



Seasonal Climate Outlook

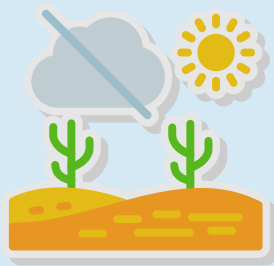
September to November 2026

This Seasonal outlook is based on the two-month average value of May and June 2026 of the Central Eastern and South-western Pacific Ocean sea-surface temperature anomalies. The outlook is presented as the ‘probability’ or chance of the coming rainfall being in one of the three Tercile Classes – **Below-normal**, **Normal**, and **Above-normal**. The lead time is one month.



Summary

- ✓ July rainfall is generally “**Below-normal**” for most parts of the country.
- ✓ The three-month rainfall outlook is very likely to be “**below-normal**” across the country.
- ✓ El Nino is firmly established in the tropical Pacific.



Recent Rainfall Summary: May to July 2026

Station (include data period)	May 2026	Jun 2026	Jul 2026				
	Total (mm)	Total (mm)	Total (mm)	33%tile	67%tile	Median	Rank
			Rainfall (mm)				
Auki (1962-2025)	157.8	36.5	209.3	191.4	254.5	217.2	28/65
Henderson (1975-2025)	39.2	11.3	51.2	73.4	113.5	100	8/52
Honiara (1954-2025)	94.4	9.5	80.2	66.2	108.8	94.9	29/71
Kirakira (1965-2025)	246.6	80.2	15.2	245.2	404.7	338.6	60/60
Lata (1975-2025)	200.8	137	202.7	300.7	413.9	342.9	9/52
Munda (1962-2025)	143.4	56.3	208.1	245.7	358.4	298.6	14/65
Taro (1975-2025)	343.1	229.4	120.2	274.4	352.3	315.9	48/48

Table 1. Presents monthly rainfall totals recorded across SIMS meteorological stations from May to July 2026, with July rainfall compared against historical records to classify conditions as **Below-Normal**, **Normal**, or **Above-Normal**. Kirakira and Taro both posted the lowest rainfall rank in July records (Bolted on Rank Column).

