



Solomon Islands Meteorological Service, Early Action Rainfall Watch.



The Early Action Rainfall (EAR) Watch provides sector managers with a brief summary of recent rainfall patterns, particularly for drought monitoring and the rainfall outlook for the coming months.

El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Update:

ENSO is currently Neutral (neither El Niño nor La Niña) and predicted to remain neutral in the coming months.

Typical ENSO Neutral Condition:



Trade winds

During ENSO Neutral Conditions:

Warmer Sea Surface Temperatures (SSTs) indicated (red Shaded regions) and associated cloud bands of Heavy rainfall and Thunderstorms.

- ❖ Trade winds can get Stronger or weaker
- ❖ Moderate to high rainfalls
- ❖ Moderate to high Sea Levels
- ❖ Warmer air Temperatures

RAINFALL STATUS AND OUTLOOK

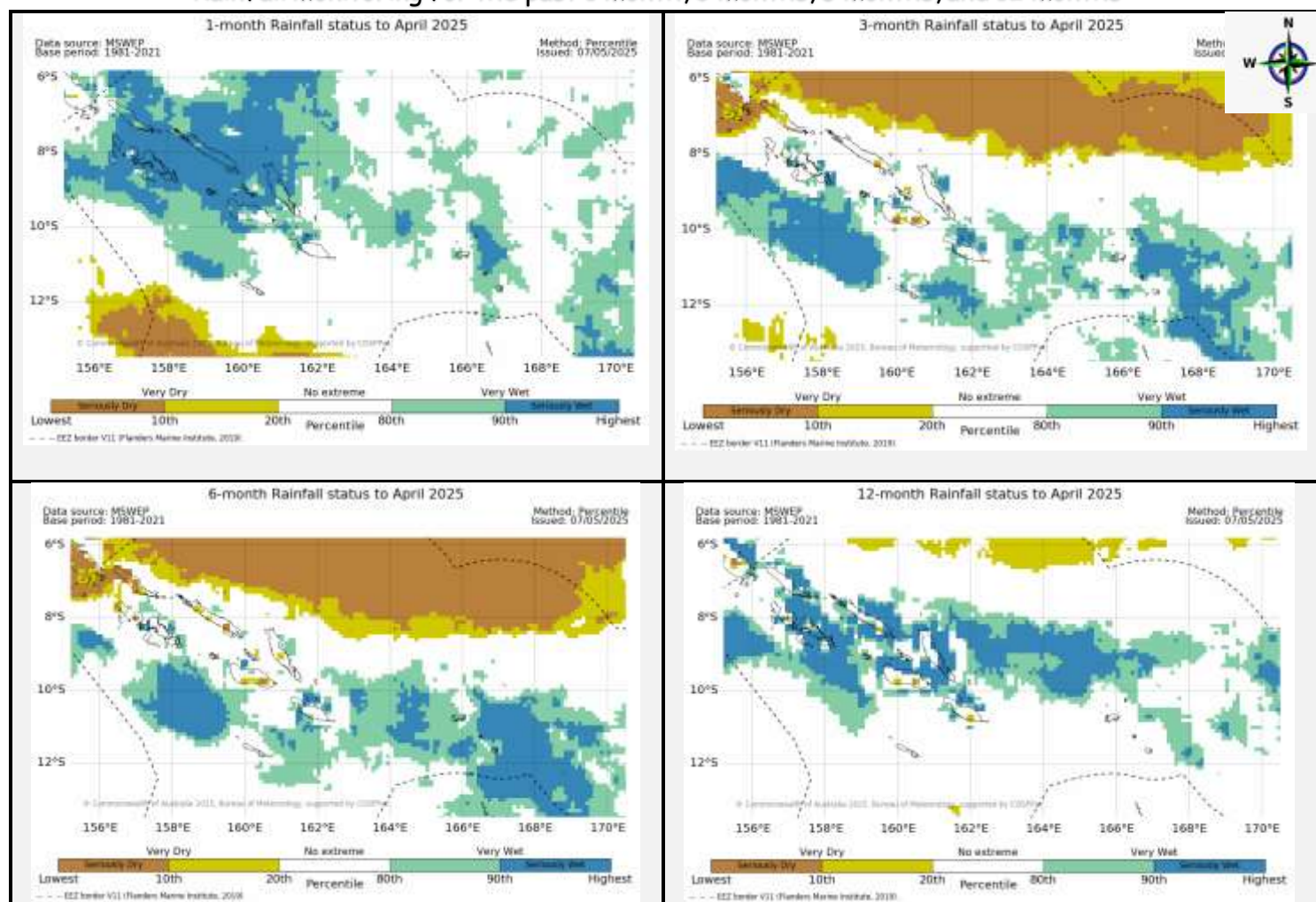
Rainfall status to April 2025.

