FIJI MET

FIJI METEOROLOGICAL AND HYDROLOGICAL SERVICES





2025 ANNUAL CLIMATE SUMMARY







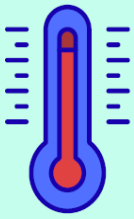
HIGHLIGHTS

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In 2025, four tropical cyclones occurred within Fiji's Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre Nadi – Tropical Cyclone Centre (RSMC Nadi-TCC) Area of Responsibility (AoR); TC Pita, TC Rae, TC Seru and TC Tam. TC Rae was the only system that crossed Fiji's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).



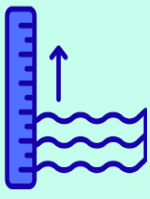
Globally, 2015-2025 are the warmest years in 176 years of observational record, according to the WMO State of the Global Climate 2025 Report.

The national average mean air temperature for Fiji in 2025 was the 14th warmest on record since 1959. The national average mean, maximum and minimum air temperatures between 1959 and 2025 have increased by 1.1°C, 1.2°C and 1.0°C, respectively.



Fiji's national average rainfall for 2025 was 2486mm, which was 106% of the long-term average.

Fiji's rainfall continues to display large year-to-year variability associated with the El Niño and La Niña events. Extreme rainfall events were recorded, including rainfall associated with Tropical Depressions and active troughs of low pressure during the Wet season.



In 2025, global mean sea level was around 11cm higher at present date compared to 1993, at the start of the satellite record (WMO State of the Global Climate 2025).

For Fiji, sea-level rise around the country measured by satellite altimeters from 1992 to 2025 was between 4-5mm/yr. A state-of-the-art sea level monitoring station at the Lautoka Wharf showed a relative sea level trend of 3.7mm/yr.

In 2025, sea surface temperatures around Fiji were above average to very much above average since 1982.

LARGE SCALE CLIMATE DRIVERS

El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

The El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) strongly influences Fiji's annual climate variability, with two ENSO extremes known as El Niño and La Niña. These phases are linked to global climate patterns and affect different parts of the world in different ways. El Niño onset is often associated with persistent warming over much of the Central and Eastern Pacific Ocean, accompanied by a persistent negative Southern Oscillation Index (SOI), reduced or reversed trade winds, and increased cloud cover near the dateline.

