World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

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Timor-Leste, Agro-climate Outlook/ Perspetiva Agro-klimátika

Ver4. June 2020

Contents

Key Message

- The amount of precipitation over the country compared to preceding years was poor with a lower rainfall anomaly. Dryness through the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) can be found from the eastern part of the country in May.
- Drought can be found from some areas where the second planting season is waiting, thus examining the actual cropland and mitigation plan would be crucial as impacts thereof may culminate in harvest loss as farmers can't start the processes for the second planting because there is no water on the cropland at the moment.
- An increase in the unstable weather patterns including the coming dry season could negatively impact small scale farmers and people in vulnerable areas.
- According to the forecast from the International Research Institute (IRI) of Colombia University and the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF), Timor-Leste is expected to experience a slightly increased chance of unusually wet compare to long term average (LTA) between July and September 2020.

The analysis is merely based on remote sensing data. Ground checks would thus be necessary to ensure coherence of satellite and field observed data such as that collected by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries(MAF), National Directorate of Meteorology and Geophysics (DNMG), FAO and other relevant partners. More information about previous reports and WFP in general can be found at https://www.wfp.org/countries/timor-leste

While, more rainfall and vegetation info could also be found from Vulnerability Analysis Mapping(VAM)'s food security analysis platform

https://dataviz.vam.wfp.org/seasonal_explorer

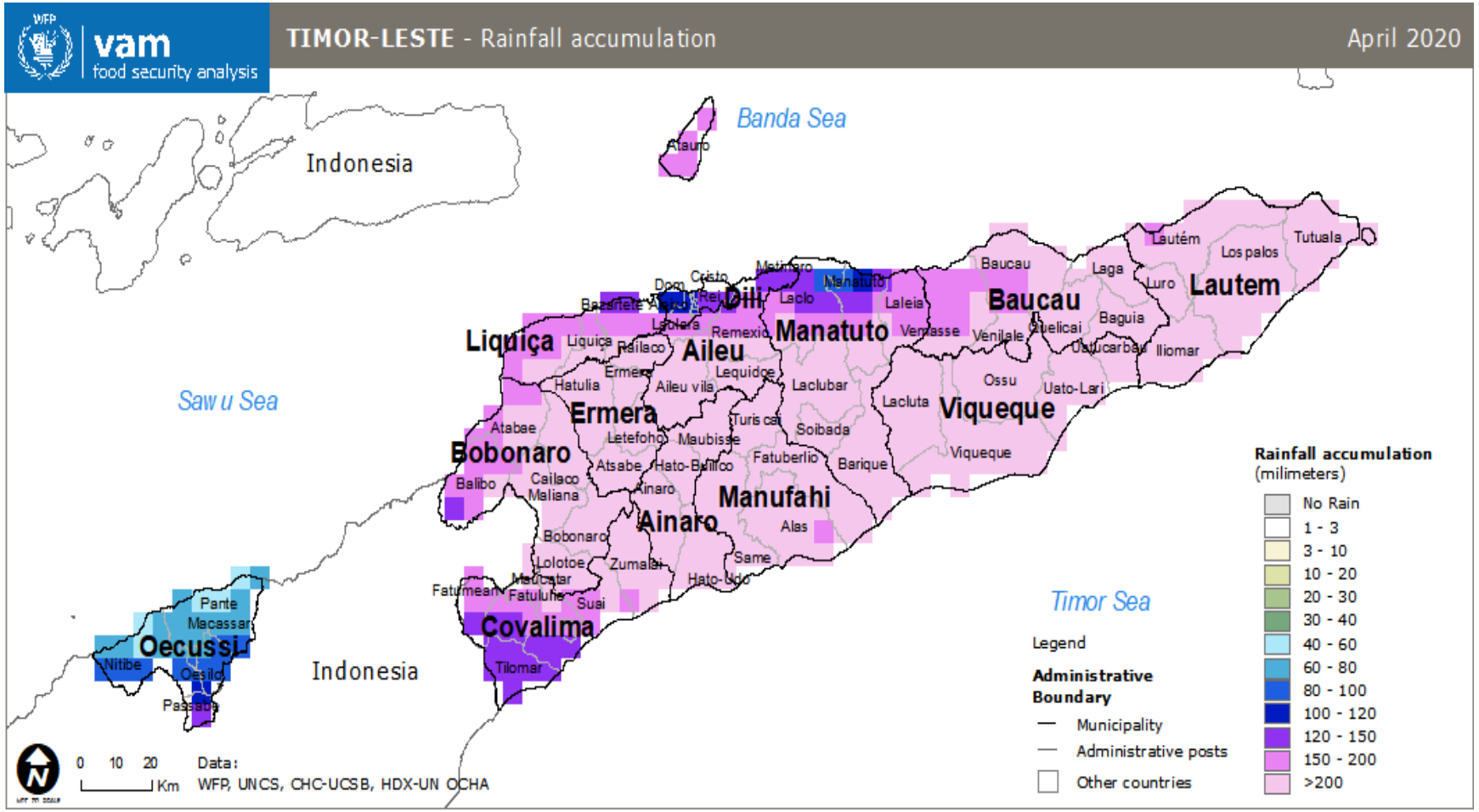
Mensajen Xavi

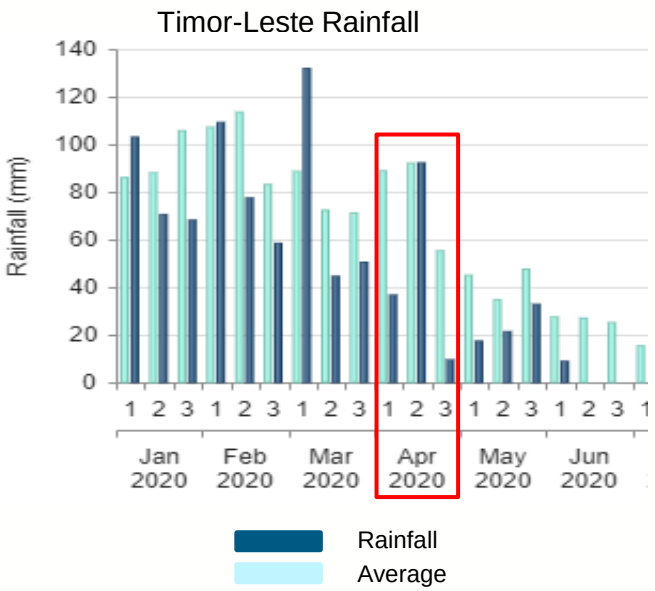
- Volume udan been iha teritóriu tomak kompara ho tinan hira kotuk liu-ba ladi'ak tanba anomalia volume udan ki'ik liu. Índise Presipitasaun Padronizadu (IPP) kona-ba bailoron bele haree hetan husi parte leste iha fulan Maiu.
- Bailoron bele haree hetan iha área balu durante tempu bainhira agrikultór sira hein hela atu kuda ai-han ba daruak, importante tebes bele ezamina kultivu atuál no planu mitigasaun tanba bele fó impaktu lakon kolleta tanba agrikultór sira la bele hahú prosesu kuda ai-han ba daruak sekarik laiha bee momentu kuda.
- Aumentu klima ne´ebé la estável inklui iha tempu bailoron oin mai bele fó impaktu negativu ba agrikultór eskala-ki'ik sira no ema iha área sira ne'ebé vulnerável.
- Tuir previzaun husi Institutu Internasionál Peskiza (IRI sigla Ingles) husi Universidade Colombia no Sentru Europeu ba Previzaun Tempu Médiu (ECMWF, sigla Ingles), Timor-Leste sei hetan aumentu udan uitoan kompara ho médiu tempu naruk (**long term average**) entre Jullu no Setembru 2020.

