

CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR NOVEMBER, 2025 – APRIL, 2026 (MSIMU) RAINFALL SEASON

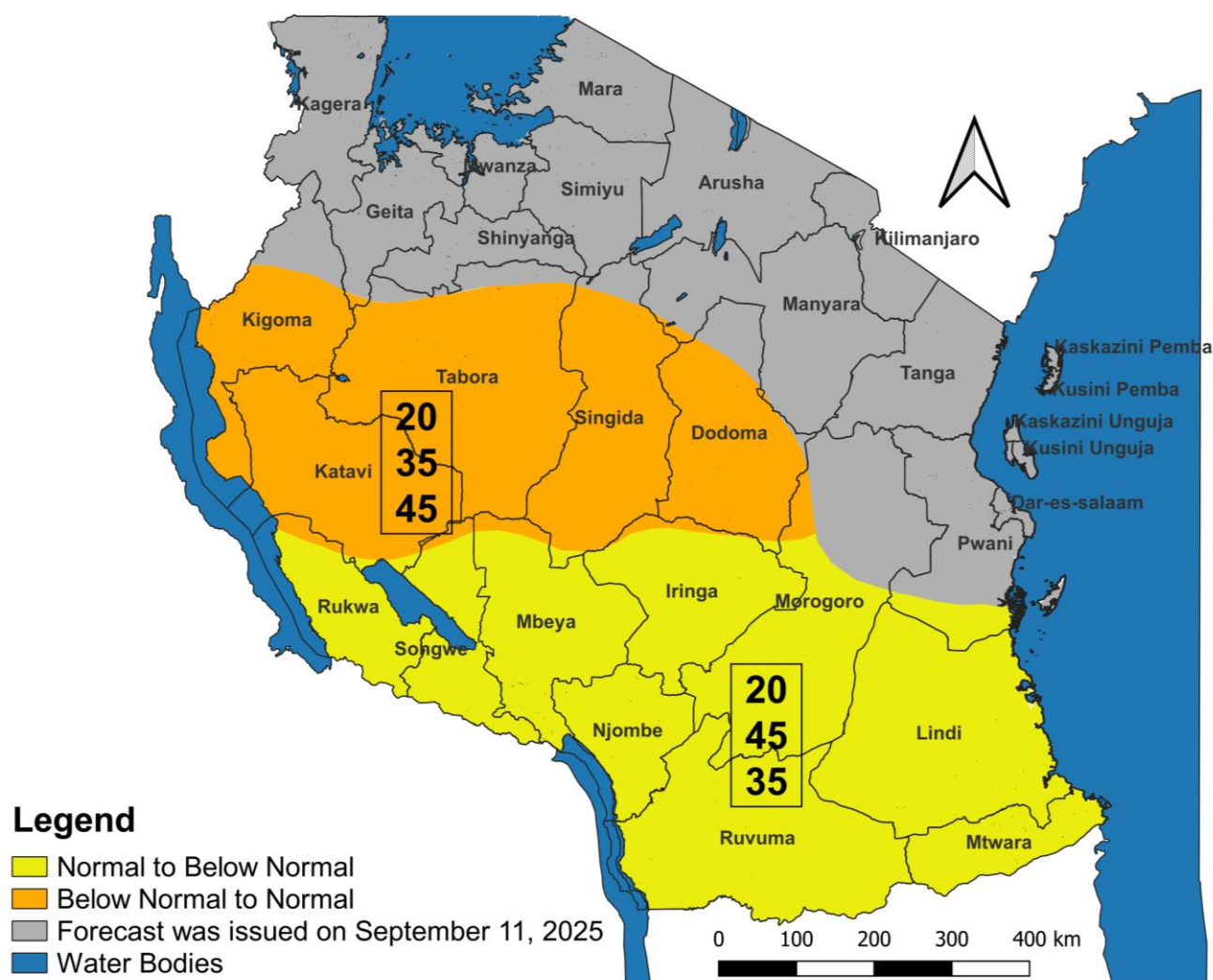


Figure 1: Rainfall Outlook for November, 2025 to April, 2026.

