



Seasonal Climate Outlook



October to December 2026

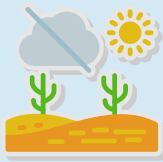
Issued: 14th September 2026

This Seasonal outlook is based on the two-month average value of June and July 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

- ✓ August rainfall was “**near-normal**” to “**above-normal**” across 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: June to August 2026

Station (include data period)	Jun 2026	Jul 2026	Aug 2026				
			Total (mm)	33%tile	67%tile	Median	Rank
	Total (mm)	Total (mm)	Rainfall (mm)				
Auki (1962-2025)	36.5	209.3	434.7	161.5	238	210	65/65
Henderson (1975-2025)	11.3	51.2	256.9	71.1	105.1	89.3	51/52
Honiara (1954-2025)	9.5	80.2	232.2	68.1	111.6	89.6	68/71
Kirakira (1965-2025)	80.2	15.2	732.2	192	333.3	245.4	59/59
Lata (1975-2025)	137	202.7	580.5	285.6	400.5	324.3	45/52
Munda (1962-2025)	56.3	208.1	303.2	202.1	311.6	267.4	41/65
Taro (1975-2025)	229.4	120.2	339.1	265.4	359.9	293.6	31/49

Table 1. Compares each station's August 2026 rainfall to its historical record, using percentiles and the median to classify conditions as **Below-Normal**, **Near-Normal**, or **Above-Normal**, and ranks how extreme August 2026 rainfall was compared to every August rainfall record in the data period. Auki and Kirakira recorded their highest-ever August rainfall, while Honiara posted its fourth-highest.