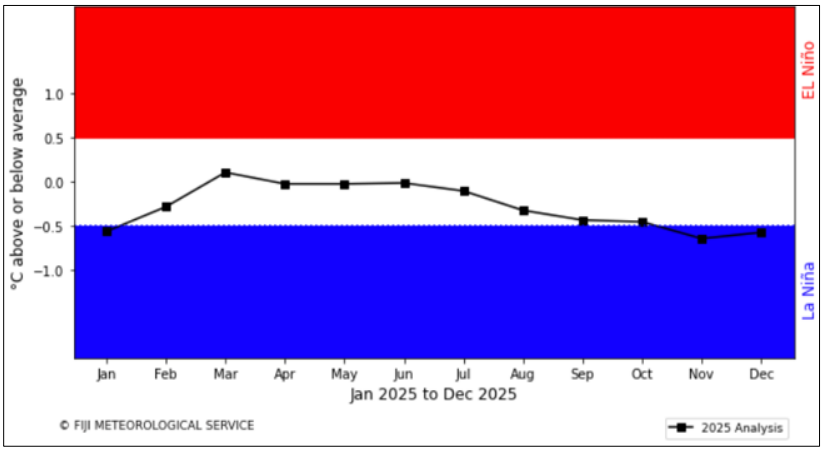
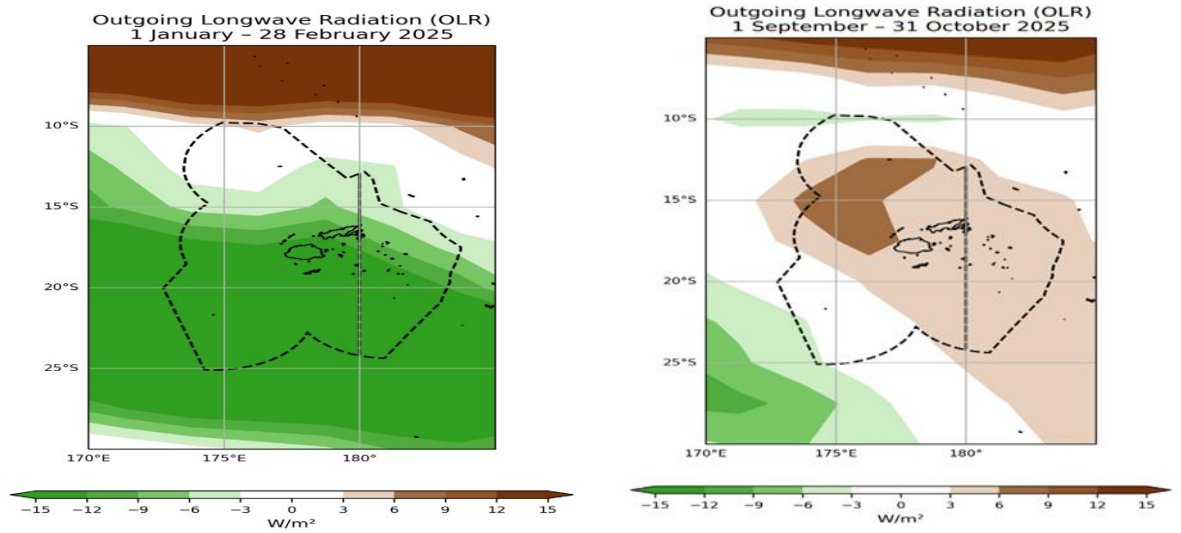


Figure 1: Monthly Niño 3.4 anomalies show the Pacific Ocean was in La Niña in January, neutral from February to October, and returned to La Niña conditions in November and continued into December. Data source: NOAA.

During a La Niña, a steady cooling of the Central and Eastern Pacific Ocean is accompanied by sustained positive SOI values, an increase in the strength of the equatorial trade winds, and a reduction of cloud cover near the dateline. In Fiji, El Niño events tend to bring drier conditions and increase drought risk, while La Niña events bring more rainfall, which may cause flooding, particularly during the wet season from November to April.

In 2025, ENSO conditions were mainly neutral across the equatorial Pacific. The year began with weak La Niña conditions in January, marked by slightly cooler than average sea surface temperatures in the central and eastern Pacific, a pattern that had been present since December 2024. From February through October, both oceanic and atmospheric indicators reflected ENSO-neutral conditions, with sea surface temperatures remaining within the average range (between −0.5 °C and +0.5 °C) across the equatorial Pacific, although gradual cooling was observed across

much of the central and eastern Pacific, while slightly warmer conditions occurred at times in the far eastern Pacific. By November, sea surface temperatures in the central-eastern equatorial Pacific had cooled to near or below the −0.5 °C threshold, indicating borderline La Niña conditions, which continued into December. Overall, 2025 was dominated by neutral conditions, with weak La Niña occurring at the beginning and re-emerging towards the end of the year.



(a) **(b)**

Figure 2: Outgoing longwave (OLR) radiation anomalies for (a) January to February 2025; (b) September to October 2025. Enhanced cloud cover (negative OLR anomalies) persisted over the Fiji Group during January to February 2025, while suppressed cloud cover (positive OLR anomalies) was present across the Fiji Group during September to October 2025. Image source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

