SEASONAL CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR JULY-AUGUST-SEPTEMBER (JAS) 2026

1. Prevailing Global Climate Conditions

1.1. The El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

A positive phase of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) developed by May 2026 and remained present during June 2026. Therefore, above-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) continue to prevail across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean while atmospheric circulation anomalies over the equatorial Pacific are consistent with El Niño conditions.

The El Niño (the positive phase of ENSO) is expected to persist throughout the July-August-September (JAS) 2026 season and is forecast to strengthen and continue through the January-February-March (JFM) 2027 season. *Refer to Figure 1 below for the forecast probabilities of ENSO phases.*

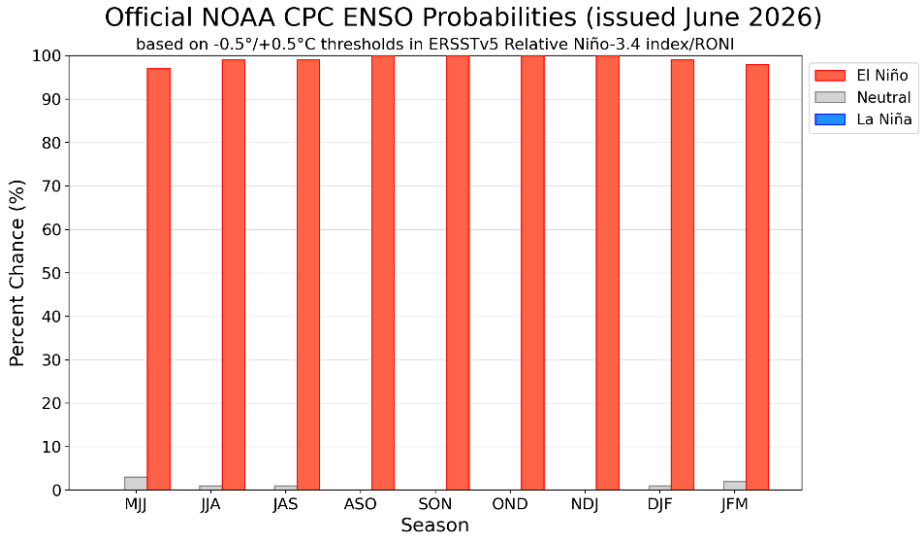

Figure 1: Forecasted Nino 3.4 Index (Source: Official NOAA CPC). The bars indicate the probabilities of El Niño (red), ENSO-neutral conditions (grey), and La Niña (blue) for the next nine overlapping three-month seasons. Each letter represents a month (e.g., A = April).

1.2. The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)

The Indian Ocean Dipole is a climate pattern in the Indian Ocean and one of the key Climate drivers that affects the Climate of Seychelles. The Dipole Mode Index (DMI) is used to measure

the strength and phase of the IOD. It is calculated 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).

From March to June 2026, the DMI (denoted with black line in Figure 2 below) remained between -0.4 °C and +0.4 °C, indicating neutral IOD conditions across the Indian Ocean Basin. The forecasts indicates that the DMI is expected to exceed the positive threshold of +0.4 °C from July to December 2026, suggesting the development of positive IOD conditions. These positive conditions are expected to emerge in July 2026 and persist throughout the forecast period (July-August-September season). *The evolution of the IOD and its forecast are shown in Figure 2 below.*

