



SEASONAL CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR JUNE-JULY-AUGUST (JJA) 2026

1. Prevailing Global Climate Conditions

1.1. The El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

By April 2026, the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) was in its neutral phase, with Sea surface temperatures (SSTs) in the east-central equatorial Pacific remaining near average. However, the latest ENSO outlooks, indicate that El Niño (characterized by warmer-than-average sea surface temperatures in the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean) is likely to emerge during May-June-July 2026 period, with an 82% probability. The event is further expected to continue through the forecast period, with a 92% probability during June-July-August (JJA) 2026 and forecasted to persist through December-January-February (DJF) 2026/27. Refer to Figure 1 below for the forecast probabilities of ENSO phases.

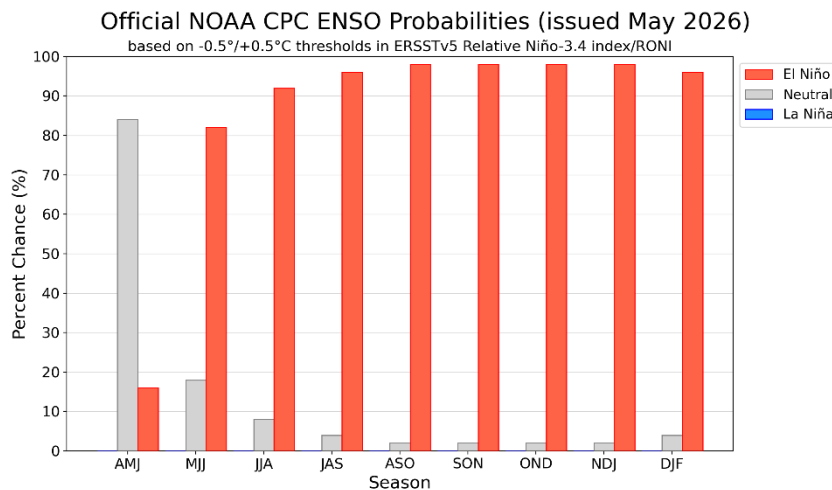


Figure 1: Forecasted Niño 3.4 Index (Source: Official NOAA CPC). The bars indicate the probabilities of El Niño (red), ENSO-neutral conditions (grey), and La Niña (blue) for the next nine overlapping three-month seasons. Each letter represents a month (e.g., A = April).

1.2. The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)

The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), often referred as the difference in sea surface temperatures between the western tropical Indian Ocean (near the African coast) and the eastern tropical



Indian Ocean (near Indonesia) is one of the key drivers that influences the climate of Seychelles. The IOD is currently in a neutral phase with observation as of 24 May 2026 indicating the IOD index value as $-0.34\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Moreover, most climate models suggest that neutral IOD conditions are likely to persist through at least June 2026. Thereafter, there is a possibility of a positive IOD event developing during July-August-September (JAS) and September-October-November. However, considerable uncertainty remains, as model forecasts show substantial variation in both the timing and intensity of the potential event. *The evolution of the IOD and its forecast are shown in Figure 2 below.*

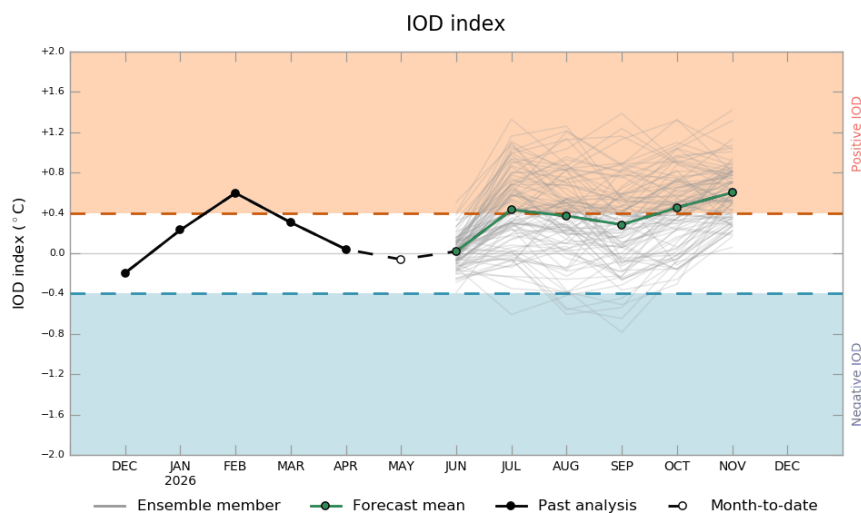


Figure 2: Observed and forecasted IOD Index (Source: Bureau of Meteorology (BoM), Australia)

