METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

NEWSLETTER

MARCH 2025

CLOSING THE EARLY WARNING GAP

CELEBRATING THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL DAY

TOGETHER

21 MARCH 2025

Some of the stories in this issue

- How is MSD closing the gap in Early Warning?
- Strengthening Resilience for Women and Youth in Zimbabwe.
- The world experiences the 3rd warmest February in 2025.
- MSD's strategic collaborations.

Minimizing Risk Through Science

Director's Remarks

The Meteorological Services Department (MSD) in the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife is the authoritative voice on weather, climate and seismic information, products and services. The Department similarly to other National Meteorological Services across the world will celebrate World Meteorological Day on 21 March 2025 instead of traditionally 23 March. This year's celebrations focus on the Early Warning for All Initiative (EW4All) with the theme "Closing the early warning gap together". In 2022, the United Nations Secretary General announced the Early Warning for All Initiative to ensure that all people on the planet have access to timely information that protect their lives and livelihoods from extreme weather and climate related events by 2027.

To achieve this within the 5 years that have been set, there is need for Government commitment and strengthened stakeholder collaboration across the climate sensitive sectors. In line with this year's theme, it is with such an approach that the gap to reaching particularly the vulnerable communities with timely life saving information on impending extreme weather events can be closed. As a country, Zimbabwe has taken massive steps in bridging the gaps in early warning systems through educational initiatives, technological advancements and strategic partnerships supported by frameworks such as the National Adaptation Plan.

After the devastation impacts of Cyclone Idai in March 2019, although there has been significant improvements in not only the accuracy of the forecasts but also access, more still needs to be done for all affected at that time to have the lifesaving information which will allow them to respond timely. For these important steps on closing the gap on early warning, the Department implements the climate services framework which is being downscaled to national level which has a thrust on current improvements to the meteorological observation network including the automatic weather stations and Doppler weather radars.

Strategic Collaborations in closing the Gap in Early Warning

Government Support towards Technological Advancements in the EWS

The Zimbabwean Government (GoZ) has played a crucial role in supporting the Department through the acquisition of Automatic Weather Stations, significantly expanding the meteorological station coverage across Zimbabwe. This investment has enhanced MSD's capacity to remotely capture critical weather data, such as rainfall and temperature. As a result, the collaboration has helped close the technological gap in Zimbabwe's early warning systems.

Involvement of School Children and Youth in the Early Warning System

Educational tours conducted at the Department's 47 meteorological stations dotted across the country by schools and universities is part of involving this important group of school children and youth earlier in the early warning debate. The educational tours expose students to meteorological instruments used in weather monitoring, including the classic Stevenson Screen, modern Automatic Weather Stations, and cutting-edge RADAR (for Nowcasting). The Department also carries out student internship programmes. The students participate in career shadowing at MSD, gaining hands-on experience in meteorology. Additionally, MSD personnel visit schools upon request to provide career guidance, fostering interest in future meteorologists and enhancing awareness of early warning systems. From such interaction, the group can provide a conduit for the dissemination of weather and climate information.

Partnerships for Improved Weather and Climate Information, Products and Services

MSD has also formed strong partnerships with multiple organizations to fulfill its mandate of providing improved weather and climate services in line with the climate services framework. One such collaboration is with the World Food Programme (WFP) in Anticipatory Action (AA). This has enabled the capacity development of MSD staff in the AA triggers. This long-standing partnership has improved the accessibility and dissemination of agrometeorological information to Zimbabwean communities through the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA).

Another key partner is the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET). This collaboration had led to the 3D Printed Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) project, where the Department was trained to print and assemble 3D PAWS. So far, 10 stations have been produced, which have demonstrated promising reliability through multiple validation exercises. This initiative is a significant step toward closing both the technological gap in the early warning systems through a cost effective means.

Strengthening Coordination for Disaster Preparedness

The Department is part of the Multi Hazard Early Warning System (MHEWS) which is coordinated by the Department of Civil Protection (DCP). Through the various Civil Protection Committee structures, MSD representatives provide seasonal weather updates, helping authorities prepare for potential floods and hazardous weather conditions.Additionally, MSD's daily weather forecasts, broadcasted by the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC), play a crucial role in bridging the communication gap. This collaboration ensures wider access to weather information. MSD has also partnered with radio stations to further extend its reach.

