



Period: July 2026

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1. SITUATION OVERVIEW

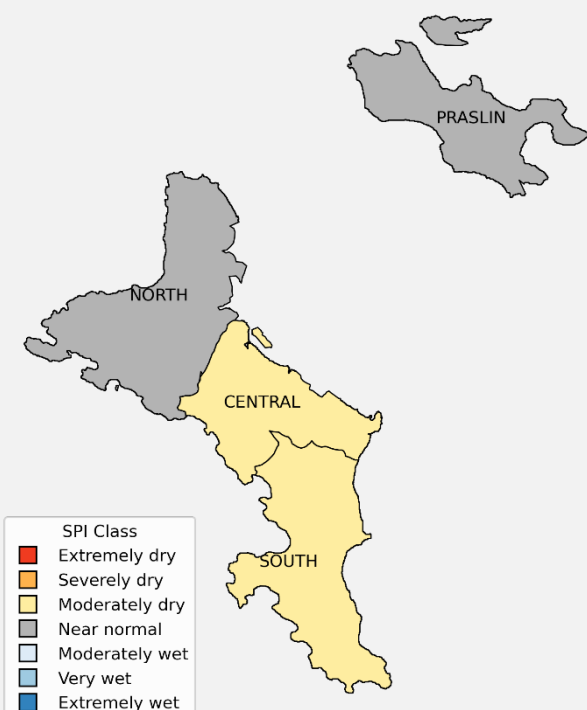


Figure 1: SPI-3 performance map for May to July (MMJ) 2026 season

This bulletin presents an assessment of dry and wet conditions across Mahe, and the Inner Islands based on the 3-month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI-3).

Overall, SPI-3 conditions across Mahe and Praslin showed significant dryness during 2025, with the most severe conditions generally occurring between JAS and SON 2025. Conditions improved towards the end of 2025 and into early 2026.

The latest SPI-3 assessment for the May - June -July (MJJ) 2026 season (Figure 1) indicates predominantly near-normal rainfall conditions across northern zone of Mahe and Praslin. In contrast, the Central and Southern regions of Mahe experienced moderately dry conditions rainfall conditions.

For detailed interpretation of the maps and graphs, grey denotes near-normal SPI-3 values, while orange and blue shades represent dry and wet (moderate to extreme) conditions, respectively.



2. Northern Zone - SPI-3 Months

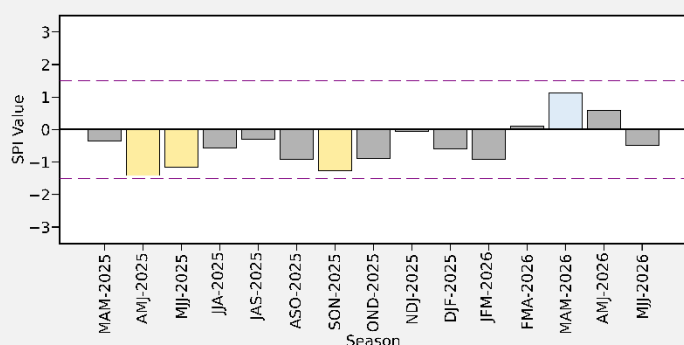


Figure 2: SPI-3 months plot for Northern zone from March 2025 to July 2026

In the Northern region of Mahe, SPI-3 values remained negative from MAM 2025 to JFM 2026. During this period, rainfall conditions were mostly near normal, particularly during MAM 2025, JJA to ASO 2025, and OND 2025 to JFM 2026. However, moderately dry conditions were observed during AMJ, MJJ, and SON 2025. Rainfall conditions improved during FMA 2026, with the SPI-3 shifting into the positive range and reaching the moderately wet category during MAM 2026. Thereafter, a gradual decline from positive to negative SPI-3 values were observed in the subsequent AMJ-2026 and MJJ-2026 seasons, while the rainfall condition remained generally within the near-normal category.

