CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR *VULI* RAINFALL SEASON OCTOBER – DECEMBER, 2025

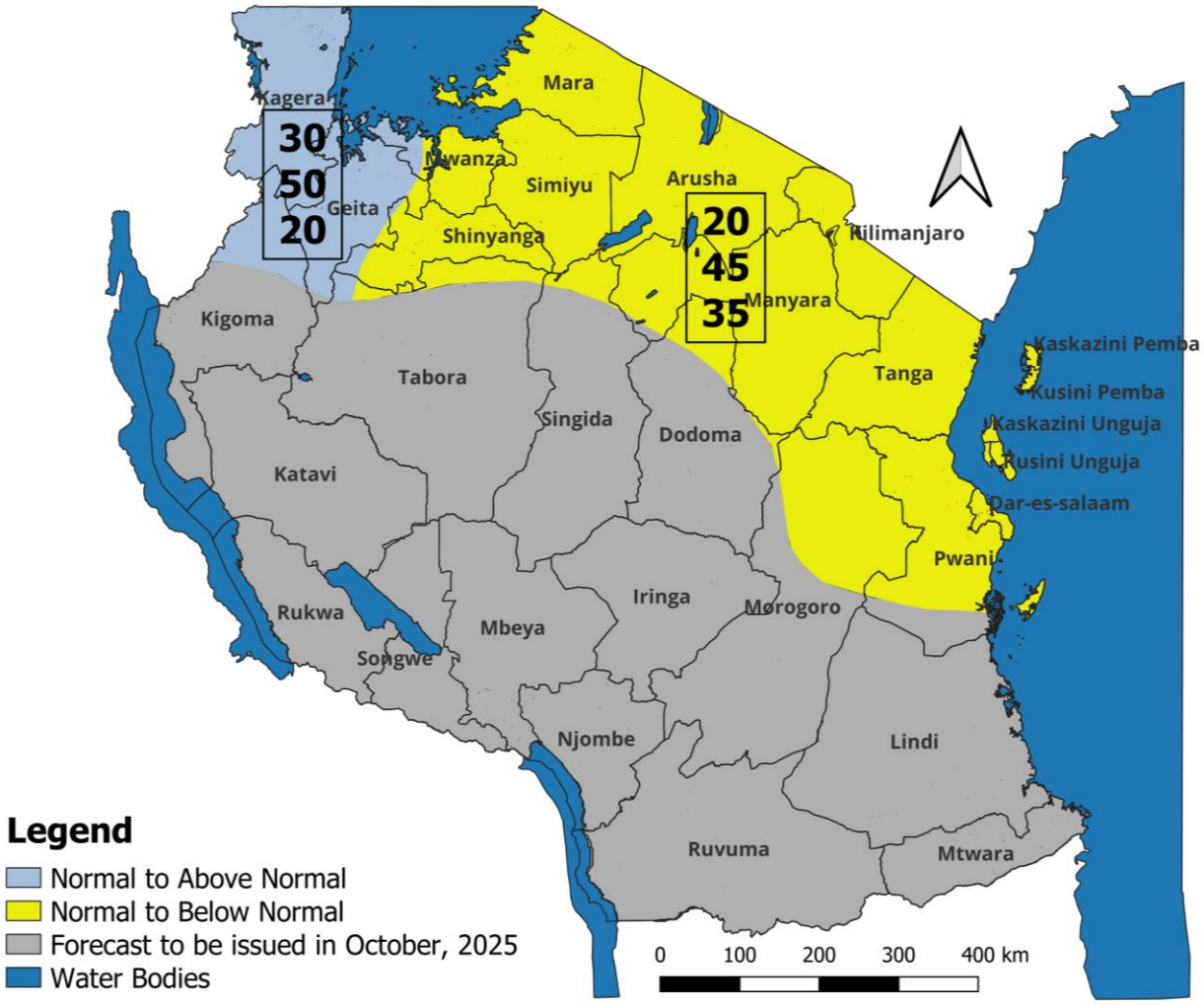

Figure 1: Rainfall Outlook for October to December, 2025.

