



HAVE AN

Amazing

**DEFENCE FORCES DAY
UNDER PERFECT BLUE SKIES**



MSD

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT NEWSLETTER VOLUME 4 | ISSUE 3

13-08-2024

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4 DAYS TO THE 44TH SADC SUMMIT

13 DAYS TO SARCOF | 2024/2025 SEASONAL FORECASTING



Weather: Where Science Meets The Sky

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

10 Day Weather Forecast and Advisory

| UMZINGWANE DISTRICT: ISSUE DATE AND TIME | | FRIDAY 09 AUGUST 2024 @1300HRS |
|---|--|---|
| VALID | | FRIDAY 09 AUGUST 2024 - SUNDAY 18 AUGUST 2024 |
| Period | Weather Conditions | Local Language |
| MON 12 AUG | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It should be mostly sunny and windy, Cool in the morning becoming mild by the afternoon. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Kumele libe libalele kuvunguza umoya, kuqanda ekuseni kube kuthukuthuku ngesikhathi zemini.</i> |
| TUE 13 - SUN 18 AUG | Mostly sunny and mild in the morning becoming warm by the afternoon. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Liyabe libalele, kube buthukuthuku ekuseni kukhudumale ngesikhathi zemini.</i> |
| ADVISORY: English <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Horticulture farmers to ensure that newly transplanted crops are well irrigated. Avoid starting veld fires. | | ADVISORY: Local Language <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abalimi bezivande bayaxhawiswa ukuthi bebone ukuthi usaba lwaba olusanda kugxunyekwa luyathola amanzi ayeneleyo. Asingaqalini imililo ezasiphunyuka. |

| BEITBRIDGE DISTRICT: ISSUE DATE AND TIME | | FRIDAY 09 AUGUST 2024 @1300HRS |
|--|--|--|
| VALID | | FRIDAY 09 AUGUST 2024 - SUNDAY 18 AUGUST 2024 |
| Period | Weather Conditions | Local Language |
| MON 12 AUG | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It should be mostly sunny and windy, Cool in the morning becoming mild by the afternoon. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Ho lavhelelwa uri hu qo fhisa, havha na maqumbu ha rotholela ubva nga matsheloni ha dudela uya nga masiari.</i> |
| TUE 13 - SUN 18 AUG | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly sunny and mild in the morning becoming warm by the afternoon. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Hu qo fhisa ha dudela nga matsheloni uya nga masiari.</i> |
| ADVISORY: English <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water your crops early in the mornings and evenings. Provide shade to kids and lambs. Provide clean water for your animals. | | ADVISORY: Local Language <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avha sheledzele zwiliwa zwavho nga matsheloni kana nga madekwana. Kha vha dzudze zwi budzana kana ngwana dzavho fhethu hure na murunzi. Zwifuwo zwavho kha zwiwe madi okunaho. |

| BULILIMA DISTRICT: ISSUE DATE AND TIME | | FRIDAY 09 AUGUST 2024 @1300HRS |
|---|--|---|
| VALID | | FRIDAY 09 AUGUST 2024 - SUNDAY 18 AUGUST 2024 |
| Period | Weather Conditions | Local Language |
| TUE 13 - SUN 18 AUG | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mostly sunny and mild in the morning becoming warm by the afternoon. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Kuzabe kulelanga kuphakathi laphakathi ekuseni kusiya kukhudumala kusiya emini.</i> |
| ADVISORY: English <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lets water our crops in the morning and evening. Lets put windbreaks around our gardens. Lets provide adequate water for our livestock. Lets deep and dose as adviced by our Vet services providers | | ADVISORY: Local Language <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asitheleleni izilimo zethu ekuseni lantambana. Asifakeni izivikela moya kuzilimo lezivande zethu. Asipheni izifuyo zethu amanzi eneleyo okunatha. Asidibhiseni sidoze izifuyo zethu njengokuxayiswa ngabe Vet. |

Weather Summary For The Period Monday 05 - Sunday 11 August

MONDAY 05 AUGUST 2024

There is a thick cloud being driven from the south-east coast of Southern Africa towards the southern parts of the country. However, for much of today, the entire country was mostly sunny and warm, though cold at first with slight ground frost in Nganga, Henderson, Mhondoro, Gweru and Lupane. It became windy towards evening, especially in the southern districts of Masvingo Province.

TUESDAY 06 AUGUST 2024

Cloudy conditions drifted overnight into areas to the south of the main watershed, namely Matabeleland South, Masvingo and Manicaland Provinces as well as southern parts of the Midlands. This made most areas along and south of the main mild for much of the day. It was warm in the north but became cool towards evening as the winds that drove in the clouds were dying down.