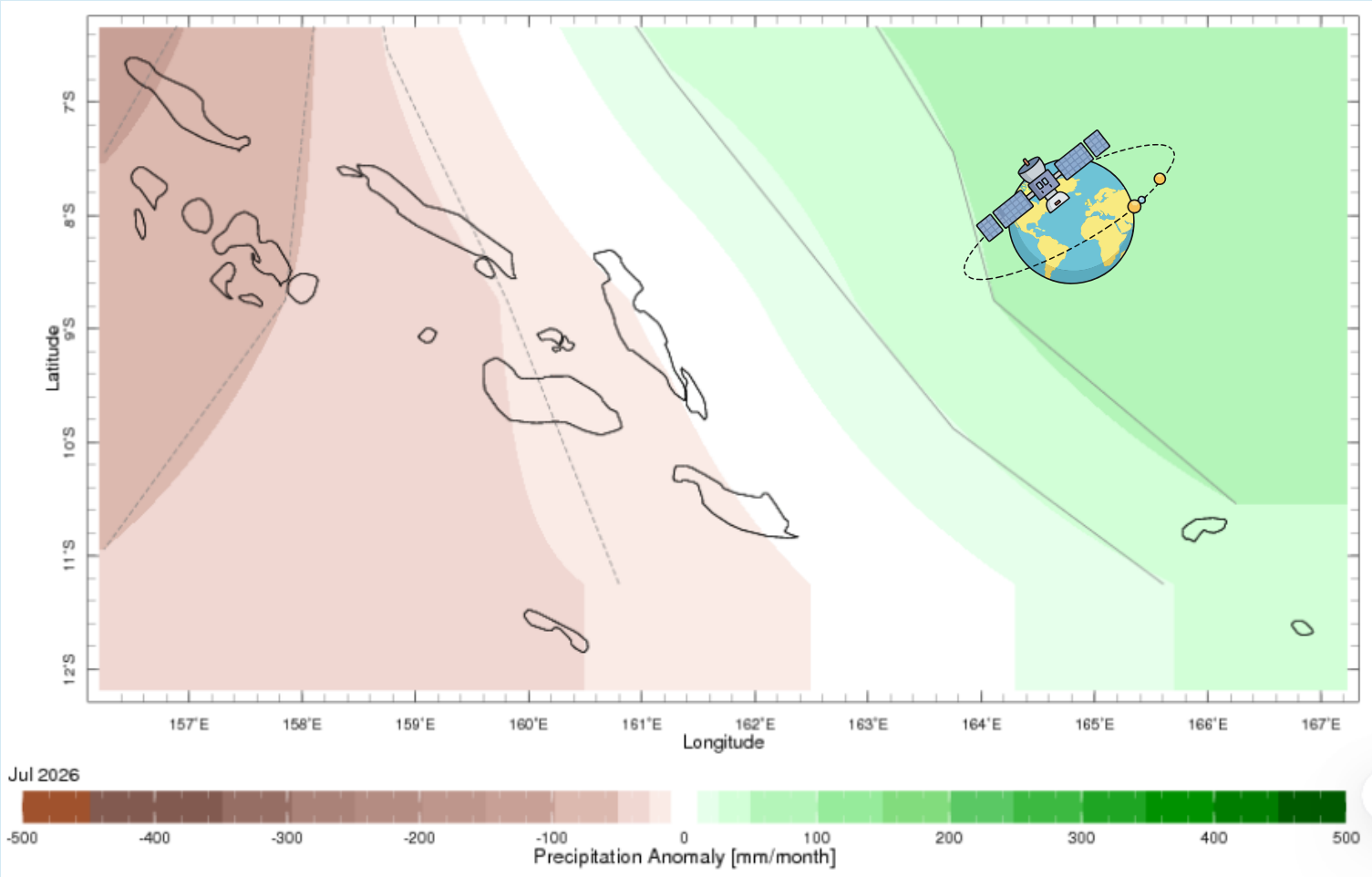


Figure 1.1. Shows satellite-based long-term prediction indicating below-average precipitation across the Solomon Islands during July 2026. (Source: NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