All correspondences should be directed to:
 Director General, Tanzania Meteorological Authority,
 University of Dodoma, Administration block, College of Informatics and Virtual Education,
 1 CIVE Street, P.O. Box 27, 41218 Dodoma; Tel: + 255 26 2962610; Fax: +255 26 2962610
 Email: met@meteo.go.tz; Website: www.meteo.go.tz

(ISO 9001:2015 Certified in Aviation Services)

Highlights for *Msimu* rains (November, 2025 – April, 2026)

This statement highlights the evolution of climate systems and outlook for *Msimu* rains, over the unimodal areas (western, central, southwestern highlands, southern, southern coast, and southern part of Morogoro region) for the months of November, 2025 to April, 2026. Advisories and early warnings have been provided to various weather sensitive sectors such as agriculture and food security, livestock and fisheries, natural resources, wildlife and tourism, energy and water, transport (land – roads and railway, marine and aviation), local authorities, health, private and disaster management. The Outlook for *Msimu* rains is as follows:

a) Outlook for *Msimu* rains over Unimodal areas:

- i Below Normal to Normal rains are expected over southern Kigoma, Tabora, Katavi, Singida and Dodoma regions. However, Normal to Below Normal rains are expected over Njombe, Iringa, Mbeya, Songwe, Rukwa, Ruvuma, Mtwara and Lindi regions together with the southern part of Morogoro region. The season is likely to be characterized by prolonged dry spells and poor distribution of rainfall over most areas.
- ii Rains are expected to commence during the third and fourth week of October, 2025 over Tabora, Katavi and Kigoma regions and spreading to Rukwa, Songwe, Mbeya, Iringa, Njombe regions and southern part of Morogoro region during the second and third week of November, 2025. The rains are expected to cease during the fourth week of April and first week of May, 2026 over most areas.
- iii The second half of the season (February-April, 2026) is expected to be relatively wetter than the first half (November, 2025- January, 2026).

b) Expected Impacts

- (i) The anticipated Below Normal rains in most areas may result into soil moisture stress, which could affect crop growth and development and reduce yields for rain-fed crops.
- (ii) Decrease in reservoir water levels and river flow is likely, which could reduce water availability for various uses.
- (iii) The availability of water and pasture for livestock is expected to be affected.

All correspondences should be directed to:

Director General, Tanzania Meteorological Authority,
University of Dodoma, Administration block, College of Informatics and Virtual Education,
1 CIVE Street, P.O. Box 27, 41218 Dodoma; Tel: + 255 26 2962610; Fax: +255 26 2962610

Email: met@meteo.go.tz; Website: www.meteo.go.tz

(ISO 9001:2015 Certified in Aviation Services)

1. PROGRESS FOR *VULI* (OCTOBER- DECEMBER), 2025 RAINS AND OUTLOOK FOR *MSIMU* RAINS (NDJFMA) 2025/2026

1.1 The *Vuli* (October to December), 2025 season progress

The *Vuli*, 2025 rainy season outlook for bimodal areas (Kagera, Geita, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Simiyu, Mara, Manyara, Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Dar es Salaam, northern part of Morogoro and Pwani (including Mafia islands) regions together with Zanzibar (Unguja and Pemba isles)) was issued on 11th September, 2025. Normal to Below Normal rains were forecasted over most parts of northern coast, northeastern highlands, Mara, Simiyu, Mwanza and Shinyanga regions. Moreover, Normal to Above Normal rains were forecasted over most areas of Kagera and Geita regions together with the northern part of Kigoma region.

The *Vuli*, 2025 season was expected to be characterized by prolonged dry spells and poor distribution of rainfall over the northern coast and north-eastern highlands. In addition, The *Vuli* rains were expected to start during the first and second week of October, 2025 over Kagera, Geita, Mwanza, Mara and the northern part of Kigoma region; and spreading to the northern coast and north-eastern highlands during the first and second week of November, 2025. The rain was forecasted to end in January, 2026

The rains have started in some areas of the Lake Victoria Basin as forecasted. However, the northern coast and northeastern highlands have continued to be dominated by prolonged periods of dry spell.

