Currently, slightly warm Sea Surface Temperatures (SSTs) are observed over the western Indian Ocean and are likely to persist during October to December (Vuli) season. Neutral SSTs are expected over central Equatorial Pacific Ocean. Cold SSTs are likely over coast of Angola during Vuli season.

Occurrence of low-pressure weather systems over coast of Somalia is likely to delay the southward migration of the rainfall making mechanism during the season. Furthermore, likelihood of deep low-pressure systems including tropical cyclones over southwestern Indian Ocean is expected to trigger westerly wind pattern across the country. The westerly wind pattern is expected to enhance moisture influx from Congo basin to various parts of the country.

The OND season is more significant for the bimodal areas that include northeastern highlands, northern coast, Lake Victoria basin and extreme northern Kigoma (Kibondo district).

Vuli rains are expected to commence in September over the Lake Victoria basin, in October over northern coast, and later in November in the northeastern highlands. More rains are expected in the months of November and December while dry spells are likely to dominate during the month of October as shown in Figure 1.

Lake Victoria Basin: (Kagera, Mara, Mwanza, Geita, Simiyu and Shinyanga regions)
Rains are expected to start earlier during the second and third week of September over Kagera then spreading to Geita, Mwanza, Mara, Simiyu and Shinyanga regions by the third to fourth weeks of October. These rains are likely to be normal to above normal over Mwanza, Geita, Mara, Shinyanga and Simiyu regions and mainly normal to below normal over Kagera region. The OND rains are expected to cease during the fourth week of December for much of the Lake Victoria Basin, except in some parts of Mwanza region where cessation is expected to be the third week of December.

Northern coast and its hinterlands: (Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Pwani regions, Islands of Unguja and Pemba and northern Morogoro)
The rains are expected to commence during the first and second weeks of October. These rains are likely to be normal to below normal over much of the areas except northern Morogoro and larger part of Pwani region where normal to above normal rainfall is likely to occur. The season is expected to feature periods of relatively longer dry spells over some areas especially during the month of October. Cessation is expected to be during the fourth week of December.

Northeastern highlands: (Kilimanjaro, Arusha and Manyara regions)
Rains are expected to start during the second and third weeks of November and are likely to be normal to above normal over most parts of Manyara and Arusha regions. However, Kilimanjaro region is
expected to feature normal to below normal rainfall. These rains are expected to cease during the fourth week of December.

Figure 1: Rainfall outlook for coming rainfall season October to December, 2017.

Agriculture, Livestock and Fish Production

Soil moisture levels for crop production as well as pasture production for livestock and wildlife is expected to improve in areas that are expected to receive normal to above normal rains. Farmers are advised to prepare their farms early and plant following advice of agricultural experts. Livestock keepers are advised to practice good animal husbandry and harvest rainwater and pasture for future use.

On the other hand, inadequate soil moisture and water supply is likely in areas that are expected to feature normal to below normal rains, thus farmers in these areas are advised to plant early maturing and drought tolerant crops. Fish production is likely to improve in areas where normal to above normal rainfall is expected whereas low fish production is anticipated in areas of normal to below normal rains. However, fish catch may be reduced during heavy rainfall and increased water levels in the inland reservoirs, thus fishers and fish farmers are advised to practice sustainable fishing and seek advisory from fisheries officers.

Disaster Management

Disaster management authorities, humanitarian responders and other stakeholders are advised to take necessary mitigation measures such as good practice in livelihood activities, environmental conservation, land use and urban planning, sensitization and enforcement of the by-laws as well as to ensure preparedness for effective response to address potential negative impacts that may result from the expected rains.

NOTE: The current status of seasonal forecasting allows for prediction of spatial and temporal averages over larger areas and may not fully account for all physical and dynamical factors that influence short-term climate variability. Users of this outlook are therefore urged to make good use of daily, ten-day and monthly updates issued by the Tanzania Meteorological Agency.

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