WEDNESDAY 07 AUGUST 2024

There were cool and brief cloudy morning conditions in the eastern parts of Masvingo and Manicaland Provinces. All other areas had clear skies and mostly cool condition, with the Zambezi Valley being mild. The entire country became and warm by afternoon, the cool towards evening.

THURSDAY 08 AUGUST 2024

It was briefly cloudy in the Eastern Highlands and parts of Mashonaland East this morning as moisture was slowly drifting further east, out of Zimbabwe; all other areas had clear skies. It was cold over much of the country with in and around Gweru, Nyanga and Henderson being very cold. However, by afternoon, the entire country was warm and only got cool towards evening.

FRIDAY 09 AUGUST 2024

Clear skies and cold conditions were experienced over much of the country. Nyanga and Gweru had very cold conditions and slight frost in the morning. Areas such as Binga, Kariba, Gokwe, Kanyemba and Plumtree were rather cool in the morning. As the day progressed all areas became warm and mostly sunny.

SATURDAY 10 AUGUST 2024

It was cold in the morning with clear skies and Nyanga even recorded a slight ground frost. Temperatures gradually rose to the warm category country wide as the day progressed and the skies remained clear.

SUNDAY 11 AUG 2024

It was cool over much of the country in the morning, with clear skies and a generally north easterly airflow. It became warm by afternoon and cool again towards evening. Meanwhile, relatively cooler south easterly winds were slowly strengthening over the south east coast of Southern Africa.

THE
METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Wishes you a Sunshine-filled

HEROE'S DAY
CELEBRATION

Uncollected Rubbish Murdering MSD's Brand Image

Tinetariro Chikati - GIS Analyst

A strong brand image is essential for any organization, but it is particularly crucial for those dedicated to environmental protection. The public perception of an environmental organization can significantly influence its ability to achieve its goals. A positive brand image can foster trust, attract support, and inspire action. The Meteorological Services Department of Zimbabwe is one such organization. MSD provides weather information to the public, which is a very critical role in society. However, in an effort to maintain a brand image that aligns with our Ministry, MSD has encountered a bottleneck. During the preparations for the SADC Summit, a lot of garbage was uncovered. In addition to the waste which had already been placed at a central location for collection, a rather grotesque eye sow was created as MSD tries to follow proper waste disposal practices. The trash is made up mostly of old electronics which were used in the Rhodesian era, and old furniture. The old furniture being made of wood and clothe, it has absorbed moisture from the little rain in the 2023/2024 rainfall season. As a result, small hints of an ungodly stench can be felt as anybody with a strong sense of smell passes by. It is only a matter of time before it is an absolute disaster. One question arises, "What will happen if weather and climate services are part of the Summit's agenda and some Heads of state end up at MSD's doorstep." The organization's image will be absolutely butchered. Not only MSD as an individual organization, but Zimbabwe as a country since MSD is the only authority that provides weather services in the country.

What is Brand Image?

Brand image is the overall perception of an organization in the minds of the public. It is shaped by a variety of factors, including the organization's mission, values, and behaviour. For an organization dedicated to environmental protection, cleanliness should be more than just a slogan, it should be a way of life. It's about demonstrating that the organization practices what it preaches. The Meteorological Services Department participates in every cleanup campaign at its premises. However, the effort exerted towards the cleanups has become the enemy due to the mountains of uncollected waste which continue to pile, as the preparations for the Southern Africa Climate Outlook Forum continue. The days are numbered, 2 weeks to go.



The piles of trash, Rhodesian electronics and old weather instruments awaiting collection from MSD premises.

MSD can now produce its own Automatic Weather Stations

Tinetariro Chikati - GIS Analyst

Following the proceedings of the FEWSNET 3D Printed Automatic Weather Stations training workshop in the previous issue of the newsletter, it carried on from 5 to 9 August making the total runtime of the workshop 2 weeks. The Meteorological Services Department Director Mrs. Manzou was present to witness the deployment of 1 of the Automatic Weather Station units which had been manufactured at the MSD engineering department. In the afternoon of the same day, another Automatic Weather Station was mounted at Harare Kutsaga Met station. These AWS can measure 4 elements, precipitation, temperature, humidity and pressure. Over some time the data from these stations will be analyzed to check if they match the data from other AWSs and manual stations in the same areas. On Friday 9 August 2024, the personnel who had participated in the training graduated and were given certificates for successfully completing the training. The Director Mrs. Manzou was also there to give out the certificates to the graduates. Currently the engineering department is equipped to produce even more of these stations.



MSD personnel setting up one of the inhouse manufactured AWSs at MSD headquarters in Belvedere.



Mr. Claperton in brown and Eng. Mazhara in white shirt demonstrating to the Director Mrs. Manzou how the AWS would be mounted.



AWS installation at Harare Kutsaga Met Weather station.