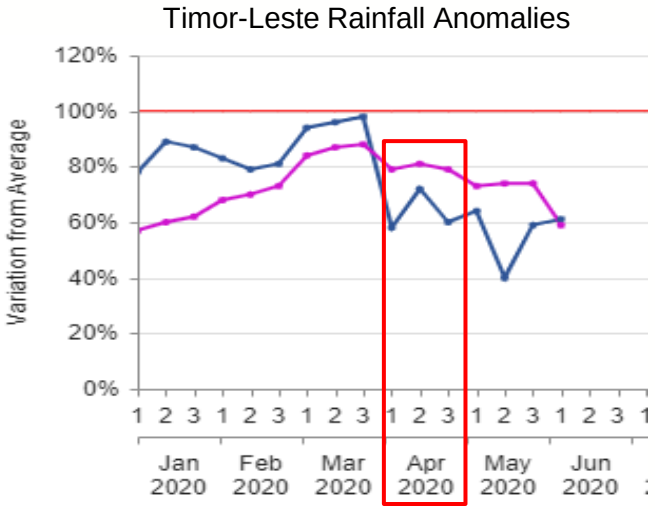
Análize bazeia de´it ba iha dadus detesaun remota. Tanba ne´e presiza kontrolu terrestre hodi asegura koerénsia dadus observadu liu husi satélite no rai rekolla husi Ministériu Agrikultura no Peska, Diresaun Nasional Meteorolojia no Geofízika, FAO no parseiru relevante seluk. Atu hetan informasaun kona-ba relatóriu uluk nian no WFP enjerál bele hetan iha **https://www.wfp.org/countries/timor-leste.**

Informasaun seluk kona-ba volume udan no vejetasaun bele hetan iha plataforma análise Vulnerabilidade Mapeamentu Seguransa Alimentár https://dataviz.vam.wfp.org/seasonal_explorer