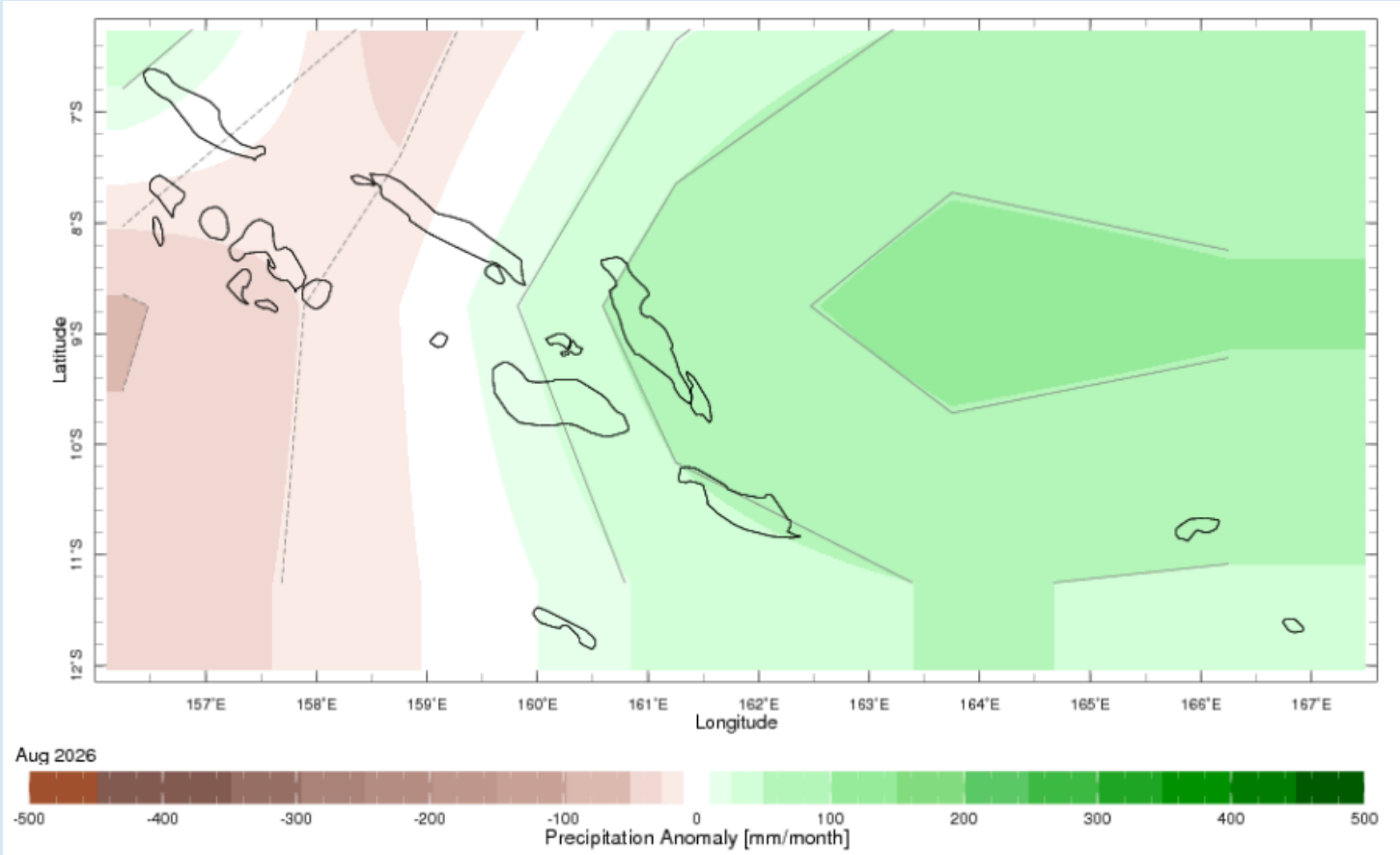


Figure 1.1. Above-Average Satellite-Based Precipitation Across the East and Central Regions of the Solomon Islands, August 2026 (Source: NOAA Climate Prediction Center)

