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SEASONAL CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR DECEMBER 2024 – JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2025

1. Prevailing global climate conditions

1.1 The El Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

ENSO-neutral conditions continue to prevail in the equatorial Pacific. There is a 57% likelihood that La Niña will develop between October and December 2024 and is expected to last from January to March 2025. After this period, conditions are projected to return to neutral from January to March 2025 (see *Figure 1*).

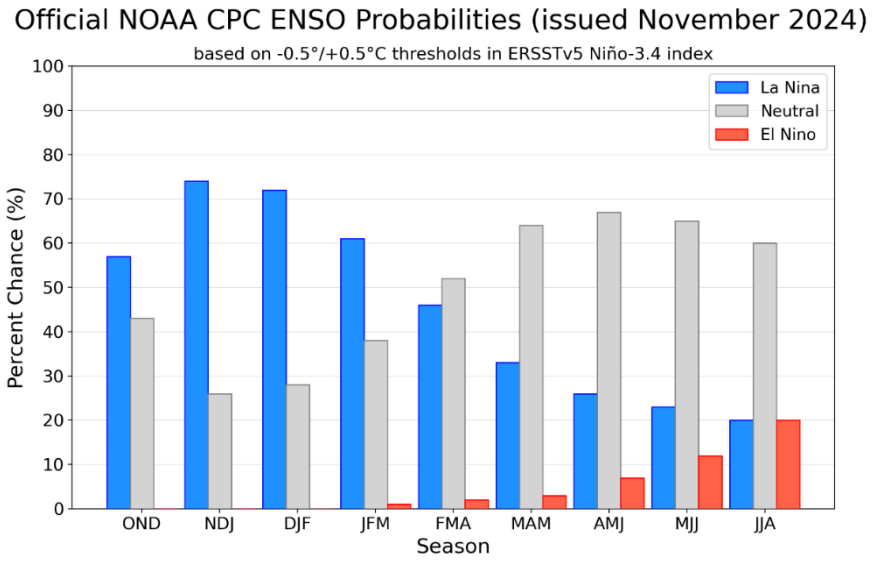

Figure 1: Forecasted Nino 3.4 Index (Source: Official NOAA CP)

1.1 The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)

The IOD remains in a neutral phase. For the week ending November 10, the IOD index was −0.69 °C, marking the fifth consecutive week below the negative IOD threshold of −0.4 °C.

All climate models predict that the IOD index will return to neutral levels in December. (*see Figure 2*)

