



# Climate and Ocean Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac) Regional Early Action Rainfall Watch November 2022

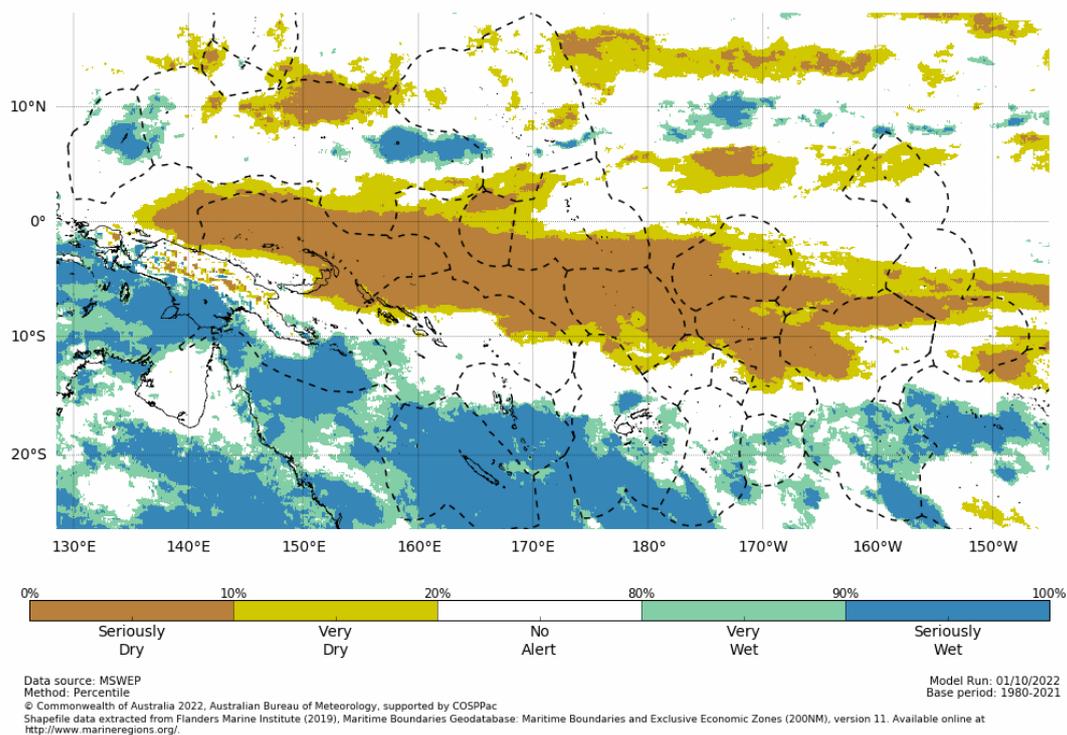
## El Niño-Southern Oscillation Status: as of 31 October 2022

Key atmospheric and oceanic indicators of ENSO show an established La Niña. Models indicate this La Niña event is likely to decline early in the southern summer, with a return to ENSO-neutral (neither La Niña nor El Niño) early in 2023.

Pacific Island countries in the western and central Pacific region such as PNG Islands, Nauru, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Tokelau and the northern Cook Islands are likely to experience below normal rainfall during this period, while islands in the northwest and southwest Pacific are likely to experience higher than normal rainfall. These countries include, but are not limited to, Palau, FSM, Vanuatu, Fiji, Tonga, and Niue.

## Rainfall Status: as of 31 October 2022

3-month rainfall status to end of October 2022



The 3-month rainfall status for August to October was Very Dry or Seriously Dry in the New Guinea Islands, western Solomon Islands, in patches of FSM and RMI, Nauru, Kiribati (especially south of the equator), Tuvalu, Tokelau, northern Cook Islands, and northern American Samoa.

Conversely, the status was Very Wet or Seriously Wet over the same period in Palau, patches of eastern FSM, southwest and southeast PNG, most of Vanuatu, New Caledonia, much of Fiji, southern Tonga, Niue, the southern Cook Islands, and the Society Islands in French Polynesia.