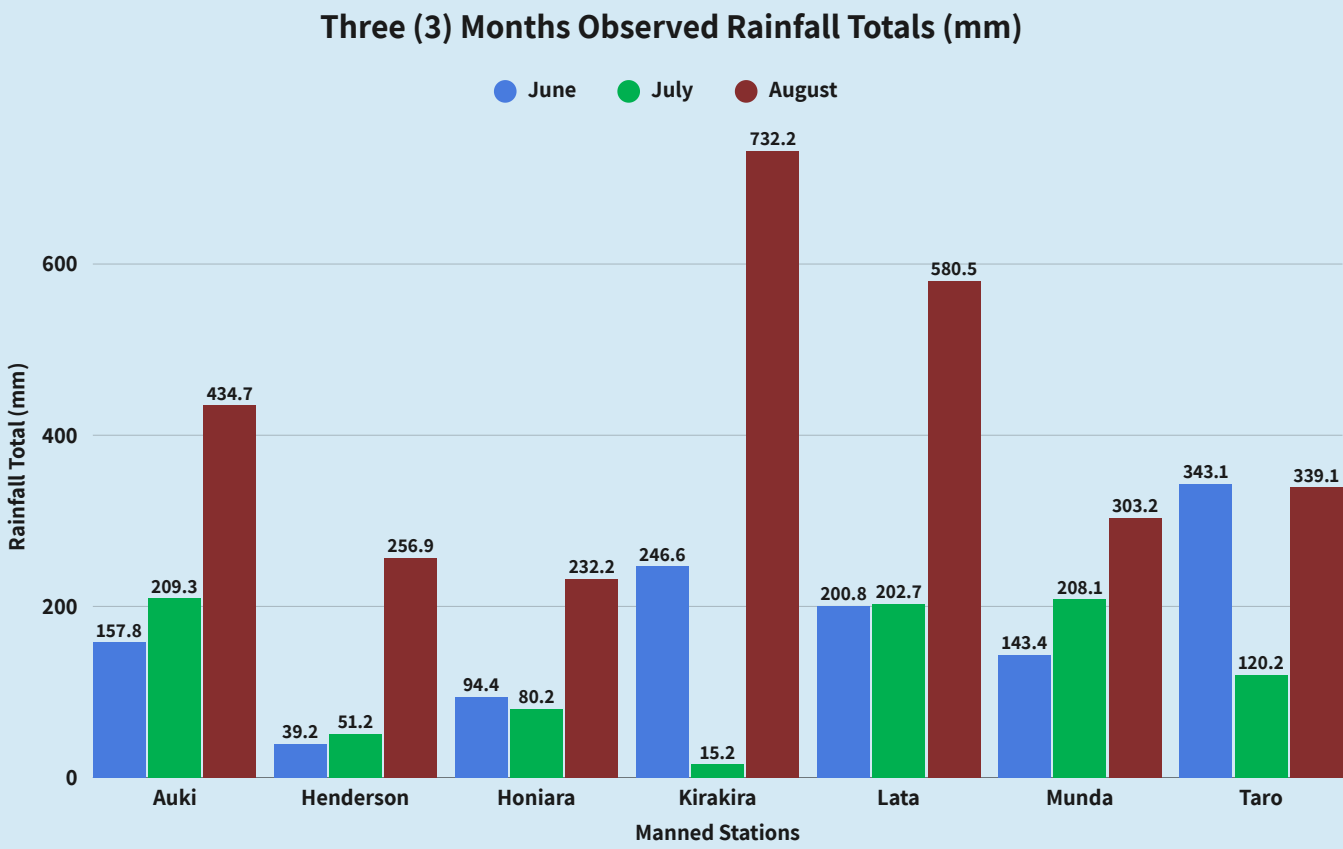


Figure 1.2. Shows station-based observed rainfall totals for the three months from June to August 2026.