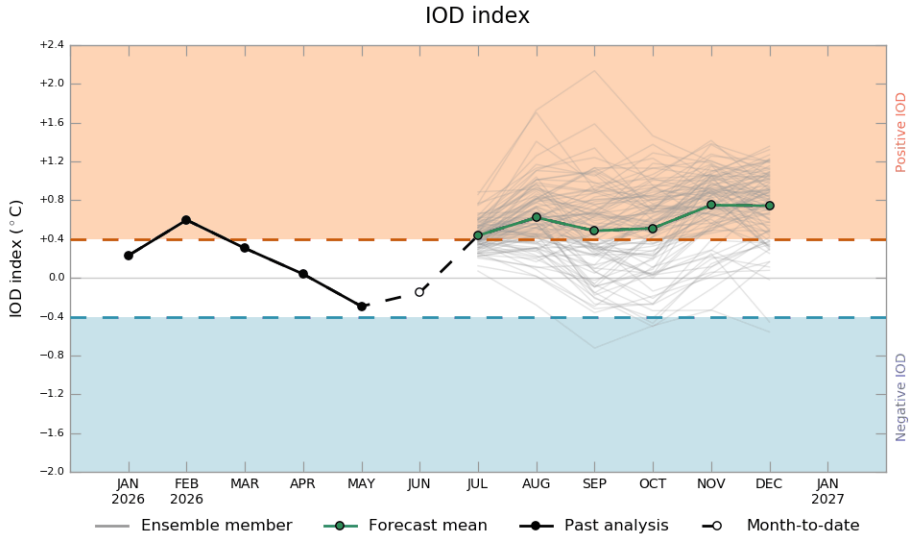

Figure 2: Observed and forecasted IOD Index
(Source: Bureau of Meteorology (BoM), Australia)

1.3. Other Climate Drivers - Intraseasonal Drivers

Further to the above major climate drivers, the intraseasonal variability of rainfall during the July-August-September (JAS) 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 (JAS season),

intraseasonal variability is also associated with the flow of the southeast monsoon over Seychelles, consisting of a large-scale southeast wind circulation that, through advection, transports cooler, drier air and passing 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 July-August-September (JAS) 2026

2.1. Rainfall outlook for JAS 2026 and July 2026

During the July-August-September (JAS) season, the Indian Ocean Basin is in its winter configuration. During this period, The Seychelles archipelago is predominantly influenced by southeasterly trade winds originating from the southern Indian Ocean subtropical high-pressure system, which advects relatively cool and dry air masses toward the region. Consequently, Seychelles generally experiences cooler temperatures, lower humidity, and reduced rainfall. 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 July-August-September (JAS) 2026 rainfall season generally indicates that Mahe, Praslin and La Dige are expected to experience near-normal to above-normal rainfall conditions during the season.

For July 2026, rainfall is expected to be near normal overall, although there is an increased likelihood of below-normal rainfall across Mahe, Praslin, and La Digue. Rainfall conditions are then expected to improve gradually during August and September 2026. An updated rainfall outlook for August and September will be issued at the end of July 2026 as new forecast information becomes available.

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

2.2. Temperature outlook for JAS 2026

Mean temperatures for the July-August-September (JAS) 2026 season across Mahe and the Inner Islands are forecast to be near normal to above normal (average to warmer conditions). Under this condition, seasonal mean temperatures are expected to be higher than 26.8 °C.

