areas are expected to receive less than 50mm.

The expected cessation for Salima is from 3rd week of March to 2nd week of April.

The rainfall **onset** is expected between last week of November to 3rd week of December 2024. Rainfall **cessation** is expected to occur from third week of March. The seasonal length is expected to range from 110 to 130 days. Prolonged dry spells of 1 week are most likely in February.

The table and figure below show monthly rainfall distribution for the season with a normal band in grey.

SALIMA		
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	0.1	4.9
NOV	14.3	38.5
DEC	159.3	295.6
JAN	204.6	407.1
FEB	199.4	327.9
MAR	159.8	271.6
APR	27.3	62.6



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

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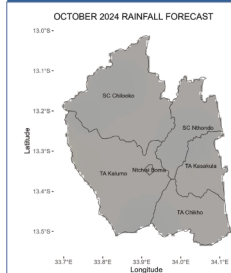


OVERVIEW OF 2024/2025 RAINFALL SEASON

The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by a weak La Nina. La Nina is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over the eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

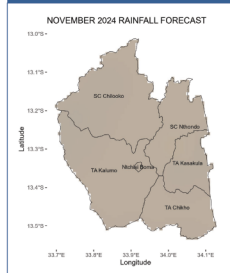
Ntchisi District is expected to receive generally **normal to above normal** rainfall amounts during the 2024/2025 rainfall season. There is a chance of **more** rains in the month of February 2025 than last year.

October 2024



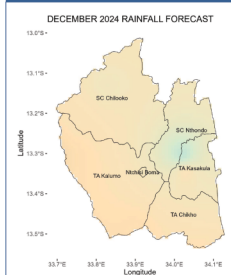
During this month, there's a possibility that some areas in Ntchisi district may receive less than 50 mm of rainfall, while the majority of the district is expected to remain without significant rainfall. Strong and gusty winds are expected during this month.

November 2024



In November, it is expected that the majority of areas in the district will receive rainfall amounts below 50mm. This will be accompanied by gusty winds and lightning.

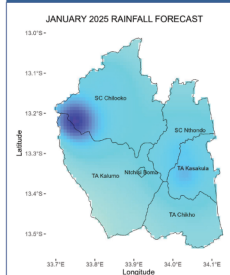
December 2024



In December, most parts of the district is expected to receive rainfall amounts between 100mm to 180mm. However areas around SC Nthondo and some parts of TA Kasakula to the north west will receive rainfall of about 250mm.

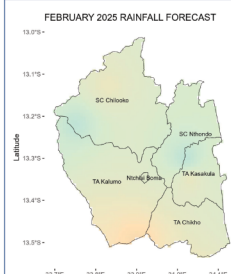
The **onset** of the rainy season is predicted to be **the third week into the fourth week of December 2024** , but will be earlier in some parts of the district.

January 2025



January is expected to be a wet month, with most areas expected to receive rainfall ranging from 200 to 300mm, falling within the normal to above-normal range. However, areas located in SC Chilooko and some parts of TA Kasakula may receive over 300mm of rainfall.

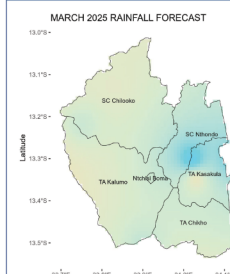
February 2025



In February, most parts of the district is expected to receive rainfall amounts between 150mm to 200mm. However some parts of SC Nthondo, T/A Kasakula and SC Chilooko to the south west will receive rainfall of about 250mm.

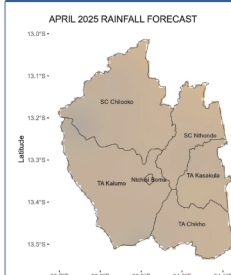
The chance of having dry spells of more than 7 days during this month is minimal.

March 2025



March is expected to bring rainfall that falls within the normal range in most areas of the district, with the exception of areas around SC Nthondo and some parts of TA Kasakula to the north west, where the rains may reach 260mm, which is above normal.

April 2025



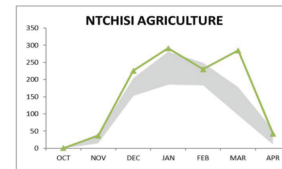
April signifies the end of the rainfall season in Malawi, with the cessation expected to occur from the **first to the second week of April 2025**.

In this month, the majority of the areas in the district are anticipated to receive less than 50mm of rainfall amounts.