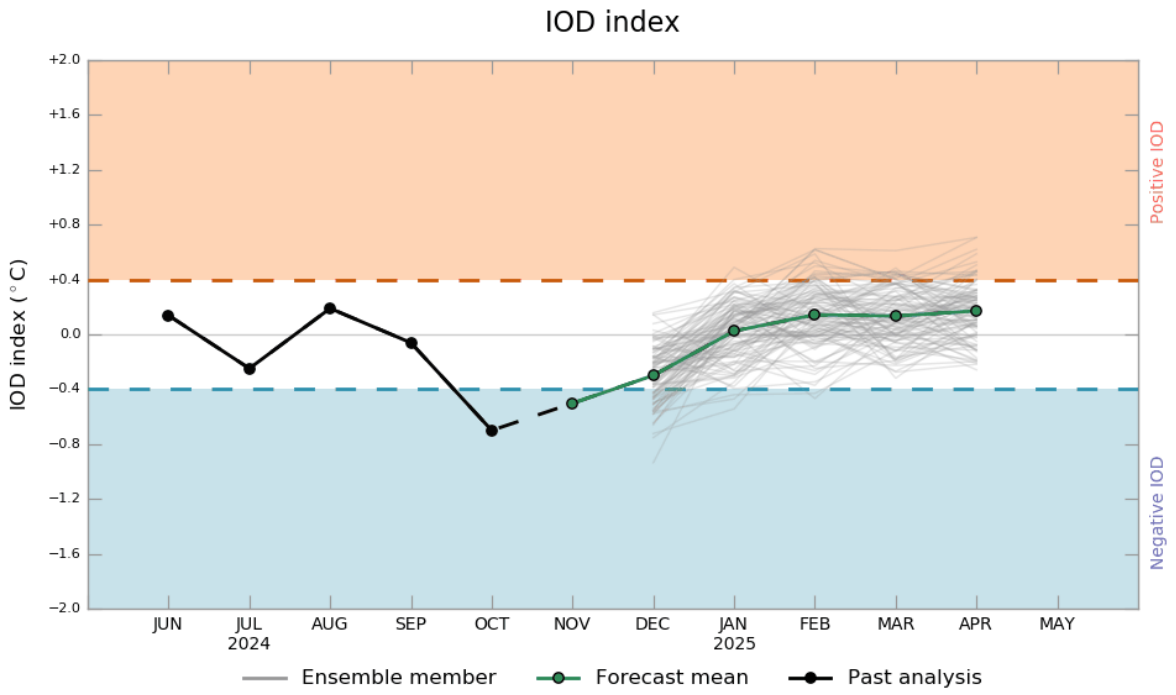

Figure 2: Observed and Forecasted IOD Index (Source: BoM)

2. Seasonal Climate Outlook for December-January-February (DJF)

Rainfall tendency for the upcoming quarter (December-January-February) is expected to be generally close to normal, with a more deficient signal (Normal to Below normal) over Mahe, Praslin and La Digue. Regarding average temperatures, values are expected to remain above normal during the season. (*see Figure 3*)

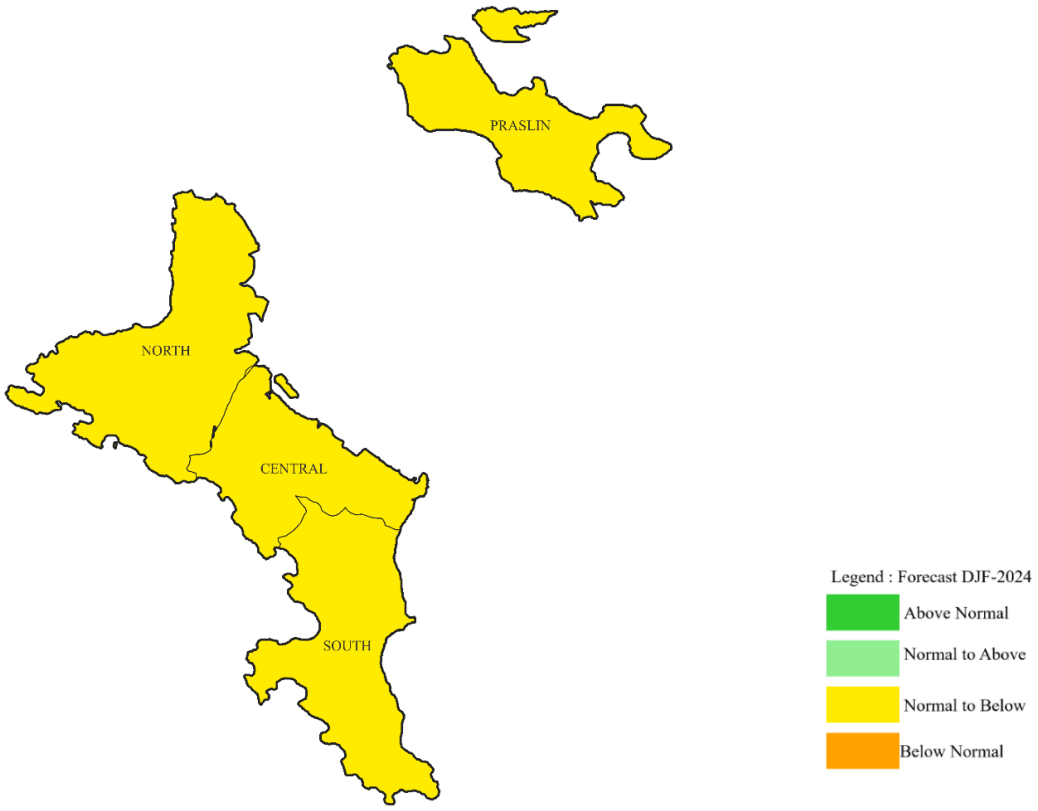

Figure 3: Rainfall Forecast for December-January-February 2024

The table below gives a summary of climatological statistics for the December-January-February based on the expected conditions.