3. Central Zone - SPI-3 Months

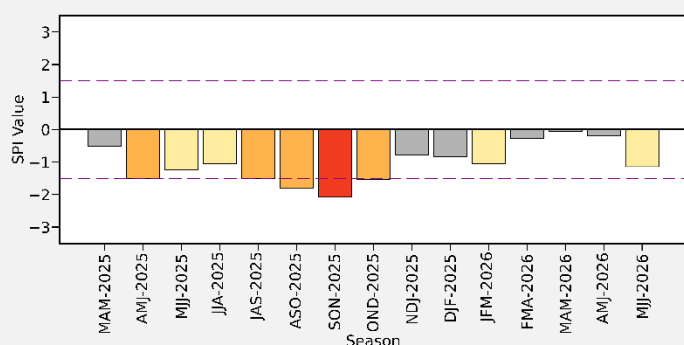


Figure 3: SPI-3 months plot for Central zone from March 2025 to July 2026

In the Central region of Mahe, SPI-3 values remained negative throughout the period from MAM 2025 to MJJ 2026. Rainfall conditions were within the near-normal category during MAM 2025, NDJ 2025 to DJF 2026, FMA to AMJ 2026, while moderately dry conditions were recorded during MJJ 2025, JJA 2025, JFM 2026 and more recently during MJJ 2026.

The most significant dry conditions occurred from JAS 2025 to OND 2025, when the SPI-3 reached the severe to extremely dry categories with the peak dryness occurring during SON 2025.



4. Southern Zone - SPI-3 Months

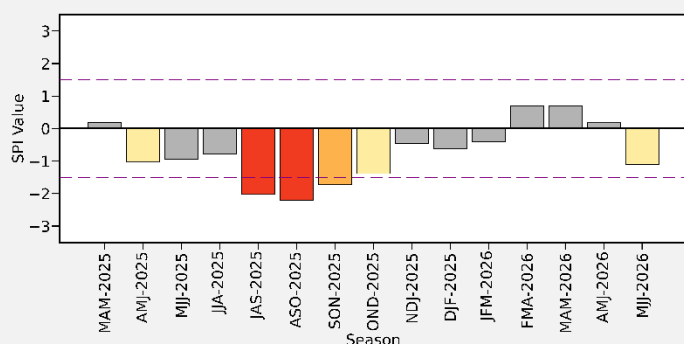


Figure 4: SPI-3 months plot for Southern zone from March 2025 to July 2026

The SPI-3 time series indicates that dry conditions emerged in the Southern region of Mahe during AMJ 2025, when conditions reached the moderately dry category. This was followed by a brief improvement to near-normal conditions during MJJ and JJA 2025. However, dry conditions returned and intensified over the subsequent seasons, reaching the extremely dry category during JAS and ASO 2025.

Thereafter, the dry conditions gradually weakened, shifting to severely dry during SON 2025 and moderately dry during OND 2025. Conditions continued to improve and remained within the near-normal category from NDJ 2025 through AMJ 2026. However, the latest assessment for MJJ 2026 showed a deterioration to moderately dry conditions.

5. Praslin Island - SPI-3 Months

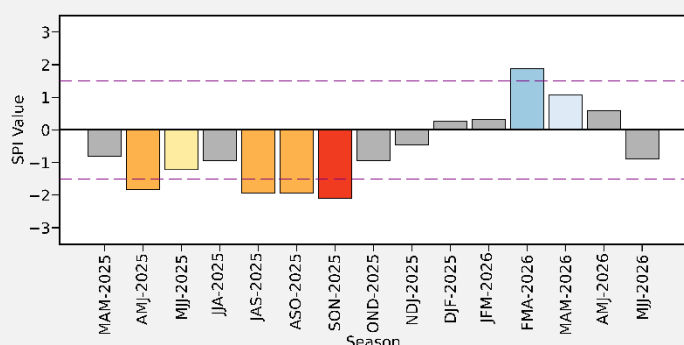


Figure 5: SPI-3 months plot for Praslin Island from March 2025 to July 2026

Note: Above 1.5 (wet) / Below -1.5 (dry) severe to extreme conditions marked by the horizontal purple dashed lines