Ntchisi District is expected to receive generally **normal to above normal** rainfall amounts during the 2024/2025 rainfall season. However, there is chance of **more** rains in the month of February 2025 than that of last year. **Cessation** is expected between first and second week of April 2025. The **seasonal length** for the district is expected between **105-138** days.

The table and figure below show monthly rainfall distribution for the season with a normal band in grey.

NTCHISI AGRICULTURE			
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE		FORECAST
OCT	0	1	1
NOV	14	41	37
DEC	153	205	226
JAN	186	281	291
FEB	184	249	230
MAR	97	178	285
APR	11	54	41



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

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NKHOTAKOTA DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025



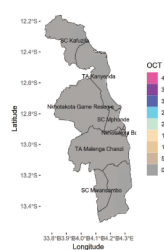
Overview of 2024/2025 Rainfall Season

The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by a weak La Nina. La Nina is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over the eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

Nkhotakota District is expected to receive generally **Normal to Above Normal rainfall amounts** during the 2024 – 2025 rainfall season.

October 2024

OCTOBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST

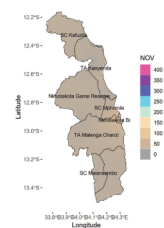


In October 2024, Nkhotakota district is expected to be generally dry with only few localized areas receiving rainfall amounts of less than 10mm.

Strong and gusty winds are expected during this month.

November 2024

NOVEMBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST



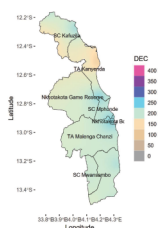
In November, dry conditions are likely to continue in most parts of the district. Some areas are expected to receive rainfall amounts ranging from 20 to 50mm.

Onset of rainfall season is expected from the **last week of November to the second week of December 2024.**

Strong and gusty winds are expected in this month.

December 2024

DECEMBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST



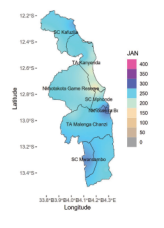
Some areas in TA Kafuzila, Nkhotakota Game Reserve and Nkhotakota Boma are expected to receive rainfall amounts above 200mm.

Other areas are expected to receive between 100 – 200mm of rainfall amounts.

These rainfall amounts are within the normal range for the district.

January 2025

JANUARY 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST



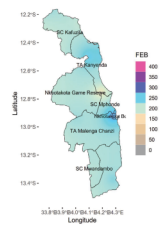
Normal to above normal rainfall amounts are expected in the district during this month. Most areas are expected to receive above 200mm of rainfall amounts. Some areas in TA Kanyenda and part of Nkhotakota Game Reserve are expected to receive less than 200mm of rainfall amounts.

Dry spells of more than 7 days unlikely to occur in some parts of the district.

Threats of Flash floods and flooding is expected especially in flood prone areas.

February 2025

FEBRUARY 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST



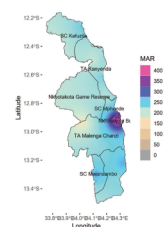
February is expected to remain wet in most parts of the district.

Most areas are expected to receive between 200 – 280 mm of rainfall amounts which is in the normal to above normal range for the district.

Dry spells of more than 7 days are unlikely to occur in the district during this month

March 2025

MARCH 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST



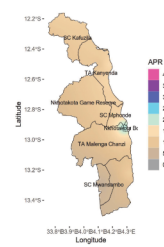
Normal to above normal rainfall amounts are expected in the district.

Most areas are expected to receive 200-300 mm of rainfall amounts. Nkhotakota Boma and parts of TA Mphonde are expected to receive more than 300 mm of rainfall amounts.

Threat of flooding is expected in flood prone areas.

April 2025

APRIL 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST



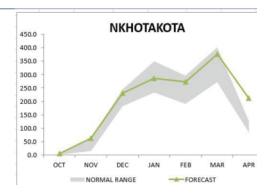
April marks the end of rainfall season in Malawi. Most areas are expected to receive between 40 – 100 mm of rainfall amounts. However areas around Nkhotakota Boma are expected to receive rainfall amounts in excess of 200mm.

Cessation of the rainfall season is expected during the first and third weeks of April 2025.

Rainfall is likely to **start** between the **last week of November and the second week of December**. Rainfall season is expected to **end** between the **first and third weeks of April**. The **seasonal length** in the district is expected to be around **120 to 145 days**. Dry spells of more than 7 days are unlikely to occur in the month of January and February.