Data Integration and Information Access

MSD is currently working with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on data integration. This initiative aims to streamline meteorological data across various MSD sections and government departments, such as the Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA). Once completed, the project will enhance internal communication within MSD and improve collaboration with related organizations.

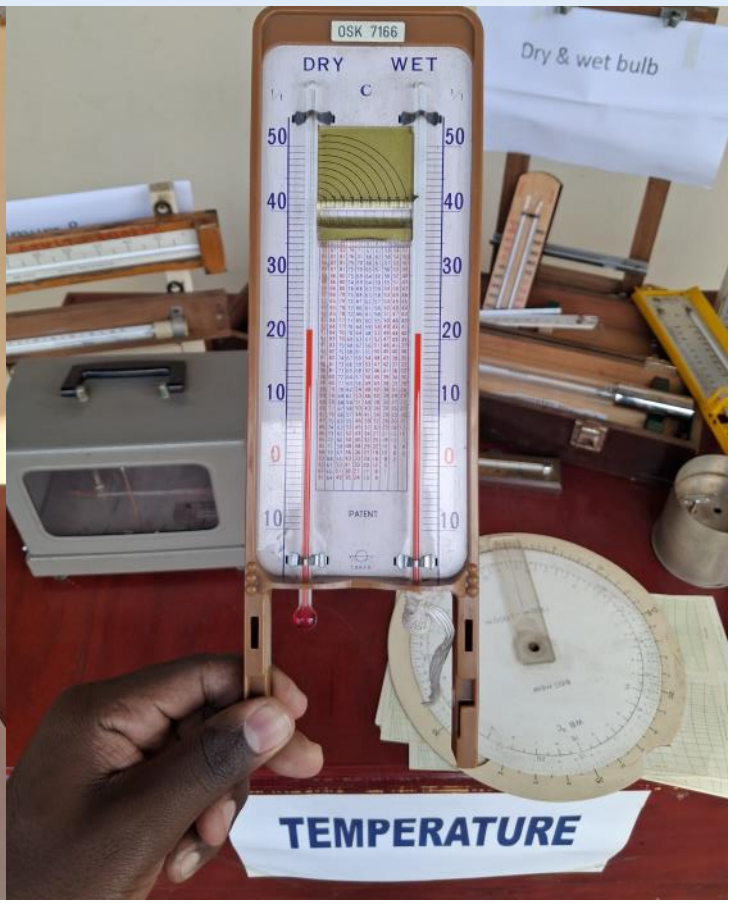
The Green Climate Fund (GCF) has also contributed to MSD's efforts by supporting the production of ten-day weather forecasts at the district level. These forecasts are in local languages and include advisories on farming and daily life, making weather information more accessible and actionable for communities.

Innovation in Weather Dissemination

MSD has also partnered with SAFE4ALL to improve the dissemination of weather information to farmers. One key outcome of this collaboration is the Uliza Chatbot, developed by Weather Impact. This chatbot provides localized weather forecasts and advisories, making critical meteorological information readily available. Through such initiatives, MSD is addressing both the technological and information gaps in early warning systems.

Through strategic collaborations and technological advancements, MSD is making significant strides in enhancing Zimbabwe's early warning systems. By working with the government, international organizations, and local communities, MSD is ensuring that both policymakers and the public have access to reliable weather and Early Warning information ultimately improving disaster preparedness and resilience.

INSTRUMENTS FROM THE MSD MUSEUM



World Met Day 2025 Commemorations

Permanent Secretary T. T. Chifamba giving his keynote at the World Meteorological Day at MSD HQ

The World Meteorological Day was commemorated on 21 March 2025 at the Meteorological Services Department Headquarters in Belvedere. At the event, we were graced by the presents of our Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife, Ambassador Tadeous. T. Chifamba, who was the Guest of Honour.

Speaking at the commemoration of World Meteorological Day, Ambassador Tadeous Chifamba, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Environment, Climate, and Wildlife, underscored the urgent need for enhanced early warning capabilities. Ambassador Chifamba stated emphatically that the recent tragic events such as Cyclone Idai serve as a stark reminder of just how vital our early warning systems are. He further These systems are much more than just tools for collecting data and making forecasts; they are essential safeguards for the well-being of our people."

