



Early Action Rainfall (EAR) Watch

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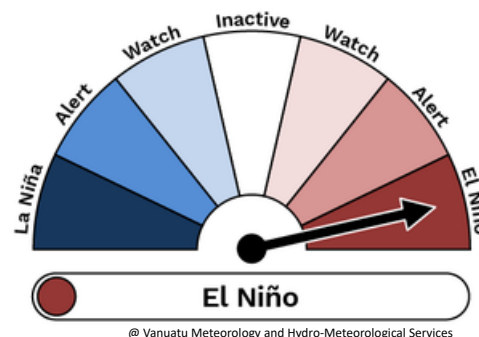
Issued: August 2026

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

ENSO Status:

The El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is currently in an **Active El Niño** state.



Rainfall Status:

During the past month July, very wet conditions were observed over the southern part of the country, and normal rainfall for the rest of the country.

Over the longer periods (3, 6 and 12 months), below-normal rainfall conditions were recorded in mostly over the northern regions while above normal conditions were recorded around central and southern region.

Rainfall Outlook

For September, much of the country has a low chance of experiencing extreme rainfall conditions, however moderate chances of very dry over the northern part.

For the September to November 2026 period, the outlook shows a high to very high chance of very dry conditions across most of Vanuatu, with the strongest signal over the northern and central parts of the country.