The table and figure below show monthly rainfall distribution for the season with a normal band in grey.

NKHOTAKOTA			
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST	
OCT	0.1	4.4	5.0
NOV	15.9	62.0	62.6
DEC	181.8	244.9	230.0
JAN	232.5	349.1	286.2
FEB	190.5	295.2	273.7
MAR	271.4	401.4	376.3
APR	84.4	125.9	212.6



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

For further information contact: The Director of Climate Change and Meteorological Services, P.O. Box 1808, Blantyre.
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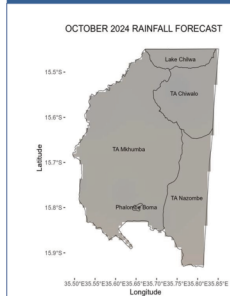
PHALOMBE DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025

Overview of 2024/2025 Rainfall Season

The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by week La Nina. La Nina is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

The season will be wetter as compared to the previous season as **PHALOMBE** District is expected to receive normal to above normal rainfall amounts.

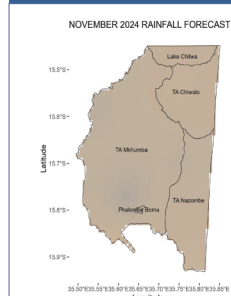
October 2024



October is expected to be hot and dry with a chance of Chizimalupsa rains.

These rains might be accompanied lightning and gusty winds.

November 2024

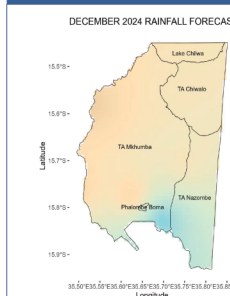


Normal to below-normal rainfall amounts predicted for the month of November.

Effective rains are expected from the last week of November into December.

Expect the rains to be accompanied by gusty winds and lightning.

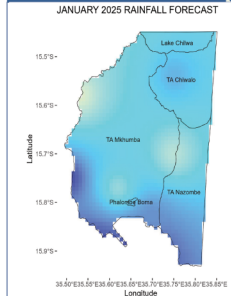
December 2024



Rainfall amounts ranging from 100mm to 200mm are anticipated over Phalombe during December.

This is the normal amounts for majority of areas in the district during this month. However, some parts of TA Nazombe and Phalombe Boma are expected to receive normal to above normal rains.

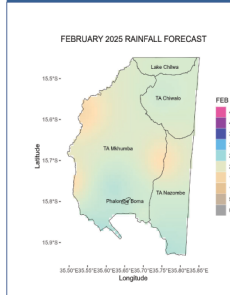
January 2025



The month of January is expected to be very wet across the district. Most areas such as TA Chiwalo, TA Nazombe, and around Phalombe Boma are expected to receive rainfall amounts of up to 300mm.

Threat of prolonged dry spells of more than one week is low during this months

February 2025

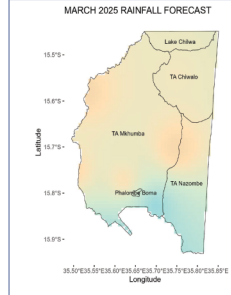


Rainfall amounts ranging from 150mm to 300mm are anticipated over Phalombe during the month of February 2025.

The anticipated rainfall amounts indicate a normal to above normal scenario for majority of areas of the district.

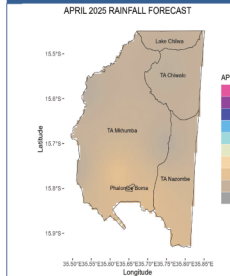
However, there is a likelihood of more than 7 consecutive dry days in some areas.

March 2025



Rainfall is expected over more areas in March. Highest rainfall amounts are expected in areas such as TA Nazombe and Phalombe Boma

April 2025



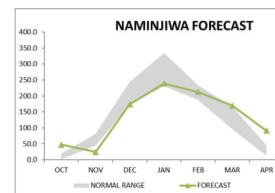
Most areas are likely to receive normal to below normal rainfall amounts of at most 150mm.

A late cessation is expected from the first week of April 2025

The rainfall **onset** is expected between third and last week of November. Rainfall **cessation** is expected to occur from first week of April 2025. The seasonal length is expected to range from 110 to 150 days. Prolonged dry spells of 1 week are most likely in February.