The regional maps are available via [http://access-s.clide.cloud/files/project/EAR\\_watch/pacificx/](http://access-s.clide.cloud/files/project/EAR_watch/pacificx/)

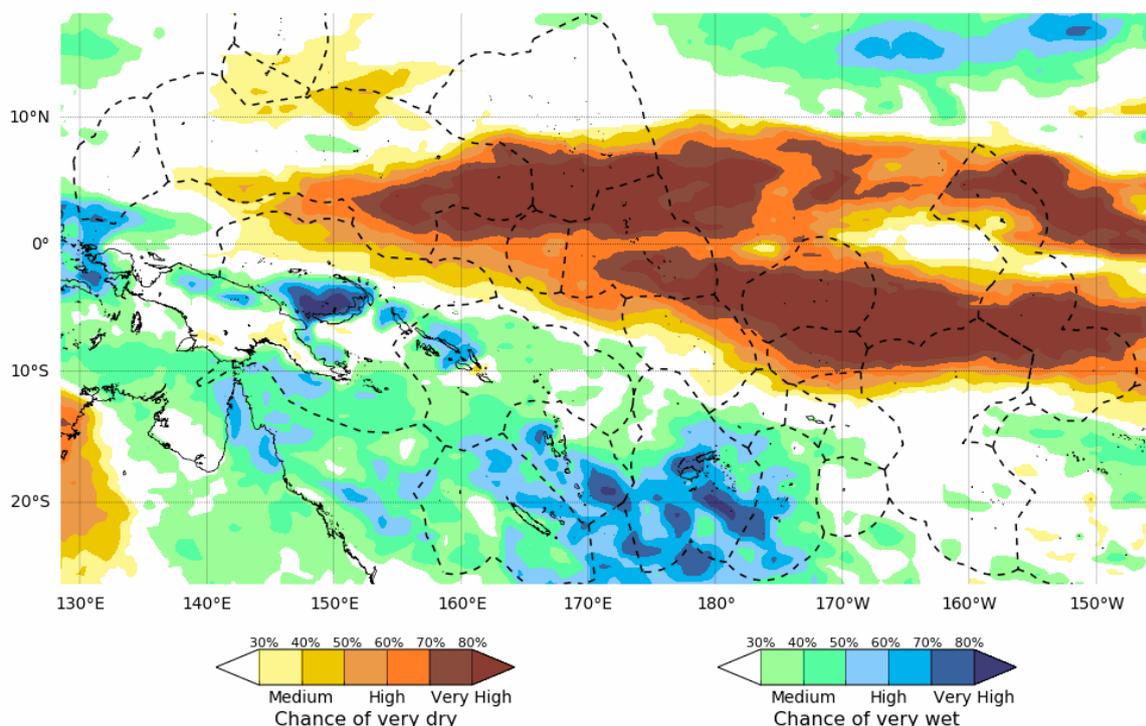
Three-month total rainfall is typically used for monitoring grasslands, shallow rooted plants and small water body (e.g. small water tanks, streams) moisture deficits. Allow for uncertainty associated with island size, topography, geology and soil type.

### Rainfall Status

- Estimates of moisture/water stress are based on recent rainfall compared with historical observations using the Percentile (Decile) Index.
- Definitions: "Very Dry" = rainfall in the lowest 20% of the historical record for that location and season, "Very Wet" = rainfall in the highest 20% for that location and season, "Seriously Dry" = rainfall in the lowest 10% of the historical record for that location and season, "Seriously Wet" = rainfall in the highest 10% for that location and season.