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Highlights for *Vuli* Rainfall Season October – December, 2025

This statement describes the evolution of the climate systems and outlook for the October to December, 2025 rainfall season *(Vuli*), advisories and early warnings to various weather sensitive sectors such as Agriculture and Food Security, Livestock and Fisheries, Tourism and Wildlife, Transport and Transportation, Local Authorities, Private, Media, Energy, Water and Mining, Health Sector and Disaster Management. This forecast is specific to areas (north-eastern highlands, northern coast, Lake Victoria Basin and northern Kigoma region) that experience two rainfall seasons in a year. Key messages in the statement are: -

a) Vuli rainfall, 2025

i. The *Vuli* rains are expected to be Normal to Below Normal over most areas characterized by prolonged dry spells and poor distribution of rainfall over the northern coast and north-eastern highlands.

ii. The *Vuli* rains are 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 rains are expected to end in January, 2026.

iii. Enhanced rainfall activities are expected during the month of December, 2025.

iv. Warmer than normal temperatures are expected during the Vuli rainy season.

b) Expected Impacts:

i. Soil moisture deficit is expected over most areas and affect crops development.

ii. Decrease in water levels of reservoirs and river flow are likely to occur.

iii. Outbreak of diseases such as vector and water borne diseases are anticipated.

1. OUTLOOK FOR VULI RAINS (OCTOBER – DECEMBER), 2025

The *Vuli* rainfall season is specific to areas of the northeastern highlands (Arusha, Manyara and Kilimanjaro regions), northern coast (northern part of Morogoro region, Pwani (including Mafia Isles), Dar es Salaam and Tanga regions, Unguja and Pemba isles), Lake Victoria Basin (Kagera, Geita, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Simiyu and Mara regions) and the northern part of Kigoma region.

Based on the expected climate systems (as indicated in section 2 of this outlook), *Vuli,* 2025 rainfall season is expected to feature Normal to Below Normal rains over most parts of northern coast, northeastern highlands, Mara, Simiyu, Mwanza and Shinyanga regions. However, Normal to Above Normal rains are expected over most areas of Kagera and Geita regions together with the northern part of Kigoma region. The rain is 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 Simiyu and Shinyanga regions during the fourth week of October, 2025. Moreover, rains are anticipated to commence during the first and second week of November, 2025 over the northeastern highlands and the northern coast. *Vuli* rains are expected to cease during the month of January, 2026 over most areas. The season is likely to be characterized by prolonged dry spells and poor distribution of rainfall over the northern coast and northeastern highlands. Nevertheless, enhanced rainfall is expected over most areas during the month of December, 2025.

Beside the Normal to Below normal rainfall condition, warmer than normal temperatures are expected across bimodal areas during the *Vuli* rainy season.

Details of the Vuli rainfall season are as follows:

i. *Lake Victoria Basin (Kagera, Geita, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Simiyu and Mara regions) and northern part of Kigoma region (Kakonko and Kibondo districts):*

Normal to Above Normal rains are expected over most parts of Kagera and Geita regions together with the northern part of Kigoma region; and Normal to Below Normal rains over Mara, Simiyu, Mwanza and Shinyanga regions. The rains are expected to start during the first and second week of October, 2025 over the northern part of Kigoma, Kagera, Geita, Mwanza and Mara regions and spreading to Simiyu and Shinyanga regions during the fourth week of October 2025. Rains are expected to cease in January, 2026.

ii. *Northern Coast area and its Hinterlands: (northern part of Morogoro region, Pwani (including Mafia Isles), Dar es Salaam and Tanga regions, Unguja and Pemba isles):*

Rains are expected to be Normal to Below Normal over the most parts of northern coast. The rains are expected to commence during the first and second week of November, 2025 and cease in January, 2026.

iii. *Northeastern Highlands: (Arusha, Manyara and Kilimanjaro regions):*

Normal to Below Normal rains are expected in these regions and anticipated to start during the first and second week of November, 2025. The rains are expected to cease in January, 2026.