ACCES-S – Fortnightly Rainfall Outlook for 14th to 27th September 2026

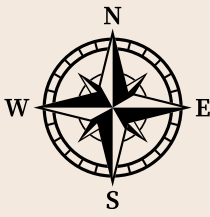
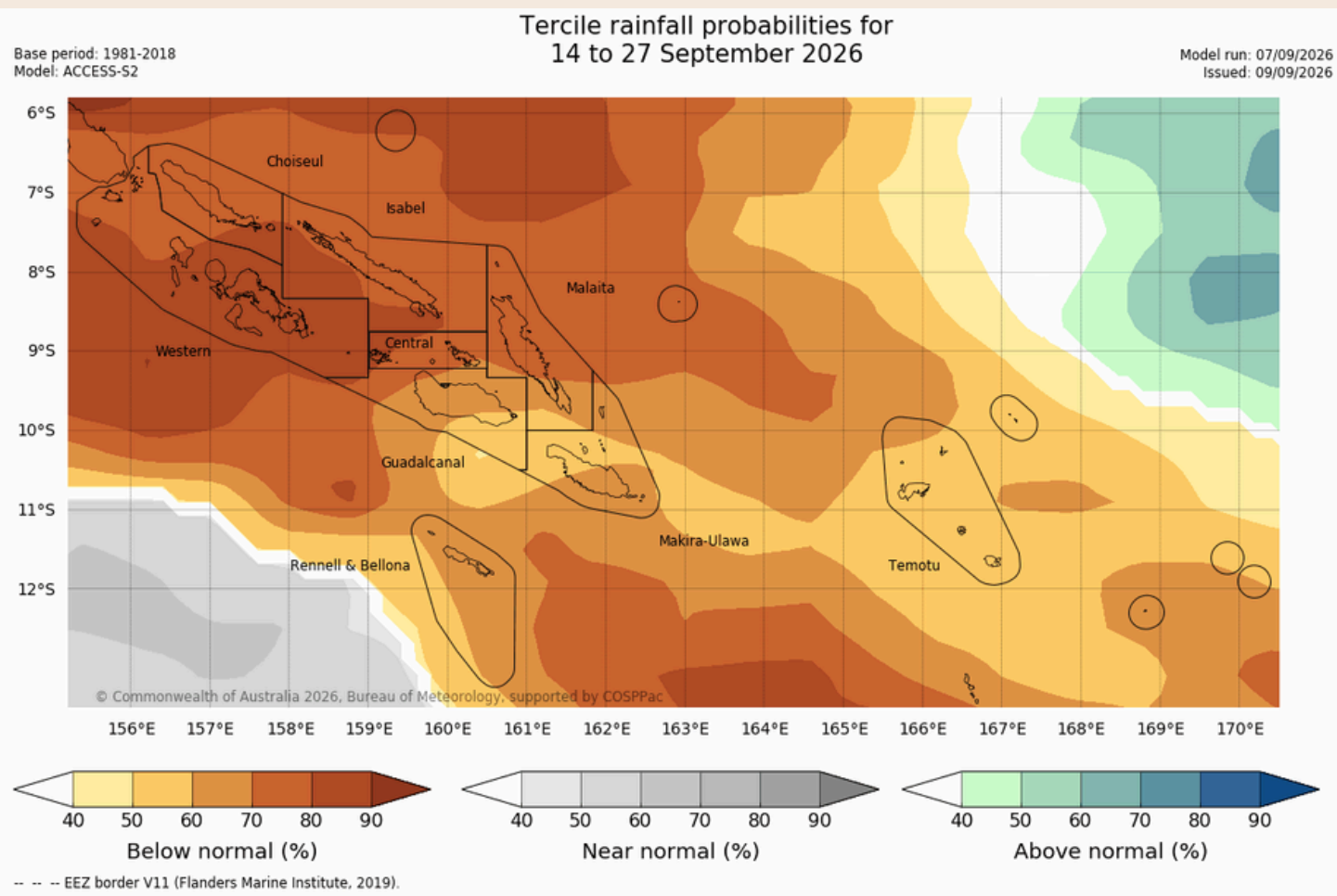