1.3. Other Climate Drivers - Intraseasonal Drivers

Further to the above major climate drivers, the intraseasonal variability of rainfall during the June-July-August (JJA) 2026 season is also likely to be influenced by the phases of the Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO). The MJO is commonly associated with periods of enhanced and suppressed tropical convection and rainfall, thereby modulating rainfall patterns over the region on short-term (weekly to monthly) timescales. During this period (JJA season), intraseasonal variability is also associated with the southeast monsoon over Seychelles, consisting of a large-scale southeast wind circulation that, through advection, transports cooler, drier air and passing

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showers characteristics over the islands, shaping the seasonal climate while local topographic features play a key role in modulating the micro rainfall distribution.

2. Seasonal Outlook for June-July-August (JJA) 2026

2.1. Rainfall outlook for JJA 2026 and June 2026

The June-July-August (JJA) season represents the peak of the dry season in Seychelles. During this period, the atmospheric circulation over the Indian Ocean typically shifts into its winter pattern. The Seychelles archipelago is predominantly influenced by southeasterly trade winds originating from the southern Indian Ocean subtropical high-pressure system, which advect relatively cool and dry air masses toward the region. Consequently, Seychelles generally experiences cooler temperatures, lower humidity, and reduced rainfall during this season. Further, this season is associated with the northward expansion of the Southern Hemisphere subtropical high-pressure belt and the northward displacement of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ). As the ITCZ moves away from Seychelles, the frequency of deep tropical convection decreases, contributing to generally drier and more stable atmospheric conditions over the islands.

The June-July-August (JJA) 2026 rainfall season outlook generally indicates near-normal rainfall with an increased tendency to above-normal conditions over the Northern Zone of Mahe. In contrast, the Central and Southern Zones of Mahe, as well as Praslin and La Digue, are expected to experience near-normal to below-normal rainfall conditions during the season.

For June 2026, rainfall is forecast to be near normal with an increased probability of below-normal rainfall over the Northern and Central Zones of Mahe, Praslin, and La Digue. Meanwhile, the Southern Zone of Mahe is expected to experience below-normal rainfall conditions.

Refer to Figure 3 and Table 1 for the JJA 2026 seasonal rainfall outlook, and to Figure 4 and Table 2 for the June 2026 monthly rainfall forecast.



2.2. Temperature outlook for JJA 2026

Mean temperatures for the June-July-August (JJA) 2026 season across Mahe and the Inner Islands are forecast to be Near Normal with a slight tendency to Above Normal (average to warmer conditions). Under this condition, seasonal mean temperatures are expected to be close to 27 °C and in the warmer category.