The MSD has already made significant progress in modernizing Zimbabwe's weather monitoring infrastructure. This includes the installation of automatic weather stations, digital stations at all 47 locations nationwide, coupled with the deployment of five advanced Doppler weather radars that now provide extensive coverage across the country. These technological advancements are crucial for generating the real-time data necessary for accurate and timely forecasts.

Highlighting the critical role of global partnerships in protecting lives, MSD Director Mrs. Rebecca Manzou cautioned about the escalating intensity and frequency of extreme weather events. She specifically pointed to the growing dangers of heat waves, catastrophic storms, floods, and rapidly intensifying tropical cyclones. This underscores the urgency and importance of the government's focus on strengthening its early warning systems.

For the event MSD prepared a museum which show-cased the instruments which were used in the past for weather monitoring. The guests who attended the event include partners from organizations such as GCF, and UNDP. School children from both high and primary schools were also invited to the event. For entertainment the school children recited poems and some of them demonstrated a dancing routine. After all was done every person who was present was given some food, which fulfilled one Shona proverb which translates to, “Relationships are incomplete, and they can only be made complimented by food.”

World Meteorological Day 2025 In Photos

What Does Closing The Early Warning Gap Mean?

Why Early Warnings Matter

Early warning systems are more than just weather forecasts. They are lifelines, providing crucial time for communities to prepare for impending disasters such as floods, droughts, storms, and heatwaves. By closing the gap in access to these systems, we can significantly reduce the loss of life, minimize economic disruption, and build more resilient societies.

As the calendar pages turn towards March, anticipation builds for World Meteorological Day, a global observance dedicated to highlighting the critical role of weather and climate understanding in our lives. This year, the focus is sharper than ever, with the theme "Closing the Early Warning Gap Together" underscoring the urgent need for accessible and effective early warning systems for everyone.

A Day of Global Awareness

While World Meteorological Day is officially marked on March 23rd each year, 2025 presents a slight shift. With the 23rd falling on a Sunday, the official commemorative ceremony will be held on Monday, March 24th. MSD will also observe this day at its premises, as a member of WMO. This adjustment ensures a wider audience can participate in the important discussions and presentations planned.

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the driving force behind this global event, is preparing a comprehensive celebration. This event will be broadcast live on the WMO's YouTube channel, allowing individuals and organizations around the world to tune in and engage with the vital message. The broadcast will delve into the intricacies of early warning systems, exploring their significance in mitigating the impacts of weather-related disasters and fostering resilience in communities.

Beyond the Ceremony: Engagement & Storytelling

To further engage the public and highlight the power of visual storytelling, the WMO launched a photo contest in the lead-up to World Meteorological Day. While the contest has now concluded, the winning photographs, capturing the essence of weather and climate phenomena, will be showcased in the prestigious WMO 2025 Calendar. This initiative underscores the organization's commitment to using diverse mediums to raise awareness and inspire action.

A Call to Action from the WMO Secretary-General

The urgency of the "Closing the Early Warning Gap Together" theme is amplified by the powerful message from WMO Secretary-General, Celeste Saulo. In her statement on World Meteorological Day 2024, she emphasized the imperative of "universal access to timely and authoritative weather and climate risk information." This call to action highlights the WMO's dedication to ensuring that everyone, regardless of their location or circumstances, has access to the information they need to prepare for and respond to weather and climate hazards.

MSD

Minimizing Risk Through Science

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL DAY

CLOSING THE EARLY WARNING GAP TOGETHER!

23 MARCH 2025

What Does Closing The Early Warning Gap Mean?

Weather, in its many forms, holds immense power. While it sustains life, it can also pose significant threats. Severe weather events, from devastating floods and intense droughts to destructive storms and heatwaves, can wreak havoc on communities, economies, and lives. To mitigate these risks, effective early warning systems are crucial.

However, these systems are only as strong as their weakest link. "Bridging the gap" in weather early warning means ensuring that everyone, regardless of location or circumstance, has access to timely, accurate, and actionable information about impending weather hazards.

What Does "Closing The Gap" Mean?

There are many elements that go into early warning systems. Usually, these elements are fragmented resulting in inefficiencies between the organizations which develop the systems as well as the recipients of the early warnings.

Technological Gaps

This includes disparities in access to advanced weather forecasting technologies, such as radar, satellite imagery, and sophisticated modeling software. It also involves ensuring reliable communication infrastructure to disseminate warnings effectively.