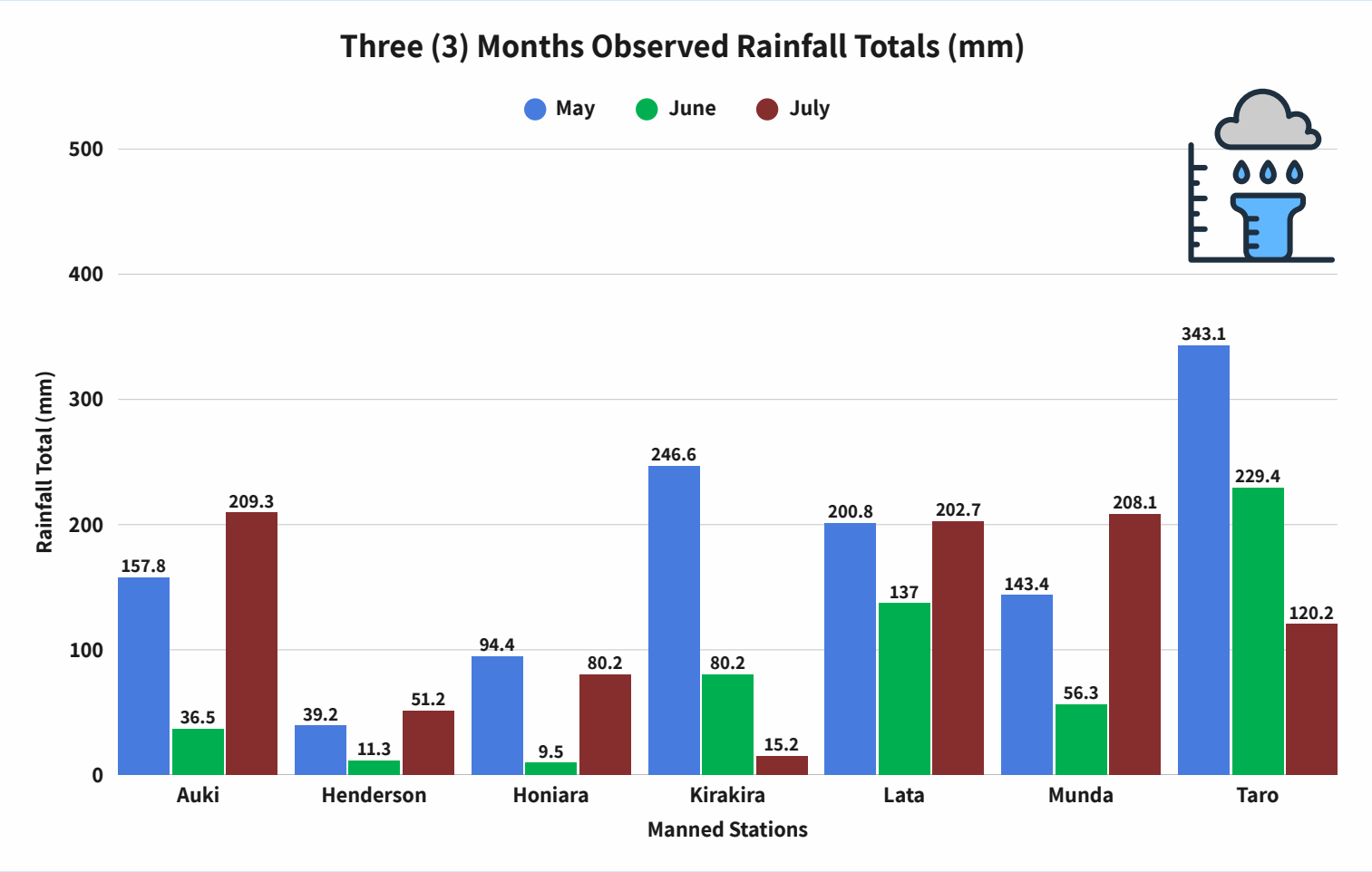


Figure 1.2. shows station-based observed rainfall totals for the three-month period from May to July 2026.