1.2 Outlook for *Msimu* rains (November, 2025- April, 2026)

Msimu rains are specific for the western, central, southwestern highlands, southern region, southern coast and southern part of Morogoro region. These regions experience unimodal rainfall regime, which starts in November and ends between April and May of the following year.

Based on the current and expected climate systems (as indicated in section 2 of this outlook), there is an elevated chance of Below Normal to Normal rains over Kigoma, Tabora, Katavi, Singida and Dodoma regions. However, Normal to Below Normal rains are expected over Njombe, Iringa, Mbeya, Songwe, Rukwa, Ruvuma, Mtwara and Lindi regions together with the southern part of Morogoro region.

The rains are expected to start during the third and fourth week of October, 2025 over Tabora, Katavi and Kigoma regions and spreading to Rukwa, Songwe, Mbeya, Iringa, Njombe regions and southern part of Morogoro region during the second and third week of November, 2025. *Msimu* rains are expected to cease during the fourth week of April and first week of May, 2026 over most areas. Generally, the season is likely to be characterized by prolonged dry spells and poor distribution of rainfall over most areas.

All correspondences should be directed to:

Director General, Tanzania Meteorological Authority,
University of Dodoma, Administration block, College of Informatics and Virtual Education,
1 CIVE Street, P.O. Box 27, 41218 Dodoma; Tel: + 255 26 2962610; Fax: +255 26 2962610

Email; met@meteo.go.tz; Website: www.meteo.go.tz

(ISO 9001:2015 Certified in Aviation Services)

The second half of the season (February-April, 2026) is expected to be relatively wetter than the first half (November, 2025- January, 2026). Details of the *Msimu* rainfall season are as follows:

i **Western areas: (Tabora, Katavi and Kigoma regions):**

Below Normal to Normal rains are expected in these regions and anticipated to start during the third and fourth weeks of October, 2025 and cease in the fourth week of April and first week of May, 2026.

ii **Central areas (Singida and Dodoma regions):**

Below Normal to Normal rains are expected in these regions and are likely to start during the first and second weeks of December, 2025 and cease in the third and fourth week of April, 2026.

iii **Southwestern Highlands: (Rukwa, Songwe, Mbeya, Iringa, Njombe regions and southern part of Morogoro region):**

Normal to Below Normal rains are expected over these areas. Rains are likely to commence during the second and third weeks of November, 2025 and cessation is expected in the fourth week of April and first week of May, 2026.

iv **Southern Coast and Southern Region: (Mtwara, Lindi and Ruvuma regions):**

Normal to Below Normal rains are expected in these regions. The rains are likely to commence during the first and second weeks of December, 2025. Rains are expected to cease in the fourth week of April and first week of May, 2026.