## Monthly Rainfall Watch: November 2022

Chance of extreme rainfall for November 2022



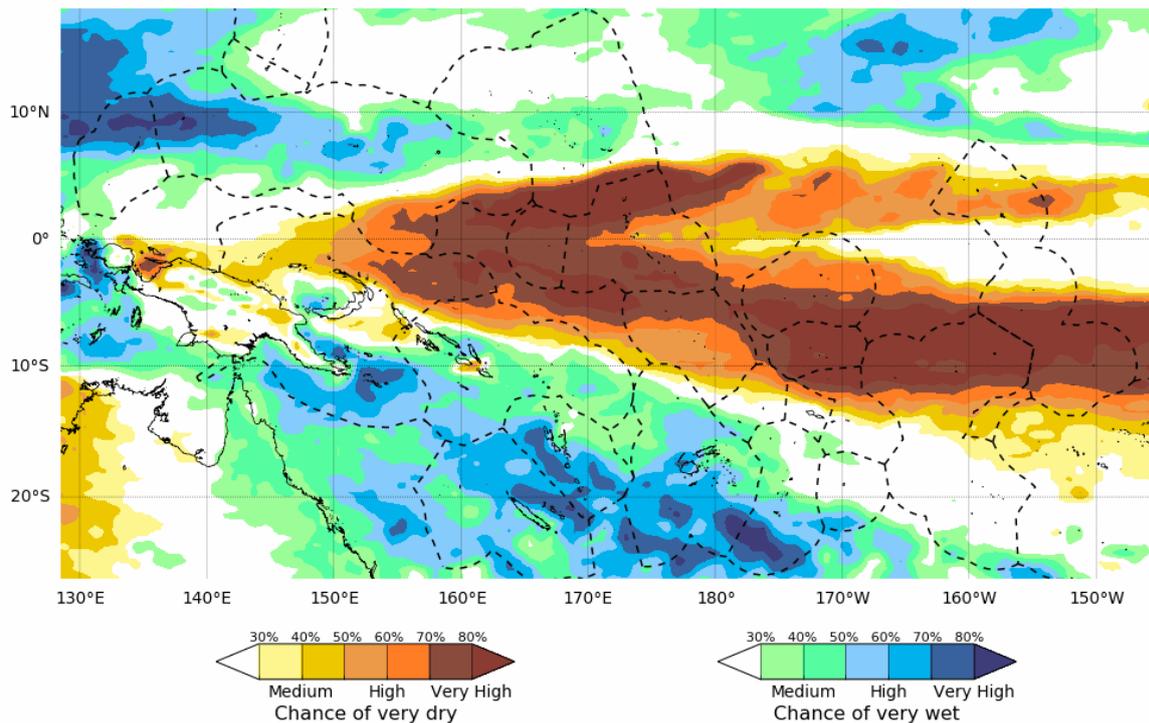
Data source: ACCESS-S2  
Issued: 03/11/2022  
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Shapefile data extracted from Flanders Marine Institute (2019), Maritime Boundaries Geodatabase: Maritime Boundaries and Exclusive Economic Zones (200NM), version 11. Available online at <http://www.marinerregions.org/>  
Model Run: 01/11/2022  
Base period: 1981-2018

For November 2022, there is a high to very high chance that rainfall will be in the Very Dry or Seriously Dry ranges in southeast FSM, southern RMI, Nauru, Kiribati (except the northern Gilbert and Line Islands), far northern Tuvalu, Tokelau, and the far northern Cook Islands.

There is a high to very high chance that rainfall will be in the Very Wet or Seriously Wet ranges across the PNG Islands and patches of the northern PNG mainland, western and central Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Fiji (except Rotuma), plus central and southern Tonga.

# Seasonal Rainfall Watch: November 2022 – January 2023

Chance of extreme rainfall for November 2022 to January 2023



Data source: ACCESS-S2  
Issued: 03/11/2022

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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/>

Model Run: 01/11/2022  
Base period: 1981-2018

For November 2022 to January 2023, there is a high to high chance of rainfall in the Very Dry or Seriously Dry ranges in southeastern FSM, southern RMI, the northerneast of the PNG EEZ, Nauru, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Tokelau, northern American Samoa, the northern Cook Islands, and far northern French Polynesia.

There is a high to very high chance of rainfall in the Very Wet or Seriously Wet ranges across the Milne Bay islands of PNG, Palau, much of FSM, patches of the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Fiji (except Rotuma), and southern Tonga.

## Monthly and Seasonal Rainfall Watch

- Information provided has been interpreted on a divisional scale where possible as Pacific Island Countries can experience a high range of rainfall variability within country. It is possible to have forecasts which simultaneously favour above and below normal rainfall in different parts of the one country.

- Definitions: "Chance of Very Dry" = percent chance of rainfall in the lowest 20% of the historical record for that location and season, "Chance of Very Wet" = percent chance of rainfall in the highest 20% for that location and season. 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.

- Local Met Services should be contacted for detailed information and outlooks. This product is not to be distributed to the public or other organisations.