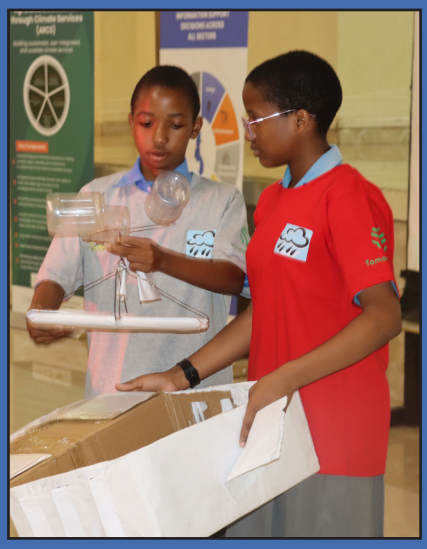
THE ZANYENGO E-NEWSLETTER



WORLD METEOROLOGICAL DAY

"Observing Today, Protecting Tomorrow"

Be Wise! Be Weather Wise!

Ministry of Natural Resources

Department Of Climate Change & Meteorological Services

JAN- MAR 2026

IN THIS EDITION

Edition - V

THE DCCMS

Be Wise! Be weather Wise!

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EDITORIAL TEAM

Feedback on Services

Email:
metdept@metmalawi.gov.mw
Website: www.metmalawi.gov.mw

FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK

It is my distinct pleasure to welcome you back to the latest edition of our newsletter. We have put together this issue to serve as a vital resource, full of essential updates designed specifically for our valued partners and stakeholders.

In this edition, we provide a comprehensive recap of the recent World Meteorological Day commemoration. This event was far more than a mere celebration of our scientific milestones; it served as a powerful platform to reaffirm our dedication to addressing the complex climate challenges that impact our nation.

Furthermore, we are deeply honored to feature a milestone event from earlier this year: the official familiarization visit to our Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) offices in Blantyre by the Minister of Natural Resources, Hon. Patricia Wiskes, MP, and the Deputy Minister, Hon. Chipiliro Mpinganjira, MP.

This visit provided a unique and invaluable opportunity for our department to engage directly with the Ministry, offering a firsthand look at our operational priorities, technical capabilities, and the strategic roadmaps that guide our service delivery.

Additionally, we are thrilled to share exclusive updates regarding the high-level mission undertaken by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Secretary-General and the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Steering Committee in February 2026.

This visit marked a pivotal moment in our

DCCMS Director Dr. Lucy Mtilatila

international cooperation, focusing on strengthening our infrastructure and securing the technical and financial partnerships necessary to fortify our climate resilience frameworks.

I invite you to dive into these narratives and explore the strides we have achieved together.

We truly hope you find these stories not only informative but deeply inspiring as we continue to collaborate, innovate, and drive toward the ambitious goals we share for a climate-resilient future.

Thank you for your continued partnership and for the relentless passion you bring to our shared vision.

We look forward to achieving even greater milestones in the months ahead.

Be Wise! Be Weather Wise!

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL DAY

Malawi Strengthens Anticipatory Early Warning Systems

By James Pagona &Mikaïla Issa

On 31 March 2026, Malawi marked the 76th World Meteorological Day with a high-level national conference in Lilongwe, bringing together government leaders, scientists, development partners, and communities around a shared priority: turning climate observations into early action.

Held under the theme "Observing Today, Protecting Tomorrow," the event underscored the growing urgency of strengthening early warning systems in a country increasingly exposed to climate extremes.

The official programme at Crossroads Hotel combined policy dialogue, scientific communication, public engagement, cultural performances, and technical demonstrations, reflecting the many dimensions of modern weather and climate services.

One of the day's early highlights was the visit to the pavilions, which offered guests a practical entry point into the world of weather and climate services. DCCMS pavilions showcased a range of weather instruments, systems, tools, and publications, providing a clear view of the operational backbone behind forecasting and early warning. They also highlighted the available weather and climate services provided by the department.

Partner and sponsor pavilions further enriched the experience. Agricultural Resilience through Climate Services (ARCS) Consortium and the Development Fund highlighted collaborative efforts to strengthen climate services, including forecast voice messaging for farmers and an AI agro-advisory model.

The DCAS and Eagles Relief pavilions also created space for public interaction with a range of products on display, including seed varieties.

Minister of Natural Resources Honourable Patricia Wiskes, MP visiting ARCS pavilion during the World Met Day

Together, these pavilions demonstrated that climate resilience is built not only on science, but also on collaboration, innovation, and user-centred dissemination.

Gracing the event, Minister of Natural Resources Honourable Patricia Wiskes, MP called for a national shift — from reacting to disasters to predicting and preparing for them.

Her message was clear: weather and climate information must move beyond forecasts and serve as a practical tool for decision-making across sectors, from agriculture and infrastructure to disaster preparedness and local planning.

A defining moment of the day was the launch of the State of Climate Report 2025, which brought evidence and urgency to the discussions. The report highlighted the growing impacts of climate variability, including food insecurity linked to dry spells, disruptions across key sectors, and increasing pressure on communities and livelihoods. Its release reinforced the value of observations not as abstract data, but as the foundation for informed action.

The programme was further enriched by a panel discussion titled "Observing Today, Protecting Tomorrow: From observations to early action," led by Prof. Chiotha, Chairperson of the Malawi Meteorological Society (MAMESO). During the discussion, Dr Lucy Mtilatila explained the forecasting process, emphasising how observations save lives when they are translated into timely warnings and linked to decisions that protect people and livelihoods. Panelists also

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Prof. Chiotha, leading the panel discussion

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Hon. Patricia Wiskes, MP tours exhibition pavilions showcasing weather and climate service innovations.

highlighted that effective early warning systems depend on strong partnerships between forecasting institutions, disaster management authorities, research bodies, humanitarian agencies, local councils, and the communities they serve.

Looking ahead, the conference also showcased how technology is transforming service delivery. During the Zanyengo Weather App demonstration, participants were introduced to a practical example of how digital tools are expanding access to weather and climate information.

The demonstration illustrated how innovation can bridge the gap between technical data and end users by making forecasts more accessible, timely, and actionable.

Malawi's early warning agenda is advancing through stronger science, stronger partnerships, and a clear commitment to turning observations into action.

In that spirit, DCCMS expresses its deepest gratitude to FAO, Plan International, DAI Global UK, the Development Fund, UNDP, Save the Children, Malawi Redcross and all development partners whose generous support has helped turn vision into reality.
Their continued collaboration remains vital in advancing weather and climate services that are more accurate, more accessible, and more responsive to the needs of Malawi.

Bringing Weather and Climate Services Closer to Communities

Across Malawi, from 23 to 27 March, the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) opened its doors to the public in a nationwide effort to bring weather and climate services closer to the people they serve.

Public Awareness Week was more than a series of activities linked to World Meteorological Day. It was a deliberate effort to strengthen the connection between scientific information and everyday decisions — from farming and fishing to disaster preparedness and community safety.

At meteorological stations across the country, students, community members, and institutions engaged directly with experts, gaining insight into how weather observations are collected, how forecasts are produced, and how early warnings are issued. What is often perceived as complex science was translated into practical knowledge helping participants understand how to access early warning information, when to plant, when to prepare, and how to respond.

"This direct engagement is central to DCCMS's mission. Climate information only becomes valuable when it is understood, trusted, and used" said Dr Lucy Mtilatila, DCCMS director. By creating space for dialogue, questions, and interaction, the Department continues to strengthen that trust — ensuring that warnings are not only issued, but acted upon.