Munda, Honiara, Henderson, and Auki have been "seriously wet" last month, as they have been in the past 12 months with Kirakira. While Lata seemed "very wet" last month, as had been in parts of the central and eastern region for the last three to six months, whilst "seriously dry" conditions prevailed in Taro.

The rainfall status for the previous 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, and 12 months.

Status	1-month April 2025	3-months February to April 2025	6-months November 2024 to April 2025	12-months May 2024 to April 2025
Seriously Wet	Munda, Honiara, Henderson & Auki			Munda, Honiara, Henderson and Kirakira
Very Wet	Lata	Honiara, Hendarson, Kirakira, Tingoa & Lata	Lata, Kirakira & Honiara	
No Alert	Taro, Kirakira & Tingoa	Munda & Auki	Munda, Henderson, Auki & Tingoa	Taro, Tingoa, Auki & Lata
Very Dry				
Seriously Dry		Taro	Taro	

Rainfall monitoring for the past 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, and 12 months



IMPACTS:

Different past rainfall time scales impact on sectors. The impacts are estimates only. Allow for uncertainty associated with island size, topography, geology and soil type. Contact the relevant sector offices for more information on rainfall impacts.

Sectors	1-month period most relevant for	3-month period most relevant for	6-month period most relevant for	12-month period most relevant for
Water	small watertanks (e.g. 44-gallon drums, 5000L watertank), small streams, shallow wells	bore holes, ground water, small wells, small streams and rivers	medium water sources (e.g. boreholes, springs, medium rivers, wells, large watertanks)	large water sources (e.g. large rivers, springs, bore holes, artisan wells). Water contamination
Food Security	shallow rooted agricultural crops (e.g. island cabbage, chinese cabbage, tomato, beans), kumara, cassava. Increases in pests and diseases.	root crops (e.g. yam, taro, pana, cassava, sweet potato, kumala), banana, cabbage, tomato, traditional vegetables, small livestock, pasture. Low water in fish ponds	Shortage of cash crops (e.g. banana, young coconut, root crops, taro, yam, cassava, cocoa, kava, pana, sugarcane, lemon, grapefruit, orange trees, nut trees, pineapple, coffee), livestock (e.g. goats, horse, cattle), honey bees. Low water table impacts fish food	large trees (e.g. oil palm, coconuts, edu, kakake, cocoa, noni, breadfruit, mango). Reduced fish reproduction in fish ponds
Socio-economic,	water-borne diseases, mosquito-borne diseases (e.g.	water-borne diseases (e.g. hepatitis, typhoid),	eye disease, water-borne diseases (e.g. dysentery), skin disease (hookworm)	Water pollution (e.g., algae bloom)

environment and health	malaria), respiratory diseases (e.g. cough), Mental stress	mosquito-borne diseases (e.g malaria), respiratory diseases (e.g. cough), skin disease, open defecation, malnutrition, and starvation. Schools and provincial hospitals closed down. Increase in domestic violence. Inflation, increase in government spending.	Mental health. Wildlife migration (e.g., birds, snakes, butterflies, etc.), bush fires Disputes over resources. Interruption to inter-island shipping. Hydro-power generation affected (disruption of essential services) Relocation of villages.	Forced migration. High mortality, increases in crime (theft, looting etc.), increase workload (domestic chores e.g., water collections). Increase in poverty.
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Rainfall Outlooks:



June 2025:

