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Period: ***September 2026*** **Date of Issue:** ***24th October 2026***

1. SITUATION OVERVIEW

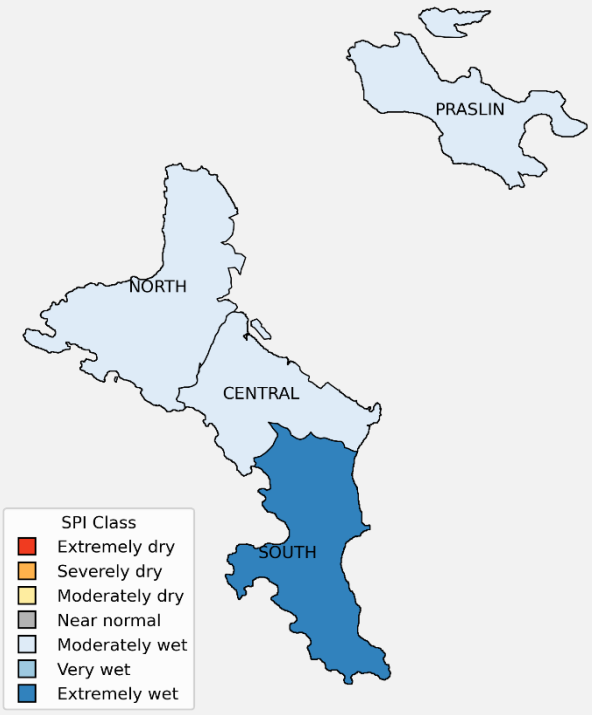


Figure 1: SPI-3 performance map for July to September (JAS) 2026 season

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

Overall, moderately to extremely dry conditions prevailed across Mahe, Praslin, and La Digue during 2025. However, a gradual improvement in rainfall conditions was observed in early 2026.
The latest SPI-3 values for July-August-September (JAS) 2026 indicate moderately wet conditions across northern and central Mahe, as well as Praslin, while extremely wet conditions were observed in southern Mahe.

Significant rainfall events recorded during September contributed to the wet conditions observed during JAS 2026, particularly in southern Mahe. For instance, a station in southern Mahe recorded 175 mm of rainfall within 24 hours on 7 th September 2026. Several stations in northern and western Mahe, including Bel Ombre, Port Launay, and Port Glaud, recorded two consecutive days with 24-hour rainfall totals exceeding 100 mm. In Praslin and La Digue, extreme rainfall was mainly recorded on 3rd September, when most stations reported more than 72 mm of rainfall within 24 hours, with a maximum of 108.5 mm recorded on La Digue.

Flooding and landslides were also reported in several areas of Mahe and Praslin on 8th September, following the heavy rainfall experienced during the first week of the month.

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.

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2. Northern Zone - SPI-3 Months

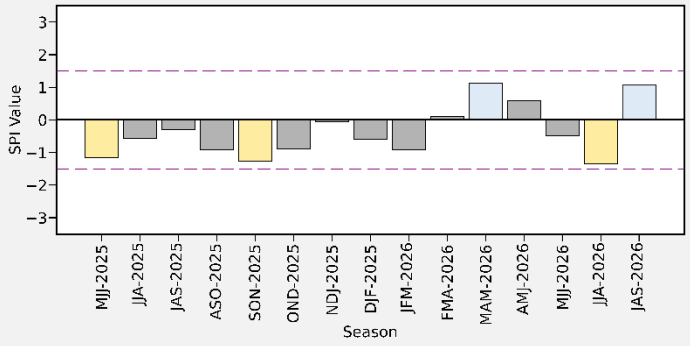


Figure 2: SPI-3 months plot for northern zone from May 2025 to September 2026

For the period of mid-2025 through the end of the year, near normal to moderately dry conditions prevailed across northern Mahe. During the first half of 2026, SPI-3 values generally remained within the near-normal category. However, moderately wet conditions were observed during MAM 2026.

Rainfall conditions subsequently shifted to moderately dry during JJA 2026. The latest assessment for JAS 2026 indicates a return to moderately wet conditions.