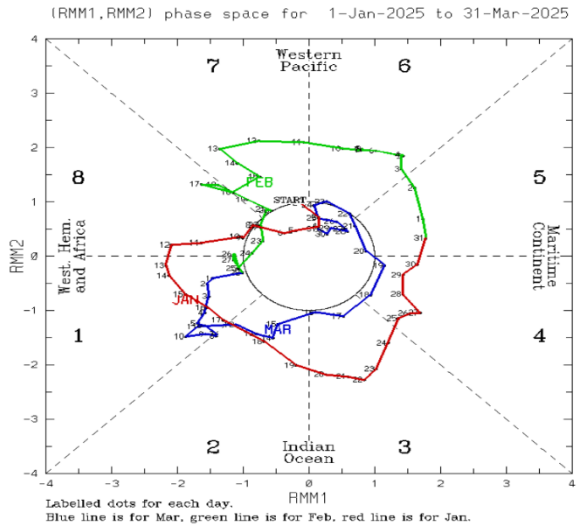
Fiji's rainfall in 2025 began with a typical wet season rainfall pattern. Rainfall was above the 30-year average in January and February, suggesting wetter than normal conditions across the Fiji Group. March rainfall was slightly below average, while April was clearly drier than normal. In contrast, May recorded above-average rainfall, so the April to May period was not uniformly suppressed. From June onwards, rainfall patterns became variable, consistent with an ENSO-neutral state. June was slightly below average, July and August were wetter than normal, while September and October were notably drier than normal. These dry months were followed by a sharp increase in November, when rainfall was well above the long-term average. December also recorded slightly above average rainfall.

Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO)

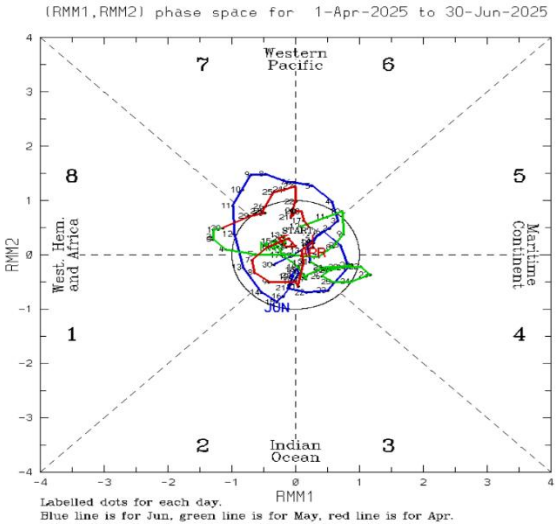
The Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) is an eastward moving pulse of rainfall and cloudiness in the tropical Pacific that usually begins in the Indian Ocean and then moves around the globe with a periodicity of 20-90 days. When the active phase of MJO is in the western Pacific, there is usually a surge in convective activity in the southwest Pacific. The South Pacific Convergence Zone (SPCZ) becomes more active, with several low-pressure systems, tropical disturbances, tropical depressions, and tropical cyclones forming within two to three weeks in the region around Fiji.

During 2025, six active MJO pulses passed through the western Pacific, with the strongest occurring in February, November, and December (Figure 3). The first MJO was active from 3rd to 21st February, during which Tropical Disturbance 09F (TD09F) intensified into Tropical Cyclone Rae (TC Rae). TC Rae caused flooding, strong to very strong winds, and large waves, mainly affecting the Lau Group and the windward sides of Fiji's larger islands. A moderate MJO was observed from 23rd to 26th April, and a moderate to strong pulse occurred from 4th to 10th June; neither pulse resulted in significant weather impacts. Another MJO pulse was active from 20th to 29th July, which also had little effect on the region. The longest MJO pulse, ranging from moderate to very strong, was active from 8th November to 2nd December. During November, a series of troughs developed over Fiji, bringing severe thunderstorms and heavy rainfall to the Northern Division, Lau and Lomaiviti Groups, resulting in flash flooding in Vanua Levu. In December, four Tropical Disturbances formed within the Nadi RSMC Area of Responsibility. Tropical Disturbance 01F (TD01F), Tropical Disturbance 02F (TD02F), and Tropical Disturbance 04F (TD04F) developed east of 180° longitude, while Tropical Disturbance 03F (TD03F) formed to the west, strengthening into a Tropical Depression northeast of Vanuatu before gradually weakening northwest of Fiji. TD03F affected the Fiji Group, bringing heavy rain that caused flash flooding across the Western Division.