Dzenza primary school Students engage with meteorologists during Public Awareness Week

The week reinforced a simple but powerful message: early warning begins with awareness. When communities understand weather information, they are better equipped to anticipate risks and take timely action.

From school visits to station tours, the initiative reflects a growing national shift — one where climate services are no longer confined to technical spaces, but are actively reaching the last mile.

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Young Climate Voices Step Forward as Future Leaders

Amid high-level discussions and technical presentations, some of the most powerful moments of this year's World Meteorological Day came from the youngest participants.

Learners from Airbase Primary School, Chinsapo Primary School, and Mkwichi Primary School took part in the celebrations, bringing energy, creativity, and a strong sense of ownership to the event.

Mkwichi primary school learners present a handmade weather station using recyclable materials

Through poems, performances, and innovative demonstrations, they reminded everyone that climate action is not only about today — it is about the future. Their contributions were not symbolic. They were insightful. In one poem presented during the event, a student captured the essence of climate change in simple but striking terms:

"We cut trees carelessly…
We set large scale of bushfire…
And we also overgraze…"
The poem went further,
linking human actions to real consequences:

"Scarcity of rainfall…
Soil erosion…"
And then, just as importantly, it offered a path forward:
"So let us avoid cutting down trees…
Avoid overgrazing…"
The closing line echoed the national theme with remarkable clarity:
"We observe today, protecting tomorrow."

Written by Lexa Mtonga, a Standard 8 learner from Lilongwe Airbase Primary School, the poem reflects a growing awareness among young people — not only of the problem, but of their role in the solution.

Beyond poetry, learners also showcased creativity through a handmade weather station, demonstrating curiosity and engagement with meteorological science.

These moments point to something deeper: the emergence of a generation that is not waiting to be told about climate change, but is actively learning, questioning, and contributing.

Their presence carried an important message. Climate resilience is not only built through policies and systems — it is also built through education, awareness, and inspiration.

As Malawi strengthens its early warning systems and climate services, it is also nurturing something equally critical: future climate leaders. Because ultimately, protecting tomorrow begins with empowering those who will live in it.

Some of participants gather for a group photo during the World Meteorological Day conference in Lilongwe

CREWS DOSSIER

How DCCMS Drives Malawi's Early Warning Transformation

Minister of Natural Resources Hon. Patricia Wiskes MP, Deputy Minister Hon. Chipiliro Mpinganjira MP, WMO Secretary-General Prof. Celeste Saulo, Head of UNDRR Kamal Kishore, and other participants during the 22nd CREWS Steering Committee meeting.

As climate shocks intensify across Malawi, the need to anticipate, communicate, and act on weather and climate risks has never been more urgent.

Across policy dialogue, field engagement, and strategic investment, the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services is helping shape an integrated, people-centred early warning system designed to leave no one behind.

The outcomes of the 22nd Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems Steering Committee further reinforced this momentum, placing Malawi's progress in the spotlight as a country advancing practical, life-saving climate services.

Malawi Gains Global Spotlight With CREWS Investment

Malawi has strengthened its profile as a country taking decisive action on climate resilience after hosting the 22nd Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems Steering Committee meeting from 9 to 13 February in Blantyre and Lilongwe.

The gathering, which also marked the first official visit of World Meteorological Organization Secretary-General Prof. Celeste Saulo to Malawi, concluded with major decisions set to reinforce the country's ability to anticipate and respond to extreme weather.

The visiting delegation, which included Kamal Kishore, Head of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, met with Minister of Natural Resources Honourable Patricia Wiskes, MP, and Deputy Minister Honourable Chipiliro Mpinganjira, MP.

Their discussions focused on how stronger meteorological and climate services can better support national priorities such as food security, disaster preparedness, and economic resilience.

The visit came at a critical moment for Malawi, where floods affect around 100,000 people each year and drought impacts an estimated 1.5 million, with weather-related losses reaching approximately USD 200 million annually.

In this context, the message was clear: early warning systems are not simply technical assets. They are national resilience tools.

At the heart of the Steering Committee outcomes was the approval of a new USD 5 million Phase 2 project for Malawi, designed to accelerate the delivery of end-to-end early warning systems.

This decision, taken within the broader ambition of the CREWS Strategy 2030, was accompanied by the approval of a USD 6 million regional project to strengthen collaboration across Africa. The meeting also launched a new work stream on innovative technologies and advanced the development of the CREWS Operational Plan for 2026–2028.

For Malawi, these decisions represent more than new funding. They reflect growing international confidence in the country's direction and in the institutional leadership of DCCMS as the technical backbone of Malawi's early warning architecture. As the national authority responsible for generating and

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A cross section of participants during the 22nd CREWS Steering Committee proceedings.

translating meteorological and climate information into actionable services, DCCMS is increasingly being recognised as a trusted institution capable of turning global support into practical impact.

"We are happy to receive this delegation and reiterate our commitment to building stronger national institutions and improving community-level preparedness and resilience," said Honourable Mpinganjira following the talks.

Prof. Celeste Saulo placed DCCMS at the centre of that progress. "This visit underscores the importance of Early Warnings for All. WMO's work matters when it changes people's lives," she said.

"Malawi can be a lighthouse, where we have a strong commitment from the political leadership for early warning systems and the strong capacity of the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services to deliver." Honourable Minister Wiskes, MP echoed the same principle. Underlining that climate resilience cannot be discussed separately from national meteorological institutions.

DCCMS Advances Community Warnings Through CREWS Support

While high-level commitments matter, the true measure of an early warning system lies in what happens on the ground. In Masongola Ward in Zomba, that impact is already being felt.

During a field visit conducted under the CREWS initiative, partners engaged directly with community members whose lives are shaped by weather variability and climate risk.

Here, early warning is no longer an abstract concept. It is a practical tool that helps people decide when to plant, when to move livestock, and when to prepare for potential hazards.

Through its work, DCCMS is helping ensure that forecasts are not only scientifically sound, but also understandable, accessible, and actionable for the people who need them most.

This progress is being driven by a deliberate shift toward people-centred climate services. Rather than treating communities as passive recipients of information, DCCMS is strengthening a model in which users actively shape how warnings are communicated and delivered.

Farmers, district authorities, media practitioners, local leaders, and disaster management personnel are increasingly part of a feedback loop that improves clarity, relevance, and trust.

In a country where 85 percent of the population lives in rural areas and depends on rain-fed subsistence farming, the stakes are exceptionally high.

A forecast that is misunderstood, delayed, or poorly communicated can

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CREWS delegates engage with community members in Masongola Ward, Zomba.

result in lost harvests, damaged livelihoods, or even loss of life. By strengthening the last mile of communication, DCCMS is helping turn forecasts into decisions, and decisions into protection.

The delegation heard moving testimonies from community members who described how stronger preparedness, improved local coordination, and more inclusive communication are helping safeguard families and livelihoods.

The visit also highlighted one of the defining strengths of the CREWS Malawi approach: early warning systems designed with people, not simply for them.

Consultations are held regularly across geographic and linguistic groups to assess whether alerts are clear, timely, and effective.
This helps ensure that messages about floods, droughts, and other hazards reach everyone, including women, children, older persons, and displaced communities who may have more limited access to technology.

Through CREWS, DCCMS is embedding these principles into its service delivery and strengthening its role not only as a scientific institution, but also as a public-facing agency committed to inclusive resilience.