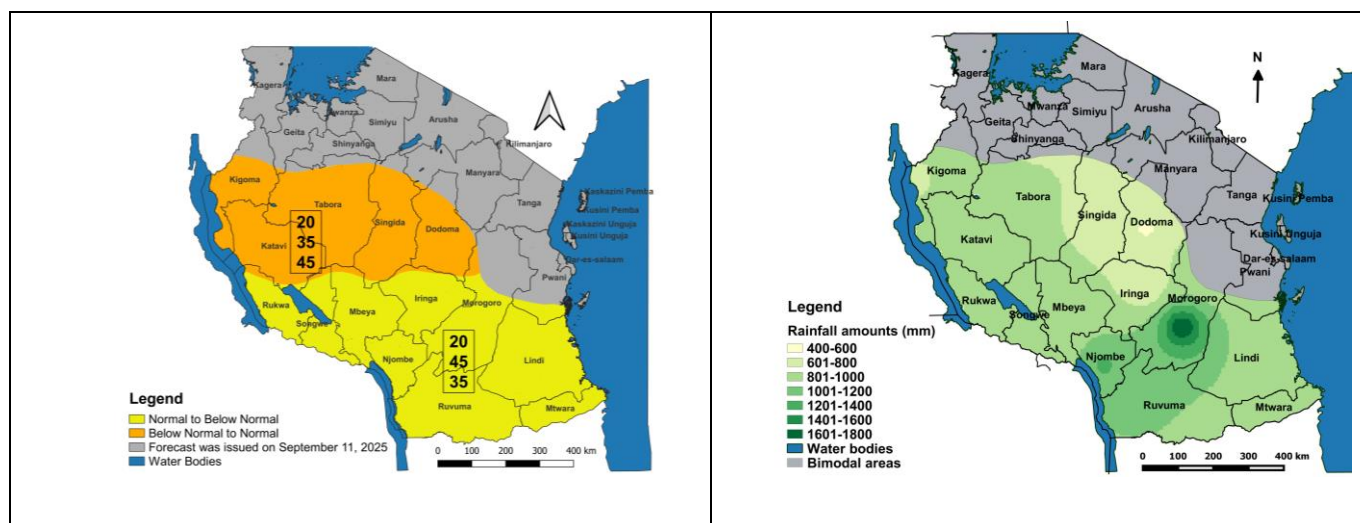


Figure 2: Left: Rainfall Outlook for Msimu rains (November, 2025-April, 2026) and right: Long-term (30 years) average of November to April climatological rainfall (1991-2020).

All correspondences should be directed to:

Director General, Tanzania Meteorological Authority,
University of Dodoma, Administration block, College of Informatics and Virtual Education,
1 CIVE Street, P.O. Box 27, 41218 Dodoma; Tel: + 255 26 2962610; Fax: +255 26 2962610

Email: met@meteo.go.tz; Website: www.meteo.go.tz

(ISO 9001:2015 Certified in Aviation Services)

Note 1: It should be noted that extreme weather events including incidences of heavy rainfall might occur despite suppressed rainfall condition that are expected.

Note 2: The seasonal rainfall outlook provided is focused on six months of the Msimu rainy season and averaged over large spatial and temporal scales. Features and systems that influence small scales temporal and spatial climate variability will be addressed in the subsequent daily and monthly forecast. Users of this outlook are, therefore urged to make good use of daily, ten-day and monthly updates issued by the Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA).

2. CLIMATE SYSTEMS OUTLOOK

Neutral to slightly cooler than average Sea Surface Temperatures (SSTs) are expected over the Central Equatorial Pacific Ocean (CEPO). In addition, neutral SSTs are anticipated in the western tropical Indian Ocean (off East African coast), while slightly warm to warmer than average SSTs are expected over the eastern tropical Indian Ocean. This variation in SSTs condition is likely to reduce the flow of moist air from the Indian Ocean toward the coast and nearby areas and hence suppress precipitation making mechanisms over those areas.

Likewise, neutral to slightly warmer than average SSTs are expected over the south eastern coast of the Atlantic Ocean (off Angola coast). This condition is likely to suppress moisture influx from the Congo forest towards the western and central parts of the country.

On the other hand, Sea Surface Temperatures over the Southwest Indian Ocean (east of Madagascar) are expected to be slightly warmer than normal at times. This condition may occasionally contribute to the formation of low-pressure systems in those areas, which in turn could strengthen precipitation-enhancing mechanisms over the southern coast of the country, the southwestern highlands, and adjacent areas.

3. LIKELY IMPACTS AND ADVISORY

The impacts and advisories of this outlook were jointly developed by TMA together with experts from respective sectors during the stakeholders meeting held in Dodoma on 13th October, 2025.

(a) Agriculture and Food Security

The anticipated Below Normal rains in most areas may result into soil moisture stress, which could affect crop growth and development and reduce yields for rain-fed crops. Also, there is a possibility of increased crop pest such as rodents and termites.

