

### **"COUNTRY PRESENTATION"**

### **UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

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## **The Physical Context of Tanzania**

## INTRODUCTION

## Tanzania

#### • Location

- South of equator between latitudes 1 and 12°S, and longitudes 29° and 41°E,

#### • Size

- 945,087 Km<sup>2</sup>
- Land area of 886,209 km2,
- Inland water bodies59,050 km2.

#### • Border

- Tanzania shares borders with Kenya in North,
- Rwanda, Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo in the West,
- Zambia and Malawi in the South West,
- Mozambique in the South and
- Indian ocean in the East.



## **OBSERVATION STATUS - TANZANIA**

## **Types of Observations Station**

Tanzania Meteorological Agency has two types of observations,

- These are Manned stations and
- Unmanned stations.





## Synoptic weather stations

### Automatic Weather stations

## **Observation Stations**

## The manned stations includes;

- Synoptic weather stations,
- Climatological weather stations,
- Agrometeorological stations,
- Marine Briefing stations,
- Voluntary rainfall stations.

## **Unmanned Stations includes;**

- Automatic weather stations,
- Upper Air Stations
- Weather radars

Other Source of Observational data

- GTS
- MSG
- Aerometweb
- Synergies
  4 Stations



## Synoptic weather stations



### **27 SYNOPTIC STATIONS**

#### **Mode of Operation**

- 19 Stations hourly Observations 24/7
- 8 Stations hourly Observation 12hrs

#### What do they measure

- Air Temperature (Wet, dry, Max, Min)
- Pressure
- Wind (Speed and Direction, Windrun)
- Evaporation
- Rainfall
- Radiation

#### **Other computed and estimated**

#### parameter

Relative Humidity, Vapor Pressure, Visibility, Cloud amount and height

## Agro meteorological Stations



### 13 AGROMETEOROLOGICAL STATIONS

#### **Mode of Operation**

• Twice a day

#### What do they measure

- Air Temperature (Wet, dry, Max, Min)
- Soil Temperatures (Grass, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100cm)
- Wind (Direction and Wind run)
- Evaporation
- Rainfall
- Radiation

### **Other Non-Routine Observations**

Phenological phases, Soil Moisture Observations

## **Climatological Stations**



### **139 Climatological Stations**

#### **Mode of Operation**

• Once a day

#### What do they measure

- Air Temperature (Wet, dry, Max, Min)
- Rainfall
- Evaporations (in some stations)

**Frequency of Transmission** Once a month

### **Network of AWS**



### **48 AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATIONS**

#### **Mode of Operation**

Automatic Observation and transmission (30 interval)

#### What do they measure

- Air Temperature (Wet, dry, Max, Min)
- Pressure
- Wind (Speed and Direction)
- Evaporation
- Relative Humidity
- Rainfall
- Radiation
- Relative Humidity

#### **Future Plans**

Increase sensors and introducing Real Time Monitoring system for integrating all AWS

## **Network of existing and Expected Radars**



### Weather RADAR

#### Number of stations: 2 Type of RADAR: S-Band RADAR Radius of Coverage: 150-250 km

#### **Mode of Operation**

- 24/7 During Rainfall Season
- 3 days a week off Season

#### **Future Plans**

- Procurement of more 5 RADARS
- Integrating All Observation network for real time Observation and Alert System

## Mwanza Radar on South End Lake Victoria







## **All main Meteorological Stations**



- 52 AWS
- **28 SYNOPTIC STATIONS**
- 13 AGROMETEORLOGICAL STATIONS
- 2 WEATHER RADARS
- **2** UPPER AIR STATIONS
- 139 CLIMATOLOGICAL STATIONS
- **1000+ RAINFALL STATIONS**

Challenges ...



## The terrain is complex

#### **Physical Features**

topographical features of Tanzania extends from a narrow coastal belt of western Indian Ocean to an extensive plateau with altitude ranging from Sea Level to 6,000m. Above Sea Level Highest Point is Mt Kilimanjaro 5,895m

#### The terrain is complex



Unevenly Rainfall distribution over the lake (dipole)





Semazzi et. all 2012

Inland Water Bodies



Complexity of the Bathymetry of the Lake





Climate Model, Semazzi et. all 2012

### TANZANIA OSERVATION STATUS AND GAPS

S/N	STATION TYPE	EXISTING	GAP
1	SYNOPTIC	29	15
2	AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATIONS (AWS) (Target 0.75sq.deg)	49	111
3	AGRO-METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS	13	7
4	CLIMATOLOGICAL STATIONS	150	100
5	RAINFALL STATIONS	2056	-
6	AUTOMATIC RAINFALL STATIONS (20km x 20km)	0	2500
7	MARINE STATIONS (BUOYS)+ HF RADAR	0	12+9
8	UPPER AIR STATIONS	1	3
9	PILOT BALOONS STATIONS	1	5
10	RADAR STATIONS	2	5
11	LIGHTING DETECTORS	0	10

#### **Other Data source:** National Database for Climate and Hydrology (NDCH)

Tanzania has developed a well designed database for climate and hydrological use.

The database is called National Database for Climate and Hydrology.

TMA hosts the NDCH, where data from all registered Meteorological Station in the country are collected and stored. (All registered station must comply with WMO standards)

	NDCH System	≡ Logout(adm							gout(admin)
	HANN NAVIGATION :	Dashboard							
	8 Station Data	TOP 5 REPORTING STATIONS				LATEST 5 OBSERVATIONS			
The United Republic of Tanzania	🛢 VAISALA Data	NAME	OBSERVATIONS	STATION TYPE	OWNER	TIME	STATION	TYPE	OWNER
	SEBA Data	JNIA	23535	Automatic Station	TMA	13-Aug-2018 05:30:00	JNIA	Automatic Station	TMA
Welcome to NDCH	A Data Macagement	Muhukuru	4674	Automatic Station	TMA	13-Aug-2018 05:00:00	Namtumbo	Automatic Station	тма
Please Login to start your session	V Data management	Mafia	4272	Automatic Station	TMA	13-Aug-2018 05:00:00	Simanjiro	Automatic Station	TMA
Username	Lill Reports <	Mbambabay	4251	Automatic Station	TMA	13-Aug-2018 05:00:00	Kirando	Automatic Station	TMA
admin	O Setup <	Kilindi	4189	Automatic Station	TMA	13-Aug-2018 05:00:00	Kigoma_Chuo	Automatic Station	TMA
Password	System Security OBSERVATION REPORTING TRENDS								- x
Wy Account 60									
Login		50	$\wedge$	$\wedge$					

# **Future Plans**

- Introduce Real Time Observation and Alert System
- Strengthen RADAR network
- Reviving Upper Air Stations
- Use of AWS and RADAR products in Data Assimilation (3-DVar and 4-Dvar) Operationally
- Strengthen the AWS network by:
  - Introduce more AWS Stations
  - Improve and Introduce Manned Stations for comparison and verifications of AWS network
  - Capacity Building in Maintenance and Calibration of AWS sensors
- Enhance Marine Observations by
  - Introducing Observation platforms for Wave height and Period over Indian
  - More briefing offices



## ASANTE SANA