Figure 2.0. Fortnightly rainfall outlook indicating a very likely “**below-normal**” rainfall across the Solomon Islands during 14–27 September 2026.

ACCESS-S OUTLOOK - Rainfall Outlook for October 2026.

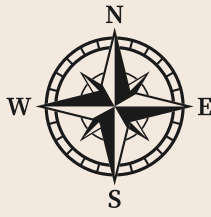
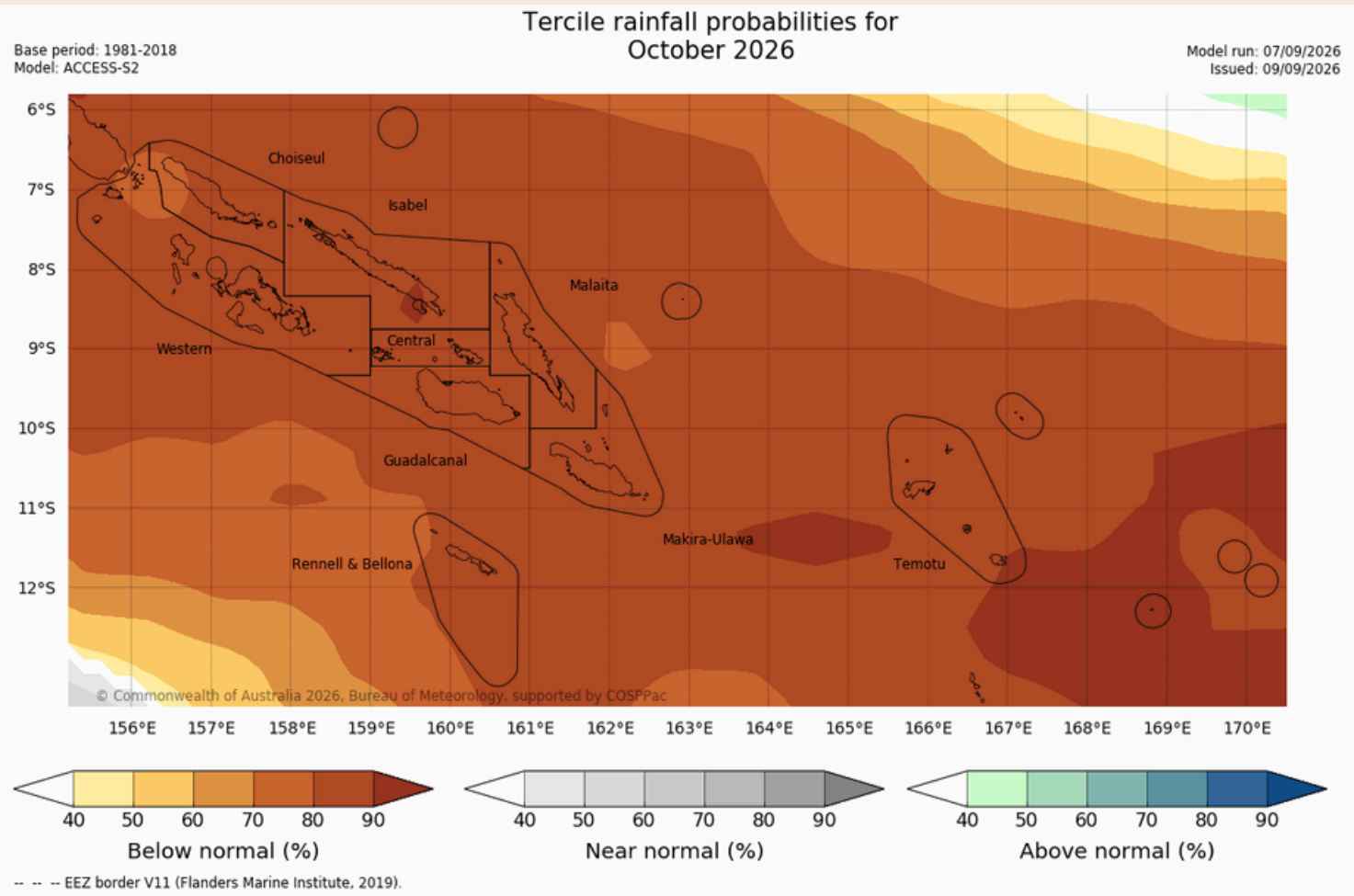


Figure 2.1. Shows October 2026 rainfall outlook is very likely to be “**below-normal**” all over the country.