ACCES-S – Fortnightly Rainfall Outlook for 17th to 23rd August 2026

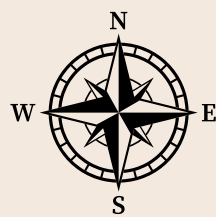
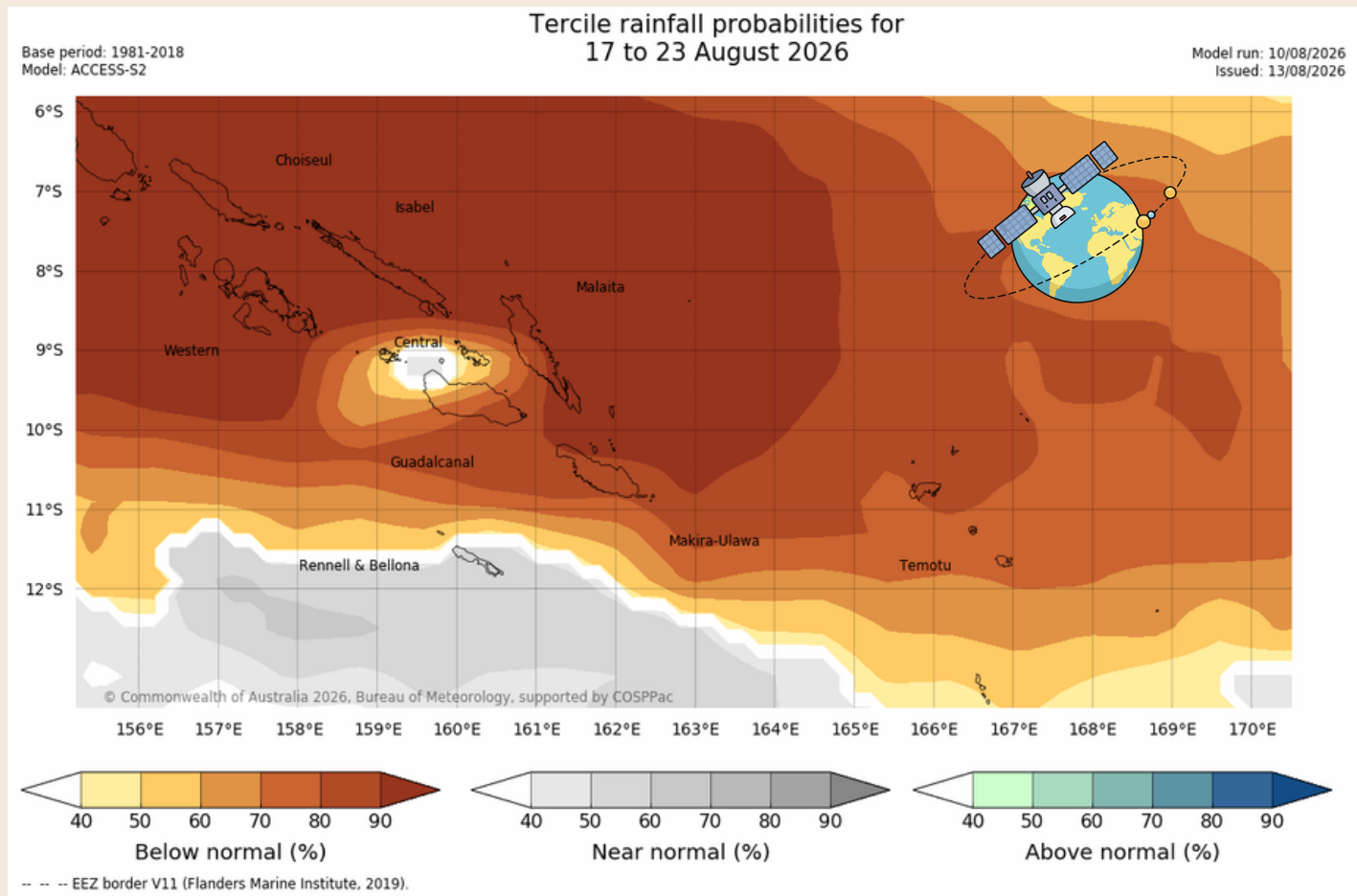


Figure 2.1. Fortnightly rainfall outlook indicating a very likely “**below-normal**” rainfall across the Solomon Islands during 17–23 August 2026.

ACCESS-S OUTLOOK - Rainfall Outlook for September 2026.

