

Tuvalu Meteorological Service Early Action Rainfall Watch:



Purpose: The Early Action Rainfall Watch provides a summary of recent rainfall patterns, particularly the status of drought and the rainfall outlook for the coming months. The status and outlook will be revised on a monthly basis. Contact the Tuvalu Meteorological Service (TMS) for further information.

SUMMARY: Issued: 21/04/2023

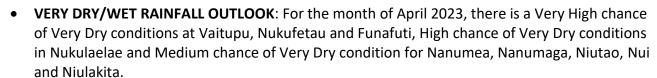
- The El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is currently neutral (neither La Niña nor El Niño). The ENSO Outlook is at El Niño WATCH. This means there is approximately a 50% chance of El Niño in 2023.
- RAINFALL STATUS: It was Very Dry in Nanumea,
 Nanumaga, Niutao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti
 Nukulaelae in March 2023.

Over January 2023 to March 2023 (3 months), it was Very Dry in Nanumea, Nanumaga, Niutao, Nui and

Funafuti while Metrological Drought existed in Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Nukulaelae and Niulakita.

October 2022 to March 2023 (6 months), it was Very Dry in Nanumea and Funafuti while Metrological Drought existed in Nanumaga, Niutao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Nukulaelae and Niulakita.

April 2022 to March 2023 (12 months), it was Very Dry at Funafuti while Metrological Drought existed in Nanumea, Nanumaga, Niutao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Nukulaelae and Niulakita.



Over the next 3 months (April 2023 to June 2023), there is a Medium chance of Very Dry at Niutao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti, Nukulaelae and Niulakita.

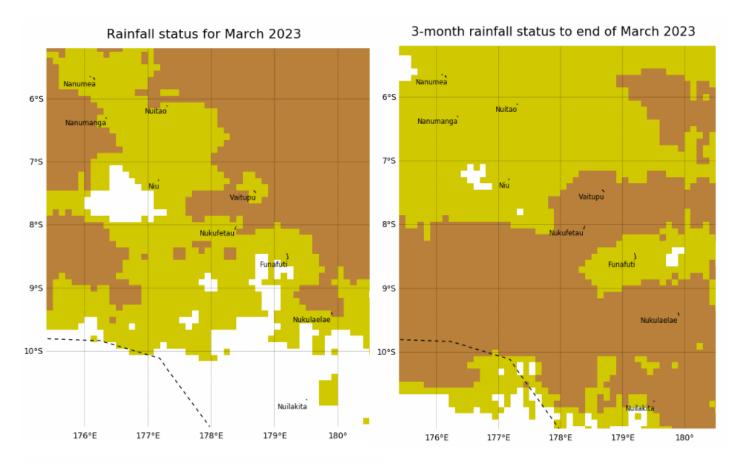
Based on the outlook it is very likely the Very Dry (Drought) conditions experienced across parts
of the country in March will diminish across Tuvalu in April and over April to July 2023. There is
a moderate confidence for the central group, while high confidence in the outlooks for the
north and the southern group of Tuvalu.



Rainfall status for the last month, 3-months, 6-months and 12-months

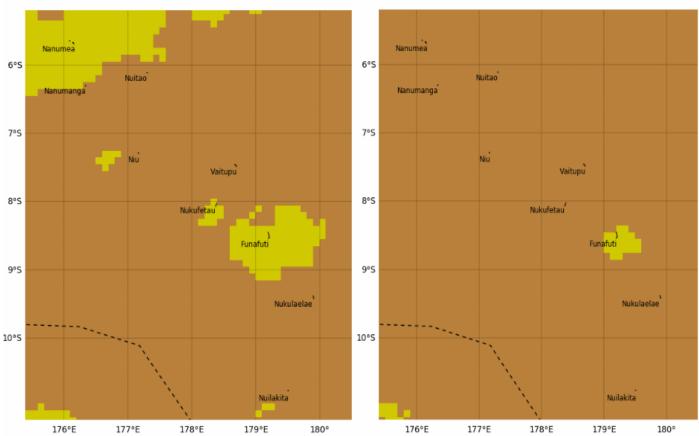
The table below provides information on rainfall received over specific periods in the last 12 months, whether a station is in drought or a very wet period (opposite of drought). If a station is in drought warning, this indicates an increased chances of drought in the coming months, especially when approaching the dry season. The time periods are associated with different drought impacts presented below the tables.

Past Rainfall Status					١	Very Dry/Wet Rainfall Outlook		
1-month March 2023	3-months January 2023 to March 2023	6-months October 2022 to March 2023	12-months April 2022 to March 2023	Tuvalu Islands		April 2023 Chance of	April 2023 to July 2023 Chance of extreme	
Very Dry	Very Dry	Very Dry	Metrological Drought	Nanumea		extreme Medium (Dry)	No Alert	
Very Dry	Very Dry	Metrological Drought	Metrological Drought	Nanumaga		Medium (Dry)	No Alert	
Very Dry	Very Dry	Metrological Drought	Metrological Drought	Niutao		Medium (Dry)	Medium (Dry)	
Very Dry	Very Dry	Metrological Drought	Metrological Drought	Nui		Medium (Dry)	Medium (Dry)	
Very Dry	Metrological Drought	Metrological Drought	Metrological Drought	Vaitupu		Very High (Dry)	Medium (Dry)	
Very Dry	Metrological Drought	Metrological Drought	Metrological Drought	Nukufetau		Very High (Dry)	Medium (Dry)	
Very Dry	Very Dry	Very Dry	Very Dry	Funafuti		Very High (Dry)	Medium (Dry)	
Metrological Drought	Metrological Drought	Metrological Drought	Metrological Drought	Nukulaelae		High (Dry)	Medium (Dry)	
No Alert	Metrological Drought	Metrological Drought	Metrological Drought	Niulakita		Medium (Dry)	Medium (Dry)	