3. Central Zone - SPI-3 Months

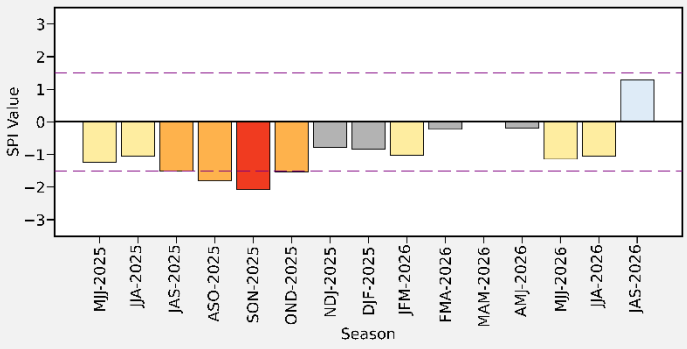


Figure 3: SPI-3 months plot for central zone from May 2025 to September 2026

Prolonged dry conditions prevailed across central Mahe from mid-2025 through JJA 2026. Further analysis indicates moderately dry conditions recorded during MJJ 2025, JJA 2025, JFM 2026, MJJ 2026, and JJA 2026. Moreover, a pronounced dryness was also observed from JAS to OND 2025, when SPI-3 values indicated severely to extremely dry conditions.

The latest SPI-3 assessment for JAS 2026 shows a significant improvement in rainfall conditions, marking a shift from the prolonged dry conditions experienced in central Mahe. SPI-3 values returned to the moderately wet category during this period.

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4. Southern Zone - SPI-3 Months

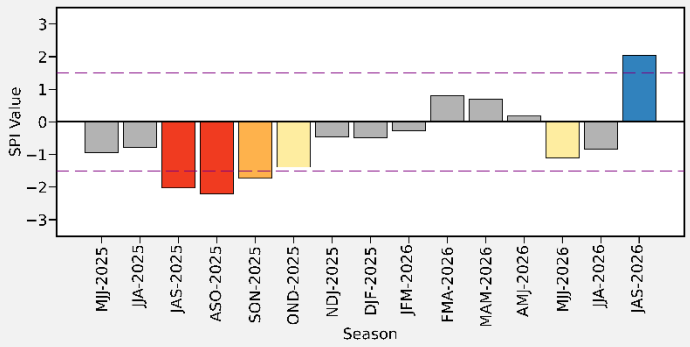


Figure 4: SPI-3 months plot for southern zone from May 2025 to September 2026

In southern zone of Mahe, SPI-3 values remained predominantly negative from mid-2025 through early 2026. However, SPI-3 values generally remained within the near-normal category during MJJ 2025, JJA 2025, NDJ 2025, DJF 2025, and JFM 2026. The most pronounced dry conditions were recorded during JAS 2025 and ASO 2025, when SPI-3 values reached the extremely dry category. Thereafter, dry conditions gradually weakened, shifting from severely dry during SON 2025 to near normal by JFM-2026.

A further improvement in rainfall conditions (*positive SPI value*) was observed from FMA to AMJ 2026, with SPI-3 values remaining within the near-normal category. However, conditions deteriorated again during MJJ to JJA 2026, when moderately dry to near-normal conditions were recorded respectively.

The latest assessment for JAS 2026 indicates a marked improvement, with rainfall conditions shifting to the extremely wet category.

5. Praslin Island - SPI-3 Months

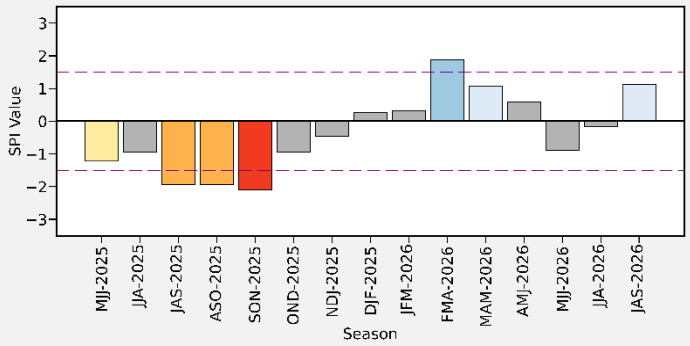


Figure 5: SPI-3 months plot for Praslin Island from May 2025 to September 2026

In Praslin, SPI-3 values remained predominantly negative from MJJ to NDJ 2025, with rainfall conditions ranging from near-normal to severely dry during this period. The most pronounced dryness was observed during SON 2025, when SPI-3 values reached the extremely dry category.