"We had sobering discussions and concrete examples of life-saving measures, even emotional at times," said Francis Pigeon, Chair of the CREWS Steering Committee from Environment and Climate Change Canada.

"Indigenous knowledge, inclusivity and gender equity are front and centre of the many projects implemented throughout these communities."

Community engagement in Zomba, led by Anthony Gonani, Ward Councillor for Masongola.

Deputy Minister Mpinganjira used the occasion to urge all citizens to follow weather updates and comply with safety guidance, including relocation from disaster-prone areas when necessary.

For visiting delegates, the Zomba field engagement offered a powerful reminder that the climate crisis is already a lived reality—and that strong early warning systems must ultimately serve those on the frontlines.

> "Through the Early Warning for All initiative, and in collaboration with CREWS, we have a unique opportunity to extend this protection to every person in Malawi."

Malawi Unveils Major USD 3.84 Million SOFF Project

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The launch of the SOFF project was led by Hon. Patricia Wiskes, MP, Minister of Natural Resources, and WMO Secretary-General Prof. Celeste Saulo, marking a key step in strengthening Malawi's weather observation network.

Behind every timely warning and reliable forecast lies a less visible but equally essential foundation: the observation system. Without accurate and consistent data, even the most advanced forecasting tools cannot produce meaningful results.

Recognising this, Malawi marked a major technical milestone with the official launch of the Systematic Observations Financing Facility project, a USD 3.84 million

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investment that will strengthen the scientific backbone of the country's early warning system.

Led by DCCMS in partnership with UNDP Malawi, and with technical backing from WMO, MET Norway, and Iceland MET, the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) project will upgrade Malawi's weather observation network and reinforce the data systems that support forecasting and warning services.

The initiative will rehabilitate four meteorological stations at Mlowe, Kasungu, Ngabu, and Bilira to meet the standards of the Global Basic Observing Network. It will also reintroduce upper-air observations, filling a critical data gap that is essential for more accurate and high-resolution forecasting.

"This project is a lifeline that deepens Malawi's ability to predict extreme weather events, protect vulnerable communities, and drive informed policymaking," said Minister of Natural Resources Honourable Patricia Wiskes, MP during the launch in Blantyre.

What makes the SOFF investment especially significant is the role DCCMS plays in connecting infrastructure to impact.

The Department is not only responsible for collecting and processing meteorological data, but also for ensuring that this data is translated into warnings, advisories, and services that people can use.

This end-to-end chain—from observation to forecast, from communication to action—is what defines a modern and effective early warning system. Under the leadership of DCCMS Director Dr. Lucy Mtilatila, the Department is navigating a period of significant transformation.

Strengthened observation capacity is expected to improve the precision and reliability of forecasts, supporting better decision-making across agriculture, disaster risk management, water resources, and public safety.

The alignment between SOFF and ongoing CREWS interventions creates a powerful synergy. While CREWS strengthens institutional systems, partnerships, and service delivery, SOFF reinforces the scientific foundation on which those services depend. Together, they position Malawi not only as a recipient of global support, but also as an active contributor to the international weather and climate data system.

Prof. Celeste Saulo reaffirmed WMO's commitment to that shared vision.

"WMO's vision is for science-driven weather, water and climate services to serve all people with timely early warning systems," she said.

"CREWS turns this vision into reality in the most vulnerable countries, and the SOFF investment ensures the science behind the warnings is as robust as possible."

Taken together, these developments point to a broader national shift. Malawi is not only investing in equipment or projects.

It is building the foundations of a weather-ready nation. At the centre of that effort is DCCMS, translating global partnerships and technical investment into stronger national capacity and better protection for communities across the country.

"This project is a lifeline that deepens Malawi's ability to predict extreme weather events, protect vulnerable communities, and drive informed policymaking." — Honourable Patricia Wiskes, MP, Minister of Natural Resources

From the global stage to local communities, Malawi's early warning transformation is gaining momentum, and DCCMS is continued linking science, service delivery, and public protection in a changing climate.

The SOFF project strengthens the science behind Malawi's early warning services

JAN-MAR SUMMARY

Norad Applauds DCCMS Progress in Strengthening Early Warning Systems

Briefing session with Norad delegation on the implementation of ARCS Consortium

As part of their partner tour in Blantyre, the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) hosted Lars Romundstad and Lars Andreas from the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad).

The visit offered an opportunity to reflect on two flagship Norad-funded initiatives supporting the Department's efforts to strengthen early warning systems and climate service delivery in Malawi.

DCCMS Deputy Director Amos Mtonya presented progress on the operationalization of the Zanyengo weather app, a DCCMS-led digital platform supported by MET Norway through the SAREPTA programme (Institutional Support and Capacity Building for Weather and Climate Services).

He outlined how the app has advanced through conception, development, technical capacity building, and testbed phases.

He also specifically recognized the instrumental role of Daniel Mwakanema, NORCAP Climate Technology Expert, in helping ensure a seamless user interface and smooth deployment despite a challenging operating environment.

The Norad delegation welcomed this milestone, noting the app's strong potential to provide Malawians with easier access to live weather information through a mobile-friendly platform.

The delegation also received comprehensive updates on the Agricultural Resilience Through Climate Services (ARCS) Consortium, through which DCCMS continues to play an important role in the co-production and delivery of Climate Information Services (CIS) for farmers.

Keenness Mang'anda, Chief Meteorologist, presented recent developments and highlighted how the Department is also benefiting from institutional capacity strengthening through the deployment of two NORCAP experts.

Under Component 5 of the ARCS Consortium, Mikaïla Issa and Sinclair Chinyoka shared insights into ongoing efforts to reinforce institutional systems and national ownership within DCCMS.

The NORCAP Climate Modelling Expert presented innovative modelling tools, including AI-supported approaches, that are enhancing both farmers' decision-making and national early warning systems.

Meanwhile, the NORCAP User Engagement Expert elaborated on user engagement feedback loops and user-centred approaches that help bridge the last mile of climate service delivery, ensuring that climate information is not only produced, but also understood, trusted, and used by farming communities.

Norad expressed appreciation for the dedication and day-to-day efforts behind this work.

The delegation showed particular interest in evidence demonstrating the uptake, trust, and practical use of climate information services.

DCCMS leadership reaffirmed the strategic importance of its long-standing collaboration with NORCAP and MET Norway, while expressing gratitude to Norad for its continued investment in climate.

Why It Can Rain in One Village but Not the Next

By Diverious Njipirah

Have you ever looked across the landscape and seen rain falling in one village while the next village remains completely dry?

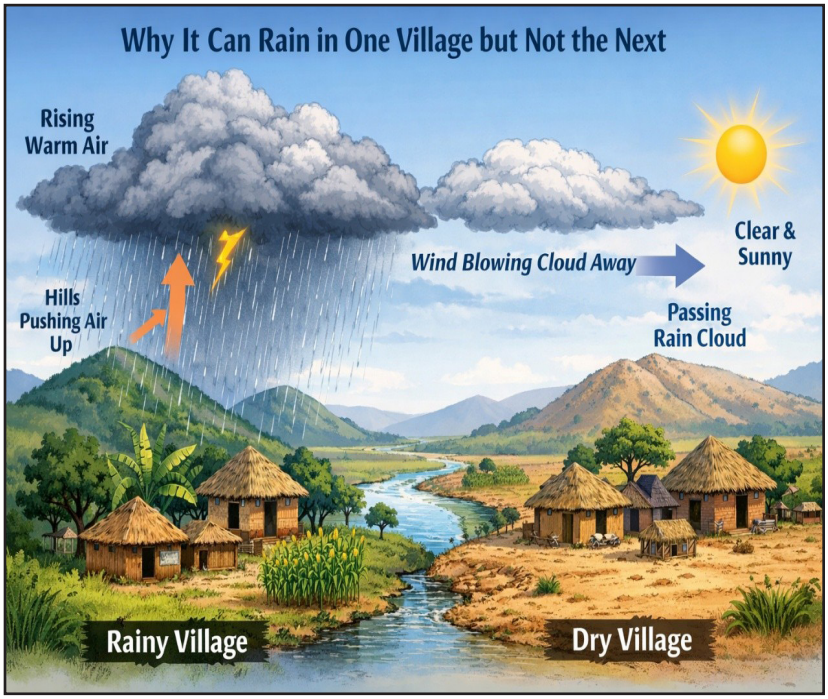
It may seem strange, but this is actually a normal part of how weather works. Weather can change over very short distances. That is one of the reasons why rainfall is not always evenly shared, even between places that are very close to each other.