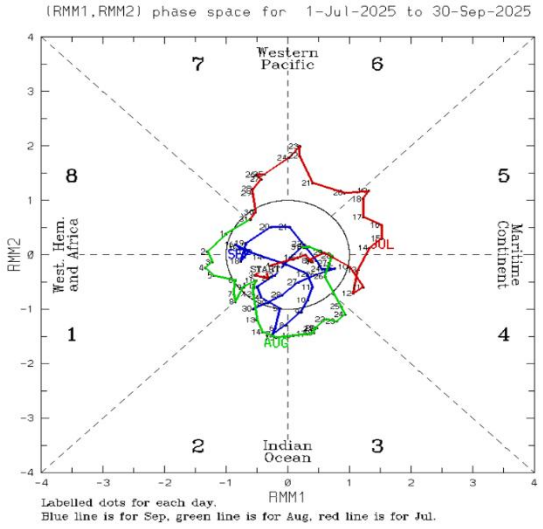
Large Scale Climate Drivers (Contd.)



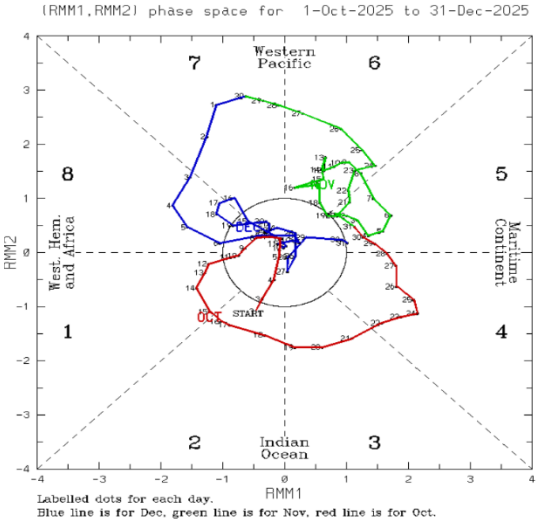
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Figure 3: The MJO phase diagram illustrates the progression of the MJO through locations along the equator around the globe. When the index is within the centre circle, the MJO is considered weak. Outside of this circle the index is stronger and will usually move in an anti-clockwise direction as the MJO moves from west to east. Phases 6 and 7 are Western Pacific. Data source: BoM

RAINFALL

Fiji's national average rainfall in 2025 was 2,486 mm, equivalent to 106% of the long-term average, indicating rainfall within the normal annual range. Overall, 2025 ranked as the 33rd wettest year in the 68-year record. (Figure 4).