Rainfall conditions gradually improved towards the end of 2025 and into early 2026. SPI-3 values shifted to the positive near-normal category during DJF 2025/26 and JFM 2026, before reaching the very wet category in FMA 2026. Thereafter, SPI-3 values gradually declined during MAM and AMJ 2026.

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

During MJJ and JJA 2026, SPI-3 values remained negative but were still within the near-normal category. However, the latest assessment for JAS 2026 indicates an improvement in rainfall conditions, with SPI-3 values shifting to the moderately wet category.

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. Extreme Rainfall events during September 2026

Figures 6 and 7 illustrate the daily rainfall recorded at selected stations across Mahe, Praslin and La Digue during September 2026.

For Mahe Island: Several episodes of heavy to extreme rainfall were recorded across Mahe during the first dekad (1-10 September 2026), with reported occurrence of flooding, landslides and infrastructure damage in some areas. The first significant rainfall episode occurred on 4th September, when several stations observed more than 60 mm of rainfall within 24 hours. High rainfall was observed across the north region of Mahe, with several stations exceeding 80 mm. Moreover, the highest rainfall in 24 hours was recorded at La Gogue Waterwork (107.2 mm), followed by PUC Roche Caiman (95.0 mm) and Hermitage Waterwork (91.8 mm).

Further intense rainfall episode occurred on 7th and 8th September, affecting several parts of Mahe. On 7th September, rainfall totals exceeded 100 mm at several stations, particularly in western and southern Mahe. The highest daily rainfall was recorded at Anse Forban (175.0 mm), followed by Port Glaud-Ephelia (109.9 mm), Belombre (105.0 mm) and Port Launay Waterwork (102.7 mm). The heavy rainfall persisted into 8th September across Mahe with several stations recorded more than 100 mm within 24 hours. This was observed at the stations of Beau Vallon Sewerage (134.5 mm), Belombre (122.4 mm), Port Launay Waterwork (121.8 mm) and Le Niol Waterwork (120.8 mm). Significant rainfall was also recorded in eastern Mahe, including

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Cascade Waterwork (93.8 mm) and Seychelles International Airport (92.6 mm), while Grand Anse Waterwork and Anse Boileau recorded 79.5 mm and 71.9 mm, respectively.

Rainfall activity generally decreased following these events, although further rainfall episodes were observed on 17th and 19th September, with several stations recording daily totals exceeding 50 mm. The records further indicate isolated heavy rainfall was observed at Mont Posée Prison with 24-hour accumulation of 108.5 mm on 20th September. *Refer to Figure 6 for more details.*