One of the main reasons lies in how clouds form. During the day, the sun heats the ground, but not all surfaces warm up in the same way.

Some areas become hotter than others. When air above these hotter surfaces warms up, it rises. As it rises, it cools and begins to form clouds. If those clouds grow enough, they can produce rain. But this process may only happen in certain places.

A nearby village may not have the same amount of rising warm air, meaning fewer clouds form there, or none at all.

Wind also plays an important role. Clouds do not remain fixed in one place. They move with the wind, and that movement can determine where rain actually falls.



A cloud may pass over one village, release rain, and then move away before reaching the next. Even a slight change in wind direction can make a big difference.

The shape of the land can also influence rainfall. Hills, trees, rivers, and even buildings can affect how air moves. In one place, these features may help push air upward, creating better conditions for cloud formation and rainfall.

In another nearby area, where the land is flatter or conditions are different, the air may not rise in the same way, and the area may remain dry.

Cloud size is another factor. Some rain clouds are quite small and may only cover a limited area, sometimes just a few kilometres wide.

This means one location can receive heavy rainfall while nearby places stay sunny. That is why it is possible to see rain falling in the distance while your own village remains dry. Uneven rainfall like this is not unusual.

It is simply one of the ways weather behaves. For communities, this is an important reminder that local weather conditions can vary greatly, even over short distances. Understanding these differences helps us appreciate why robust weather observations matter and why local forecasts are so important.

Malawi's AI Weather Forecasting Initiative: A Game-Changer for Global Climate Resilience

New Ministry Leadership Pledges Support to Strengthen DCCMS Weather Services

By Jones Maya Patel

As Malawi continues to face the growing impacts of climate variability and extreme weather events, the need for accurate forecasts and actionable climate information remains a national priority.

That reality formed the backdrop to a familiarisation visit by Minister of Natural Resources Honourable Patricia Wiskes, MP, and Deputy Minister Honourable Chipiliro Mpinganjira, MP to the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services headquarters in Blantyre.

The visit signalled renewed high-level support for the Department's work and its role in safeguarding lives, livelihoods, and national development.

DCCMS director DR Lucy Mtilatila showing around Minister of Natural Resources Patricia Wiskes, MP DCCMS office

Ministry of Natural Resources leadership during a familiarisation tour of DCCMS headquarters in Blantyre

The visit, which took place on 8 February, gave the Ministry's new leadership an opportunity to gain first-hand insight into the current state of the Department and to appreciate its ongoing work, systems, and procedures.

It also offered a clearer understanding of how DCCMS generates and disseminates weather and climate information that is critical to different sectors across Malawi.

During the tour, the delegation visited several key operational units at the DCCMS head office, including the National Meteorological Centre, the Television Weather Studio, the Weather and Climate Services section, and the Communication Centre.

The delegation, which also included Secretary for Natural Resources Mr Richard Perekamoyo, directors, and senior ministry staff, was introduced to the tools and techniques used to prepare weather forecasts, agrometeorological bulletins, and weather broadcasts. At the National Meteorological Centre and the Television Weather Studio, the Deputy Minister had an opportunity to see first-hand how equipment is used to generate weather broadcasts, even briefly taking on the role of weather presenter.

The tour offered the Ministry leadership a closer look at the technical expertise and systems that power Malawi's weather forecasting and early warning services, from data processing to community-focused dissemination.

Speaking during the visit, Honourable Mpinganjira, MP commended DCCMS for its continued efforts to deliver timely and reliable weather information to Malawians.

He emphasised that the Department plays an important role in early warning and disaster risk management, especially at a time when Malawi is facing more frequent climate hazards such as droughts, cyclones, and floods. He further noted that accurate forecasting remains essential for climate adaptation, disaster risk

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reduction, and the protection of lives and property.

At a conference held after the tour, the Deputy Minister also appreciated the technical expertise demonstrated by DCCMS and the Department's contribution to data-driven decision-making across sectors, particularly in agriculture.

At the same time, he acknowledged persistent operational challenges affecting the Department's work, including critical understaffing and the recurring vandalism of meteorological equipment installed across the country. He called on the nation and local communities to help protect this infrastructure, stressing that meteorological equipment is a national asset that serves the public good and supports the high-quality forecasts needed to reduce socio-economic shocks.

The visit also served as a strong signal that Government recognises the importance of investing in DCCMS as a cornerstone of climate resilience, public safety, and informed decision-making.

Dr Lucy Mtilatila, Director of DCCMS, described the ministerial visit as a source of motivation for the Department, reflecting Government's commitment to supporting its mandate. She reaffirmed that DCCMS remains committed to observing, forecasting, and supplying timely weather and climate information to support Malawi's sustainable development plans and help reduce the negative impacts of climate change.

The visit marked an important milestone in strengthening the relationship between the Ministry and DCCMS. More than a ceremonial engagement, it reaffirmed the value of weather and climate services as essential public goods and highlighted the Department's central role in helping Malawi prepare for a changing climate.

The delegation tours key DCCMS facilities, gaining first-hand insight into Malawi's weather forecasting and early warning operations

"Supporting DCCMS means supporting the future of every community that depends on timely, accurate weather information to thrive in a changing climate."

A Season of Extremes: When Rainfall Patterns Tested Salima's Resilience

By Raphel Mseka Jiya

The 2025/2026 rainfall season in Salima District unfolded as a season of contrasts, marked by significant temporal variability and shifting conditions that tested both farmers and communities.

The season began with a strong onset in mid-November 2025, meeting established meteorological criteria and prompting widespread planting activities. Within a week, between 12 and 18 November, the district received approximately 184 mm of rainfall, creating favourable conditions for early agricultural activities.

However, this promising start was soon followed by a period of uncertainty. The Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) had earlier issued advisories warning of potential prolonged dry spells. These warnings proved accurate.

Salima experienced below-normal rainfall from late November to mid-December 2025, followed by another extended dry spell from early January to early February 2026.

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Both dry periods coincided with critical crop growth stages, leading to moisture stress, crop losses, and reduced agricultural productivity. Just as communities were grappling with these conditions, the season shifted again. In mid-March 2026, a low-pressure system brought intense rainfall, with approximately 300 mm recorded within three days.