In Praslin, SPI-3 values were predominantly negative from MAM to NDJ 2025, reflecting generally dry to near-normal rainfall conditions. Moderately dry conditions occurred during MJJ, AMJ, JAS and ASO 2025, with the most pronounced dryness recorded during SON 2025. Rainfall conditions subsequently improved, with SPI-3 shifting to the positive near-normal category during DJF 2025/26 and JFM 2026, followed by very wet conditions in FMA 2026. The SPI-3 then gradually declined through MAM and AMJ 2026, returning to the negative range in MJJ 2026. However, the MJJ 2026 value remained within the near-normal category, indicating a decline from the preceding wet conditions.

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E-mail: info@meteo.sc Web: www.meteo.sc**CLIMATE EXTREMES MONITORING
BULLETIN: DROUGHT AND EXTREME
RAINFALL****SMA/CLI/FM/013****Created by: T. Nomenjanahary****Revision Number: 001****Page 4 of 5****Table1: SPI values and interpretation**

SPI Value Range	Interpretation/Category
≥ 2.0	Extremely wet
1.5 to 1.99	Very wet
1.0 to 1.49	Moderately wet
-0.99 to 0.99	Near normal
-1.0 to -1.49	Moderately dry
-1.5 to -1.99	Severely dry
≤ -2.0	Extremely dry

6. Brief overview of the indicator

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) has recommended the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) to be used by all National Meteorological and Hydrological Services around the world to characterize meteorological droughts.

The Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) is a widely used statistical indicator for quantifying precipitation anomalies and monitoring meteorological drought conditions. The SPI calculation for any location is based on the long-term precipitation record for a desired period. This long-term record is fitted to a probability distribution, which is then transformed into a normal distribution so that the mean SPI for the location and desired period is zero. The SPI can be computed over periods ranging from 1-month to 12-months or longer. Depending on the drought impact in question, SPI values for 3 months or less might be useful for basic drought monitoring, values for 6 months or less for monitoring agricultural impacts and values for 12 months or longer for evaluating hydrological impacts.

Note that the name of the indicator is usually modified to include the accumulation period, usually expressed in months. Thus, SPI-3 and SPI-12, for example, refer to accumulation periods of three and twelve months, respectively.

Positive SPI values indicate greater than median precipitation, and negative values indicate less than median precipitation. Drought, according to the SPI, starts when the SPI value is equal or below -1.0 and ends when the value becomes positive.

Note: For operational purposes, the WMO guidance baseline of 1991-2020 is used as a reference period for the computation of the SPI.

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CLIMATE EXTREMES MONITORING BULLETIN: DROUGHT AND EXTREME RAINFALL

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Page 5 of 5

7. Acronyms

SPI: Standardized Precipitation Index

WMO: World Meteorological Organization

JFM: January-February-March

FMA: February-March-April

MAM: March-April-May

AMJ: April-May-June

MJJ: May-June-July

JJA: June-July-August

JAS: July-August-September

ASO: August-September-October

SON: September-October-November

OND: October-November-December

NDJ: November-December-January

DJF: December-January-February

8. References

o McKee, T.B., N.J. Doesken and J. Kleist. 1993. *The relationship of drought frequency and duration to time scale. In: Proceedings of the Eighth Conference on Applied Climatology, Anaheim, California, 17-22 January 1993. Boston, American Meteorological Society, 179-184.*

o World Meteorological Organization. 2012. *Standardized Precipitation Index User Guide. (M. Svoboda, M. Hayes and D. Wood). WMO-No. 1090. Geneva. ISBN 978-92-63-11091-6. 16p.*