No. 3, 2008/09 Cropping Season

September 21-30, 2008

SYNOPTIC SITUATION

During the past 10days (September 21-2008), northern September 30, the hemisphere anticyclones (Azores and Siberian) continued to intensify slightly while the St. Helena and Mascarene anticyclones relaxed occasionally. The intensification of the Azores and Siberian anticyclones contributed to continued low level convergence over the Lake Victoria basin and western parts of the country and allowed a gradual shift of the Zonal arm of ITCZ southwards. Sea Surface Temperatures conditions over the Global Oceans were near neutral conditions. The into configuration above resulted development of thundershowers over Lake Victoria basin and a few showers over Northern coast.

RAINFALL SUMMARY

During period, dry conditions prevailed over most parts of the country. Reported rainfall was mostly below 10 mm over a few pockets of Lake Victoria basin, parts of northern Kigoma and northern coastal belt as shown in Figure 1. Kibondo Agriculture with only 12.8 mm was the highest 10-days total rainfall collected. Remaining areas were dry.

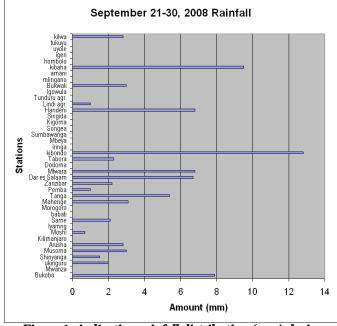


Figure 1: indicating rainfall distribution (mm) during
September 21-30, 2008.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Agrometeorological and Crop Summary

Land preparation for the 2008/09 new cropping season continued to be the major occupation by farmers during the period.

Harvesting of coffee was progressing well over northeastern highlands, southwestern highlands and the Lake Victoria basin. Cotton is also still being harvested in Shinyanga.

Market supply for cassava over several areas of the country continued fairly well. Pastures and water availability for livestock and wildlife were declining.

Hydrometeorological Summary

Low humidity and prevailing winds during the last dekad of September will result into higher evaporation rates leading to a further reduction in water levels in lakes, and dams, and river discharges. In view of that, water for domestic and industrial purposes should be used sparingly.

Environmental Summary

The ongoing dry conditions, low humidity and windy conditions make it highly dangerous in case of wildfires; every precaution should be taken to avoid setting off wildfires.

EXPECTED SYNOPTIC SYSTEMS DURING OCTOBER 1-10, 2008

The northern hemisphere anticyclones (Azores and Siberian) are expected to continue intensifying while the St. Helena and Mascarene anticyclones are likely to continue weakening. slowly intensification of the Azores and Siberian anticyclones is likely going to support low level convergence of moist air mass from Congo forest over the Lake Victoria Basin. An upper level trough is expected to generate instability over the coastal areas. Near neutral Sea Surface Temperatures are expected to persist over the global oceans. The zonal component of the rain making mechanism the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) will remain over the Great Horn of Africa. The configuration above is expected to allow normal weather conditions over most parts of the country with occasional moderate to heavy showers over the short rains "Vuli" receiving areas.

EXPECTED WEATHER DURING OCTOBER 1-10, 2008

The Lake Victoria basin and Northern Kigoma are expected to feature partly cloudy conditions with isolated showers and thunderstorms. During this dekad moderate to heavy showers are expected over the northern coast and hinterlands, north eastern highlands, Isles of Zanzibar Pemba. Central regions, western highlands and southern areas are expected to feature mainly partly cloudy conditions and long sunny periods. A few showers are likely over the southern coast. maximum daily temperatures together with relatively increased moisture content in the atmosphere will create hot and humid conditions and thus discomfort over the coast, north eastern and western parts of the country.