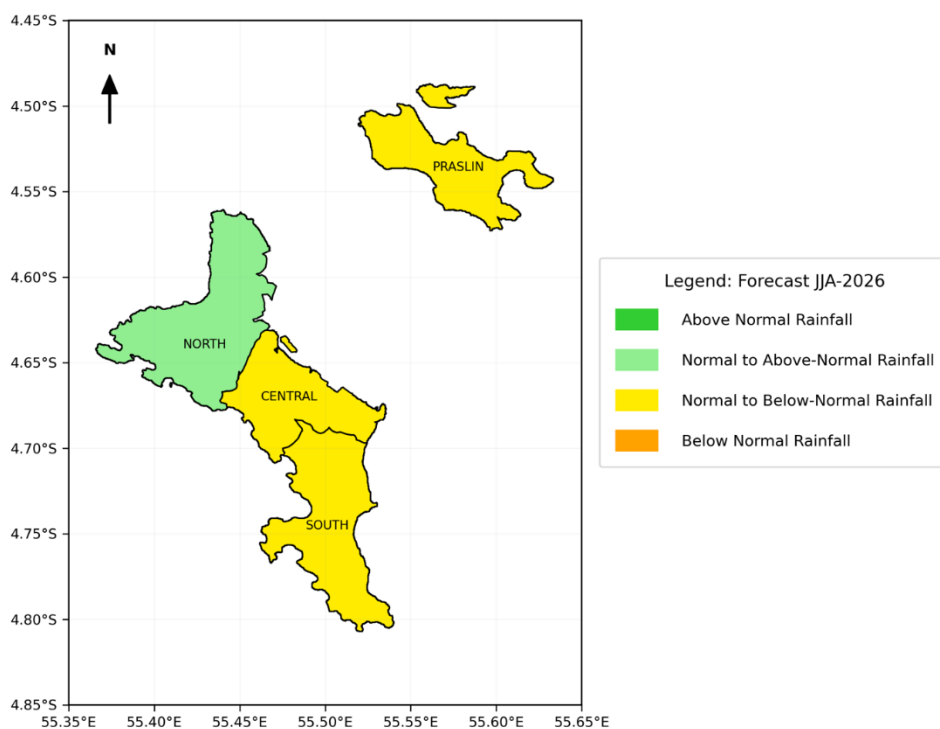


Figure 3: Rainfall outlook for June-July-August (JJA) 2026

Table 1: Summary of climatological statistics for June-July-August (JJA) season based on the expected conditions

	MAHE-CENTRAL	MAHE-NORTH	MAHE-SOUTH	PRASLIN
Rainfall (mm) category range	[281.4 - 358.2]	[438.9 - 501.4]	[191.7- 264.9]	[146.1 - 176.6]
Number of Rainy days (days)	[42 - 46]	[45 - 50]	[31 - 34]	[21 - 28]
Number of days when Rainfall > 10mm (days)	[7 - 10]	[12 - 15]	[5 - 6]	[3 - 5]

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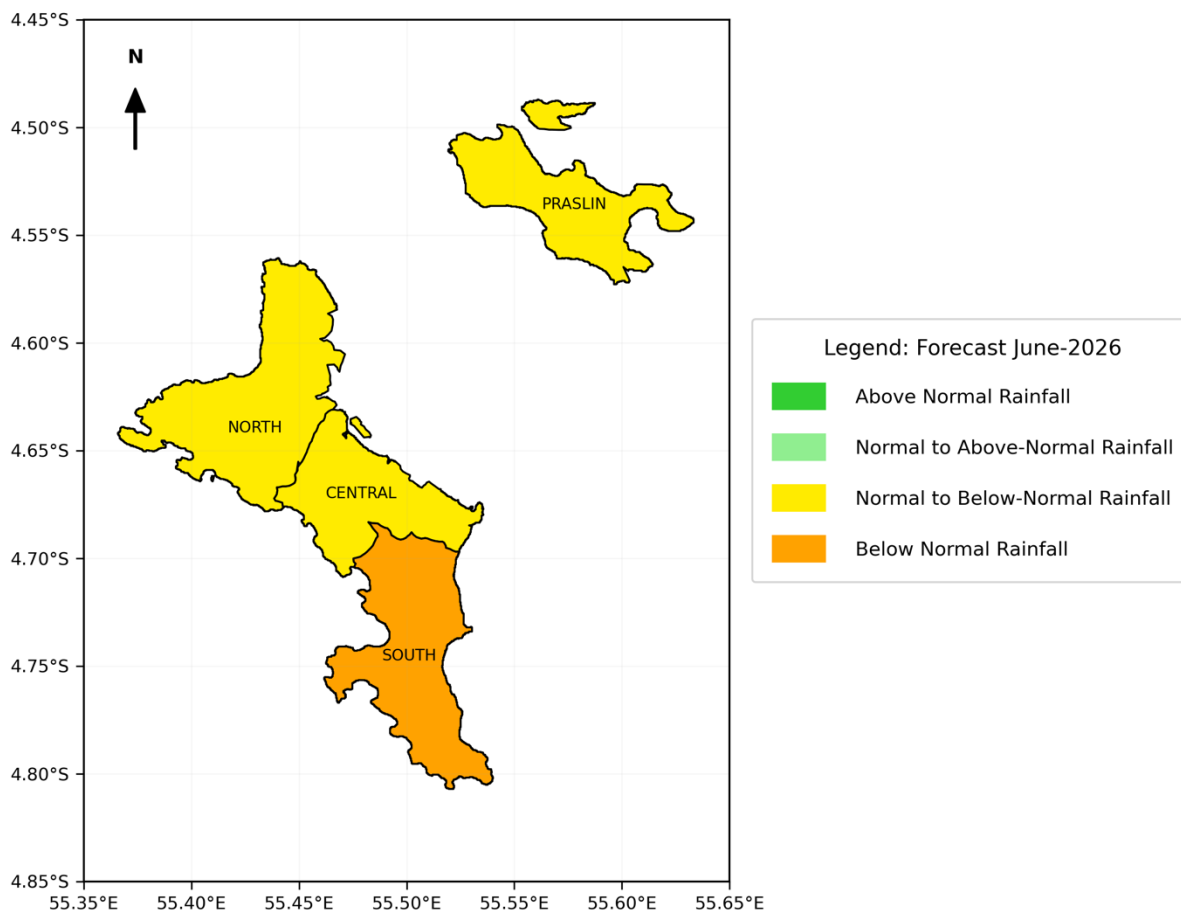