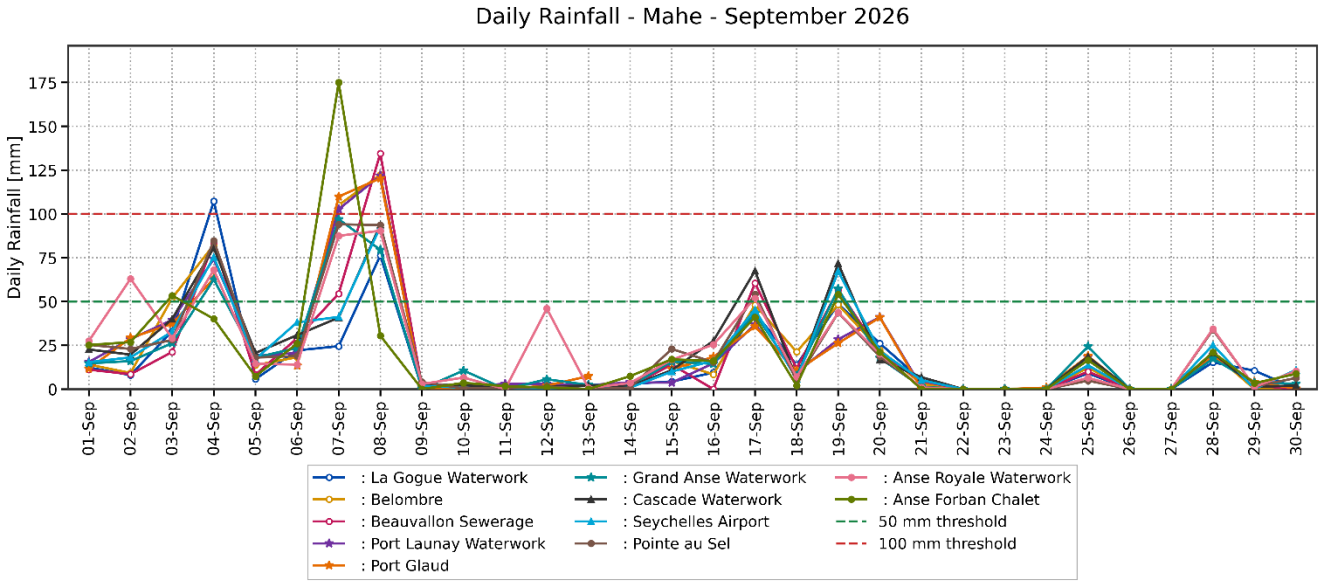


Figure 6: Daily rainfall recorded at selected stations across Mahe during September 2026. The green and red dashed lines indicate rainfall thresholds of 50 mm and 100 mm in 24 hours respectively, while the different colored lines represent daily rainfall recorded at individual stations.

For Praslin and La Digue Islands: Across Praslin and La Digue, the most significant rainfall episode occurred on 3rd September 2026. On Praslin, daily rainfall totals reached 98.2 mm at Praslin Desalination and 84.0 mm at Vallée de Mai Shelter station. Meanwhile, La Digue recorded particularly high rainfall totals, ranging from 93.3 mm at La Digue Desalination to 108.5 mm at the La Digue main station and 101 mm at Belle Vue station. After this episode, rainfall generally decreased across both islands, although further moderate to locally heavy rainfall was observed on 7th, 15th and 20th September. *Refer to Figure 7 for more details.*

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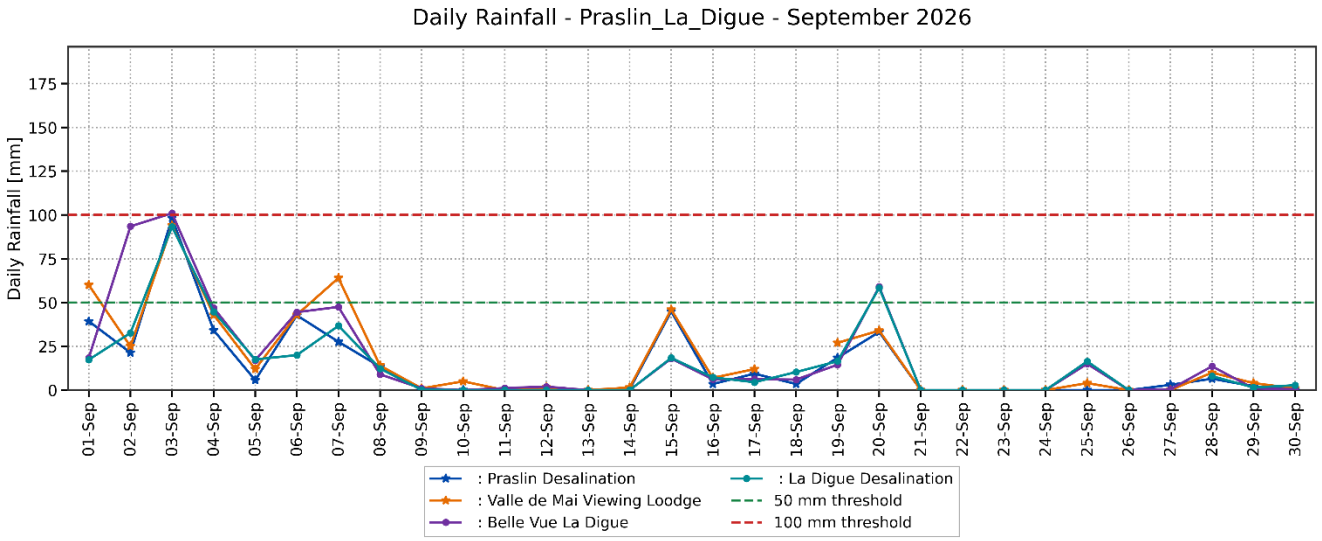


Figure 7: Daily rainfall recorded at selected stations across Praslin and La Digue during September 2026. The green and red dashed lines indicate rainfall thresholds of 50 mm and 100 mm in 24 hours respectively, while the different colored lines represent daily rainfall recorded at individual stations.

7. 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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8. 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

9. 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.

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