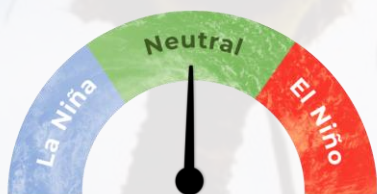


Recent



Current ENSO

During June 2021, the tropical Pacific remained in ENSO neutral conditions.

Sea surface temperatures (SSTs) in the equatorial Pacific were in the ENSO neutral range during June.

The Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) was +0.4 during June (neutral range). The three-month average SOI was +0.4 (neutral range).

72%

chance for the continuation of ENSO neutral conditions during July - September 2021.

Chance for ENSO neutral conditions during October - December 2021.

50%



Neutral

Forecast

ENSO situation summary

The NINO3.4 Index anomaly (in the central Pacific) during June was 0.18°C, the first time it has been positive since July 2020. The Southern Oscillation Index was +0.4, in the ENSO neutral range.

During June, upper-oceanic heat content remained above average across the Pacific. A slight cooling trend occurred in the central part of the basin and is worth monitoring through the rest of the dry season.

According to the consensus from international models, the probability for ENSO neutral conditions is 72% for July-September. For October-December, ENSO neutral is favoured at 50%, although the chance for the re-emergence of La Niña increases to 34% compared to last month when it was 31%.

Since ENSO neutral conditions are still occurring, intraseasonal convective forcing from the Madden-Julian Oscillation and/or Kelvin waves is expected to be an important mode of climate variability. A pulse of convection is expected to reach the western Pacific between the 15-20th, which could result in more unsettled weather around Fiji, extending to the southeast.

Global climate variability may also be influenced by warmer than average ocean temperatures in the central and eastern equatorial Atlantic, which have culminated in the development of an "Atlantic Niño". When an Atlantic Niño is active in the dry season, there is a tendency for La Niña to become active during the following wet season.

Rainfall outlook for July – September 2021

Above normal rainfall for Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu North, Vanuatu South, New Caledonia and Fiji

Above or near normal rainfall for Tonga

Near normal rainfall for Kiribati (Line Islands), Niue and Marquesas.

Near or below normal rainfall for Southern Cook Islands.

Below normal rainfall for Northern Marianas, Palau, Guam, FSM, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Kiribati (Gilbert & Phoenix Islands), Tuvalu, Wallis & Futuna, Tokelau, Samoa, American Samoa, Northern Cook Islands, Society Islands, Austral Islands, Tuamotu/Gambier Islands & Pitcairn Islands.

Rainfall outlook table for July - September 2021


ISLAND	PROBABILITY (%)			OUTLOOK	CONFIDENCE
	Below	Normal	Above		
Papua New Guinea	16	20	64	ABOVE	High
Vanuatu North	19	21	60	ABOVE	High
Fiji	20	20	60	ABOVE	High
Vanuatu South	18	26	56	ABOVE	High
New Caledonia	22	32	46	ABOVE	High
Tonga	25	33	42	AVG - ABOVE	High
Niue	30	37	33	NEAR NORMAL	High
Marquesas	38	60	2	NEAR NORMAL	High
Kiribati: Line Islands	39	45	16	NEAR NORMAL	High
Solomon Islands	34	34	32	CLIMATOLOGY	Moderate
Southern Cook Islands	37	33	30	AVG-BELOW	High
Wallis & Futuna	39	31	30	BELOW	Moderate-High
American Samoa	44	29	27	BELOW	Moderate-High
Samoa	45	30	25	BELOW	Moderate-High
Austral Islands	48	27	25	BELOW	High
Palau	59	21	20	BELOW	Moderate-High
Pitcairn Islands	56	26	18	BELOW	High
Society Islands	57	26	17	BELOW	High
Marshall Islands	59	25	16	BELOW	High
Tuamotu Islands	56	30	14	BELOW	High
FSM	67	20	13	BELOW	High
Northern Marianas	76	13	11	BELOW	Moderate-High
Kiribati: Phoenix Islands	82	10	8	BELOW	High
Guam	83	9	8	BELOW	Moderate-High
Kiribati: Gilbert Islands	80	16	4	BELOW	High
Northern Cook Islands	91	5	4	BELOW	High
Nauru	86	11	3	BELOW	High
Tokelau	93	4	3	BELOW	High
Tuvalu	94	4	2	BELOW	High