Figure 4: Rainfall outlook for June 2026

Table 2: Summary of climatological statistics for June based on the expected conditions

	MAHE-CENTRAL	MAHE-NORTH	MAHE-SOUTH	PRASLIN
Rainfall (<i>mm</i>) category range	[75.8- 120.6]	[88.7- 128.9]	< 59.8	[55.0- 70.4]
Number of Rainy days (<i>days</i>)	[13- 16]	[14- 16]	< 11	[8- 9]
Number of days when Rainfall > 10mm (<i>days</i>)	[2- 4]	[3- 4]	< 1	[2- 3]

**Note: From Table 1 and Table 2, a rainy day is defined as a day on which the recorded rainfall exceeds 1 mm.*

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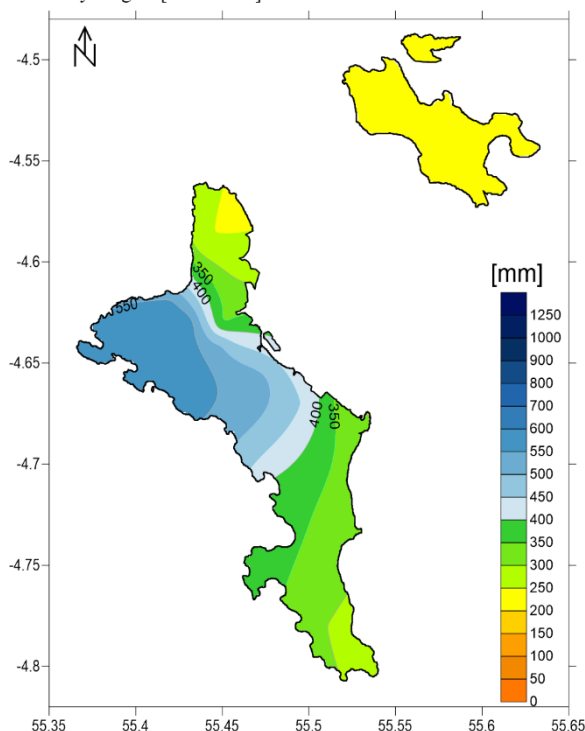


3. Advisory

The JJA outlook applies to seasonal (three-month overlapping) timescales and may not fully capture intra-seasonal (weekly-to-monthly) variations; stakeholders are therefore encouraged to use it alongside the daily and weekly forecasts and official weather warnings issued by the Seychelles Meteorological Authority (SMA) to support planning, informed decision-making, and early action. In case of any weather or climate-related events, stakeholders are advised to contact the relevant authorities. For further information and regular updates, please visit <https://www.meteo.sc/>, follow SMA on social media, email: info@meteo.sc or call: (248) 4670700/711/714/718.

4. Long-Term Climatology of the June-July-August Season

June-July-August [1991-2020]



The map (Figure 5) illustrates the spatial distribution of rainfall climatology across Mahe and Praslin for the June to August season (1991-2020). Rainfall is measured in millimetres (mm) and represented using a colour gradient, where dark blue indicates higher rainfall amounts and orange represents lower values.

In general, during this JJA season, eastern, central, and western parts of Mahe receive rainfall in the range of 400 - 600 mm. The amount observed at the island’s northern and southern tips falls below 350 mm. Therefore, the seasonal rainfall accumulation for JJA decreases from the western toward the northern tips and southern extremities of Mahe.

Figure 5: Climatology of June-July-August (JJA) season rainfall (1991-2020)

Over Praslin and La Digue, Seasonal rainfall accumulation typically ranges between 200 mm and 250 mm.

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**SEASONAL FORECAST BULLETIN****SMA/CLI/FM/010****Created by : T. Nomenjanahary****Revision Number : 0(NEW)****Page 7 of 7****5. Methodology**

The JJA 2026 seasonal outlook was developed through a combination of statistical and dynamical analysis with initial conditions of April. Further procedures include, consideration of the expert interpretation of the current state of the global climate systems, and outputs from dynamical models produced by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Global Producing Centres (GPCs), Regional Climate Centres (RCCs) and Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres (RSMCs). The expert assessment considered key oceanic and atmospheric drivers that influence the regional climate, including the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO), the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), and the Sub-Tropical Indian Ocean Dipole (SIOD), among other relevant climate variability factors.