Knowledge Gaps

Many communities lack the necessary understanding of weather patterns, risk factors, and appropriate responses to warnings. Bridging this gap requires education and outreach programs that empower individuals to make informed decisions.

Communication Gaps

Even with accurate forecasts and widespread knowledge, warnings are ineffective if they don't reach the people who need them. This involves addressing language barriers, accessibility issues, and ensuring that warnings are delivered in a clear manner and understandable manner.

"Bridging The Gap"

Coordination Gaps

Effective early warning systems require seamless collaboration between various stakeholders, including meteorological agencies, disaster management authorities, government bodies, NGOs, and local communities.

The Power of Collaboration

No single organization can effectively address all aspects of early warning. Collaboration is essential to leverage diverse expertise, resources, and perspectives. Organizations such as the Meteorological Services Department provide the scientific data and forecasts. Disaster management authorities such as the Department of Civil Protection develop and implement response plans, while Government bodies provide policy guidance.

A collective endeavor for Zimbabwe's hydrometeorological disaster resilience

Zimbabwe, nestled between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers, is a land of diverse landscapes and rich biodiversity. However, this natural splendor is increasingly threatened by hydrometeorological hazards like floods, cyclones, and erratic rainfall, amplified by climate change. Cyclone Idai in 2019 vividly demonstrated the devastating human and economic impact of these disasters. Closing the early warning gap is crucial to mitigate these impacts, demanding collective responsibility across communities, institutions, and borders.

Early warning systems act as lifelines, but gaps persist in Zimbabwe due to fragmented communication, limited rural technology access, and insufficient integration of local knowledge with scientific data. The Meteorological Services Department generates forecasts using diverse data, but these often fail to reach vulnerable populations like farmers, fishermen, and flood prone communities. Even when warnings arrive, they may lack context, hindering effective action. Bridging this gap requires building trust, accessibility, and collaboration.

Effective early warnings depend on community readiness. Communities must be active partners, not passive recipients. In Masvingo, integrating indigenous knowledge with modern forecasts has enhanced drought preparedness. Local leaders act as "climate champions," translating technical jargon into actionable advice. Community Based Early Warning Systems (CBEWS) empower villages to map risks, establish evacuation routes, and practice drills, fostering resilience through dialogue and shared ownership.

Collaboration must extend beyond villages. Strengthening early warning infrastructure necessitates partnerships among meteorologists, disaster managers, telecom companies, and international bodies. The global community has a crucial role. Zimbabwe's challenges mirror those of its neighbors, underscoring the importance of regional cooperation through platforms like the Southern African Development Community (SADC CSC) Climate Services Centre.

International frameworks like the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Early warning for all (EW4ALL) initiative emphasize the ethical imperative of supporting vulnerable nations. Climate justice demands that those least responsible for global warming are equipped to adapt.

Closing the early warning gap is an ongoing process. As climate change intensifies, so must our systems evolve. Emerging technologies like AI driven prediction models, drone based monitoring, and blockchain hold promise, but their success depends on inclusivity. Everyone, from rural grandmothers to urban planners, should benefit equally. Addressing gendered vulnerabilities is also critical, ensuring women and youths are central to solution building.

In Zimbabwe's resilience story, collective effort is paramount. From meteorologists to schoolchildren, everyone plays a role. The early warning gap is a gap in solidarity. Bridging it means recognizing that disasters in one region impact others. Through shared knowledge, innovation, and empathy, we can transform warnings into wisdom and vulnerability into vigilance. Though the skies may grow unpredictable, our resolve to protect one another must remain steadfast.


Nothing can stop me.
I am still going!
INCOMING
HEAVY RAINS
Take heed of the forecasts, they are for your own protection!

A Collaborative Effort by ZINWA And Meteorological Services Department

The World Meteorological Day theme, "Closing the Early Warning Gap Together," highlights the vital collaboration between the Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) and the Meteorological Services Department (MSD). This partnership strengthens hydrometeorological early warning systems, enhancing community preparedness for extreme weather events.

Climate change intensifies floods, droughts, and cyclones, posing significant risks. In Zimbabwe, where agriculture is crucial, accurate early warnings are essential. ZINWA and MSD combine weather forecasting and hydrological modeling expertise to provide actionable information.

A key achievement is robust flood forecasting. MSD's real time weather data informs ZINWA's river flow models, enabling timely warnings. During the 2024 2025 rainy season, this collaboration facilitated early evacuations, preventing loss of life and minimizing economic damage.