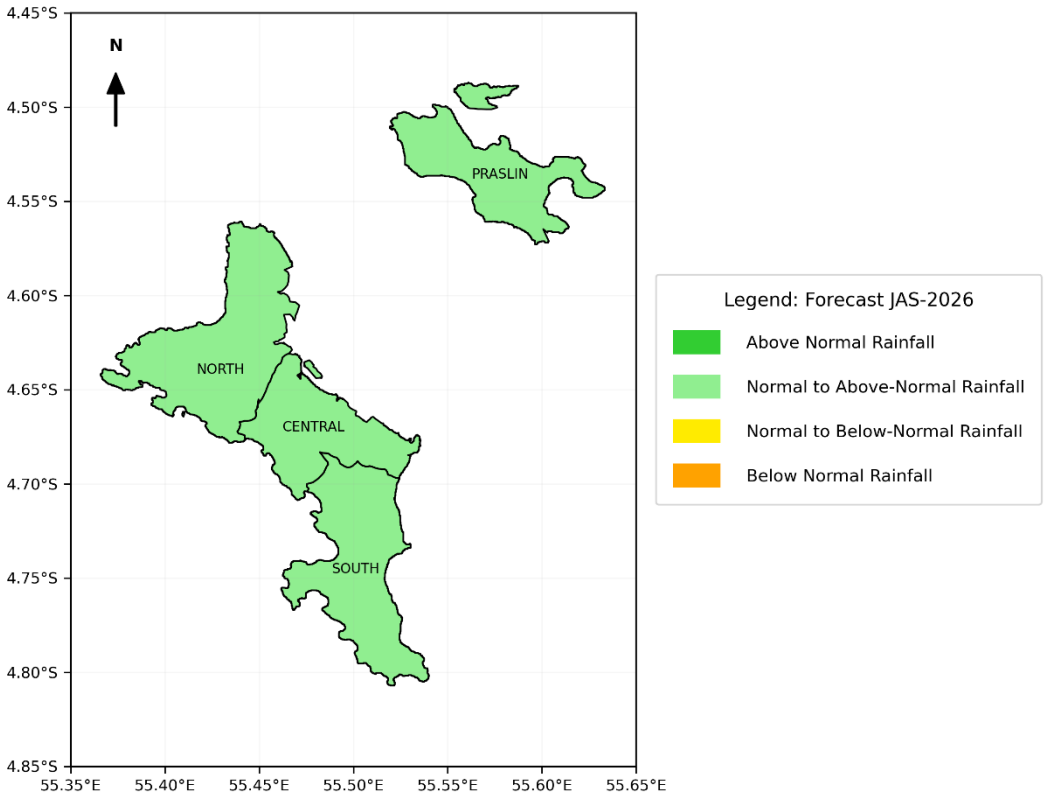

Figure 3: Rainfall outlook for July-August-September (JAS) 2026

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

	MAHE-CENTRAL	MAHE-NORTH	MAHE-SOUTH	PRASLIN
Rainfall (***mm***) category range	[456.2 - 523.6]	[503.5 - 566.1]	[334.9 - 379.9]	[323.6 - 384.8]
Number of Rainy days ***(days)***	[48 - 50]	[48 - 52]	[37 - 39]	[30 - 34]
Number of days when Rainfall > 10mm ***(days)***	[10 - 14]	[13 - 16]	[8 - 10]	[7 - 10]