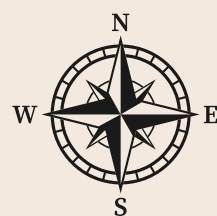
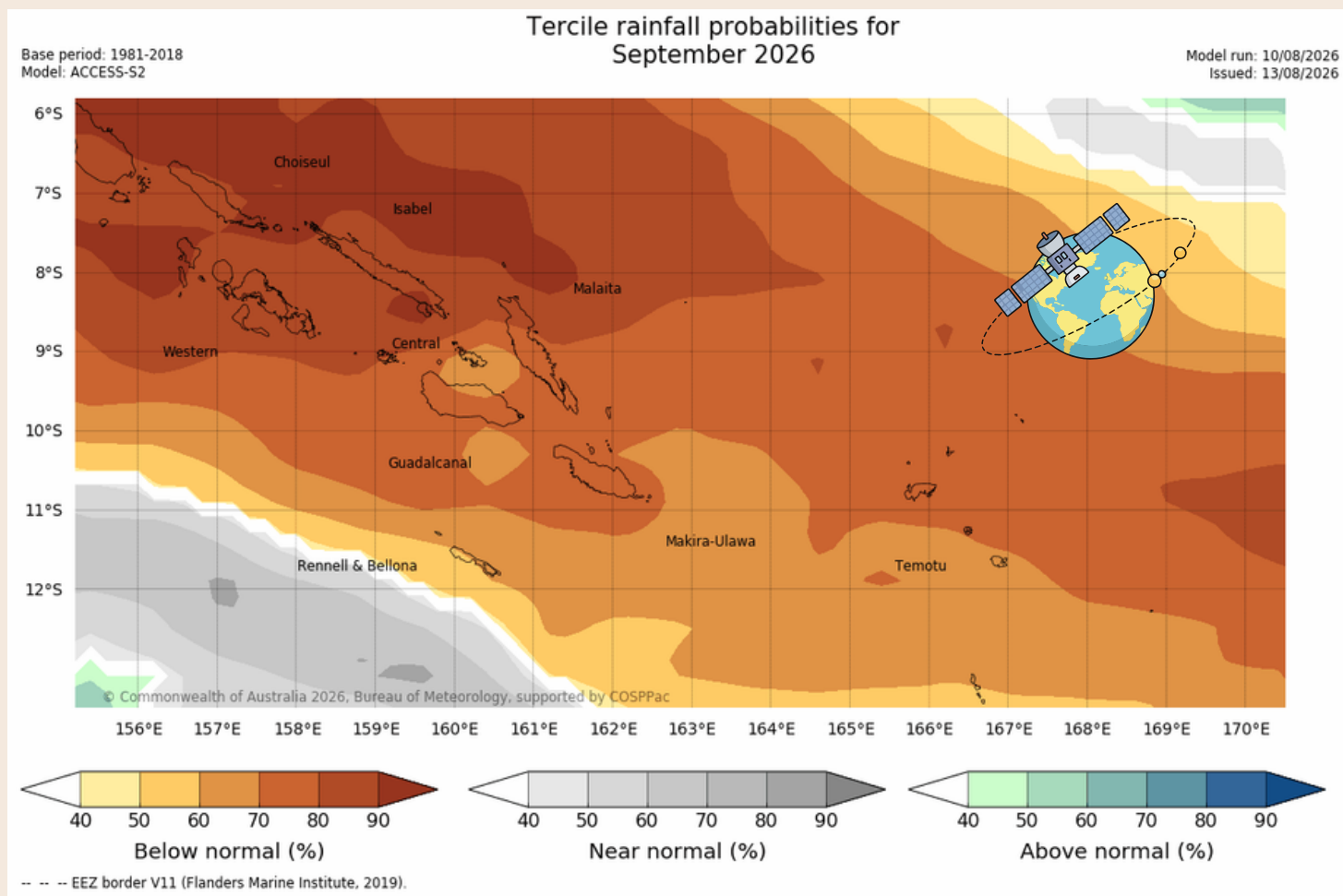


Figure 2.2. Shows September 2026 rainfall outlook is very likely to be “**below-normal**” across the country.