	North	Central	South	Praslin
Average DJF rainfall ***(mm)***	[911.6 - 1055.5]	[830.4 - 1034.1]	[562.6 - 764.5]	[460.6 - 682]
Number of Rainy days ***(days)***	[47 - 54]	[47 - 50]	[38 - 48]	[28 - 35]
Number of days when Rainfall >10mm ***(days)***	[23 - 28]	[23 - 28]	[16 - 23]	[14 - 17]

3. Climatology of December-January-February

The map shows the spatial distribution of December-January-February rainfall over Seychelles, based on 1991 to 2020. This distribution is shaped by a combination of climatic and geographical factors, resulting in the distinct patterns observed across the Seychelles. The legend shows the amounts in millimeters.

Most of Mahe's northern and central regions receive approximately 1,000 mm of rainfall. In contrast, the southern area typically experiences between 700 mm and 900 mm, indicating a decreasing trend as one moves southward. Praslin and La Digue islands receive rainfall amounts ranging from 700 mm to 800 mm. Overall, the central and northern parts of the main island experience significantly higher rainfall compared to the southern regions and the Inner Islands.

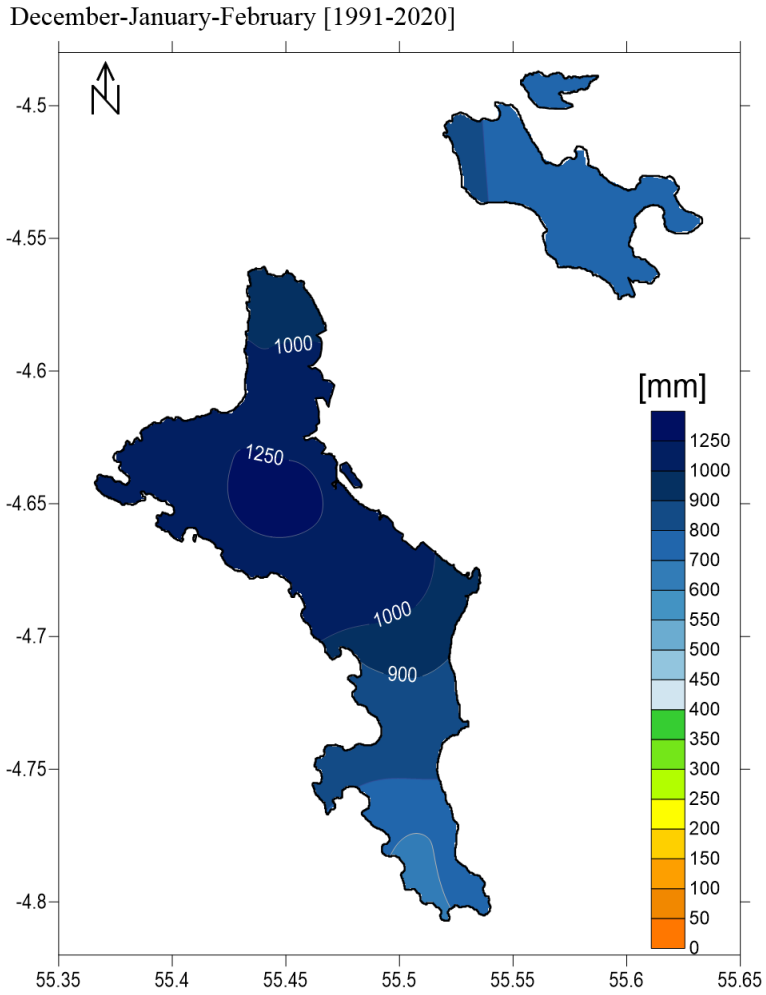

Figure 4: Climatology of December-January-February rainfall (1991-2020)

NOTE: This Outlook applies specifically to seasonal timescales (three-month overlapping periods) and may not fully capture intra-seasonal (month-to-month) variations. Therefore, it is highly recommended to use this seasonal forecast alongside the daily and weekly forecasts provided by the Seychelles Meteorological Authority.