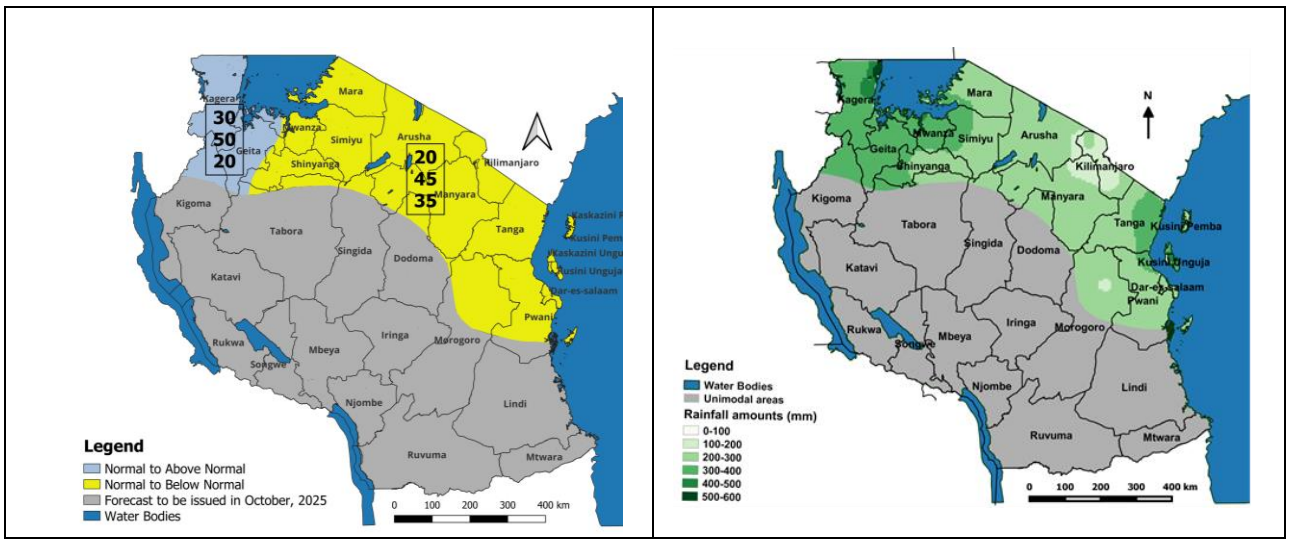

Figure 2: Left: Rainfall Outlook for Vuli rains (October - December),2025 and right: Long-term average (30 years) of October to December climatological rainfall (1991-2020).

Note 1*: It should be noted that extreme weather events including incidences of heavy rainfall might occur even in areas expected to receive Normal to Below Normal rains.*

Note 2: *The seasonal rainfall outlook provided is focused on three months of the Vuli 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, monthly and warning 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.

On the other hand, neutral to slightly cooler than average SSTs are expected over the south eastern coast of the Atlantic Ocean (off Angola coast). This condition is likely to enhance moisture influx from the Congo forest towards the western part of the country.

3. LIKELY IMPACTS AND ADVISORY

Sectoral impacts and advisories provided hereunder were jointly developed by TMA and experts from respective sectors during the stakeholders meeting held on 8th September, 2025, and media forum held on 10th September, 2025. Stakeholders from various social and economic sectors are advised to utilize tailor-made products provided by TMA during planning and implementations of their activities.

(a) Agriculture and Food Security

Areas anticipated to receive Normal to Below Normal rainfall may experience 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. In contrast, periods of excessive soil moisture and flooding are likely to occur in areas forecasted to receive Normal to Above Normal rainfall. This condition may adversely affect crop development due to waterlogging and the leaching of essential soil nutrients. Additionally, the risk of pest and disease outbreaks particularly fungal infections is expected to rise, posing a threat to key crops such as bananas, maize, beans, cassava, and rice.

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 prevent waterlogging in fields, and prevent erosion and leaching caused by prolonged water stagnation or flooding and conserve water on farms for the areas expected to receive normal to below normal rainfall. It is also advised to strengthen agricultural 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 decadal (ten-day) forecasts as appropriate.

(b) Livestock and Fishery

In areas expected to receive Normal to Below Normal rains suppression of rainfall may occur and affect availability of water and pasture for livestock leading to potential conflicts between pastoralists and other land users. However, in areas expected to receive Normal to Above Normal rains, livestock keepers and fishers are likely to benefit from availability of pasture, water and food for fish. Moreover, outbreaks of livestock diseases such as rift valley fever, foot and mouth disease, and breeding of vector- borne insects may occur.