Recognizing the interconnectedness of weather and water systems, ZINWA and MSD bridge meteorological forecasting and hydrological monitoring. This ensures warnings are scientifically sound and practical. For example, MSD's rainfall data allows ZINWA to model river flows and predict floods, enabling timely warnings.

In droughts, MSD's rainfall monitoring and alerts inform ZINWA's assessment of water availability. This data driven approach supports effective water allocation and conservation, minimizing agricultural losses and enhancing food security.

Capacity building initiatives, like the UNDP Green Climate Fund funded hydrological modeling training program, strengthen this partnership. This program equipped professionals with skills in HEC RAS, QGIS, Python, bias correction, NDVI analysis, and streamflow forecasting, improving water resource management.

Data integration through IDEMS streamlines information sharing between MSD and ZINWA, enhancing early warning accuracy and decision making. Real time weather data integration with hydrological models enables precise flood forecasts, while historical data supports long term adaptation.

Innovative tools, like the Flood and Drought Monitor app, provide real time data over the Buzi Pungwe Save river basin, enabling timely action. Public awareness campaigns and joint workshops, such as the Anticipatory Action program, educate communities on heeding warnings and sustainable water use.

Multi stakeholder initiatives, like the Chipinge flood simulation exercise, strengthen coordination and response mechanisms. This involves diverse stakeholders, highlighting the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration.

As climate change impacts intensify, the ZINWA and MSD partnership remains crucial. Leveraging technologies like satellite imagery, remote sensing, and machine learning, they enhance early warning capabilities. Integrating traditional knowledge with scientific data creates a holistic approach.

The partnership between ZINWA and MSD exemplifies effective collaboration in building resilience. Through capacity building, data integration, innovative tools, and multi stakeholder initiatives, they strengthen Zimbabwe's resilience. Their continued collaboration contributes to a safer, more secure, and sustainable future, embodying the spirit of World Meteorological Day.

Our Partners

Weather Impact
Experts on Weather, Serious about Impact

zbc

FEWS NET
Famine Early Warning Systems Network

Early Warnings for All

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

WFP
wfp.org
World Food Programme

UNDP

ZINWA
For Communities. For Development

AI Applications In Meteorology

The landscape of meteorology is undergoing a significant transformation, driven by the rapid advancements in artificial intelligence (AI). Increasingly, AI is becoming an indispensable tool, revolutionizing how experts understand and predict weather and climate patterns. One of the most impactful applications lies in predictive modeling, where AI algorithms, particularly neural networks, enhance the accuracy of forecasts for crucial elements like precipitation, temperature, and wind.

This improvement stems from AI's ability to process and analyze vast datasets of weather information, including satellite imagery, radar data, and sensor readings, effectively identifying complex patterns and trends that might otherwise remain hidden. This capability is pivotal in data analysis, which forms the bedrock of modern meteorological research.

Furthermore, AI-powered nowcasting systems are providing unprecedented accuracy in predicting immediate weather conditions, offering detailed forecasts for the next 0-2 hours by leveraging current weather conditions, radar, and satellite imagery. This precision is also reflected in the improvement of broader weather forecasting models, such as the Global Forecast System (GFS) and the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) model, where AI contributes to more reliable and detailed long-term predictions.