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

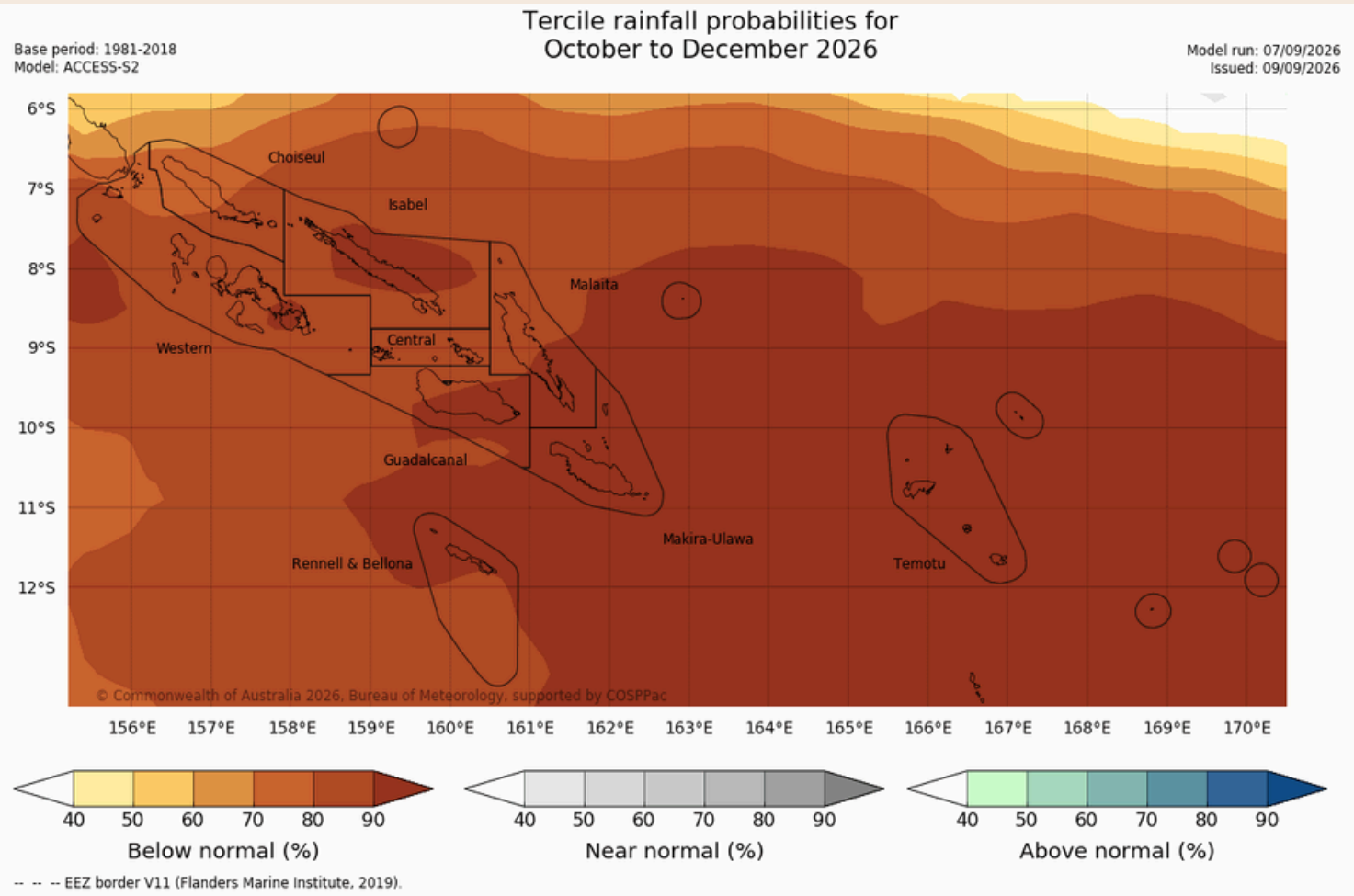
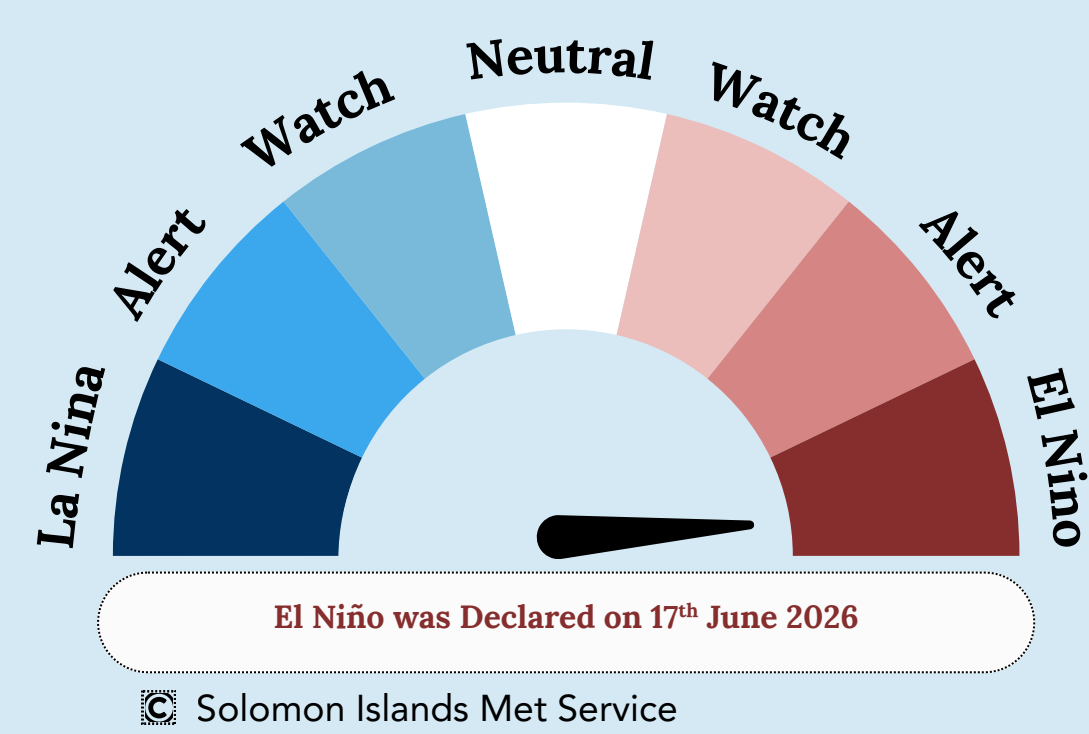