Note: Rainfall estimates for Pacific Islands for the next three months are given in terms of tercile probabilities (e.g. 20:30:50). These are derived from the averages of several global climate models. They correspond to the odds of the observed rainfall being in the lowest one third of the distribution, the middle one third, or the highest one third of the distribution. For the long term average, it is equally likely (33% chance) that conditions in any of the three terciles will occur. *If conditions are climatology, we expect an equal chance of the rainfall being in any tercile.

The Island Climate Update bulletin is currently being produced by NIWA in association with the Pacific Island Meteorological Services and other supporting meteorological organisations.

The Island Climate Update is prepared as soon as possible following the end of the month, once the data and information are received from the Pacific Island meteorological services. Delays in data collection and communication occasionally arise. While every effort is made to verify observational data, NIWA does not guarantee the accuracy and reliability of the analysis and forecast information presented, and accepts no liability for any losses incurred through the use of this advisory and its contents.

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For more information see: <https://www.niwa.co.nz/pacific-rim/publications>  <https://www.facebook.com/IslandClimateUpdate/>



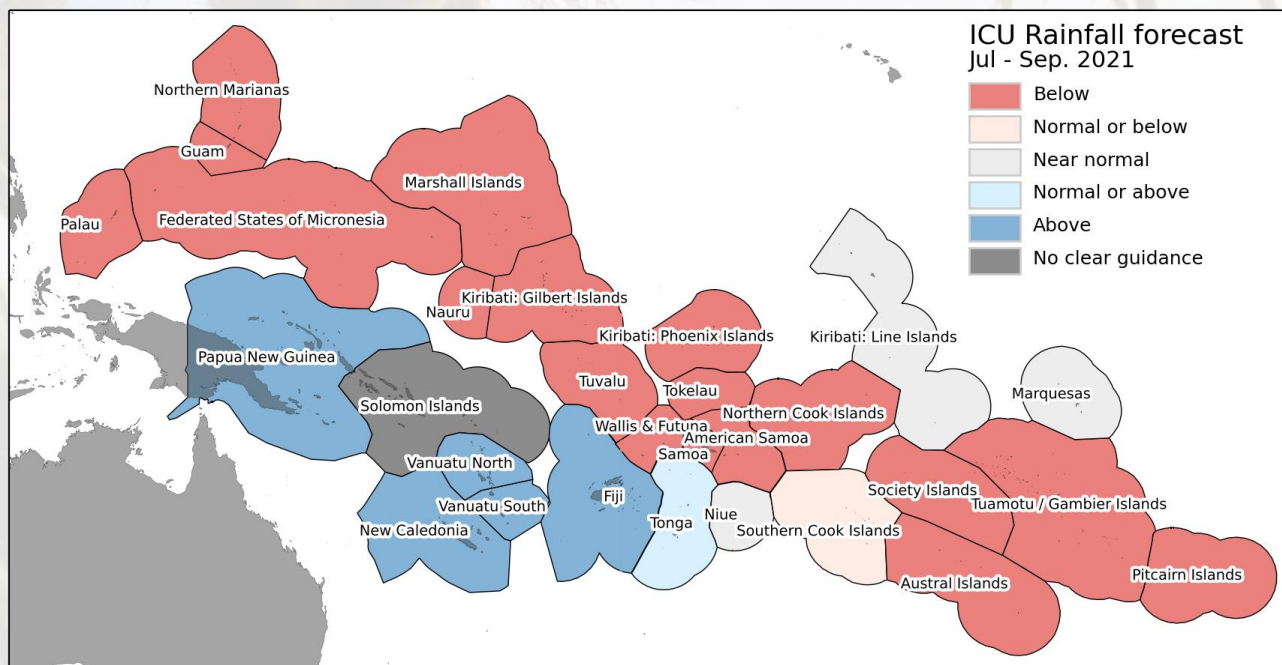
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The Island Climate Update