The table and figure below show monthly rainfall distribution for the season with a normal band in grey.

NAMINJIWA			
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE		FORECAST
OCT	1.4	19.4	46.9
NOV	44.4	80.5	24.2
DEC	173.1	244.3	173.8
JAN	231.2	333.6	239.0
FEB	186.8	232.7	212.2
MAR	95.6	165.7	169.8
APR	12.1	44.5	90.8



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

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MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE

DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES

NTCHEU DISTRICT DOWNSCALED SEASONAL FORECAST, 2024-2025



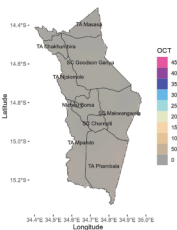
Overview of 2024/2025 Rainfall Season

The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by a **weak La Nina**. La Nina is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

Ntcheu district is expected to receive **normal to above normal** rainfall amounts. However, there is chance of **more** rains in the month of February 2025 than that of last year.

October 2024

OCTOBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST

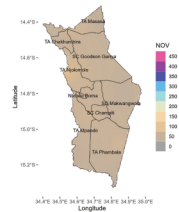


During October, Ntcheu district will receive rainfall in the range of 0 - 30mm.

The first rainfall also known as Chidzimalupsya accompanied by strong winds and lightning is very likely.

November 2024

NOVEMBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST

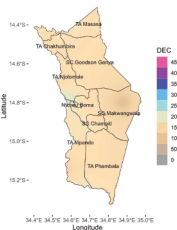


In November, areas of TA Njolomole are expected to receive over 100mm of rainfall. Most areas of the district will receive rainfall amounts in the range of 20 - 50mm.

The onset is expected between the **last week of November and the first week of December**.

December 2024

DECEMBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST

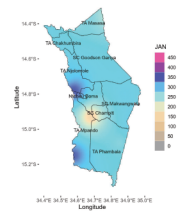


In south west of T/A Njolomole and areas around Ntcheu Boma rainfall amounts exceeding 200mm are expected during the month of December.

However, most areas of the district are expected to receive rainfall amounts in the range of 100 - 160mm.

January 2025

JANUARY 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST

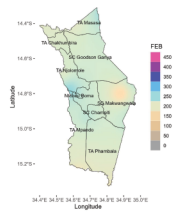


January is expected to be the wettest month of the season. Rainfall of more than 250mm is expected over most areas. The wettest areas include those of TA Njolomole, Ntcheu Boma, and south west of TA Mpando. Rainfall of around 150mm is expected in areas around of SC Champiti.

The likelihood of dry spells of more than 7 days is small.

February 2025

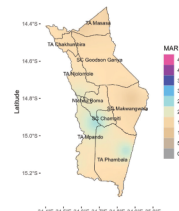
FEBRUARY 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST



Normal to above normal rainfall amounts are expected in February in most parts of the district with rainfall in the range of 200 - 250mm. However some areas around SC Makwangwala are expected to receive rainfall of about 150mm. Dry spells exceeding one week are unlikely.

March 2025

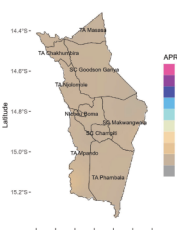
MARCH 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST



Rainfall exceeding 240mm are expected around SC Champiti and North east of TA Phambala while the rest of the areas are expected to receive rainfall in the range of 110 - 150mm

April 2025

APRIL 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST

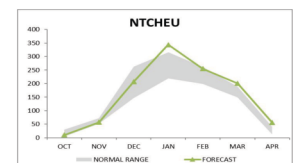


The rainfall cessation is expected by the **second week of April** in many areas of Ntcheu with most areas receiving rainfall in the range of 20 - 70mm.

Ntcheu district is expected to receive **normal to above normal** rainfall amounts. However, there is chance of **more** rains in the month of February 2025 than that of last year. The **Onset** of rainfall in Ntcheu is expected between **last week of November and 1st week of December**. Rainfall **Cessation** is expected from the **2nd week into 3rd week of April**. The **seasonal length** is expected to be between **120 to 150 days**. Dry spells of not more than 7 days are expected in February.

The table and figure below show monthly rainfall distribution for the season with a normal band in grey.