Figure 2.2. Rainfall outlook indicating a very likely “**below-normal**” rainfall across the Solomon Islands from October to December 2026.



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.



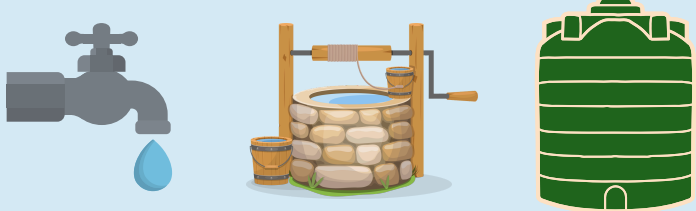
Current Status of ENSO:

- **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 strengthen further into the remaining months of the year 2026.
- Climate models forecast continued warming of Sea Surface temperatures (SSTs), reaching among the highest levels observed since 1950. This **El Niño** event is expected to reach peak intensity in late 2026 and persist into 2027.
- Below-normal rainfall associated with **El Niño** generally increases the risk of water shortages, especially for highly populated communities reliant on a single water source or communities that rely heavily on rainwater harvesting.
- **El Niño** Doesn't mean no rainfall, but when there are prolonged dry spells, occasional rainfall may not be enough to offset the amount of water needed as water resources become depleted, increasing the risk of water shortages and drought.

Sector-Specific Risks Associated with El Niño-driven Rainfall Deficits:



**WATER SECTOR:
CRITICAL SHORTAGE**

- Lower river and stream flows, with reduced water levels in boreholes and wells.
- Prolonged water rationing in urban areas
- Threatens densely populated communities rely on single water sources.
- Shortage of drinking water for rainwater-dependent communities



**FOOD SECURITY:
CROP FAILURE & RISING COSTS**

- Soil Moisture deficits limit crop growth and productivity.
- Reduced crop yields, including vegetables, fruits, and other food crops.
- Increased livestock stress reduces health and productivity.
- Heavily rely on expensive imported foods and products.
- Reduce local food availability and drive-up market prices. i.e. Higher local food prices



**SOCIO-ECONOMICS & HEALTH:
DISRUPTION OF SERVICE**

- Poor hygiene and sanitation increase the risk of water- borne diseases such as Diarrhea & Trachoma
- Increased risk of malaria transmission. i.e., High Malaria cases.
- Disrupts essential services: Schools, Health clinics, industries and government services.
- Increase household pressures and disrupt daily livelihoods and economic activities.

Disclaimer:

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For More Information, Contact!!

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