July - September 2021 rainfall forecast

Drought Watch

July 2021



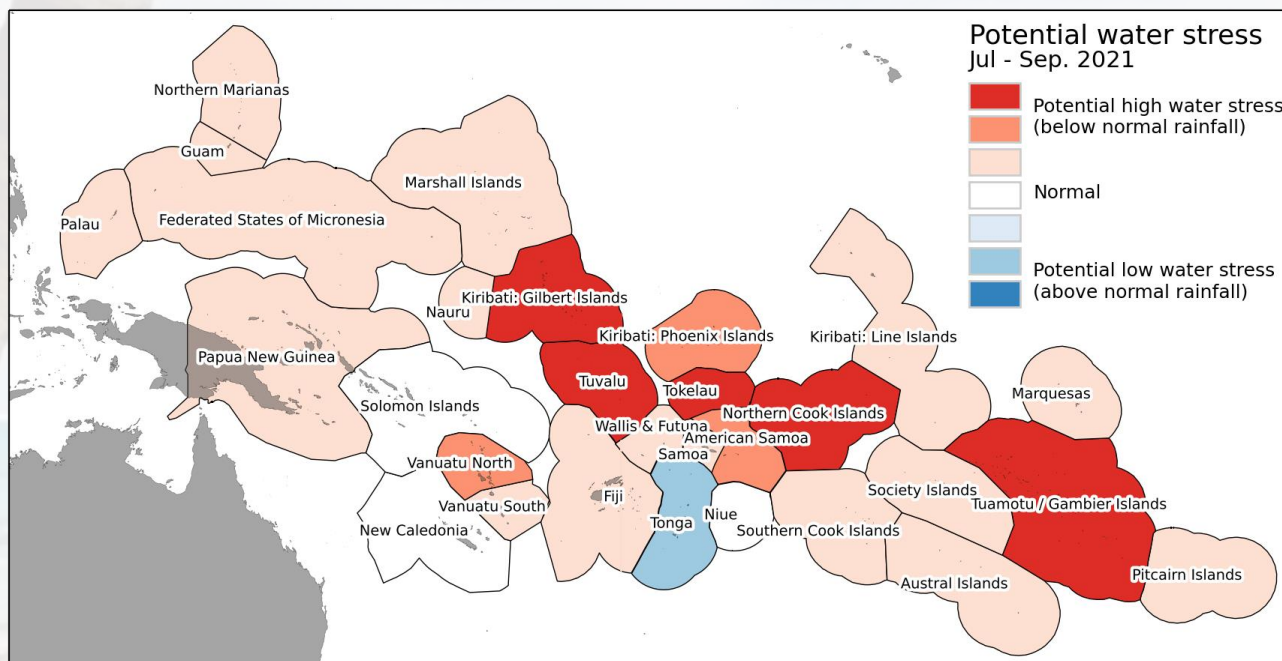
Regional drought potential advisory

Based on rainfall anomaly classification over the past six months and forecast rainfall anomaly classification over the next 3 months

Parts of several island groups may experience high water stress over the next three months, including **Kiribati (Gilbert Islands) Tuvalu, Tokelau, Northern Cook Islands and Tuamotu/Gambier Islands.**

Additionally, **Vanuatu North, Kiribati (Phoenix Islands) and American Samoa** may also experience water stress.

These countries have received low rainfall over part of the past six months, and dry conditions are possible over the next three-month period.



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