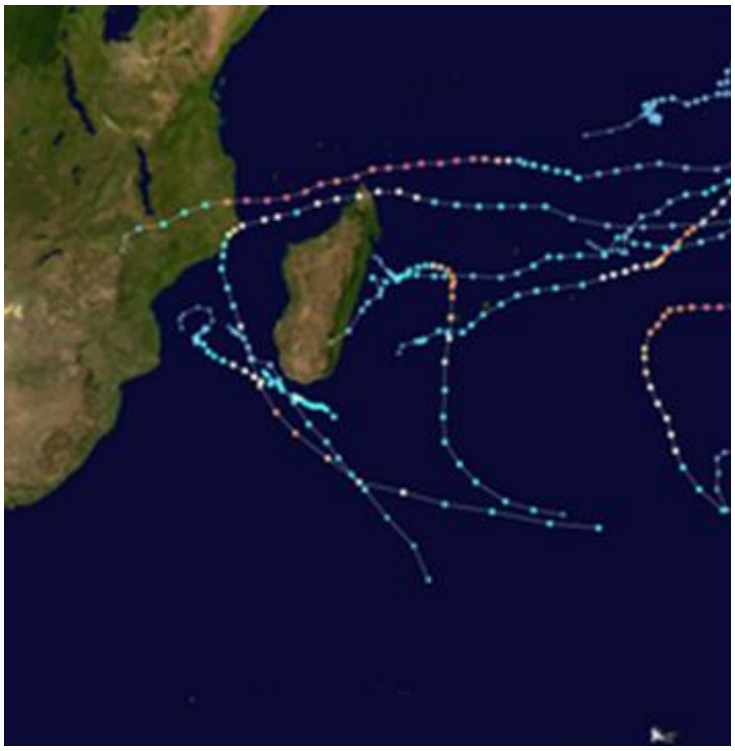
The influence of AI extends beyond short and medium-range forecasts, significantly impacting climate modeling. By simulating the complex impacts of climate change on weather patterns and sea level rise, AI helps researchers better understand and anticipate future climate scenarios. In the realm of severe weather, AI-powered systems are crucial for the swift and accurate detection of severe

weather events, such as tornadoes, hurricanes, and blizzards, utilizing satellite and radar imagery to provide timely warnings. This enhanced detection capability directly translates to improved weather warning systems, allowing for more precise predictions of the timing and severity of impending weather events.

Beyond forecasting, AI is also proving invaluable in atmospheric research, enabling the analysis of extensive datasets to study the properties of aerosols, clouds, and precipitation. In the energy sector, AI is enhancing the forecasting of renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar power, which is essential for optimizing energy production and distribution.

Finally, AI plays a vital role in emergency response, supporting efforts by predicting the impact of weather events on infrastructure and populations, thereby facilitating more effective disaster management and mitigation strategies. In essence, AI is not merely a tool but a transformative force, reshaping the future of meteorology and enhancing our ability to navigate the complexities of our atmosphere.

2024/25 Season: Unprecedented Storms and Record-Breaking



Season cyclone paths summary

The 2024–25 South-West Indian Ocean cyclone season marks the current cycle of tropical and subtropical cyclone formation in the region. Officially commenced on 15 November 2024 and concluding on 30 April 2025 (with an extension until 15 May 2025 for Mauritius and the Seychelles), this season conventionally sees most cyclones form between these dates.

However, cyclones can occur year-round within the basin, which lies west of 90°E and south of the Equator. Any cyclones forming between 1 July 2024 and 30 June 2025, such as 01, Ancha, and Bheki, are included in the season. The Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre in Réunion, along with the unofficial Joint Typhoon Warning Center, monitors these cyclones.

The first system, Tropical Depression 01, formed before the official start of the season but dissipated on 17 August 2024 without developing into a tropical storm. In late September 2024, Tropical Storm Ancha formed but did not make landfall. Just three days before the official season start, Tropical Storm Bheki emerged, becoming the first intense tropical cyclone of the season and bringing heavy rains to the Mascarene Islands.