Farmers are advised to prepare their fields timely, plant, weed, and use appropriate inputs while considering soil moisture conditions. They should also apply best practices and technologies to conserve water on farms. It is also advised to strengthen agricultural

All correspondences should be directed to:
Director General, Tanzania Meteorological Authority,
University of Dodoma, Administration block, College of Informatics and Virtual Education,
1 CIVE Street, P.O. Box 27, 41218 Dodoma; Tel: + 255 26 2962610; Fax: +255 26 2962610
Email; met@meteo.go.tz; Website: www.meteo.go.tz

(ISO 9001:2015 Certified in Aviation Services)

infrastructure, and control plant diseases and destructive pests in a timely manner to reduce potential damages.

Farmers are encouraged to seek appropriate information and advice from agricultural extension officers based on the seasonal forecast for their specific districts when selecting appropriate seeds and crops. Additionally, both farmers and agricultural extension officers are advised to continue using daily and dekadal (ten-day) forecasts as appropriate.

(b) Livestock and Fishery

The anticipated suppression of rainfall over most areas are expected to affect the availability of water and pasture for livestock leading to potential conflicts between pastoralists and other land users.

Livestock keepers are advised to put in place good plans for the use and conservation of water and animal feeds. In addition, pastoralists and fishers are advised to use weather forecast updates and adhere to the advice provided by extension officers to minimize possible adverse impacts and capitalize on expected favourable conditions during the season.

(c) Tourism and Wildlife

In areas likely to experience Below Normal rains, parks and game reserves are expected to suffer from a shortage of pastures and water for wildlife. Such conditions may lead to conflicts between wildlife and nearby communities. Wildlife may encroach into surrounding human settlements, increasing the risk of disease transmission to domestic livestock. In addition, this situation can cause danger to humans and domestic animals due to attacks by wild animals.

The relevant authorities are advised to improve various infrastructures in the parks and game reserves and raise awareness among the community to take appropriate actions due to the likely impacts. Therefore, the community is advised to provide information to the relevant authorities once wildlife enters in their residential areas.

(d) Construction, Transport and Transportation

Transportation Sector is likely to benefit from the expected suppressed rains during the season. However, short periods of enhanced rains may interrupt operations, Stakeholders in this sector (Land, Maritime and Air) are advised to act appropriately in the implementation of construction, repair and preventive maintenance of various infrastructures as well as regular inspections of the transport and transportation infrastructure to reduce the effects that may arise.

(e) Energy, Water and Mineral

A decrease in reservoir water levels and river flow is likely, which could reduce water availability for various uses and potentially lead to conflicts between large and small consumers.

All correspondences should be directed to:
Director General, Tanzania Meteorological Authority,
University of Dodoma, Administration block, College of Informatics and Virtual Education,
1 CIVE Street, P.O. Box 27, 41218 Dodoma; Tel: + 255 26 2962610; Fax: +255 26 2962610
Email; met@meteo.go.tz; Website: www.meteo.go.tz

(ISO 9001:2015 Certified in Aviation Services)

Hydroelectric power generation may be negatively affected. However, these conditions may favour the construction of new power projects and the exploration and extraction of oil and gas.

In the mining sector, mineral production by small-scale miners may increase due to suppressed rainfall. In addition, mining operations that rely heavily on water may experience reduced output.

The sustainable use of water resources is strongly recommended particularly for irrigation, hydropower generation, mineral processing, industrial and domestic uses. Moreover, communities, and water and energy authorities are advised to take precautionary measures to protect infrastructure and minimize negative impacts.

(f) Local Authorities

Reduced water availability for domestic use, agriculture, and livestock is anticipated in areas forecasted to receive Below Normal to Normal rains. Local authorities are therefore urged to strengthen and maintain clean water distribution systems to ensure adequate supply for households and other critical sectors. At the same time, short periods of heavy rainfall during the season may result in water stagnation and flooding, leading to infrastructure damage, loss of lives, and destruction of property. To minimize these impacts, authorities should improve drainage systems and provide community education on appropriate preventive and adaptive measures.