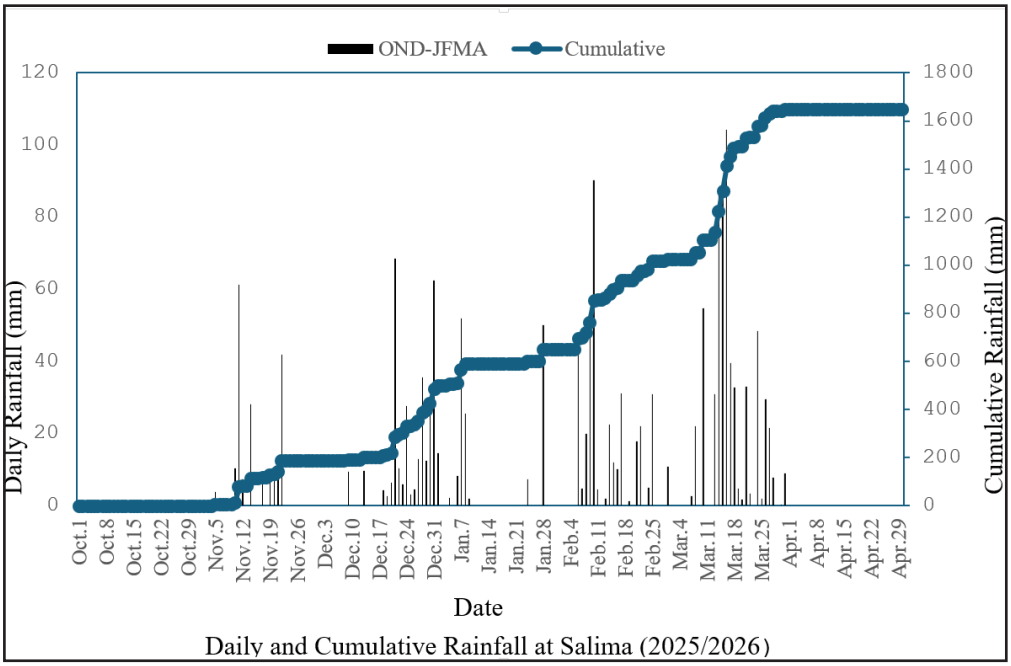

Figure 1 Shows temporal distribution of daily rainfall at Salima Met Office and the surrounding areas.

The heavy rains triggered widespread flooding in Salima Boma and surrounding areas, causing further damage to crops, infrastructure, and livelihoods.

Despite these fluctuations, the overall 2025/2026 Seasonal Rainfall Forecast Outlook issued by DCCMS, projected that Malawi, including Salima District, would receive normal to above-normal rainfall amounts.

This projection was consistent with the observed rainfall patterns in the district. However, the Department further advised the general public to exercise caution, noting that "the upcoming 2025/2026 rainfall season is expected to bring normal to above-normal rainfall with uneven distribution, which calls for careful planning and preparedness."

This advisory emphasised the likelihood of temporal variability in rainfall distribution despite the overall favourable seasonal totals.

Overall, the season can be described as a "mixed" one, marked by a strong onset, intra-seasonal dry spells, and late-season flooding, highlighting the significant impacts of rainfall variability on rain-fed agriculture and community resilience.

In conclusion, the sequence of climatic events experienced during the season in Salima and other districts underscores the increasing complexity of rainfall patterns and their impacts on rain-fed agriculture.

Improved dissemination and adoption of early warning information, coupled with adaptive farming practices, remain essential in mitigating the adverse effects of such variability in the future.

Dry Spells Ravage Crops in Salima, Thousands of Farme Affected

February 10, 2026 Our reporter Be the first to comment

Thousands of farmers in Salima Agriculture Development Division (ADD) are facing heavy losses after prolonged dry spells damaged larg critical growth stages, raising fears of poor harvests and deepening food insecurity.

Salima ADD programme manager Benson Sumani has confirmed that the dry conditions have affected more than 4,000 hectares of maize, 1,400 hectares of soya beans and smaller portions of rice across the division.

In an interview on Monday, Sumani said the dry spell began around January 9, 2026, and persisted for more than two weeks, striking when most crops were at highly sensitive stages of development.

"The dry spell caused moisture stress and wilting of crops, especially in Salima District, which was more affected than Nkhotakota that continued to receive intermittent rains," said Sumani.

He said by January 23, a total of 4,082 hectares of maize belonging to 8,412 households had been affected, along with 1,452 hectares of soya beans affecting 2,911 households and 18 hectares of rice affecting 72 households.

According to Sumani, most of the affected maize was at vegetative,

tasseling and cobbing stages—periods when crops require consistent moisture to develop properly.

One of the affected farmers, Wester Chikolopa from Sadzu in Traditional Authority Kalonga, said the situation has left him devastated afte his farm.

"I used all my savings to buy fertilizer and seed. Now the crops are wilting, and I don't know if I will recover anything. This is very painful,"

Figure 2 shows crops ravaged by prolonged dry spell, Nyasatimes, Feb 10, 2026.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Beyond the Forecast: Turning Warnings into Action

By Andrew Kalusa

Seasonal forecast awareness in Mulanje.

Every forecast carries a warning, but also a responsibility. The Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services issues daily, weekly, and seasonal forecasts to inform the public and guide decision-makers at both national and district levels.

Yet beyond every forecast lies a critical question that is sometimes overlooked: what comes next?

That question matters because a forecast only becomes truly useful when it leads to timely and coordinated action.

This is especially true when an extreme weather event such as a cyclone is approaching. In such moments, decisions often need to be made quickly.

Yet this is also when confusion, poor coordination, and uncertainty can arise, leading to delayed or weak responses that may prove costly.

This challenge is often felt most strongly at district level. When warnings are issued, there can still be gaps within disaster committees over who is responsible for what action.

Mulanje District has not been spared from this reality, having experienced its fair share of extreme weather events in recent times.

This is why stronger collaboration among all relevant stakeholders is so important.

As DCCMS continues working to fulfil its mandate, coordinated action remains essential, especially within structures such as District Disaster Risk Management Committees, which are entrusted with organising local response when warnings are issued.

One partner actively supporting this effort is Plan Malawi International, which has been helping promote the adoption and implementation of an Anticipatory Action Plan Framework.

Anticipatory Action Planning is increasingly seen as an important way to reduce the impacts of climate change because it shifts the focus from reacting late to acting early. Its value lies in the clarity it brings before disaster strikes.

It helps define roles and responsibilities, set thresholds for action, support the prepositioning of essential supplies, ensure that messages are communicated in time, and, importantly, link preparedness actions to financial support. Forecasts matter But what protects communities most is the action that follows them.

Building the Skills Behind Malawi's Weather Services

By Edna Tausi

From 5 January to 18 March 2026, Assistant Meteorologists gathered at the Malawi College of Fisheries in Mpwepwe for intensive training designed to strengthen technical knowledge, sharpen practical skills, and prepare them for more effective service in meteorological observation and forecasting.

The programme opened with remarks from DCCMS Director Dr Lucy Mtilatila, who encouraged participants to approach the training with seriousness and commitment.

She highlighted the importance of accurate weather observation and forecasting, particularly in supporting sectors such as agriculture and disaster management.

The training began with meteorological weather elements and instructions, laying the foundation for understanding temperature, rainfall, wind direction, wind

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speed, humidity, and atmospheric pressure. Participants also learned the importance of accuracy, consistency, and the proper use and care of meteorological instruments.

As the sessions progressed, theory was combined with practice through meteorological surface observation.

Trainees learned how to use instruments correctly and how to record observations in daily meteorological registers, helping them better understand the responsibilities of a meteorological observer.

From observation to application

The training also covered aviation meteorology, where participants learned how weather affects aviation operations and how pilots rely on meteorological information for safe flights. They were introduced to the encoding of weather data into aviation formats, an important skill in supporting air operations.