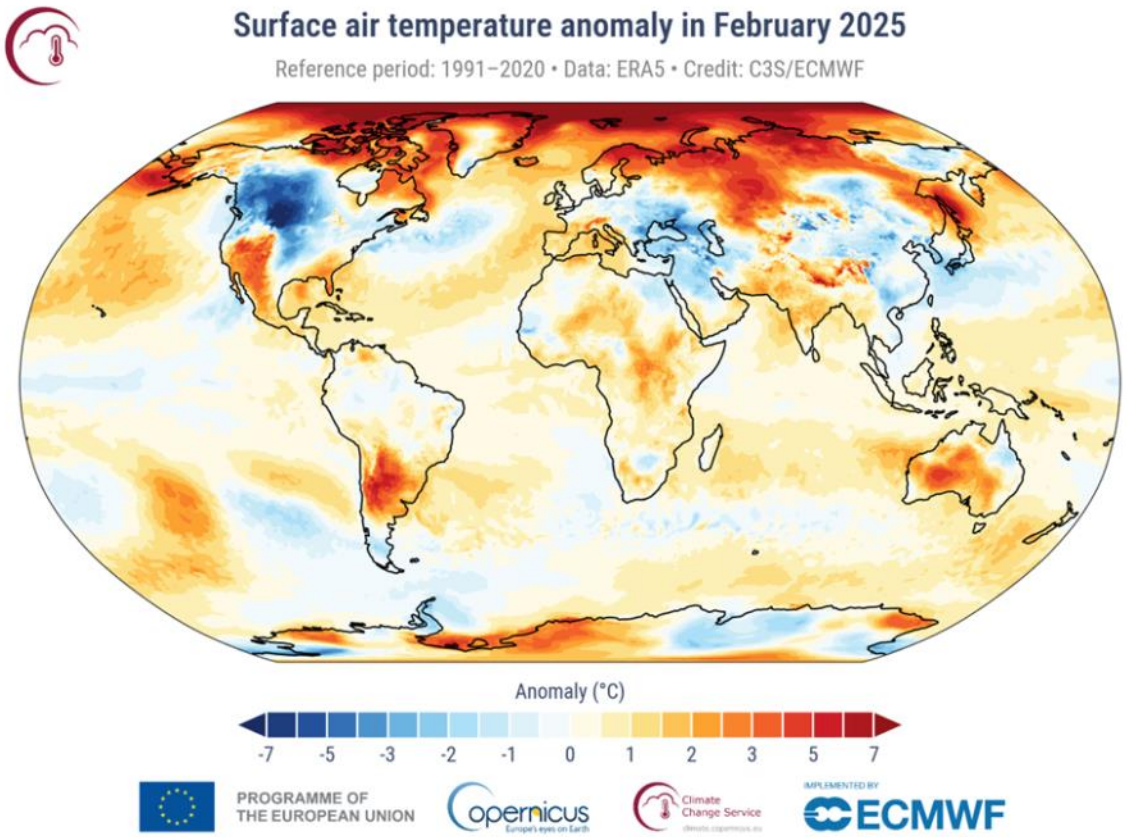
In mid-December 2024, Tropical Storm Chido rapidly intensified into a Category 4-equivalent cyclone and made landfall on Agaléga North Island. It peaked as a high-end Category 4 cyclone before weakening to Category 3 and eventually Category 2 northeast of Madagascar. Chido then re-intensified to Category 4 and made landfall on Mayotte, becoming the strongest cyclone on record for the island. It later struck Mozambique as a powerful Category 4 cyclone.

Cyclone Dikeledi formed on January 6, 2025 and gradually intensified until making landfall in Northern Madagascar as a Category 2 cyclone on January 11. It weakened to a tropical storm south of Mayotte before re-strengthening to Category 2 and making landfall near Nacala on January 13th.

In late January 2025, two additional cyclones formed: moderate Tropical Storm Faida, which brought heavy rainfall to Madagascar on February 5, and Tropical Cyclone Vince, which entered the basin from the Australian region on February 4. Vince became the most intense cyclone of the season and the first very intense cyclone since Cyclone Freddy two years prior.

TOTAL DISTURBANCES	12
TOTAL DEPRESSION	11
TROPICAL STORMS	7
TOTAL STORMS	10
TOTAL FATALITIES	189
TOTAL DAMAGE	USD $4.1 billion

Climate Change Alarm: February 2025, Third Warmest Globally

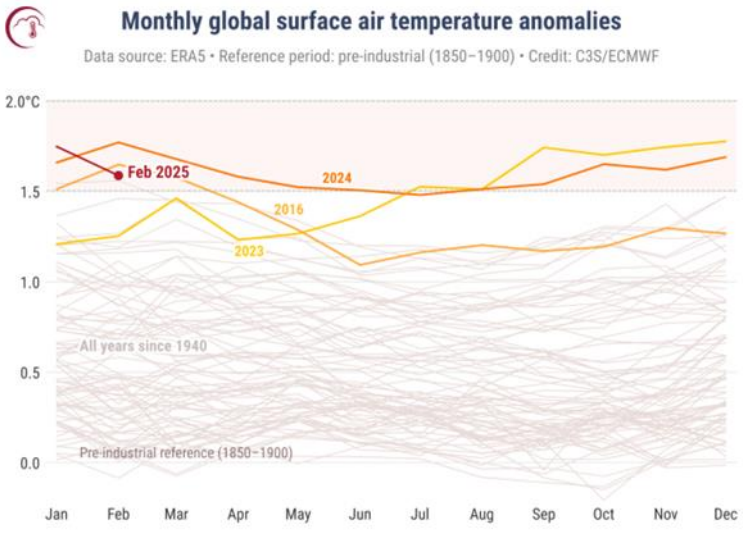


Surface air temperature anomaly for February 2025 relative to the February average for the period 1991-2020. Source: ERA5. Credit: C3S/ECMWF.

