



Malaria-Early Action Rainfall Watch

July 2026

ABOUT:

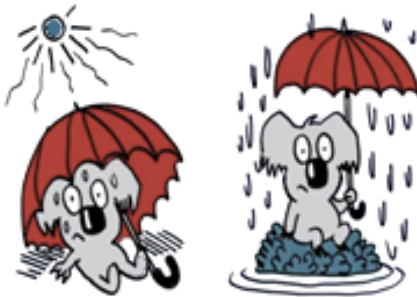
This bulletin is generated using the MalaClim Model, a climate-informed malaria early warning system that integrates observed cumulative rainfall recorded during October–December of the preceding year to assess the potential risk of malaria transmission across North Guadalcanal during the January–June transmission season of the following year. By leveraging seasonal rainfall observations, the model provides actionable early warning information to support timely preparedness, evidence-based planning, and targeted public health interventions aimed at reducing malaria risk and strengthening community resilience.

Coming Up:



- “Above-normal” malaria cases were reported during the 2026 transmission period.
- The rainfall outlook is very likely to be “Below-normal” in the coming season.
- El Nino is underway.

EL NINO & LA NINA

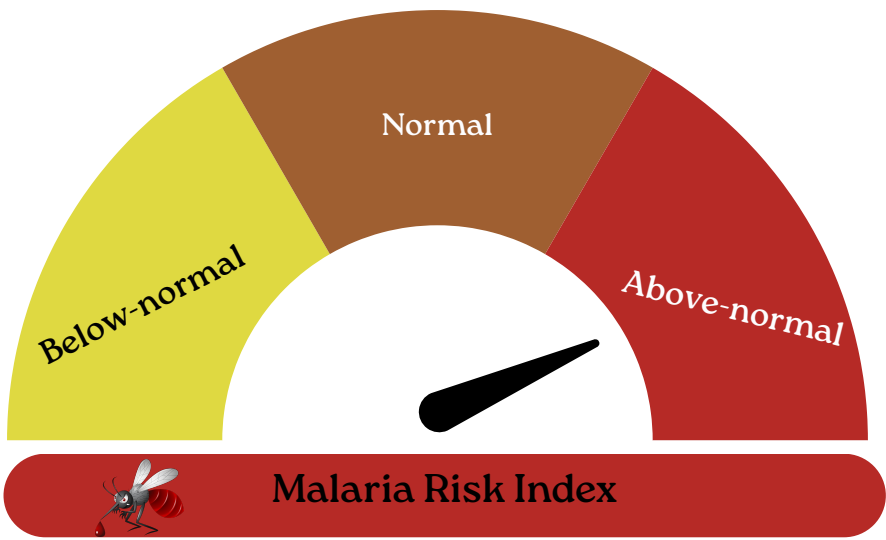


Malaria Rainfall Watch Update:

Northern Guadalcanal Malaria Early Warning System OCTOBER–DECEMBER 2025 Rainfall Thresholds (mm) for Honiara.

LOWER Threshold
540 mm

UPPER Threshold
570 mm



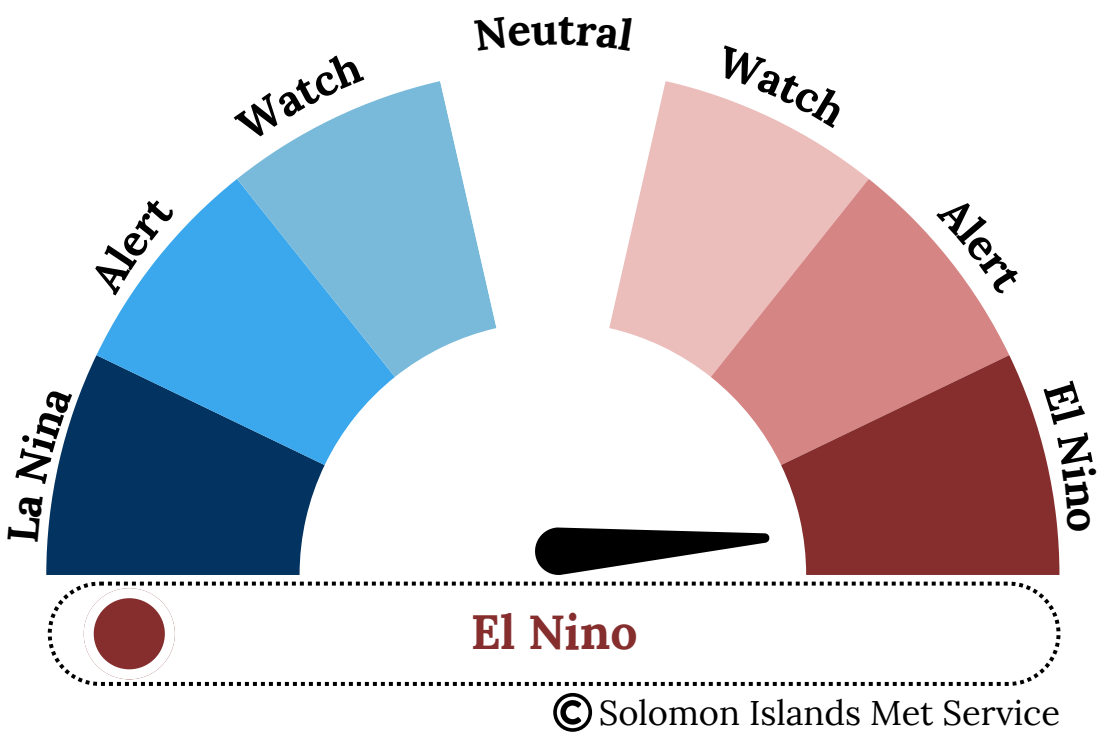
“Therefore, the Malaria transmission risk outlook for the Northern Guadalcanal region for the period January to June 2026 is almost **ABOVE-NORMAL RISK**”.

