SYNOPTIC SITUATION

During the third dekad of October 2011, the northern hemisphere high pressure cells, the Azores and, Siberian high and its associated Arabian ridge showed significant intensification while the southern hemisphere high pressure cells, St Helena and Mascarine anticyclones relaxed. South-easterly low level winds were observed during the first half of the dekad while convergence of north-easterly and south-easterly wind flow was observed in the second half of the dekad over the Lake Victoria basin. This configuration resulted in enhanced activities accompanied by strong winds over these regions which caused property damage in some areas around Lake Victoria basin. Dry conditions were also observed within the dekad due to the intensification of the Mascarine high pressure cell which pushed the convergence zone towards Somali coast.

RAINFALL SUMMARY

During this dekad most areas over the bimodal sector reported decreased amounts of rainfall. The highest amount recorded for the dekad was at Mwanza Airport 71.8 mm, followed by Zanzibar 69.3 mm, Kibondo 66.4 mm, Bukoba 60.1 mm, Shinyanga 49.7 mm, Ukiriguru 41.0 mm, Babati 19.9 mm, Tabora 19.8 mm, Mingano 14.9 mm and Dar es Salaam Airport 10.6mm. The rest of the stations from our sample stations reported less than 10mm for the period, as shown in Figure 1 below.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Agrometeorological and Crop Summary
Poor soil moisture supply during this dekad disrupted mainly emergence of crops over most of bimodal areas (Lake Victoria basin, northeastern highlands and northern coast) where field crops such as maize and beans as for Kagera, Mara, Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions were ranging from emergence to mid vegetative stage (maize) and to flowering stage (beans), in generally good state. In the unimodal sector (south, southwestern highlands, southeastern coast, western and central) the lack of soil moisture supply experienced was rather favorable for field activities mainly land preparation and early planting that continued so widely over several parts in the sector.
Hydrometeorological Summary

Water levels in lakes, dams and discharges in river flows were hardly boosted.

Environmental Summary

Temperatures over most areas in the country were fair except along the coastal belt and a few inland areas where they are getting hotter. Low relative humidity dominated over most areas but is getting higher along the coastal belt.

Lake Victoria Basin (Kagera, Mara, and Shinyanga and Mwanza regions): Thundershowers are expected. Western region (Tabora and Kigoma regions): Thundershowers are expected. Northern coast and its hinterland (Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Tanga and Coast regions, Isles of Unguja and Pemba): These areas are expected to experience rain showers and occasional thundershowers. Southern coast (Mtwara and Lindi regions): Partly cloudy conditions and rain showers are expected. Northeastern highlands (Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Manyara regions): These areas are expected to feature some rain showers and occasional thunderstorms. Southwestern highlands (Rukwa, Mbeya and Iringa regions): Partly cloudy conditions are expected with occasional rain showers over high grounds along the western parts. Southern region (Ruvuma region): Partly cloudy conditions and light rains are expected over some areas. Central region (Dodoma and Singida regions): Occasional light rain-showers are expected.

Azores and Siberian high pressure cells together with the associated Arabian ridge are expected to intensify. St. Helena and Mascarene high are expected to weaken, thus continue to support the movement of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) towards the South. Neutral Sea Surface temperatures are expected over Southwestern Indian Ocean. The cooling condition over Indonesia is likely to persist resulting into easterly wind flow towards the East African region. Near-Equatorial Trough is expected to prevail during much of this dekad.