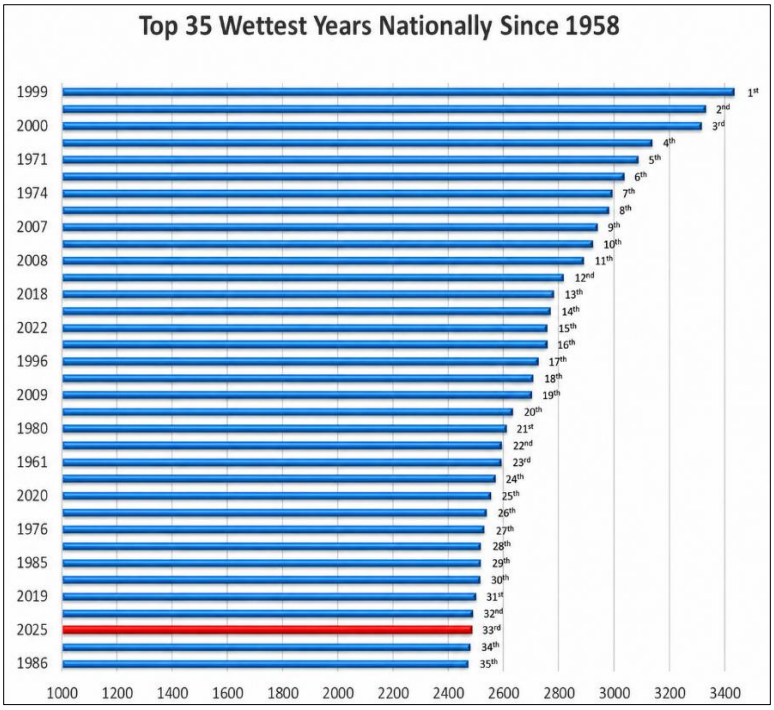


Figure 4: National average annual rainfall ranking.

Over 1958–2025, Fiji's national annual average rainfall has shown no statistically significant increasing or decreasing trend. However, marked year-to-year fluctuations are evident, partly influenced by El Niño and La Niña events (Figure 5). No significant long-term trends are also evident in the national Wet Season (November to April) or Dry Season (May to October) rainfall averages.

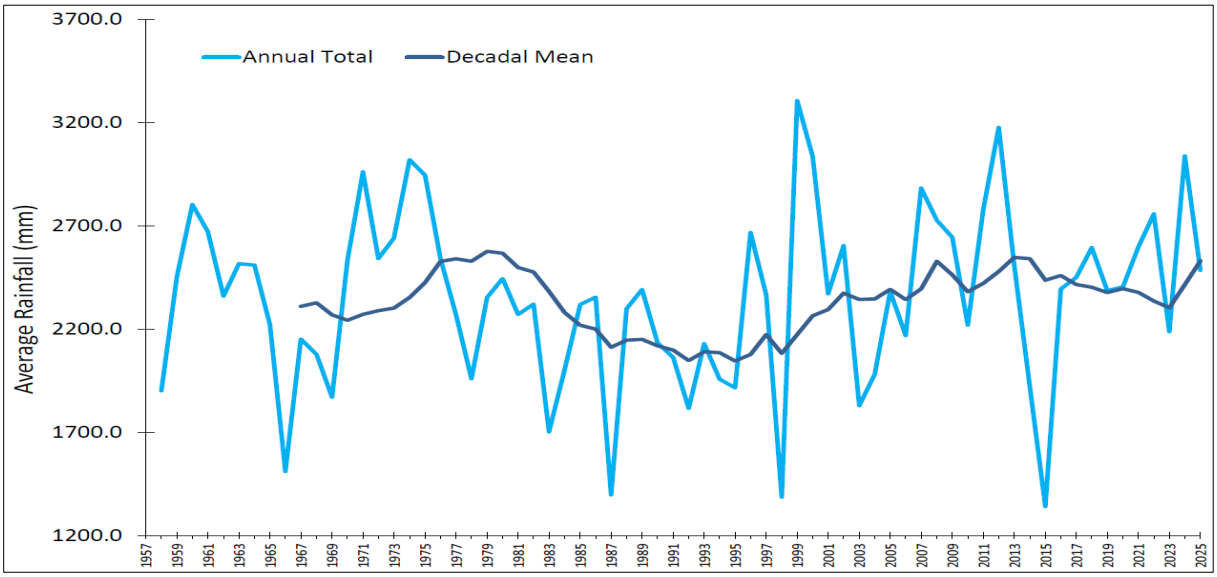


Figure 5: Time series of national average annual and decadal running mean rainfall from 1958 to 2025.

Rainfall (contd.)