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 favorable conditions during the season.

(c) Tourism and Wildlife

Scarcity of pasture and water for wildlife in parks and game reserves are expected in areas where Normal to Below Normal rains is likely. This condition may trigger conflict between wildlife and the neighboring community. However, excessive rains may cause stagnation and spread of water and lead to the migration of wildlife, particularly in areas expected to receive Normal to Above Normal rainfall. This condition is likely to trigger diseases transmission from wildlife to domestic animals due to wildlife entering community areas surrounding the parks and game reserves. Also, 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) Transport and Transportation

Generally, Transportation Sector is likely to benefit from the expected Normal to Below Normal rains during the *Vuli* season. On the other hand, in areas anticipated to feature Normal to Above Normal rains, road and railways infrastructure may be affected. These may cause increased number of accidents for land transport, delay and cancelation of flights, marine vessels leading to the increase of operational costs for aviation and maritime services. Stakeholders in this sector are advised to act appropriately in the implementation of the construction 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

Decrease in water levels of reservoirs and river flow is likely to occur over the areas where Normal to Below Normal rains is expected. Areas expected to receive Normal to Above Normal rainfall are likely to experience an increase of water levels in reservoirs and river flow leading to flooding especially in flood prone areas.

Water scarcity may significantly increase the cost of water treatment for domestic uses. Sustainable use of water resources is highly recommended especially for irrigation, hydro power generation, mineral processing, industrial and domestic uses. Moreover, communities, and Water and Energy authorities are advised to take necessary precautionary measures to avoid adverse impacts that may affect water and energy infrastructures.

(f) Local Authorities

Reduced water availability for domestic use, agriculture and livestock is anticipated in areas expected to receive Normal to Below Normal rains. Local Authorities are urged to enhance and maintain clean water distribution systems to ensure adequate supply to households and other critical sectors. During the rainy season, short periods of heavy rain can cause water stagnation and flooding, which may lead to infrastructure damage and loss of lives and properties. Local authorities are advised to improve water drainage systems to reduce effects that may be caused by floods in parallel with providing education to the communities on the measures that need to be taken.

Furthermore, responsible Authorities are advised to increase awareness among the Council Management Team (CMT) regarding the expected seasonal conditions and promote the development of sector-specific plans and budgets to enhance preparedness and minimize potential impacts. These include strengthening disaster committees at the village and district levels to manage and reduce the associated impacts.

(g) Health sector

In areas where Normal to Below Normal rains are expected, communities may be forced to utilize contaminated water. Therefore, responsible authorities and communities are advised to take appropriate health measures needed to minimize the expected negative impacts on health. Areas where Normal to Above normal rains are expected, destruction of water infrastructure due to water stagnation and surface runoff in human settlements may cause water contamination and may trigger disease outbreaks; such as vector and water borne diseases.

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 destroying mosquito-breeding sites, 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 may be affected due to reduction of agricultural raw materials induced by Normal to Below Normal rains expected over some areas. This situation may lead to increased costs for the acquisition of raw materials and operations. In addition, deficit of rain may also affect the quality of products such as pole trees, wood, meat, and honey.

The Private Sector is advised to partner with various experts including meteorologists to mitigate potential impacts. Banking, microcredits and insurance institutions are advised to prepare and provide specific services to stakeholders to build resilience in business.

(i) Disaster Management

Prolonged dry spells are expected in some areas, particularly those forecasted to receive normal to below-normal rainfall. These conditions may lead to shortages of clean and safe water, reduced agricultural production, and limited pasture for livestock. At the same time, short periods of heavy rainfall are also anticipated, which could trigger floods and landslides. Such events may result in damage to infrastructure and the environment, outbreaks of disease, and the loss of property and lives. In light of 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, the Environment Sector and Disaster Management Committees at the 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 advised to make follow-ups and obtain accurate weather forecasts and warnings issued by the Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) so as to provide timely information with the aim of educating the public about 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 advised to seek and make use of sectoral advice from relevant experts to prepare and disseminate sector-wide articles and reports in simple language with the aim of informing and educating the public on the effective use of the forecast to mitigate the effects of the 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 experts' advice on their relevant sectors.

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.

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By Tanzania Meteorological Authority

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