



Early Action Rainfall (EAR) Watch

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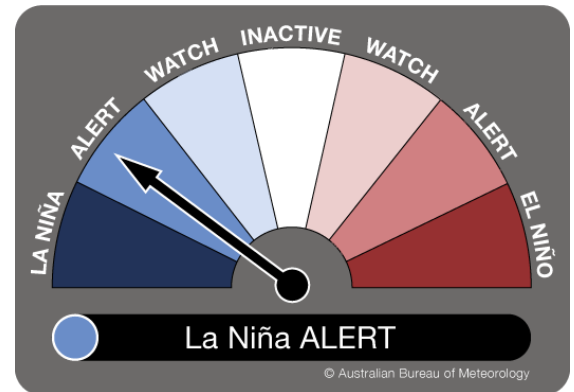
The Early Action Rainfall Watch provides a summary of recent rainfall patterns, particularly the status of the rainfall and the outlook for the coming months. This product is issued on a monthly basis. For more details and climate information, contact the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-hazards Department.

Summary

Rainfall Status: Sola and Pekoa experienced Very Wet conditions for the past three to six months. Although all stations persisted at normal conditions in August, the northern islands of Vanuatu have been experiencing extreme rainfall recently.

Rainfall Outlook: Alert 2 Wet is in place for Pekoa and Whitegrass for the October to December 2020 period. Alert 2 Wet is also in place for Lamap, Bauerfield, and Whitegrass for the October 2020 to March 2021 period. This means there is a good chance for Pekoa, Lamap, Bauerfield and Whitegrass to experience wetter than average conditions within the next three to six months.

The El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Status is at La Niña ALERT.



Rainfall Status and Outlook

The table below provides information on rainfall status and outlook for Vanuatu. The status refers to rainfall received over the last 1, 3, 6 and 12 months, highlighting very dry or very wet periods relative to normal. The outlook refers to rainfall predicted for the next 3 months. If a station is in drought warning, this indicates an increased likelihood of drought in the coming months. Refer to Vanuatu Climate Update for more details.

		Rainfall Status			
		12-month period	6-month period	3-month period	1-month period
		Months	Months	Months	Months
		Sep 2019— Aug 2020	Mar 2020— Aug 2020	Jun 2020— Aug 2020	August 2020
Northern Region	Sola (1971—2020)				
	Pekoa (1971—2020)				
	Lamap (1961—2020)				
Southern Region	Bauerfield (1972—2020)				
	Port Vila (1953—2020)				
	Whitegrass (1972—2020)				
	Aneityum (1952—2020)				

		Rainfall Outlook		Rainfall Outlook Key
		Next 3 Months	Next 6 Months	
		Months	Months	
		Oct 2020 — Dec 2020	Oct 2020 — Mar 2021	
Northern Region	Sola (1971—2020)			Alert 3 Dry
	Pekoa (1971—2020)			Alert 2 Dry
	Lamap (1961—2020)			Alert 1 Dry
Southern Region	Bauerfield (1972—2020)			Outlook not available
	Port Vila (1953—2020)			No Alert
	Whitegrass (1972—2020)			Alert 1 Wet
	Aneityum (1952—2020)			Alert 2 Wet

Increasing chance of drier 3 months
Increasing chance of wetter 3 months

Rainfall Status Key	Meteorological Drought	Drought Warning	Status not available	Normal or wetter than normal	Very Wet
	Rainfall has been extremely lower than normal	Rainfall has been very much lower than normal	Data not available		Rainfall has been extremely higher than normal

Climate Change Drought Projections to 2090
For the whole of Vanuatu, the overall amount of time spent in drought is expected to stay the same or slightly decrease in the future. Droughts are expected to occur less often. Drought length is not expected to change. Overall, there is low confidence ('trust') in drought projections. However, droughts will continue to occur including serious droughts and people still need to prepare for these events.

Time periods and impacts

The following table provides examples of impacts that have been associated with drought at the 1, 3, 6 and 12 month periods. For further information and details refer to the ENSO handbook and contact the relevant government departments.