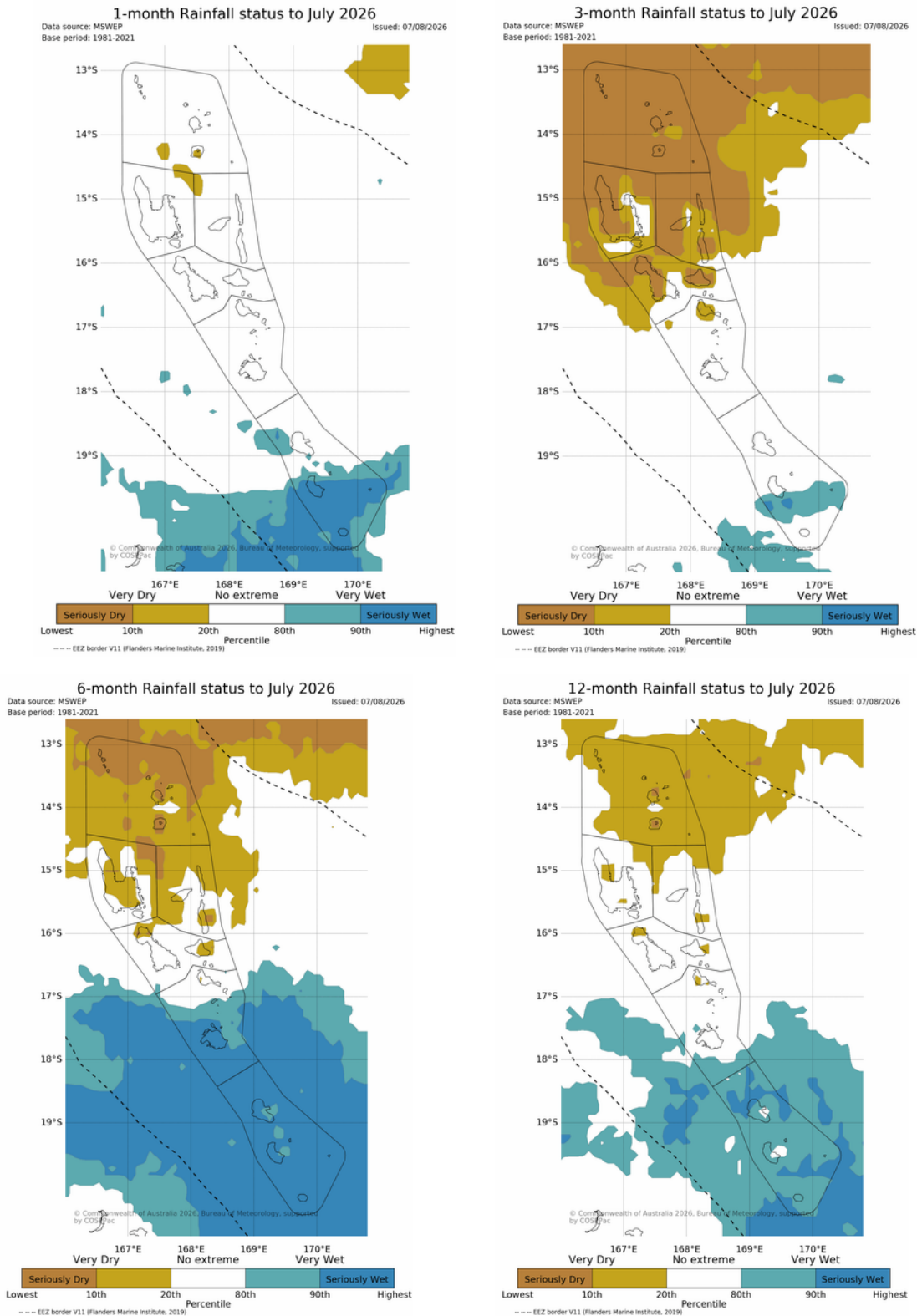
Rainfall Monitoring Maps

Information on the Maps

Vanuatu's rainfall status is assessed using the MSWEP (Multi-Source Weighted-Ensemble Precipitation) dataset, available through the GloH2O platform. MSWEP is a global precipitation dataset with a 0.1° spatial resolution, covering the period from 1981 to 2021. It combines multiple sources of information, including rain gauge observations, satellite estimates, and reanalysis data, to provide a comprehensive precipitation record.

The rainfall data is processed and presented using a percentile index approach by the Australian and New Zealand DFAT Climate and Ocean Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac).

A **"No Alert"** status is assigned when rainfall falls between the 20th and 80th percentiles for the period being assessed, indicating rainfall conditions are within the normal historical range.