February 2025 marked the third warmest February on record globally, with temperatures soaring 1.59 degrees Celsius above the 1.5 degrees Celsius benchmark set by the Paris Climate Agreement. In Africa, the impact was particularly pronounced, with regions such as North Africa and parts of East Africa experiencing significant temperature anomalies exceeding 2 degrees Celsius above normal.

This notable warmth during the month highlights the ongoing trend of global warming and its impact on the continent's climate, affecting agriculture, water resources, and overall livelihoods. The elevated temperatures underscore the urgent need for climate action to mitigate the adverse effects on African communities and ecosystems.

The next illustration shows monthly global surface air temperature anomalies (°C) relative to 1850–1900 from



Data source: ERA5. Credit: Copernicus Climate Change Service /ECMWF

January 1940 to February 2025, plotted as time series for each year. 2025 is shown with a dark red line, 2024 with a dark orange line, 2023 with a yellow line, and 2016 with a light orange line. All other years are shown with thin grey lines.

Strengthening Resilience for Women and Youth in Zimbabwe

A policy dialogue on "Strengthening Resilience for Women and Youth in Zimbabwe: Unlocking Finance, Policy, and Weather Intelligence for Inclusive and Sustainable Agriculture" took place at the Holiday Inn Hotel in Harare. The event brought together key stakeholders, including government officials, the Zimbabwe Farmers Union (ZFU), the Zimbabwe Environmental Law Agency (ZELA), the Meteorological Services Department (MSD), and the Center for Agriculture and Food Policy to discuss ways to empower women and youth in agriculture.

Participants highlighted three main challenges: limited access to finance, inadequate policy support, and the need for better weather intelligence to help farmers adapt to climate change. ***Financial Inclusion:*** Many women and young farmers struggle to access credit due to a lack of collateral. The discussion focused on microfinance, mobile banking, and agricultural credit schemes as potential solutions.

Policy Support: Stakeholders emphasized the need for land tenure reforms, incentives for climate-smart agriculture, and stronger enforcement of gender-inclusive policies to create a more supportive environment. ***Weather Intelligence:*** Experts from MSD stressed the importance of real-time weather data, early warning systems, and digital tools to help farmers make informed decisions and mitigate climate risks.

Including youth and women in agriculture and economic development is essential for innovation, resilience, and long-term sustainability. Women make up a significant portion of the agricultural workforce, yet they often face barriers such as limited access to land, credit, training, and market opportunities. Addressing these challenges can significantly boost food production, household incomes, and overall economic stability.

Similarly, empowering young people in agriculture ensures the future of the sector by bringing in fresh ideas, digital technologies, and modern farming practices that can improve productivity and climate resilience. Youth engagement also helps combat rural unemployment and migration, creating more job opportunities within the agricultural value chain.

By removing barriers and providing women and young farmers with equal access to financial resources, education, and decision-making platforms, we can foster a more inclusive, food-secure, and economically vibrant society. Strengthening their participation is not just about fairness, it is a strategic investment in sustainable development and poverty reduction.

Speakers emphasized that stronger partnerships between government, NGOs, and private sector players are essential for sustainable agricultural development. They called for multi-stakeholder platforms to coordinate efforts and ensure women and youth have access to the resources they need. The dialogue ended with a commitment to improving financial access, strengthening policies, and expanding weather intelligence solutions to support women and youth in agriculture. These efforts will play a crucial role in ensuring a more inclusive, resilient, and food-secure Zimbabwe.

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METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

'Where Science Meets The Sky'

ZIMBABWE

Vision

A world class provider of meteorological, climatological and seismological products and services by 2025.

Mission Statement

To provide customer and stakeholder driven quality seismological, weather and climate services for socio economic development.

Core Values

- **Teamwork:** We value unity of purpose
- **Equality:** We offer equal status, rights and opportunities to all
- **Customer focus:** We prioritize and address customer needs.
- **Transparency:** We are open to scrutiny
- **Integrity:** We have strong moral principles
- **Creativity:** We focus on innovation and continuous improvement.
- **Accountability:** We take responsibility for one's own actions.