Sector/ Department	12-month period	6-month period	3-month period	1-month period
Water	Large water sources e.g. large rivers, lakes. Groundwater supply systems affected, water level drops, hand dug wells dry up and groundwater sources become saline.	Dams, bores, industrial tanks, wet lands, medium rivers. Rainwater catchments will be heavily affected including large rainwater tanks, surface water affected with reduced water level. Water quantity and water quality is further reduced.	Small to medium water tanks, small rivers. Rainwater catchments will be affected & water level reduced.	Water quality in wells and tanks reduced in small islands and west side of large islands.
Agriculture and freshwater fisheries	Large fruit trees, (e.g. coconuts, coffee, mango, guava, orange, mandarin), wild yam.	Rice, sugarcane, banana, wheat, root crops affected e.g., mature yam, Fiji taro, manioc.	Banana, cassava, new yam, water taro, English potato, kumala, vanilla, young kava, apple banana, aquaculture.	Small vegetables (e.g. tomato, lettuce, Chinese cabbage) and island cabbage on small islands and drier side of larger islands (W to N). Pasture will also be affected.
Livestock		Loss of large livestock (pigs, goats and cattle), farmed and wild freshwater fish and prawns.	Loss of small livestock (poultry).	
Forestry	Bushfire, insect pests and Diseases.	Loss large trees (due to increase spread and intensity of insect attacks) Loss of forest canopy affects quality and quantity of water, bushfire.	Loss of small trees (spread of insects and diseases attacks), sandalwood seedlings, bushfires.	
Environment	Loss of habitat, migration of endemics/species, degradation of landscape quality, loss of biodiversity/vegetation (extinction), introduction of alien/invasive species, secondary impacts, e.g., resettlements (2015)	Streams/lakes & any water bodies affected, introduction of alien/invasive species, landslides on new volcanic slopes.		Grassland
Health	Health - further deterioration in human health (e.g. cases of cholera appear, severe unbalance diet leading to death, cough & stunting, mental stress, diarrhoea, increased cases of skin diseases. Education - school close. Socio-economic - less income/ less production of local produces, bush fires destroying building, reduced river transport on large rivers, women migrating to get water. Increased chances of traditional houses burn down, reduced building materials.	Health - Increase in migration due to water and food shortages. Deterioration in adult human health (poor lactation, malnutrition, cases of typhoid, dengue, malaria, increase in skin, respiratory and eye diseases). Education - Affect education and children attendance, increase in social disruptions (e.g. reduced school hours) unbalance diet (relying on rice, tin fish & noodles), mental stress, diarrhoea, increased cases of skin diseases. Socio-economic - Increase in social disruptions (e.g. financial stress, assets being sold, crime). Social obligations being postponed. less income/less production of local produces, bush fires destroying building.	Health - Deterioration in young and old human health (malnutrition, poor lactation, dehydration, skin disease and diarrhoea cases). Education - affects schools for children due to reduced water supply e.g. schools close half day. Socio-economic - Unbalance diet/ less vegetables, additional labor on children & women, traveling distance to collect water, increase in psychological/mental stress, stealing. Food prices increase, reduced income. Some negative social disruption but also some positive impacts e.g. formation of women's networks.	Increase in gender based violence, malnutrition in children, increase non-communicable diseases. Disable persons due to higher water needs, increase discrimination.
Tourism Accommodation: Toilet/Shower, Swimming Pool, Restaurants, Flower/ garden, Water, Activities, Snorkeling, Kayaking, Water, Picnic, Waterfall	Airline & transport industry affected, agriculture and fishermen activities affected as well as duty free shops.	Drop in visitor numbers, reducing employment, reduce in income for business owners. Increase water temperature affecting snorkeling, reduce in the water level affect visitors to river activities, drier river level, reduced in income, reduced number of visitations.	Poor quantity and quality supply of water, inconsistency supply, affect availability of vegetables and others for hotels, flowers and plans drying up.	
Infrastructure	Road works thrive on drought as rainfall disturbs & damages roads & infrastructure (bridges & culverts)			
Energy	Infrastructure that depends on water in hydro-power, during drought, river/water level drops, affects generation of electricity. Sola energy companies thrive on droughts.			