



Meteorological Services Department

Minimizing Risks through Science



WEEKLY RAINFALL BULLETIN

RELEASED: 07 JANUARY 2026

SEASON: 2025-2026

VALID: 08 JANUARY TO 14 JANUARY 2026

WEEKLY RAINFALL

BULLETIN

BULLETIN N°10 of rainfall Season 2025/2026



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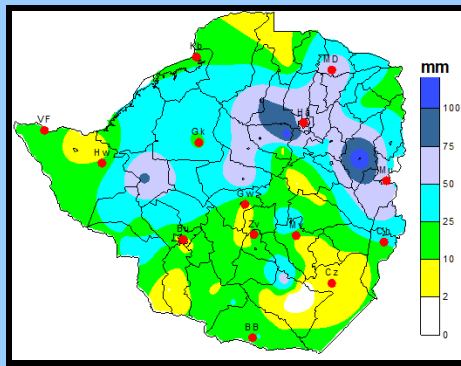


FIGURE 1: WEEKLY RAINFALL TOTALS: 31 DECEMBER 2025 TO 06 JANUARY 2026

During the past seven days ending 06 January 2026, most places received rainfall due to thunderstorm activities that occurred across the country. The highest rainfall amounts that were measured include 127mm at Rusape, 122mm at Nyazura while the remaining recorded rainfall was below 100mm. The bulk of the country recorded rainfall totals in the range of 10mm to 75mm.

SEASONAL ACCUMULATED RAINFALL: 01 OCTOBER 2025 – 06 JANUARY 2026

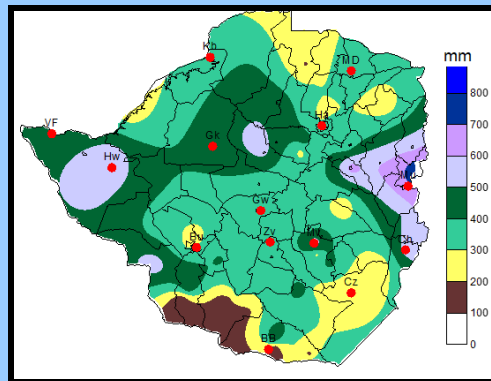


FIGURE 2: SEASONAL RAINFALL TOTALS: 01 OCTOBER 2025 -06 JANUARY 2026

Looking at the whole season so far from October 1, 2025 to January 6, 2026 the bulk of the country received rainfall amounts exceeding 300mm cumulatively. The highest so far is in the eastern side of the country, places such as Mutasa, Mutare, Rusape, Nyanga. In these places rainfall totals of 600mm to 800mm have been recorded so far. The northern parts of the country (Mbire, Guruve, Muzarabani, northern parts of Hurungwe) and areas in the southern parts (some parts of Mwenezi, Beitbridge, Gwanda, southern parts of Matobo, and Mangwe districts) recorded the least rainfall totals so far, which are below 300mm as shown by the yellow- and brown-coloured regions in Figure 2.

SEASONAL RAINFALL PERCENTAGE OF NORMAL: 1 OCTOBER 2025 – 06 JANUARY 2026

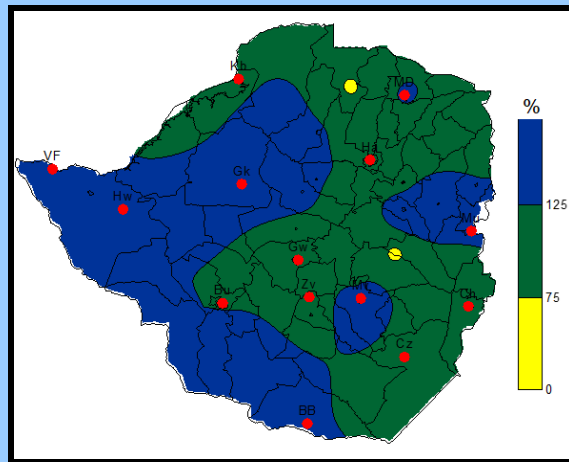


FIGURE 3: ACCUMULATION RAINFALL AS PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE: 1 OCTOBER 2025-06 JANUARY 2026

