



# SOLOMON ISLANDS

## MALACLIM EARLY ACTION RAINFALL WATCH

### May 2022



*This bulletin is produced using the MalaClim Model which is based on October to December monthly rainfall to provide Early Warning System for Malaria transmission risk on the North Guadalcanal for the period January to June.*

### Coming Up:

- \* Below normal Malaria risk is most likely for North Guadalcanal for the period—January to June 2022.
- \* La Nina is slowly weakening and returning to neutral condition in the coming dry season (June—August).
- \* Above normal rainfall is most likely for North Guadalcanal region for the period—July to September 2022.

### Malaria Rainfall WATCH Update

Northern Guadalcanal Malaria Early Warning System  
OCTOBER—DECEMBER 2021 Rainfall Thresholds (mm) for Honiara.

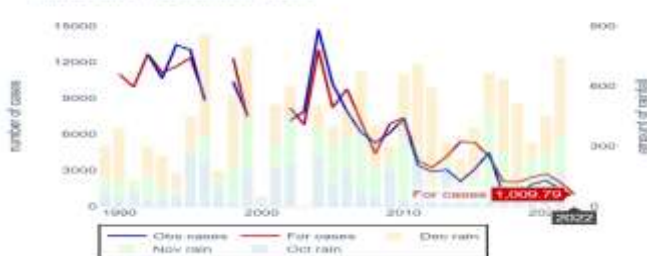
**LOWER**

**370**

**UPPER**

**540**

Time series forecasted cases



HONIARA RAINFALL Updates

Year	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2020	72.7	196.4	185.2	454.3
2021	168.1	171.4	405.6	745.1

The outlook total rainfall for the period October to December 2021 was 559.1mm. The observed total rainfall for the period is 745.1mm.

The forecasted total rainfall is consistent with the observed rainfall which is above the upper threshold—540mm.

*“Meaning, the Malaria transmission risk forecast for the Northern Guadalcanal region for the period—January to June 2022 is most likely to be “Below Normal”.*  
*The forecasted malaria cases for the period is expected be 1,010*

### El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Update

#### El Niño

- Less Rainfall
- Low sea level
- Strong westerly wind
- Cooler Ocean Temperature



#### La Niña

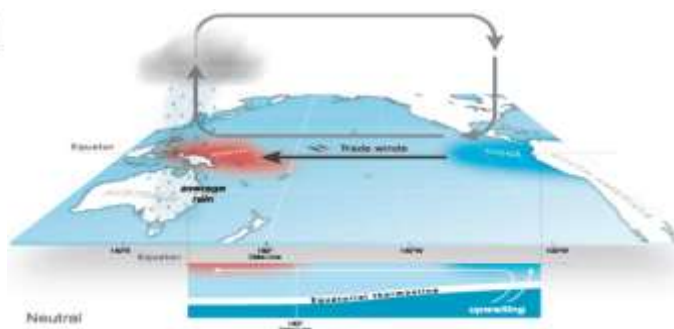
- More Rainfall
- High sea level
- Strong Easterly wind
- Warmer Ocean Temperature

#### Current status:

La Niña is slowly weakening.

#### Outlook:

La Niña is returning to neutral condition during the dry season (June to August).

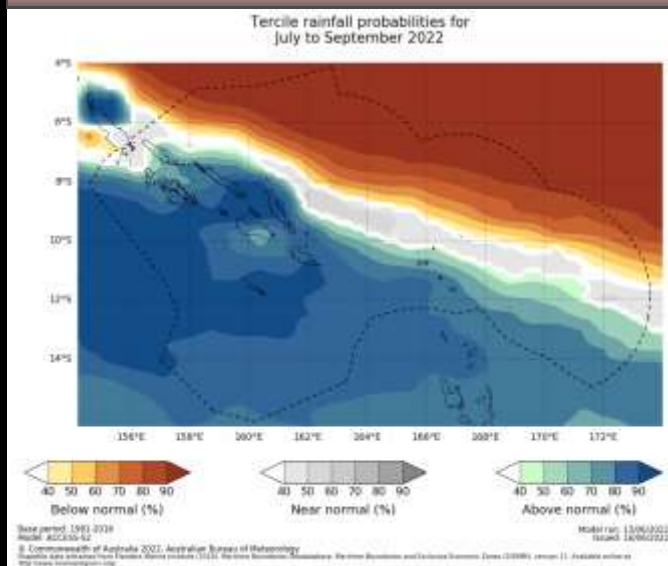


Source—Bureau of Meteorology (BOM).

Source—Solomon Islands Meteorological Services, April 2022.



## Northern Guadalcanal Rainfall Prediction—July to September 2022



- ◆ Above normal rainfall is most likely for most of the northern Guadalcanal region for the coming season—July to September 2022 as La Nina is slowly weakening and returning to neutral condition in the coming months.
- ◆ La Nina generally associated with wetter than normal condition in Solomon Islands.

## Observed Rainfall—March to May 2022

STATIONS	TOTAL Rainfall (mm)	Rainfall Recorded	33% Rainfall (mm)	66% Rainfall (mm)	Median Rainfall (mm)
Henderson	613.7	Normal	464.0	649.1	553.8
Honiara	751.3	Above normal	542.7	722.7	613.5

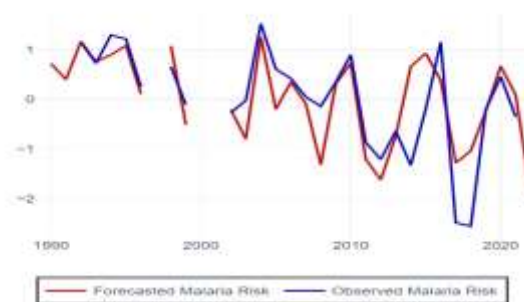
The rainfall recorded for Henderson was normal and Honiara above normal rainfall for the period March to May 2022.

## Malaria case Verification—January to June 2021

Malaria season period—January to June 2021 was predicted for normal risk of malaria with expected 4,432 cases. The rainfall observed for the period—October to December 2020 was 454.3mm, which falls between the lower and upper threshold indicating there is near consistent in observed rainfall.

However, 1,454 cases of malaria was reported for Northern Guadalcanal during the malaria season (January to June 2021). The result was inconsistent to its forecast (normal risk of malaria transmissions) which is significantly less than the forecasted cases of 4,432. The reduction of the reported cases was resulted from the VBDCP active programs in eradicating malaria during the season.

Predicted vs Observed Relative Climate-based Malaria Risk



### Disclaimer:

*The Rainfall WATCH Bulletin provided in this document is presented for the Health sector—Malaria (vector borne) operations. The information should be used as a guide only. Solomon Islands Meteorological Service takes all measures in providing accurate information however, it does not guarantee 100% accuracy of the forecast provided in this summary. The Vector borne operations should be consulted for expert advice, clarification and further information when necessary. The user take all risks resulting indirectly or directly from the use of the rainfall prediction information.*

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