Another key area was surface chart plotting. Here, trainees practised plotting weather data on synoptic charts and learned how meteorologists analyse weather patterns and identify systems such as high and low pressure in order to predict future conditions.

The programme further covered climate returns and summaries, equipping participants with skills to compile averages, totals, decadal summaries, and monthly climate reports.

These are important tools for climate monitoring, agricultural planning, and research. Data quality control formed another major component of the training. Participants learned how to identify errors, maintain reliable records, and strengthen the quality of information used in forecasting and climate analysis.

The introduction to forecasting allowed trainees to begin applying their knowledge to predict weather conditions, while agrometeorological applications helped them understand how meteorological data can support agriculture through better planning of planting seasons, irrigation, and crop management.

A stronger foundation for service delivery

The programme concluded with examinations, followed by a graduation ceremony officiated by Dr Lucy Mtilatila, who presented certificates and recognised outstanding trainees with awards.

The occasion marked the successful completion of a demanding and rewarding training period.

The training at Mpwepwe strengthened both technical capacity and professional confidence in meteorological observation and forecasting.

It also reinforced the value of practical learning and continuous improvement in building a stronger weather service.

For the Assistant Meteorologists who took part, the programme provided a stronger foundation for contributing to improved meteorological services in Malawi.

Trainees Certification and Awards Ceremony

Strengthening Aviation Safety in Malawi Through Advanced Weather Systems

By Haswell S. Sokoloku

Behind safer skies at Malawi's main airports is a critical shift in how weather risks are monitored, communicated, and managed.

For years, pilots operating at Kamuzu International Airport (KIA) and Bakili Muluzi Airport, have raised concerns about sudden and unpredictable wind changes during take-off and landing.

These abrupt changes, known as windshear, can significantly affect aircraft performance, especially when they occur close to the ground. Unlike normal wind conditions, windshear involves rapid changes in wind speed or direction over a small area, creating dangerous conditions at critical moments of flight.

A critical shift in airport weather monitoring

Recognising this risk, the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services has installed state-of-the-art equipment known as Low Level Windshear Alert Systems (LLWAS) and Automatic Weather Observing Systems (AWOS) from August 2025, and the systems became operational in January 2026.

The equipment was procured through the project "Essential Aviation Safety and Security Upgrade," with the Department of Civil Aviation in the Ministry of Transport and Public Works serving as the implementing agency. The Low Level Windshear Alert System is designed to detect dangerous windshear and microbursts at and around airports. Using a network of sensors placed along runways and flight paths, the system continuously monitors wind direction and speed.

When rapid variations are detected, alerts are sent to air traffic controllers, who then communicate the information to pilots.
This gives pilots timely information to decide whether to delay landing, abort take-off, or adjust flight paths.
The Automatic Weather Observing System adds another layer of support by providing a broader picture of atmospheric conditions at the airport.

In addition to standard weather measurements, AWOS captures important parameters such as visibility, cloud height, and present weather.

It also provides Runway Visual Range information, helping pilots and controllers assess visibility conditions during take-off and landing.

Building safer skies through technology and training

Meteorological Engineers during installation and onsite training at Bakili Muluzi International Airport

The installation of these state-of-the-art systems at Kamuzu and Bakili Muluzi International Airports will greatly enhance aircraft safety during rainy and windy conditions.

Beyond improving safety, the new systems also represent an important boost for the aviation industry in Malawi. In terms of Quality Management System requirements, this development marks an important milestone towards certification of the two airports.

The effectiveness of these systems also depends on skilled personnel. DCCMS forecasters and observers have undergone operational training at both Kamuzu and Bakili Muluzi International Airports, strengthening their role in ensuring aviation safety.

In aviation, where timing and precision are critical, accurate weather information can make all the difference. With the introduction of LLWAS and AWOS, Malawi is strengthening its ability to monitor risk, support pilots, and enhance safety in the skies.

How 3D-PAWS Is Transforming Malawi's Weather Observations

By Amos Mtonya

In Malawi's remote corners, the sky can still feel like a mystery. Even as climate risks rise, many areas remain sparsely observed, leaving communities to face floods, heat, and shifting seasons with limited warning.

For a farmer, a missed forecast can mean the difference between a successful harvest and a lost season. For a district disaster team, it can be the margin between a timely evacuation and a midnight emergency as a river swells without notice.

In these moments, accurate, localized weather information is a vital tool for saving lives and protecting livelihoods.

For years, expanding and maintaining weather stations has been both a logistical and financial challenge. Conventional stations are costly to procure and can be difficult to maintain, especially in hard-to-reach areas where a single broken sensor or dead battery can silence a station for months.

Amos Mtonya, Deputy Director of Engineering and Communications at DCCMS, explains why this gap has become increasingly urgent: "We have been able to observe rainfall, but we often fell short of measuring critical parameters like temperature, which is essential for accurate climate projections. Given the financial limitations of maintaining our existing systems, we knew we needed a new way forward."

That new way forward is now taking shape through 3D-Printed Automatic Weather Stations (3D-PAWS).

With support from USAID and in partnership with the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR), DCCMS is rolling out 3D-PAWS as a low-cost, locally maintainable solution to expand Malawi's observation network.

By adopting this technology, DCCMS can strengthen forecasting and early warning services for sectors that depend most on timely information, including agriculture, disaster risk management, water, energy, and health.
For DCCMS leadership, strengthening Malawi's observation network is a national imperative.

"With 3D-PAWS technology, we are building a sustainable, locally supported system that helps us deliver better forecasts and stronger early warnings for every community," says Dr. Lucy Mtilatila, Director of DCCMS.

A defining strength of the 3D-PAWS initiative is local capacity development. Following intensive hands-on training with UCAR facilitators, DCCMS meteorologists and engineers worked through the full technical lifecycle — from 3D fabrication and calibration to installation, operation, and cloud-based data transmission.

Inside the training lab, the change was easy to see. 3D printers hummed in the background as teams worked around tables crowded with wires, sensors, and microchips, focused on the precise calibration of the rainfall gauge.

As the first station components emerged layer by layer, confidence grew with every print.

A 3D-Printed Automatic Weather Station developed by DCCMS staff and installed at Bvumbwe Meteorological Station.

Why Weather Data Matters for Understanding Malawi's Microclimates

By Robert Namakhwa & Mphatso Tawakali

Every drop of rain, every shift in wind, and every rise in temperature carries a message. It can alert us to risk, guide decisions, and help protect lives and livelihoods.

If missed, it can leave communities exposed and unprepared.
In an era of growing climate uncertainty, the ability to observe, understand, and act on weather and climate information is no longer optional.

It is essential for resilience, safety, and sustainable development. As Malawi joins the rest of the world in commemorating World Meteorological Day 2026 under the theme "Observing Today, Protecting Tomorrow," the message is especially timely: the resilience of tomorrow depends on the quality of the observations we make today.
This year's theme speaks directly to a growing national need. Across Malawi, demand for more localized weather and climate information is increasing.

Farmers, disaster risk managers, planners, and communities are looking not only for broad forecasts, but for information that reflects the realities of their specific environments.

This is where understanding microclimates becomes essential.

Understanding microclimates

Microclimates refer to small-scale variations in climate conditions within a broader area. They help explain why neighbouring locations can experience very different weather at the same time. Rainfall, temperature, humidity, and wind patterns may all vary significantly over relatively short distances, influenced by factors such as topography, vegetation cover, proximity to water bodies, urban development, and soil moisture.