Figure 3 illustrates that the accumulated rainfall since 1 October 2025 was normal to above-normal across the bulk of the country. For the western parts, parts of Manicaland and Mashonaland East provinces and parts of Masvingo and Chivi districts the rainfall received so far compared to the long-term average is above normal particularly (blue-coloured regions). The accumulated rainfall so far in the areas in green is within the normal range whilst the rainfall totals fall below the long-term average for the patches in yellow. The greater part of the country received cumulative rainfall in the normal range to above normal range compared to the long-term average (normal rainfall) with the distribution of these rains from November to date. This may have positive implications on both ground and surface water reserves especially for the coming winter cropping season.

WEEKLY EVAPORATION 31 DECEMBER 2025 TO 06 JANUARY 2026

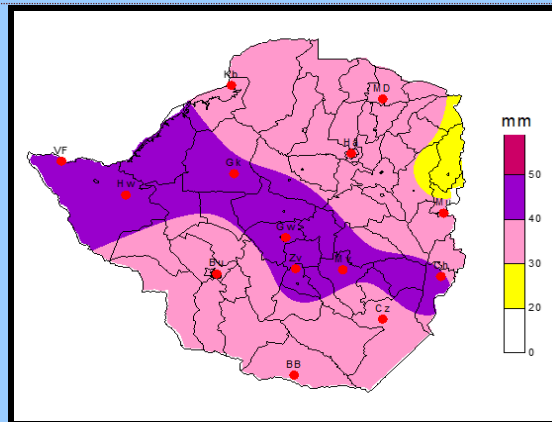


FIGURE 4: WEEKLY EVAPORATION: 25 DECEMBER-31 DECEMBER 2025

Evaporation remained relatively low for the past week. In most parts of the country, weekly totals of below 40mm were recorded as indicated in Figure 4. The least was recorded in the northern parts of Manicaland Province.

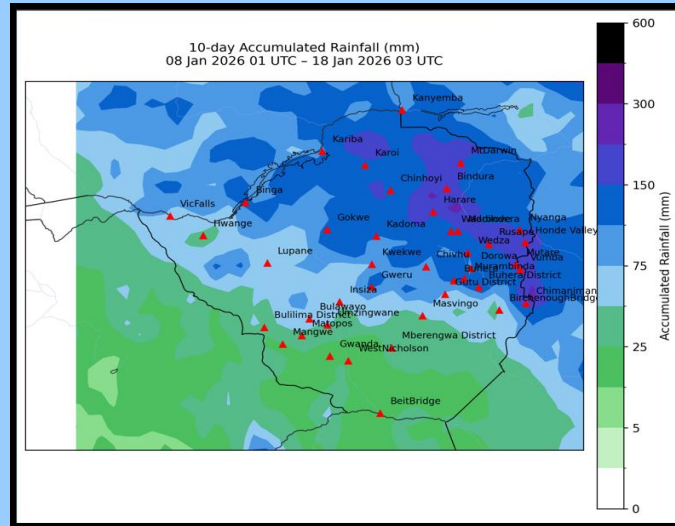
WEATHER OUTLOOK FOR THE PERIOD: 08 JANUARY 2026 – 18 JANUARY 2026.

FIGURE 5: ACCUMULATED PRECIPITATION FORECAST: 08 JANUARY TO 18 JANUARY 2026

Thunderstorm activities are still expected to persist in the coming forecast period. However, heavier falls are expected in the northern parts of the country, mostly in the northern half. This will be mainly due to the moisture from the north associated with the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ). Localized high rainfall totals are anticipated (exceeding 200mm) in areas such as Karoi, Harare, Bindura, Chinhoyi, Wedza, Rusape and Marondera. The southern parts (Matabeleland South, Matabeleland North, the bulk of Masvingo) should not expect much in terms of rainfall amounts.

Advisory

With the heavy rain, expected in some areas farmers should clear and deepen all drainage channels to move water away from fields. For livestock, identify and prepare high-ground shelters, stockpile of dry feed and bedding, and complete health checks. Relocate animals to safe areas before the rain starts. This proactive window is critical to minimize waterlogging, soil erosion, crop loss, and livestock illness, ensuring a safer and faster recovery after the storm