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

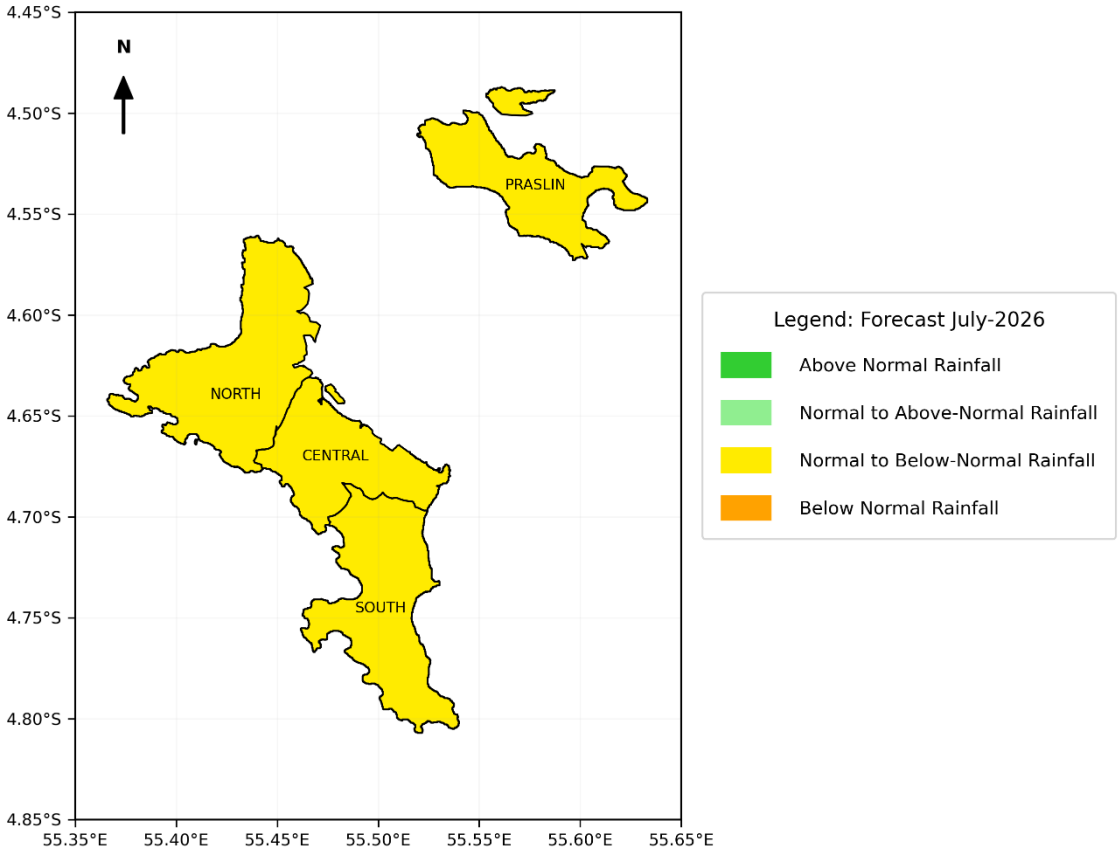

Figure 4: Rainfall outlook for July 2026

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

	MAHE-CENTRAL	MAHE-NORTH	MAHE-SOUTH	PRASLIN
Rainfall (***mm***) category range	[59.6- 90.5]	[92.0 - 112.0]	[49.5 - 70.0]	[25.9 - 40.4]
Number of Rainy days ***(days)***	[12 - 14]	[15 - 17]	[10 - 11]	[6 - 8]
Number of days when Rainfall > 10mm ***(days)***	[1 - 2]	[3 - 4]	[1 - 1]	[0 - 1]

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

3. Advisory

The JAS 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 this product 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 July-August-September Season

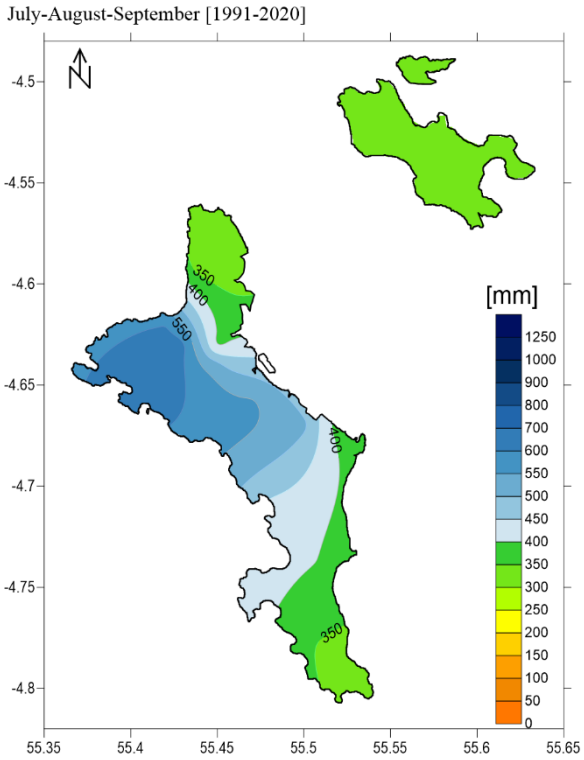

Figure 5: Climatology of July-August-September (JAS) season rainfall (1991-2020)

The map (Figure 5) illustrates the spatial distribution of rainfall climatology across Mahe and Praslin for the July to September 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 JAS 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 JAS decreases gradually from the western toward the northern tips and southern extremities of Mahe.

Over Praslin and La Digue, Seasonal rainfall accumulation typically ranges between 300 mm and 350 mm.

5. Methodology

The JAS 2026 seasonal outlook was developed through a combination of statistical and dynamical analysis with initial conditions of June. 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.