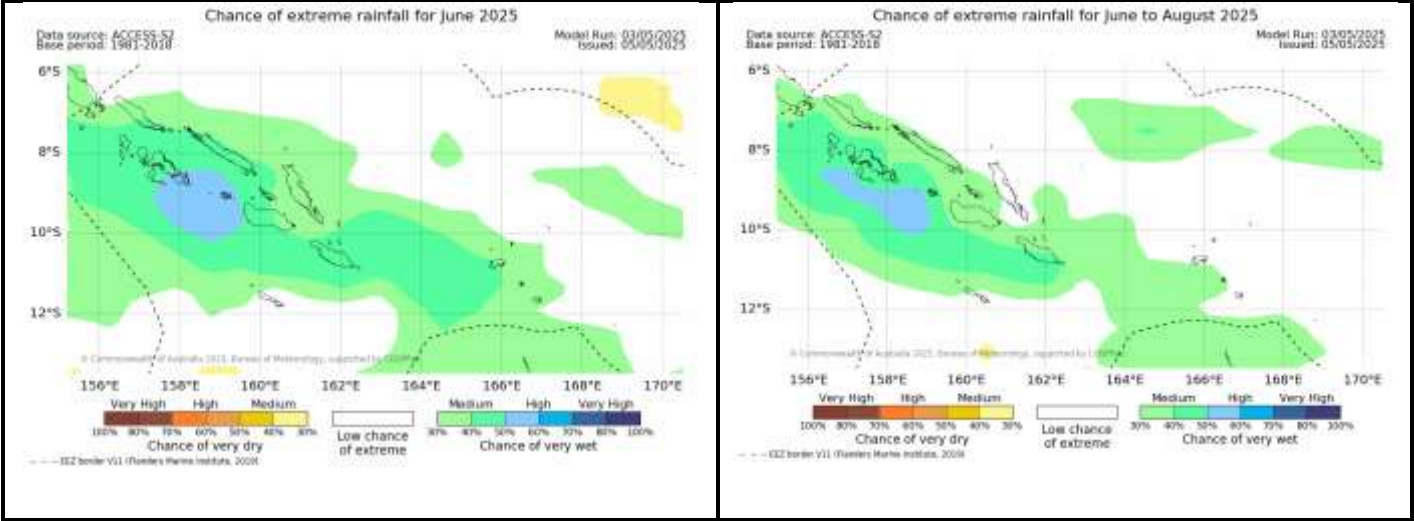
"Medium chance of very wet" rainfall is expected across the country in the coming Month, except for Tingoa.

June to August 2025:

A "medium chance of very wet" rainfall condition is expected across the country, except for Auki, Tingoa and Lata in the coming months to August.

Rainfall Outlooks for May 2025 and May to July 2025

Status		1-month Outlook June 2025	3-months Outlook June to April 2025
Chance of Very Wet	Very High		
	High		
	Medium	Taro, Munda, Honiara, Henderson, Auki, Kirakira & Lata	Taro, Munda, Honiara, Henderson and Kirakira.
Low chance of extreme		Tingoa	Auki, Tingoa & Lata
Chance of Very Dry	Medium		
	High		
	Very High		



Rainfall status

Estimates of moisture/water stress are based on recent rainfall compared with historical observations using the Percentile (Decile) Index. 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.

Rainfall Outlook (month and season)

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.

Glossary

1. **ENSO** - El Nino Southern Oscillation.
2. **La Nina** – extensive ocean cooling at the Central and Eastern Pacific – associated with wetter than normal conditions.
3. **El Nino** – extensive ocean warming of the Central and Eastern Pacific – associated with drier than normal conditions.
4. **Past Rainfall** – rainfall that is observed in the past 1, 3, 6, and 12 months.
5. **Quintile** – based on a chance of extreme rainfall (very dry or very wet) using 5 category predictions.
6. **Very Dry** – rainfall in the lowest 20% of the historical record for that location and time period.
7. **Very Wet** – rainfall in the highest 20% of the historical record for that location and time period.
8. **Seriously Dry** – rainfall in the lowest 10% of the historical record for that location and time period.
9. **Seriously Wet** – rainfall in the highest 10% of the historical record for that location and time period.
10. **Chance of Very Dry** – percent chance of rainfall in the lowest 20% of the historical record for that location and month/season.
11. **Chance of Very Wet** – percent chance of rainfall in the highest 20% of the historical record for that location and month/season.
12. **Medium, High, and Very High** - refer to the percent probability level, where Very High has the highest confidence and represents the range 70% and above.

Contact the Solomon Islands Meteorological Service for further information.

The Director
Solomon Islands Meteorological Service Division
Ministry of Environment, Climate Change, Disaster Management and Meteorology
P.O Box 21
Honiara
SOLOMON ISLANDS
Phone: 24241 Fax: 23029
Email: david.hiba@met.gov.sb
Website: <http://www.met.gov.sb>