Honiara Rainfall Updates (mm)				
Year	October	November	December	Total
2025	125.8	261.8	150.7	538.3
2026	?	?	?	?

The total rainfall observed for the period October to December 2025 is 538.3 mm. The observed rainfall total is below, but close to the lower threshold of 540 mm.

The rainfall outlook for northern Guadalcanal for October to December 2025 was “above normal”.

El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Update



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Current Status of ENSO

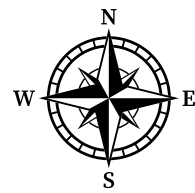
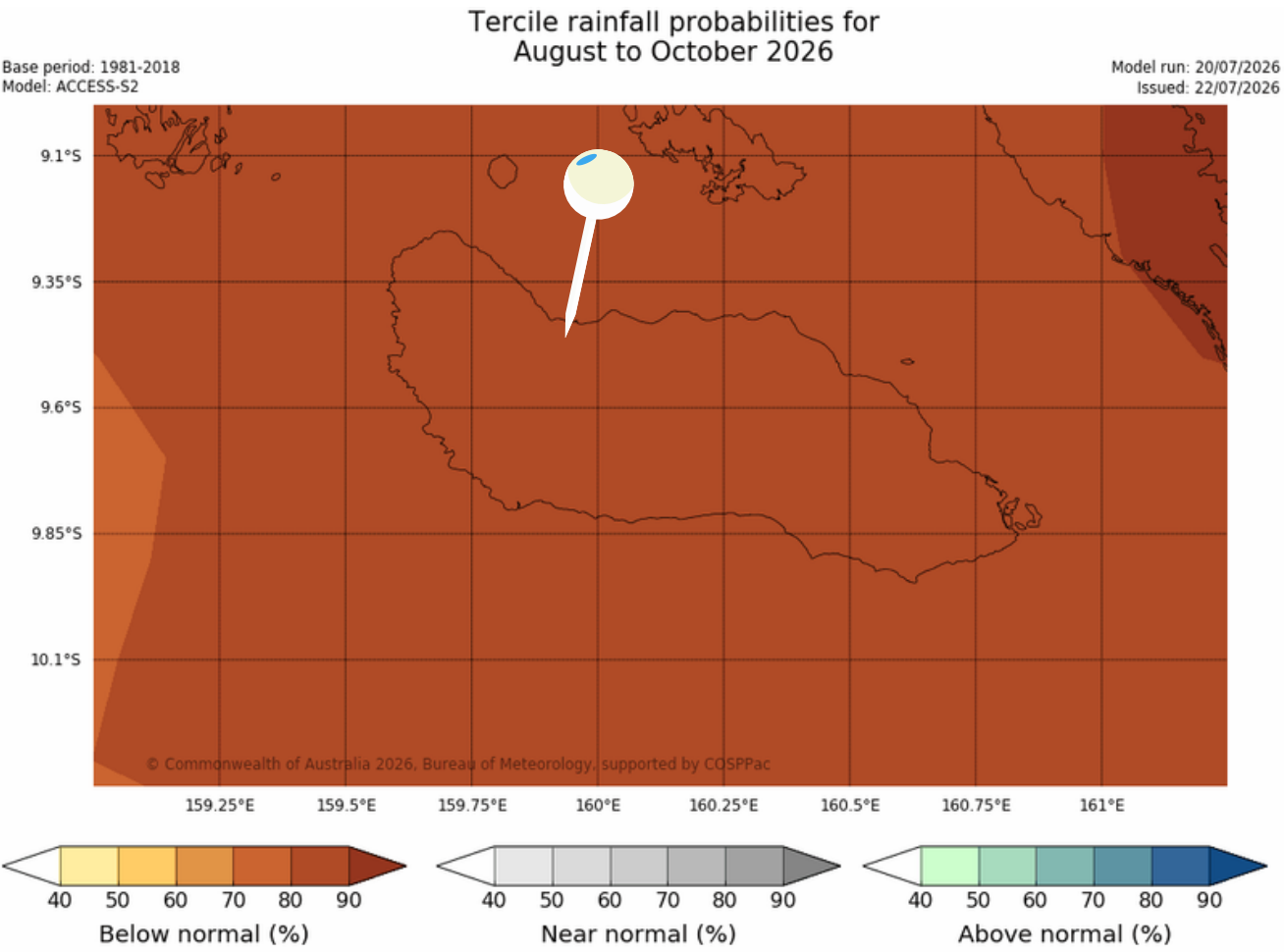
- El Niño is currently underway across the tropical Pacific, including the Solomon Islands.
- Ocean and atmospheric indicators in the tropical Pacific are well above the El Niño threshold.

