



WEEKLY RAINFALL BULLETIN

RELEASED: 15 JANUARY 2026

SEASON: 2025-2026

VALID: 15 JANUARY TO 20 JANUARY 2026

WEEKLY RAINFALL

BULLETIN

BULLETIN N°12 of rainfall Season 2025/2026



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SUMMARY OF PAST WEEK: 07 JANUARY 2026 – 13 JANUARY 2026

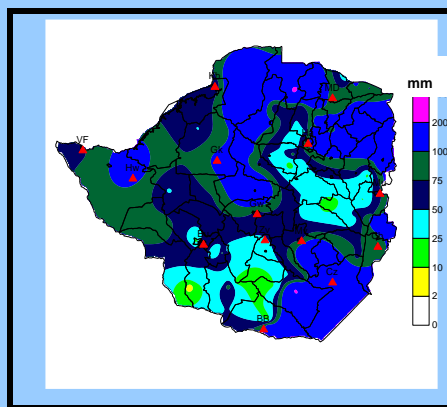


FIGURE 1: WEEKLY RAINFALL TOTALS: 07 JANUARY 2025 TO 13 JANUARY 2026

During the reporting week, widespread and significant rainfall was received across much of the country, with heavy falls in some places. Weekly rainfall totals exceeded 100mm in parts of the northern, central, and south-eastern regions, whilst light rainfall below 25 mm occurred in some southern districts.

The highest cumulative totals over the seven days include; 210mm (Rutenga), 209mm (Guruve), 197mm (Karoi), 186mm (Centenary), 184mm (Buffalo Range), 181mm (Kwekwe), 173mm (Chikarudzo) and 168mm (Nyanga).

SEASONAL ACCUMULATED RAINFALL: 01 OCTOBER 2025 – 13 JANUARY 2026

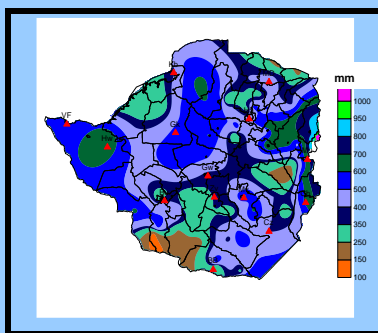


FIGURE 2: SEASONAL RAINFALL TOTALS: 01 OCTOBER 2025 -13 JANUARY 2026

Accumulated rainfall totals from 1 October 2025 to 13 January 2026 show that the 2025/26 rainy season has been generally wet across much of Zimbabwe, with marked spatial variability ranging from exceptionally high totals exceeding 800mm in parts of the Eastern Highlands, to comparatively low accumulations below 200 mm in some southern and south-western areas. The cumulative rainfall distribution indicates a generally favourable season over most of Zimbabwe, particularly in the north, east and central regions, supporting crop growth and water availability.

SEASONAL RAINFALL PERCENTAGE OF NORMAL: 1 OCTOBER 2025 – 13 JANUARY 2026

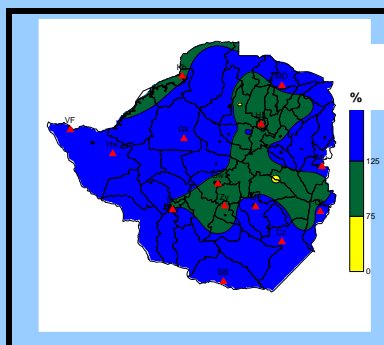


FIGURE 3: ACCUMULATION RAINFALL AS PERCENTAGE OF AVERAGE: 1 OCTOBER 2025-13 JANUARY 2026

A predominantly above-normal (blue-coloured region) 2025/26 rainfall season has been experienced in most parts of the country to mid-January, with several areas recording exceptionally wet conditions, while some parts of the northern, central and eastern regions experienced normal rainfall (green-coloured regions). Nevertheless, while conditions remain largely favourable for agriculture and water supply, heightened vigilance is required in areas with excessive rainfall due to increased flooding and waterlogging risks.

WEEKLY EVAPORATION 07 JANUARY 2026 TO 13 JANUARY 2026

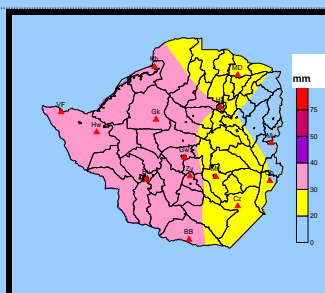


FIGURE 4: WEEKLY EVAPORATION: 07 JANUARY-13 JANUARY 2025

Figure 4 illustrates a clear spatial variation in evaporative demand across Zimbabwe during the period 7 January to 13 January 2026. Evaporation rates were generally low, with the lowest observed over the Eastern Highlands and adjacent eastern districts. This is consistent with observed higher rainfall, increased cloud cover and cooler temperatures, which helped to reduce evaporative losses and enhance soil moisture retention, benefiting crops and water resources. In contrast, there was increased risk of waterlogging and crop diseases in poorly drained fields.

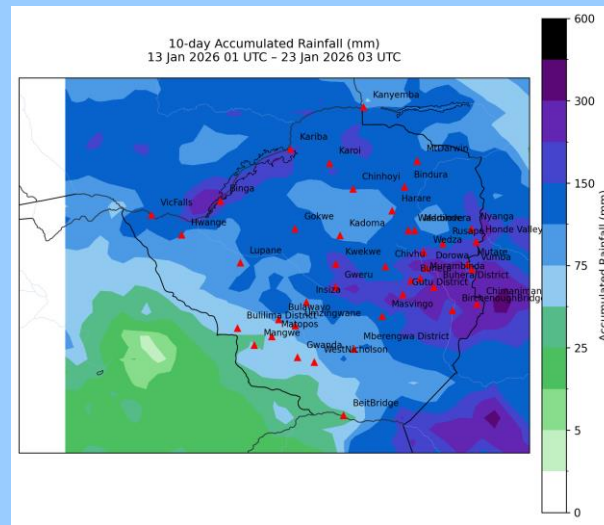
WEATHER OUTLOOK FOR THE PERIOD: 16 JANUARY 2026 – 22 JANUARY 2026.

FIGURE 5: ACCUMULATED PRECIPITATION FORECAST: 15 JANUARY TO 22 JANUARY 2026

Rainfall activity is expected to continue during the forecast period with some scattered thunderstorms in most districts of the country. Localized downpours with potential for some flash flooding are possible in some places, more so in the eastern and northern regions of the country. The period should conclude with relatively much warmer and less rainfall activity, more so in the southern districts of the country is likely towards the end of the forecast period.

Advisory

- Communities are therefore advised to remain alert to possible flooding early in the period, and later to monitor soil moisture conditions, especially in areas experiencing reduced rainfall and warmer conditions.
- Prioritize safety during storms, avoid open fields and ensure adequate shelter for livestock, moving them away from flood-prone areas.
- Monitor livestock health through regular dipping and vaccination schedules.
- In regions prone to localized downpours, keep drainage channels clear to prevent waterlogging and soil erosion.