A familiar example can be observed in southern Malawi. On the same day, Limbe Market may receive heavy rainfall while Ndirande remains relatively dry, even though both are located within the same district. These localized differences are not random. They reflect the influence of distinct environmental conditions that shape how weather behaves in specific places.

This also explains why lakeshore and highland areas often receive higher rainfall than lowland regions. Understanding these differences is critical because it helps explain why some communities are more exposed than others to floods, prolonged dry spells, or heat stress.

It also enhances our ability to assess vulnerability, identify emerging hazards, and design targeted adaptation strategies that respond to real local conditions and strengthen community resilience.

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Strengthening observation for better services

The Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services is continuing to strengthen its observation capacity to better understand these local variations and improve service delivery.

Manned weather stations and Automated Weather Stations already provide reliable ground-based data across the country. Looking ahead, the planned deployment of weather radar will further enhance DCCMS's ability to monitor atmospheric conditions over larger areas with greater precision.

The integration of Artificial Intelligence into data systems is opening new possibilities. DCCMS is preparing to roll out AI-based weather intelligence systems that will support faster analysis, improve forecasting, and deepen understanding of Malawi's diverse microclimates. This marks an important step forward in modernising weather and climate services and making them more responsive to local realities.

These efforts come at a critical time. Malawi continues to face a wide range of climate-related hazards, including droughts, floods, storms, tropical cyclones, and heatwaves.

These hazards affect lives, livelihoods, and key sectors of the economy, including agriculture, energy, water resources, and infrastructure. Strengthening meteorological data systems is therefore not just a technical investment. It is a sustainable and transformative step toward building more resilient communities.

Protecting tomorrow

The future does not arrive without warning. It reveals itself through patterns, signals, and data. The real question is whether we are prepared to observe those signals and act on them in time.

On this World Meteorological Day 2026, one truth stands out: the strength of tomorrow's resilience depends on the quality of today's observations.

Holding the Vision: Dr Lucy Mtilatila's Journey Inspires Girls in STEM

By Charity Mapondo

Every year on 11 February, the world commemorates the International Day of Women and Girls in Science. This year's theme, "From Vision to Impact: Redefining STEM by Closing the Gender Gap," called for stronger efforts to expand opportunities for girls and women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM).

It was in this spirit that Dr Lucy Mtilatila, Director of Climate Change and Meteorological Services in Malawi, shared her journey during a conversation with Prof. Celeste Saulo, Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, in Zomba, Malawi.

Her story offered more than a record of professional achievement. It was a powerful reflection on determination, leadership, and the value of staying true to one's vision.

Dr Lucy Mtilatila shares her journey during a discussion with Prof. Celeste Saulo, Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, in Zomba

A journey shaped by science

Dr Mtilatila has more than 20 years of experience in meteorology, climatology, climate modelling, and hydrometeorology. She obtained her doctorate from Potsdam University in Germany

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in 2023, with research focused on climate change impacts on drought, water availability, and hydropower production.

Her study was later expanded under the Focus Africa Project to examine the reliability of hydropower on the Shire River in Malawi in the context of climate change.

Before that, she completed a Master's degree in Meteorology at Monash University in Australia, after earning a Bachelor of Science in Environmental Science from the University of Malawi, The Polytechnic, now the Malawi University of Business and Applied Sciences.

Discovering a path, defining a goal

Her path into meteorology was not fully mapped out from the beginning. Reflecting on her early years, Dr Mtilatila explained that, like many students, she did not initially know exactly what she would become.

She was selected to study environmental science at university, and it was there, through exposure to meteorology as part of the course, that her interest in the field began to take shape.

After graduating, she responded to an opportunity to join the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services. It was the beginning of a journey that would later define her career. Only a few days after joining the Department, her then Director, Dr Kamdonyo, asked about her aspirations.

Her answer was bold and immediate: one day, she would become Director of the Department.
Years later, that vision became reality. In March 2022, Dr Mtilatila was appointed Director of DCCMS, becoming the first woman to hold the position.

Persevering through challenge

Her rise to leadership was not without obstacles. As an undergraduate, she was the only woman in her class.

She recalled the isolation, the negative comments, and the discouragement that sometimes came with being a young woman in a male-dominated field.

Yet she refused to let that define her. What sustained her was determination, discipline, and a genuine love for science.

She remained focused on her goal and did not allow outside pressure to distract her from what she wanted to achieve. That experience now shapes the message she shares with girls across Malawi.

A voice of encouragement for girls

During her conversation with Prof. Saulo, Dr Mtilatila spoke candidly about how many girls in Malawi still shy away from science, even though science can open exciting and meaningful pathways.

She encouraged girls not to be discouraged by stereotypes, fear, or negative voices around them. Today, she stands not only as a scientist and institutional leader, but also as an example of what perseverance can make possible.

Her journey brings together technical excellence, public service, and leadership at a time when strong weather and climate services are more important than ever for Malawi.

Dr Lucy Mtilatila, a leader and role model for women and girls in STEM.

Prof. Saulo also recognised this, describing Dr Mtilatila as a leader whose achievements reflect talent, passion, and hard work.

Having seen her engaging directly with communities in the field, she noted that she is an example to many others.

For girls looking at science and wondering whether they belong, Dr Mtilatila's story sends a clear message: they do.

Her journey shows that ambition matters, challenges can be overcome, and vision must be protected.
Her message remains simple, direct, and deeply inspiring:

"Girls should not allow negative forces to distract their vision. They should maintain their vision until they get there."

Zanyengo App Enters a New Phase of National Ownership

Developed jointly by DCCMS staff and MET Norway, the Zanyengo Weather App is now entering a new phase of stronger national ownership, marking an important step forward in advancing Malawi's digital climate service delivery.

Now fully operational, the app is already delivering value to both the public and institutions by supporting daily decision-making and strengthening early warning dissemination.

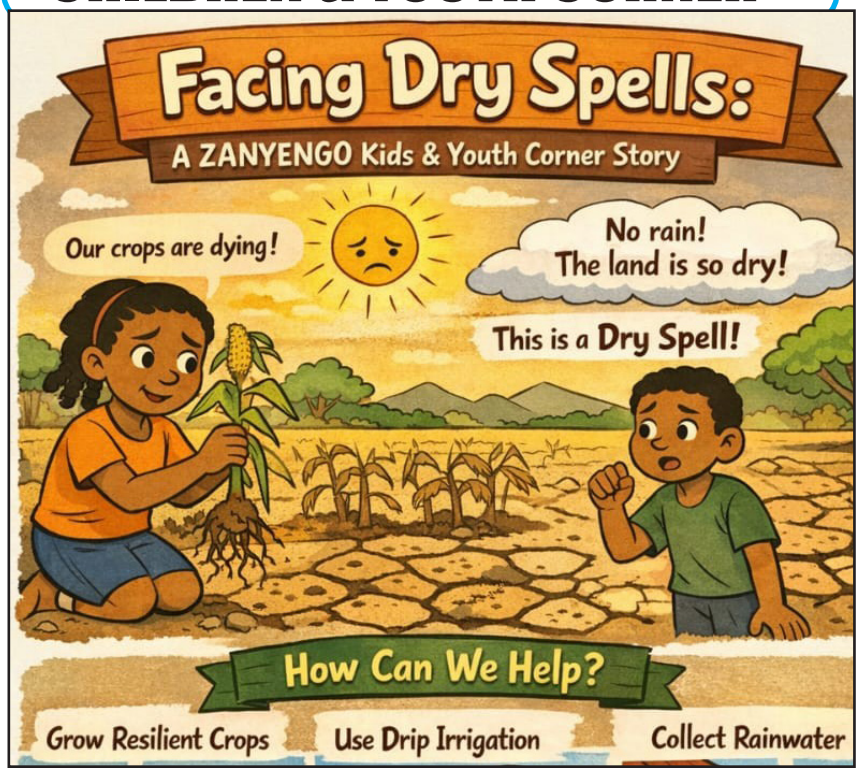
With more than 5,400 early adopters and growing user engagement efforts, Zanyengo is steadily establishing itself as an important tool for accessing timely and reliable weather information in Malawi.