Rainfall Accumulation, April 2020



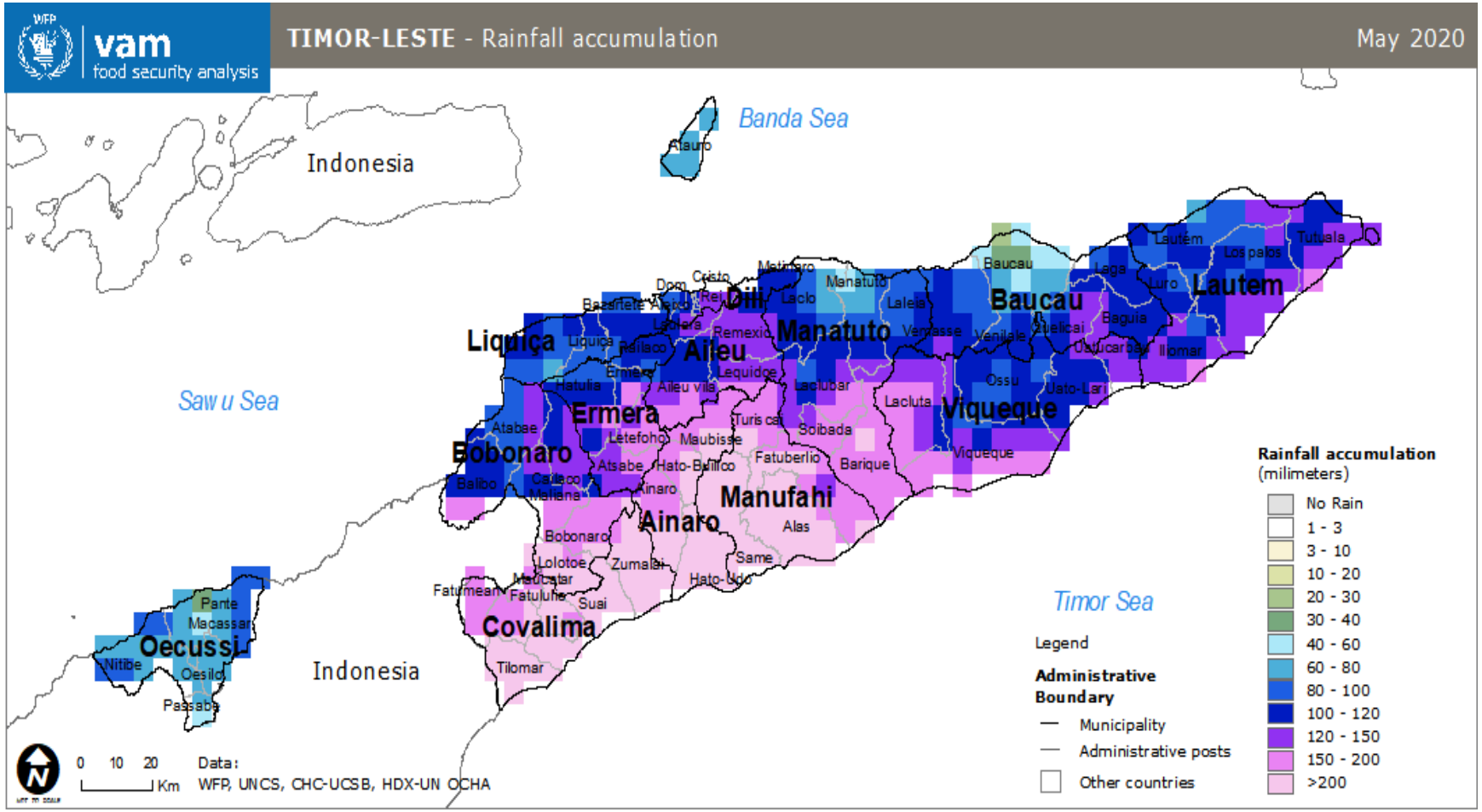


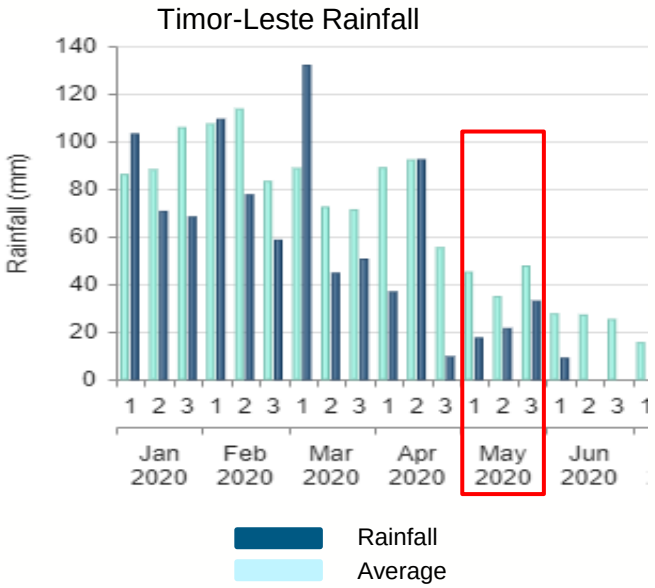


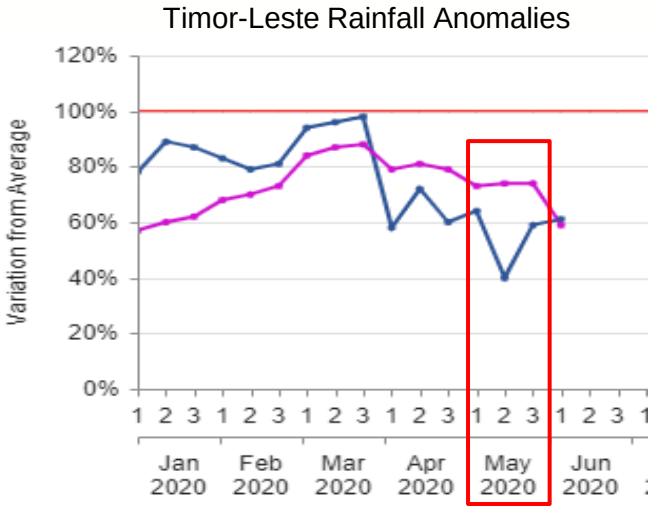
Despite receiving above 150mm of rainfall over the country shows that the rainfall accumulation is below average throughout the whole of April. It may seem to have experienced enough rainfall but, as depicted from the graph on the right side, the country is shown to have received 80% max of rainfall anomaly. However, there were exceptions notable with less rain in parts of Covalima, Dili, the upper part of Manatuto, and Oecussi which links to the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI).