3D PAWS Training Workshop Photo Collage



MSD Holds Pre-SARCOF Training for Climate Action



First day of the Pre-SARCOF Training as participants installed long term weather forecasting tools

Praise Govere - GIS Intern, MSD

The Meteorological Services Department (MSD) of Zimbabwe recently held a pre-SARCOF (Southern African Regional Climate Outlook Forum) training session at its Training School from 05 to 09 August, 2024. The training, themed "At the Frontline of Climate Action towards Improved Climate Service in the SADC Region," aimed to enhance the capacity of meteorologists to provide reliable and actionable climate information.

The key objectives of the training were: **1.** To review and verify the OND 2023, DJF 2023/24, FMA, and AMJ 2024 seasonal climate forecasts made in September 2023 and January 2024. **2.** Downscale the global climate model outputs to regional and national levels. **3.** Discuss the status of global climate drivers and their potential impacts on the SADC region. **4.** Generate national seasonal climate outlooks for the overlapping three-month sub-seasons of OND 2024, NDJ 2024/25, and JFM 2025. **5.** Ensure that every meteorologist appreciates the seasonal forecasting process and its importance in climate action.

"This training is crucial in equipping our meteorologists with the necessary knowledge and skills to provide accurate and timely climate information to decision-makers and communities across the SADC region," said Mr. Isaac Masawana, Senior Meteorologists MSD. During the training, participants engaged in hands-on activities, discussions, and presentations to deepen their understanding of the seasonal forecasting process. They also explored ways to effectively communicate climate information and work closely with stakeholders to support climate-resilient development. The pre-SARCOF training is a significant step towards enhancing the capacity of meteorological agencies in the SADC region to contribute to climate action and improved climate services for the benefit of the people.

"By strengthening our regional collaboration and improving our climate services, we can better support communities in the SADC region to adapt to the impacts of climate change"

Mr. Moven Manjowe

What is SADC? Extracted from SADC History and Treaties

Tinetariro Chikati – GIS Analyst

The predecessor of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) was the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), established in 1980 in Lusaka, Zambia. In 1992, Heads of Government of the region agreed to transform SADCC into the Southern African Development Community (SADC), with the focus on integration of economic development. SADC members are Angola, Botswana, DR Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

SADCC was formed to advance the cause of national political liberation in Southern Africa, and to reduce dependence particularly on the then apartheid era South Africa; through effective coordination of utilisation of the specific characteristics and strengths of each country and its resources. SADCC objectives went beyond just dependence reduction to embrace basic development and regional integration. Hence, SADCC was formed with four principal objectives, namely: **1.** Reduction of Member State dependence, particularly, but not only, on apartheid South Africa. **2.** Forging of linkages to create genuine and equitable regional integration, **3.** Mobilisation of Member States' resources to promote the implementation of national, interstate and regional policies. **4.** Concerted action to secure international cooperation within the framework of the strategy for economic liberation.

From 1977, active consultations were undertaken by representatives of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, working together as Frontline States, culminating in a meeting of Foreign Ministries of the Frontline States in Gaborone, Botswana, in May 1979, which called for a meeting of ministers responsible for economic development. That meeting was subsequently convened in Arusha, Tanzania, in July 1979. The Arusha meeting led to the birth of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) a year later. SADCC was officially formed on 1st April, 1980 comprising of all the majority ruled states of Southern Africa, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The Heads of States and government of the Frontline States and representatives of the governments of Lesotho, Malawi, and Swaziland signed the Lusaka Declaration "Towards Economic Liberation" in Lusaka, Zambia and thus SADCC was born. The SADCC was subsequently formalised by means of a Memorandum of Understanding on the Institutions of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference dated 20th July 1981. In 1989, the Summit of Heads of State or Government, meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, decided that SADCC should be formalised to "give it an appropriate legal status ... to replace the Memorandum of Understanding with an Agreement, Charter or Treaty."

On August 17 1992, at a Summit held in Windhoek, Namibia, the Heads of State and Government signed the SADC Declaration and Treaty that effectively transformed the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) into the Southern African Development Community (SADC). SADC was established under Article 2 of the SADC Treaty by SADC Member States represented by their respective Heads of State and Government, or duly authorised representatives, to spearhead economic integration of Southern Africa.

The objective also shifted to include economic integration following the independence of the rest of the Southern African countries. On 14 August 2001, in Blantyre, Malawi, the SADC Heads of State and Government signed an Agreement Amending the 1992 SADC Treaty to establish the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan.



Know Your SADC Member States



Kingdom of Eswatini



Zimbabwe



Namibia



Mozambique



Zambia



Seychelles



Madagascar



Kingdom of Lesotho



Zimbabwe



Malawi



Comoros



United Republic
of
Tanzania



South Africa



Democratic Republic
of
Congo



Mauritius



Botswana