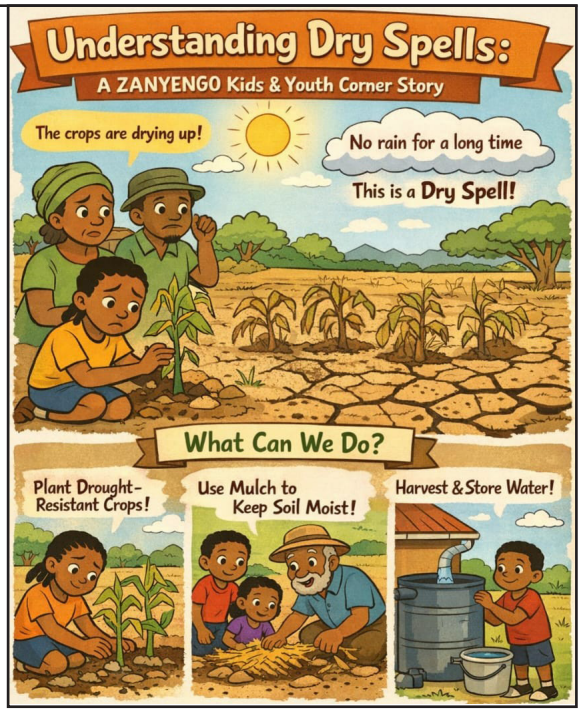
This progress forms part of a broader digital transformation within the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services. Modern systems are improving how weather and climate information is produced, shared, and used across agriculture, disaster management, aviation, and public safety.

Looking ahead, the next steps include minor user improvements, expanded dissemination channels, and exploration of a possible iOS version to make the platform even more accessible.

Behind this progress is the dedicated contribution of Daniel Mwakanema, NORCAP Climate Technology Expert, whose work over the past three years has been instrumental in strengthening DCCMS's digital climate service ecosystem. DCCMS conveys its sincere appreciation for his dedication and expertise, and wishes him continued success in his future endeavours.

CHILDREN & YOUTH CORNER





Be Wise! Be Weather Wise!

Climate Change

By Lexa Mtonga, Standard 8
Lilongwe Airbase primary school

We cause Climate Change
We cut trees carelessly
We set large scale of bushfire
And we also overgraze

As a result
Scarcity of rainfall
Soil erosion
Also high rate of evaporation occurs

So let us
Avoid cutting down trees carelessly
Avoid overgrazing
If we do so
We observe today, Protecting tomorrow.

Climate change

By Percy Kambalame, Mkwichi Primary School

Climate change is real
Let's keep our eyes open
It does what it's good at
Leaving people in discomfort and homeless

Deforestation, overgrazing and poor agricultural systems, make me more dangerous
I give you floods, unfriendly weather and low yields in return

If you are united and plant more trees, I will sieze
The lost glory will be restored
You will enjoy the benefits of your land
Erratic rains will be history

Why cyclones all times?
We're tired of losing our properties and loved ones
Soil erosion and degradation will never be friends at all

Climate change is real
Say no; to charcoal burning and setting bush fires
Embrace t[illegible]

MATCH THE WEATHER

Draw a line to match each word with its meaning

○ **Rain**	○ Water falling from clouds
○ **Wind**	○ Moving air
○ **Sunny**	○ Bright sky with sun
○ **Hail**	○ Ice falling from the sky
○ **Fog**	○ Thick cloud close to the ground

WEATHER WORD SEARCH

Find all the hidden words!

N	P	W	L	T	Z	C	R	B	U	D	W	D	K
Z	J	O	E	M	V	G	L	R	O	I	Y	P	A
H	G	W	I	O	C	E	E	O	N	M	W	F	Q
B	L	F	E	C	D	J	X	D	U	W	W	N	E
Q	O	V	P	H	A	I	L	Z	D	D	S	E	S
J	J	N	U	L	T	W	S	O	Q	R	S	G	C
R	K	L	N	J	M	Q	H	N	C	E	M	O	O
H	A	Z	O	D	M	B	N	R	O	A	V	P	O
H	O	I	N	T	S	W	H	A	S	W	P	I	L
T	P	M	N	M	H	Z	M	A	H	T	Y	U	T
K	R	Z	A	I	G	O	Y	F	F	N	O	N	R
T	O	R	N	A	D	O	T	P	O	N	L	R	V
T	Y	E	U	S	U	N	N	Y	B	G	R	G	M
Z	Y	C	K	V	S	B	R	R	P	C	I	G	V

Words:

- FOG
- CLOUDS
- SNOW
- TORNADO
- RAIN
- SUNNY
- COOL
- WIND
- HAIL
- STORM

Draw Your Weather!

Draw your favourite weather (sunny, rainy, stormy...)

DCCMS IN THE NEWS

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE CHANGE
DEPARTMENT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES

INSIDE

The Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services has warned that low-pressure systems developing in the Mozambique Channel are likely to trigger heavy rains

https://web.facebook.com/zbsnews/posts/zbsnewsthe-department-of-climate-change- by Eamon Piringu -Zodiak

DCCMS Pushes for Meteorological Bill to Curb Man-Made Disasters

https://www.zodiakmalawi.com/national-news/news-in-the-southern-region/dccms-pushes-for-meteorological-bill-to-curb-man-made-disasters By Beston Luka - Zodiak

Climate reporting - DCCMS, journalists to strengthen accurate climate reporting

https://web.facebook.com/MetMalawiDCCMS/posts/heavy-rains-warning-from-07th-january-to-9th-january-2026dccms-is-issuing-a-warn/1189711230005942/?_rdc=1&_rdr#

The Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) plans to intensify awareness about meteorology.

https://web.facebook.com/timveniradio/posts/the-department-of-climate-change-and-meteorological-services-dccms-plans-to-inte/1413107200828789/?_rdc=1&_rdr# Reported by Sam Magwira-Timven

Climate Change Driving Surge in Extreme Weather, Government Warns

https://www.nyasatimes.com/climate-change-driving-surge-in-extreme-weather-government-warns/#google_vignette

By Nyasatimes

Malawi Trains Journalists to Improve Climate Change Reporting Accuracy

https://africabrief.substack.com/p/malawi-trains-journalists-to-improve

By AfricaBrief

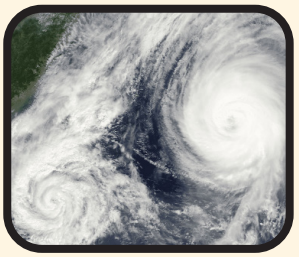
MBC Digital News Bullet

https://web.facebook.com/mbctv.malawi/videos/evening-news-march-31-2026/867071636355141/?_rdc=1&_rdr#

Our Service Areas

Agrometeorology

Aviation



Weather

Climate Change

Health

Disaster Risk Management