During the first dekad of August 2010, the southern hemisphere systems (St. Helena and Mascarene anticyclones) remained very intense while the Siberian anticyclone and the associated Arabian ridge in the northern hemisphere relaxed. The East African Ridge intensified significantly thus maintaining low-level diffluent pattern over most parts of the country. However, it should be noted that this is the transition period of the weather systems whereby the sun and the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) have already started moving southwards.

During the first dekad of August most of the areas were seasonally dry. The recorded amounts of rainfall were mainly over bimodal rainfall pattern areas where Tanga reported the highest value of 42.7 mm, followed by Zanzibar 15.0 mm and Dar es Salaam 10.4 mm. Other stations which received rainfall are Lyamungo 7.2 mm, Pemba 5.0 mm, Kibaha 2.1 mm, Moshi 1.6 mm, Handeni and Mtwara 1.2 mm each. Tukuyu was the only station over unimodal areas which reported a significant amount of rainfall of 16.0 mm.

Agrometeorological and Crop Summary
During the period under review, most farmers across the country had completed harvesting activities. Generally good harvests were reported over most parts of the country except for a few areas that have reported below average levels, mainly those located over the central, southern coast and northeastern parts of the country.

Market supply for cassava over several areas continued fairly well.

Pasture and water availability have started declining, but livestock conditions are still good.

Hydro-meteorological Summary
Water levels in lakes, dams and river flows have started declining due to the prevailing dry season, thus water for human and industrial usage, and hydro-power generation should be used sparingly.

Environmental Summary
Cool temperatures over most areas in the country have led to comfortable conditions at night although over high ground areas cold temperatures were uncomfortable as reported from Mbeya (southwestern highlands) and Mbulu and Meru districts (northeastern highlands).
For the coming dekad, the southern hemisphere systems (the Mascarene and St. Helena anticyclones together with the associated East African ridge) are expected to remain intense while the Azores and Siberian anticyclones together with the Arabian ridge in the northern hemisphere are likely to relax. The Lake Victoria trough is expected to influence outbreaks of activities over few parts of the Lake zone. Southerly to southeasterly flow is expected to persist over the country. Existence of the trough near the coast of Tanzania is also likely to influence the weather over the coastal belt.

Lake Victoria Basin (Kagera, Shinyanga, Mara and Mwanza regions) is likely to experience few showers and thunderstorms.

Northern coast and hinterland (Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Tanga and Coastal regions together with the Islands of Unguja and Pemba) are expected to experience occasional showers. Southern Coast (Mtwarra and Lindi regions): Most areas are expected to experience mainly dry conditions with occasional light showers. Northeastern Highlands (Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Manyara regions) are expected to continue experiencing relatively low temperatures. Occasional orographic rainfall is expected over high grounds. Southwestern highlands (Rukwa, Mbeya and Iringa regions) are expected to continue experiencing occasional light showers, and low night temperatures associated with chilly mornings.