ACCESS-S OUTLOOK - Rainfall Outlook for AUGUST to October 2026

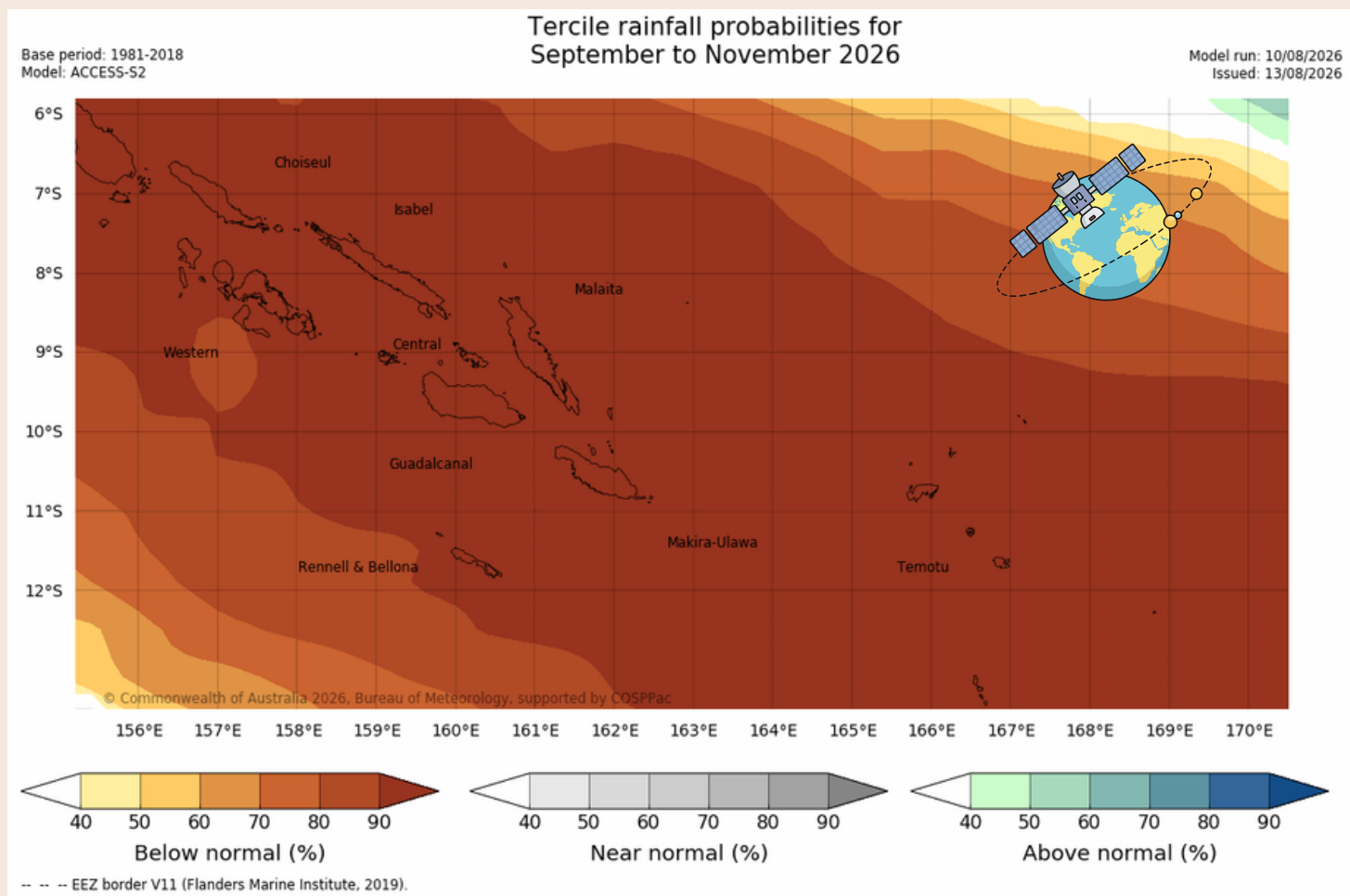
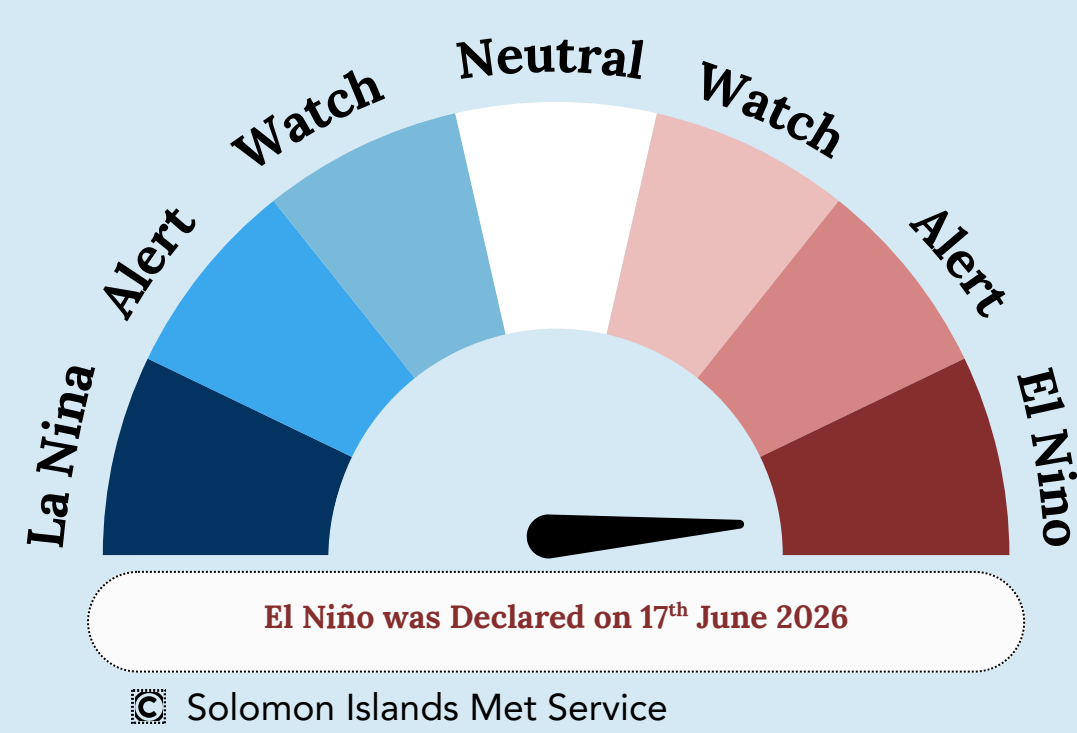