Furthermore, responsible authorities are encouraged to raise awareness among the Council Management Team (CMT) regarding the anticipated seasonal conditions and to promote the development of sector-specific plans and budgets aimed at enhancing preparedness and reducing potential impacts. This includes strengthening disaster management committees at both village and district levels to improve coordination, response capacity, and the overall ability to mitigate climate-related risks.

(g) Health sector

In areas where suppressed rains are anticipated, communities may be forced to utilize contaminated water. Therefore, relevant authorities responsible for public health and individuals are advised to take necessary health precautions needed to minimize the expected negative impacts on health such as, encouraging the community to treat water before using it, drinking clean and safe water and ensure enough stock of medications and other health facilities.

(h) Private Sector

Agribusiness activities and industrial production are likely to be affected by the forecasted suppression of rainfall over unimodal areas. This situation may reduce the availability of agricultural raw materials, increase the costs of agricultural inputs and operations, and lower the quality of products such as pole trees, timber, meat, and honey. The private sector is therefore advised to collaborate with experts, including meteorologists, to mitigate potential impacts. In addition, banking, microcredit, and insurance institutions are encouraged to design and provide tailored services that enhance resilience and ensure the continuity of business operations.

(i) Disaster Management

Prolonged dry spells are expected in some areas, particularly those forecasted to receive Below Normal to Normal rainfall. This condition may lead to water scarcity, reduced agricultural production, and limited pasture for livestock. At the same time, short periods of heavy rainfall are also anticipated, which may cause flash floods and landslides. Such events may result in damaging infrastructure and the environment, outbreaks of disease, and the loss of property and lives. Considering these risks, the Disaster Management Department, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders across the country, is urged to continue coordinating and implementing plans to mitigate potential impacts.

In addition, various Sectors and Disaster Management Committees at regional, district, ward and village/street levels are advised to take appropriate measures, including providing disaster education and guidelines that will help in preventing or reducing impacts, preparing for and responding to disasters, as well as promoting food preservation.

(j) Media

Journalists are encouraged to follow up and timely obtain weather forecasts and warnings from Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA). This will ensure the timely dissemination of information that educates the public on potential weather-related impacts. It is important to note that, in accordance with the Tanzania Meteorological Authority Act No. 2 of 2019, it is a legal offence to disseminate weather-related information obtained from unofficial sources.

Journalists are encouraged to consult relevant experts for sector-specific advice to help them prepare and share clear, easy-to-understand articles and reports. The goal is to inform and educate the public on how to effectively use weather forecasts to reduce the impacts of adverse weather conditions.

TMA advises all users of this climate outlook including farmers, livestock keepers, wildlife conservation authorities, hydrological and health sectors to continue seeking and utilizing appropriate sectoral experts' advice.

All correspondences should be directed to:

Director General, Tanzania Meteorological Authority,
University of Dodoma, Administration block, College of Informatics and Virtual Education,
1 CIVE Street, P.O. Box 27, 41218 Dodoma; Tel: + 255 26 2962610; Fax: +255 26 2962610
Email; met@meteo.go.tz; Website: www.meteo.go.tz

(ISO 9001:2015 Certified in Aviation Services)

TMA will continue to monitor developments of the weather systems and issue updates whenever appropriate. Users are encouraged to consult TMA for specialized outlooks and forecast on relevant sectors so as to suit their specific needs.

Issued on: 17th October, 2025
By Tanzania Meteorological Authority

All correspondences should be directed to:
Director General, Tanzania Meteorological Authority,
University of Dodoma, Administration block, College of Informatics and Virtual Education,
1 CIVE Street, P.O. Box 27, 41218 Dodoma; Tel: + 255 26 2962610; Fax: +255 26 2962610
Email; met@meteo.go.tz; Website: www.meteo.go.tz

(ISO 9001:2015 Certified in Aviation Services)