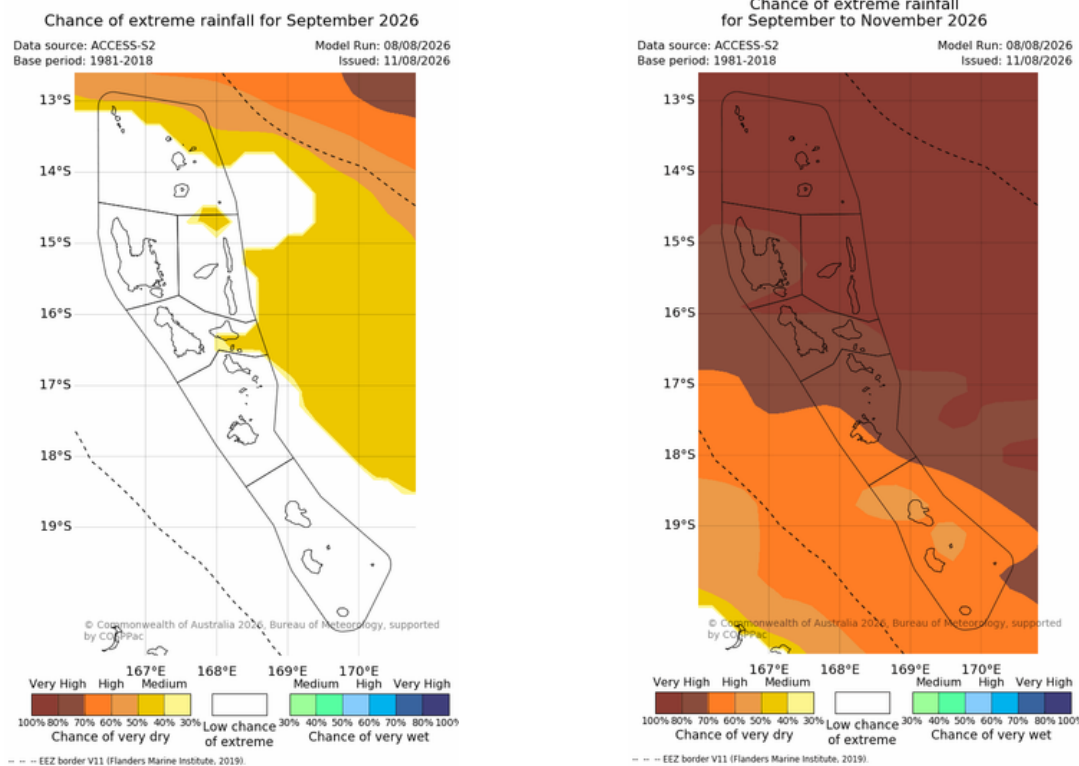


Rainfall Outlook Maps

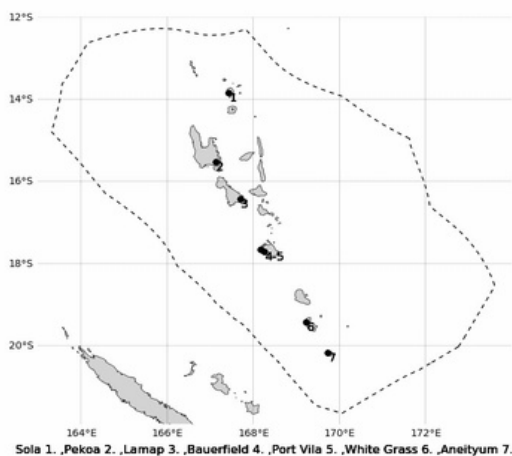
Forecast for Extreme Rainfall maps

The Chance of Extremes Outlook maps show the likelihood of experiencing very wet or very dry conditions by indicating the probability that forecast rainfall will fall within the top or bottom 20% of historical observations for the selected outlook period. Areas with white shading indicate a lower likelihood of either very wet or very dry conditions occurring, meaning rainfall is more likely to remain within the normal range.

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Vanuatu Reference Map



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.

Seriously Dry Condition 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	1-month period	3-month period	6-month period	12-month period
Water	Water quality in wells and tanks reduced in small islands and west side of large islands.	Small to medium water tanks, small rivers. Rainwater catchments will be affected & water level reduced.	Dams, bores, industrial tanks, wet lands, medium rivers. Rainwater catchments will be heavily affected including large rain-water tanks, surface water affected with reduced water level. Water quantity and water quality is further reduced.	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.
Agriculture and freshwater fisheries	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.	Banana, cassava, new yam, water taro, English potato, kumala, vanilla, young kava, apple banana, aquaculture.	Rice, sugarcane, banana, wheat, root crops affected e.g., mature yam, Fiji taro, manioc.	Large fruit trees, (e.g. coconuts, coffee, mango, guava, orange, mandarin), wild yam.
Livestock		Loss of small livestock (poultry).	Loss of large livestock (pigs, goats and cattle), farmed and wild freshwater fish and prawns.	
Forestry		Loss of small trees (spread of insects and diseases attacks), sandalwood seedlings, bushfires.	Loss large trees (due to increase spread and intensity of insect attacks) Loss of forest canopy affects quality and quantity of water, bushfire.	Bushfire, insect pests and Diseases.
Environment	Grassland		Streams/lakes & any water bodies affected, introduction of alien/invasive species, landslides on new volcanic slopes.	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)
Health	Increase in gender based violence, increase non-communicable diseases. Disable persons due to higher water needs, increase discrimination.	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.	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 - further deterioration in human health (e.g. cases of cholera appear, severe unbalance diet leading to death, cough & staunting, 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.
Tourism Accommodation: Toilet/Shower, Swimming Pool, Restaurants, Flower/garden, Water, Activities, Snorkeling, Kayaking, Water, Picnic, Waterfall		Poor quantity and quality supply of water, inconsistency supply, affect availability of vegetables and others for hotels, flowers and plants drying up.	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.	Airline & transport industry affected, agriculture and fishermen activities affected as well as duty free shops.
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.		