Figure 2.3. Three-month rainfall outlook indicating a very likely “**below-normal**” rainfall across the Solomon Islands during September to November 2026.



El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Update:

Figure 3. ENSO Dialer showing the current El Niño status and the outlook for El Niño. For the Solomon Islands, this climate signal is associated with an increased likelihood of below-normal rainfall, raising concerns about water availability and potential drought impacts, particularly in communities dependent on rainwater harvesting and limited water sources.



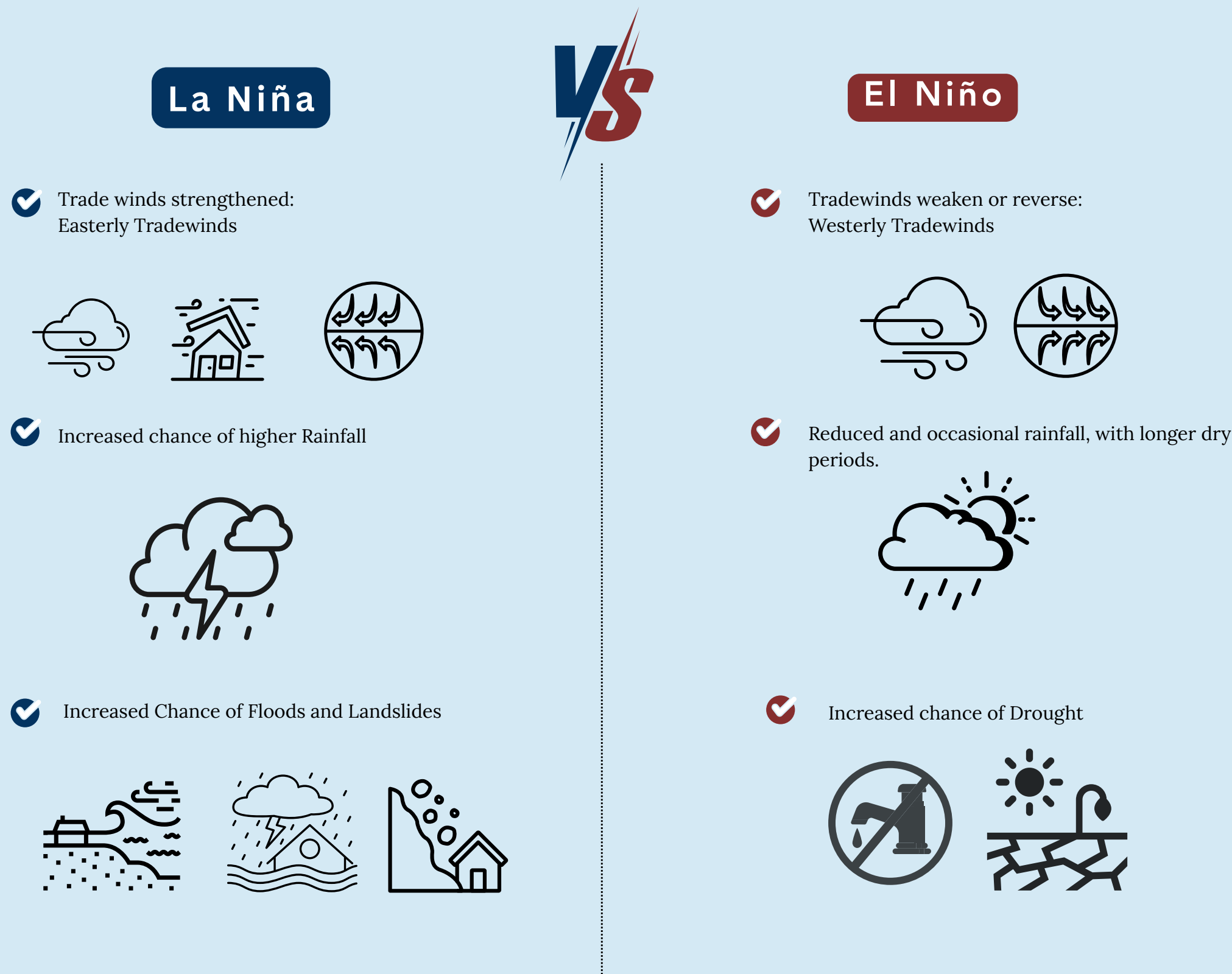
Current Status of ENSO:

- **El Niño** is firmly established in the tropical Pacific, including the Solomon Islands.
- Oceanic and atmospheric indicators remain well above the **El Niño** threshold.

ENSO Outlook:

- The **El Niño** conditions are expected to further intensify through the new year 2027.
- Climate models indicate this **El Niño** event is expected to peak through December 2026–February 2027, among the highest levels observed since 1950. This points towards a strong to very strong El Niño event.
- Below-normal rainfall is expected, increasing the risk of water shortages, particularly in highly populated communities reliant on a single water source or rainwater harvesting.
- **El Niño** does not mean no rainfall; other climate factors may still bring occasional rainfall, but it may not be sufficient to offset the impacts of **El Niño** when they become severe.

Figure 3.1. illustrates the contrasting effects of La Niña and El Niño on the tropical Pacific climate system. During La Niña, trade winds strengthen and generally promote increased moisture and rainfall across the western tropical Pacific, resulting in a higher likelihood of above-normal rainfall, flooding, and landslides. In contrast, during El Niño, trade winds weaken or reverse, reducing moisture availability and increasing the likelihood of reduced and intermittent rainfall, longer dry periods, and drought.



Disclaimer:

Whilst the Solomon Islands Meteorological Service (SIMS) exercises due diligence in providing accurate, timely, and reliable information herein, SIMS does not guarantee the 100% accuracy of the Outlooks provided in this summary. Users are advised to consult SIMS for expert advice, clarification, and further information where necessary. Users acknowledge and accept all risks arising directly or indirectly from the use of, or reliance upon, the information provided.

For More Information, Contact!!

The Director, Solomon Islands Meteorological Service Division | Address: P.O Box 21, Honiara, SOLOMON ISLANDS

20332 | a.haruhiru@met.gov.sb | <http://www.met.gov.sb>