NTCHEU		
MONTH	NORMAL RANGE	FORECAST
OCT	41	29
NOV	52	72
DEC	147	263
JAN	219	315
FEB	198	261
MAR	149	190
APR	14	40



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

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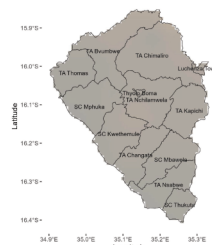
Overview of 2024/2025 Rainfall Season

The 2024-2025 rainfall season is expected to be influenced by a weak La Nina. La Nina is the unusual cooling of ocean waters over the eastern-central equatorial Pacific Ocean.

Thyolo is forecasted to receive **normal to above normal** rainfall. However, there is chance of **below normal** rainfall during October and November.

October 2024

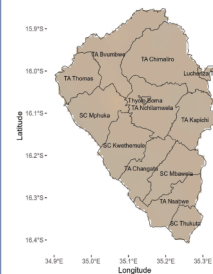
OCTOBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST



October is expected to be a hot and a dry month in Thyolo. However, the forecast suggests chance of *Chizimalupysa* rains may occur in some areas of the district.

November 2024

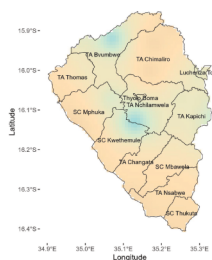
NOVEMBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST



Below normal rainfall amounts are expected this month. Generally dry and hot weather conditions are expected; however occasional *Chizimalupysa*, gusty winds and lightning associated with thunderstorms can be expected. The isolated thunderstorms events are likely to result in monthly rainfall totals of between 50mm to 100mm in most areas.

December 2024

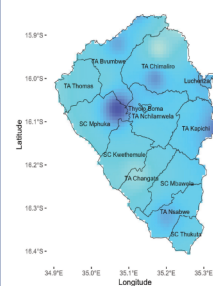
DECEMBER 2024 RAINFALL FORECAST



In December, most areas of Thyolo are likely to receive normal to above-normal rainfall amounts ranging between 150mm-200mm. Few areas over TA Bvumbwe and SC Kwethemulo are expected to receive more rainfall reaching up to 250mm.

January 2025

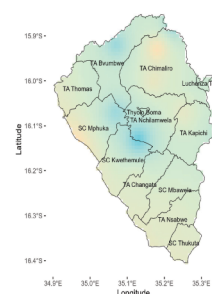
JANUARY 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST



The month of January is expected to be very wet across the district. Most areas such as TA Chimaliro, TA Bvumbwe, TA Nsabwe, TA Kapichi and SC Mphuka are expected to receive rainfall exceeding 300mm.

February 2025

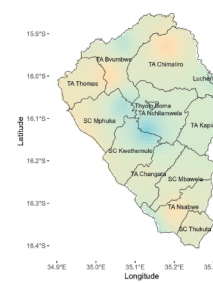
FEBRUARY 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST



Normal to above-normal rainfall situation is expected to continue in February. Rainfall amounts are expected to range from 150 mm to 250 mm in most areas.

March 2025

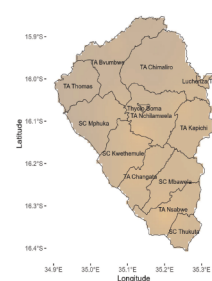
MARCH 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST



Rainfall is expected over many areas in March. Highest rainfall amounts are expected in areas such as TA Nchilamwela and SC Kwethemulo

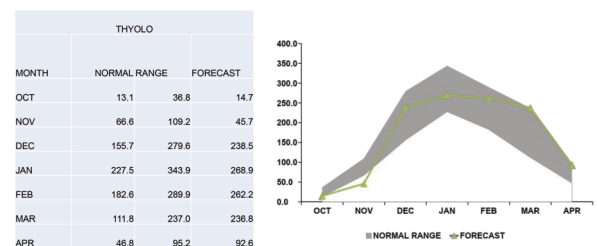
April 2025

APRIL 2025 RAINFALL FORECAST



Most areas are likely to receive normal to below-normal rainfall amounts ranging from 100mm to 150mm.

- Onset is likely from the **third and fourth week of November 2024**.
- A late **cessation** is expected from the **second week of April 2025**.
- Season length** is expected to range from **120 to 150 days**.
- The risk of dry spells is **moderate**, with at most **2 weeks** dry spells in February.



The forecast will be updated in December 2024

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MALAWI 2024-2025 SEASONAL CLIMATE OUTLOOK