- **Dark blue: 1 Month anomaly**
- **Purple: 3 Months anomaly**

Rainfall Accumulation, May 2020

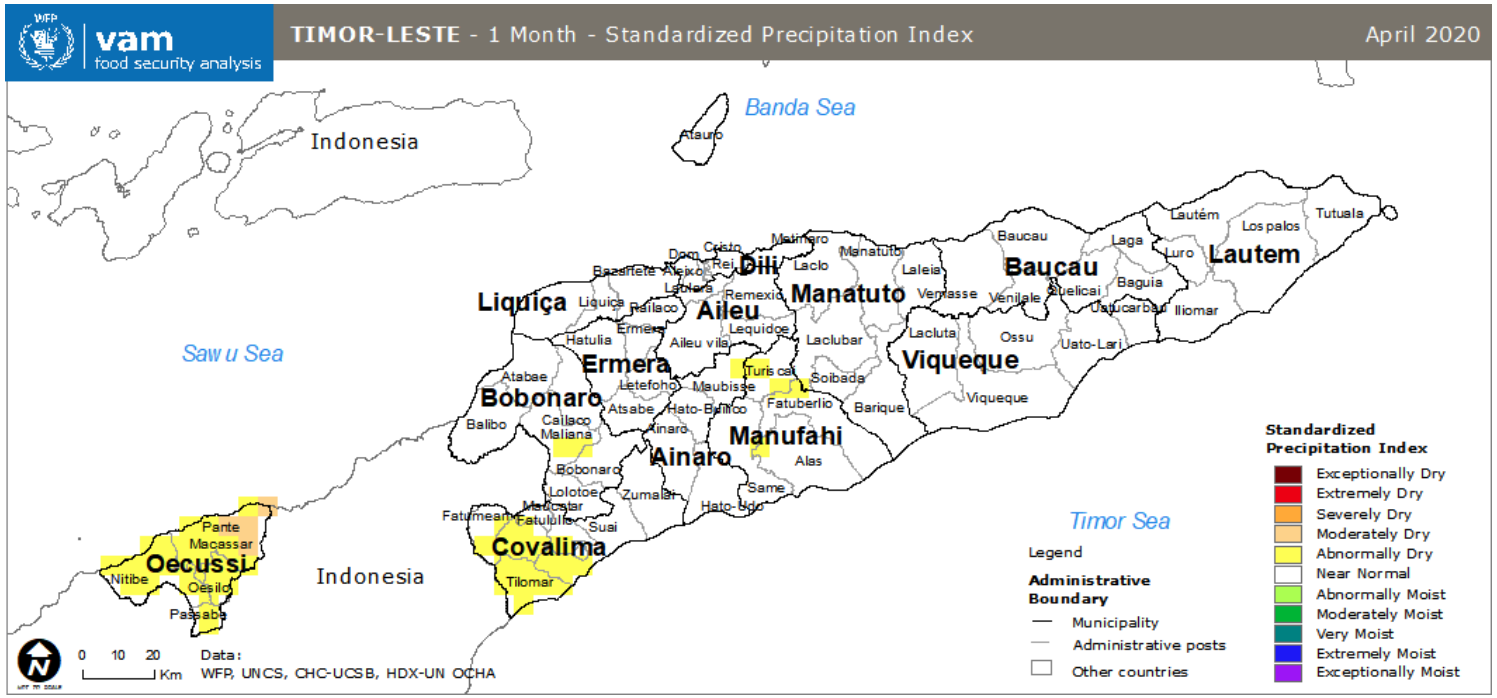


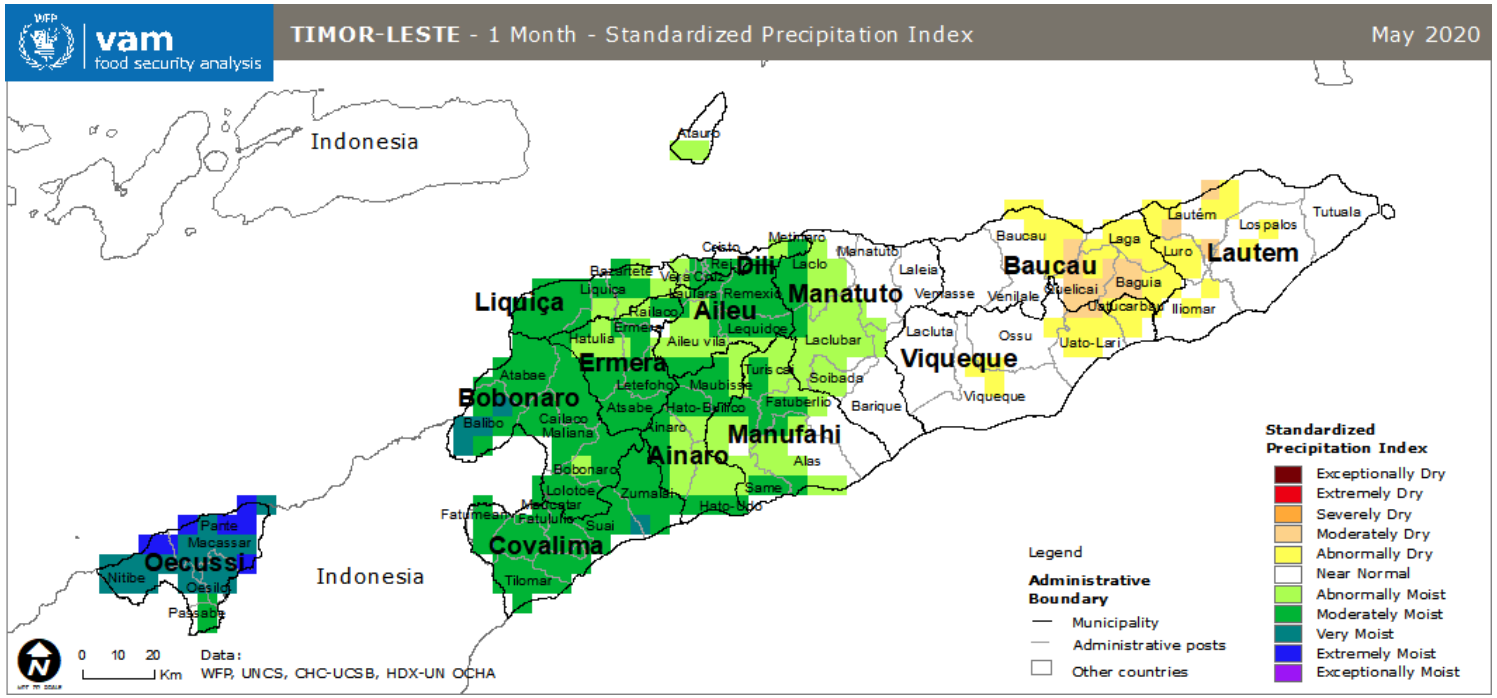




In May 2020, Timor-Leste in general experienced below normal rainfall except for Oecussi in the last dekad that only received 40 to 60% of rainfall than usual. However, it does not mean that the whole area is in dry condition.
The southern part of the country is depicted to have received over 150mm of rainfall. While, other places like Oecussi, Atauro, and Baucau experienced relatively lower rainfall. The rainfall anomalies for both 1 month and 3 months shown to have been way below than long term average and expect to be reflected in vegetation status in the coming months.

- **Dark blue: 1 Month anomaly**
- **Purple: 3 Months anomaly**





1-month Standardized Precipitation Index (April & May 2020)

On short timescales, the standardized precipitation index (SPI) generally indicates soil moisture. In April 2020, most areas of the country maintained a normal level (no drought) of SPI. However, a few places such as Tilomar and Fatululic in Covalima, Turiscai in Manufahi, and all the regions in Oecussi experienced abnormally dry. Some parts of Oecussi shown to have been moderately dry responding to the rainfall performance in April. Rainfall in Oecussi was below long term average through the whole month in April and it seems that it is reflected into SPI.

In May 2020, areas with dry conditions spread throughout the eastern part of the country compared to April. Some of the areas in Baucau, Lautem, and Viqueque experienced moderately or abnormally dry conditions corresponding to a decrease in absolute rainfall performance. On the contrary western part of the country and Oecussi showed to have been in moderately or abnormally moist conditions. Dryness in the eastern part of the country will likely be worse as the 'Dry season' begin and attention is needed accordingly.