6-month rainfall status to end of March 2023

12-month rainfall status to end of March 2023





Model Run: 01/03/2023 Data source: MSWEP Method: Percentile Base period: 1980-2021

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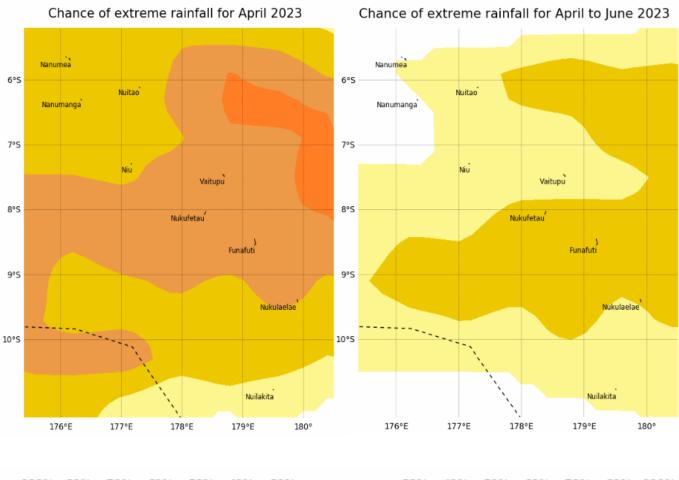
Shapefile data extracted from Flanders Marine Institute (2019), Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase: Maritime Boundaries and Exclusive Economic Zones (200NM), version 11. Available online at http://www.marineregions.org/.

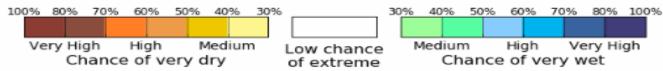
Time periods and impacts:

- 1 month period is most relevant for shallow rooted crops (e.g. eggplant, cabbage, tomatoes, spring onions, watermelons, cucumber), small water tanks (e.g. 1000galloons) and household water cisterns. The following secondary health and social-economic have been associated with drought at the 1month period. Diarrhoea, skin rash, cough and fever, red eye, desalination plant (increased power demandand higher water costs for households), health of babies and elderly people declines, schools close and construction stops.
- 2 months period is most relevant for bottle gourd, pawpaw, banana, chicken, pigs and community cisterns. The following secondary social-economic and health impacts have been associated with drought at the 2-months period. Community gatherings stop, increased in community disputes over water and limited or no employment.
- 3 months period is most relevant for pumpkin, groundwater and ponds. The following secondary social-economic and health impacts have been associated with drought at the 3-months period. Crimes increase e.g. water stealing, government offices close and national events postponed.
- 6 months period is most relevant for large trees (e.g. breadfruits, pulaka, taro). The following secondary social-economic and heath impacts have been associated with drought at the 6-months periods. Meteorological balloon flights stop, interislands shipping delays, entry of visitors to Tuvalu
- 12- months period is most relevant for felo, dragon fruits, pandanus, coconuts and ofega

Allow for uncertainty associated with island size, soil, types and geology.

Very Dry/Wet Rainfall Outlook: April and April to June 2023





Data source: ACCESS-S2 Issued: 03/04/2023

Model Run: 01/04/2023 Base period: 1981-2018 © Commonwealth of Australia 2023, Australian Bureau of Meteorology, supported by COSPPac

Shapefile data extracted from Flanders Marine Institute (2019), Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase: Maritime Boundaries and Exclusive Economic Zones (200NM), version 11. Available online at http://www.marineregions.org/.

Rainfall status

The Percentile Index is used to assess the rainfall status from the MSWEP dataset. MSWEP is a global precipitation product that combines rain gauges, satellite and reanalysis data to a 0.1° resolution. Seriously Dry is defined as drought assessed by rainfall data only. A site is assigned 'No Alert' when rainfall has been near normal or slightly above or below normal for the period(s) in question. The 3-, 6- and 12-month timescales can accurately predict drought.

Very Dry/Wet Rainfall Outlook

The chance of extremes outlook maps presents the likelihood of Very Wet or Very Dry conditions. They are displayed by the chance that the outlook will result in rainfall in the top or bottom 20% of historical observations for the selected outlook period. Where there is white shading it is less likely there will be either Very Wet or Very Dry conditions, rainfall is likely to be close to normal in this case. A very high chance of Very Dry (Very Wet) conditions is associated with the highest likelihood of rainfall being in the lowest (highest) 20% on record. A medium chance of Very Dry (Very Wet) conditions is associated with a lower but reasonable chance of rainfall being in the lowest (highest) 20% on record. The outlooks have been produced using the Australian Bureau of Meteorology ACCESS-S2 model http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/ahead/about/model/access.shtml.

Contact Tuvalu Meteorological Service for further information:
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