ENSO Outlook

- These El Niño conditions are very likely to persist throughout the remaining months of 2026 up until February 2027.
- The majority of global climate models indicate this El Niño event could peak at levels among the highest observed since 1950. This points towards a strong to very strong El Niño event.
- Drier-than-normal rainfall conditions are expected, potentially leading to water shortages in parts of the country, particularly in highly populated communities dependent on a single water source or rainwater harvesting systems.

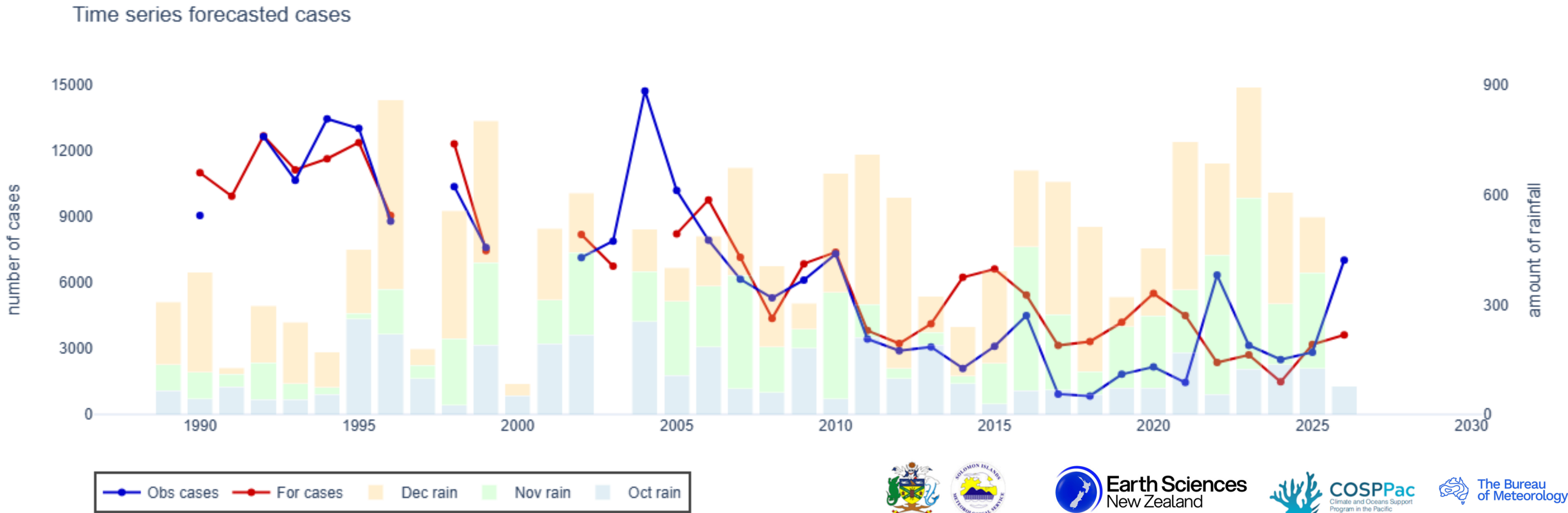


Northern Guadalcanal Rainfall Prediction— August to October 2026



The rainfall outlook for North Guadalcanal is very likely to be “below-normal” in the coming three months (August to October 2026).

Malaria case Verification—January to June 2026



The malaria transmission season for the period January to June 2026 was forecast to fall within the “Above-normal” risk category, with an expected total of 3,618 malaria cases. This Prediction was based on the observed cumulative rainfall of 538.3 mm recorded during the October to December 2025 period, which was below the established “Lower rainfall threshold”.

A total of 7028 malaria cases were reported during the January to June 2026 malaria transmission season for Northern Guadalcanal. Seeing that the total number of observed cases was higher than the predicted total of 3,185 cases, the overall outcome remained relatively consistent with the forecasted “Above-normal” malaria transmission risk category for the 2026 period.

DISCLAIMER:

The Rainfall WATCH Bulletin provided in this document is presented for the Health sector—Malaria (vector-borne) operations. The information should be used as a guide only. Solomon Islands Meteorological Service takes all measures to provide accurate information; however, it does not guarantee 100% accuracy of the forecast provided in this summary. The vector-borne operations should be consulted for expert advice, clarification, and further information when necessary. The user takes all risks resulting indirectly or directly from the use of the rainfall prediction information.

FOR MORE INFORMATION,
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