Data: CHIRPS, CHG UCSB

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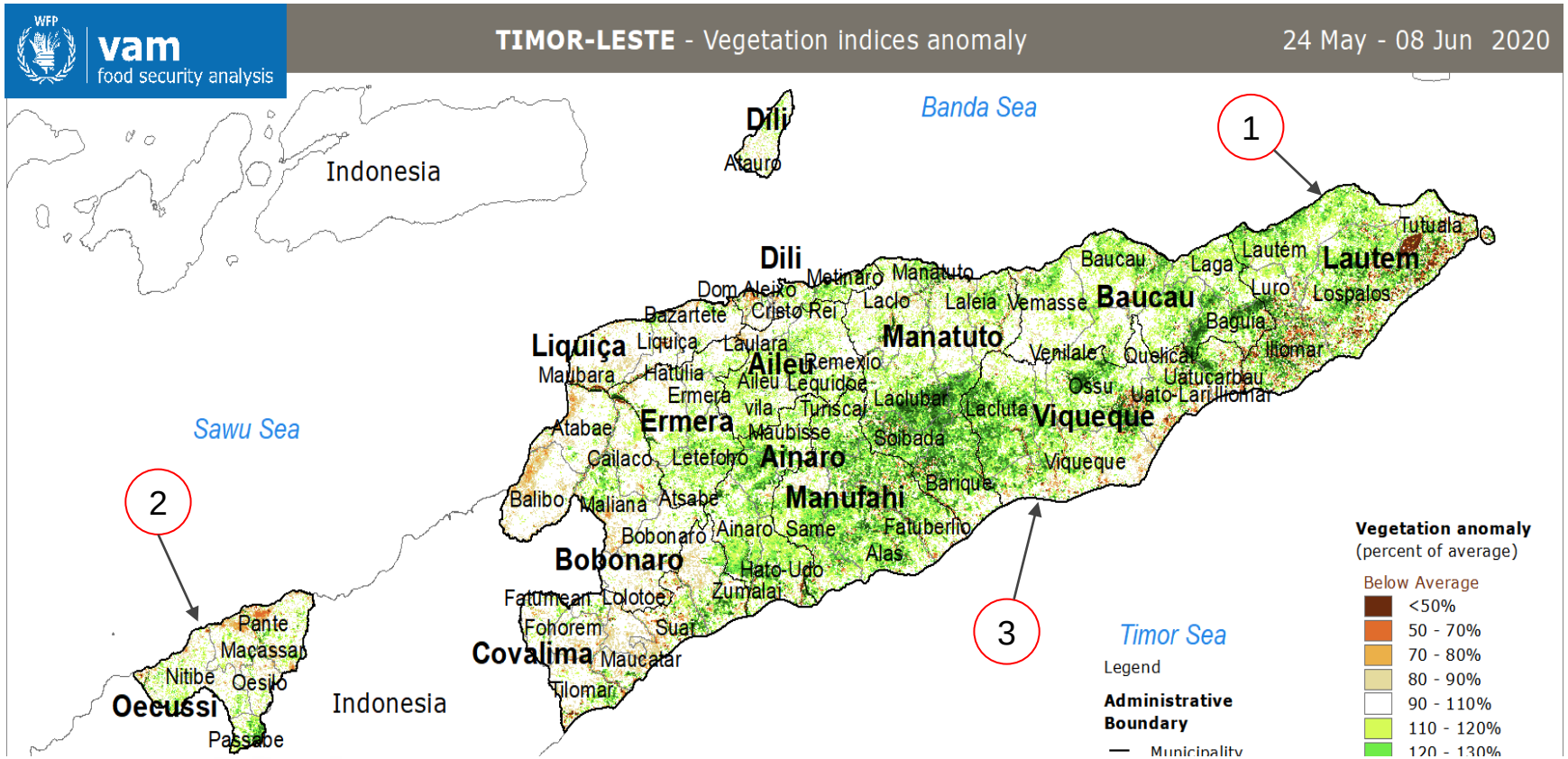
Vegetation status, 24 May – 08 June 2020

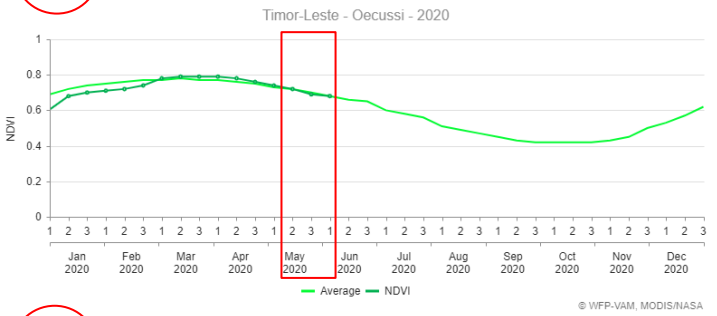


1

Lautem

2

Oecussi



3

Viqueque