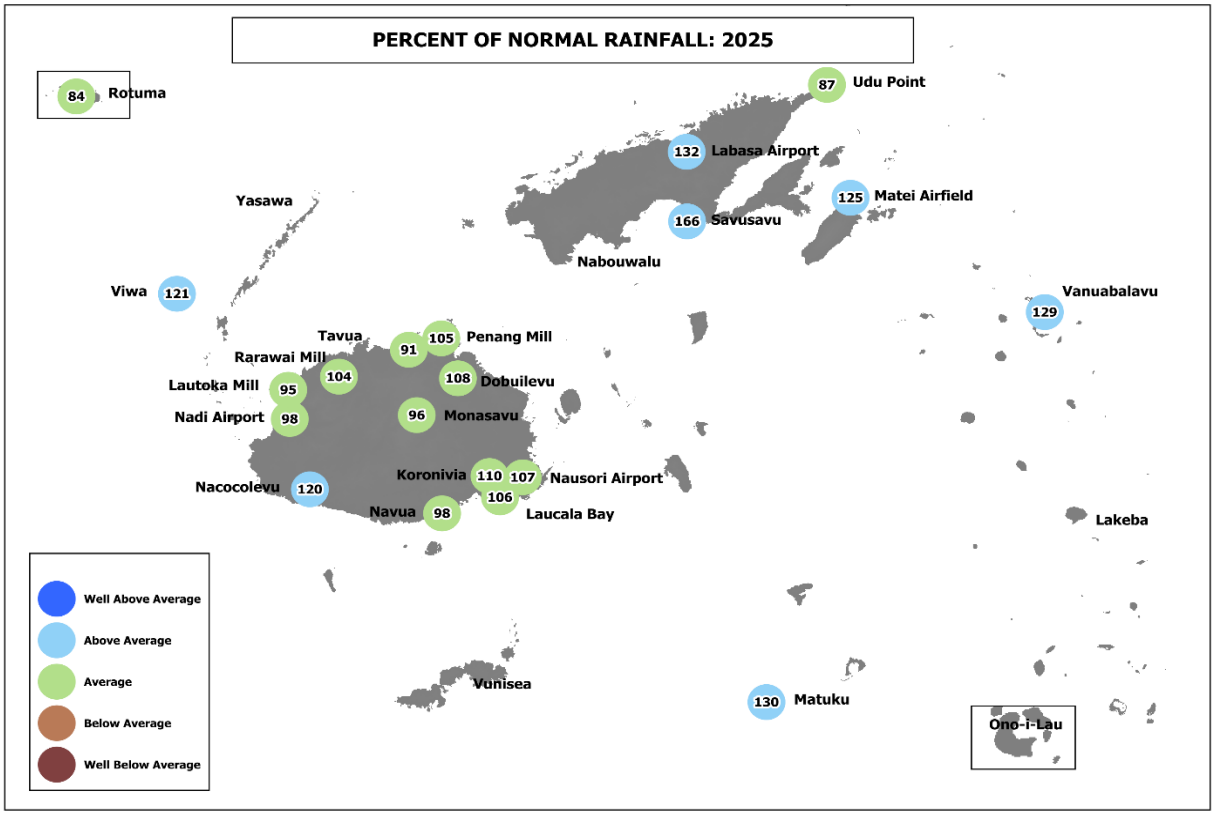


Figure 6: Percent of normal (1991 to 2020 mean) rainfall in 2025 at various rainfall monitoring stations across the country.

Annual rainfall totals in 2025 were generally near normal to above normal across Fiji's rainfall monitoring stations. Of the 20 rainfall monitoring sites, 7 recorded above normal rainfall, while 13 recorded near normal rainfall (Figure 6).

Monthly rainfall was wetter than usual in February, May, July, and November. Overall, Monasavu recorded the greatest rainfall in 2025, with an annual total of 4712mm, followed by Nadarivatu (3994mm), Nasinu (3579mm), and Tokotoko (Navua) (3420mm). Yaqara was the driest site with 1519mm, followed by Lautoka Mill with 1885mm, Nadi Airport with 1963mm, and Viwa with 1973mm.

February was particularly wet, with rainfall influenced by the South Pacific Convergence Zone (SPCZ), embedded low-pressure systems, and Tropical Cyclone Rae. Heavy rainfall and flash flooding affected the Western Division early in the month, while TC Rae brought significant rainfall and flooding from the 24th, to the

Rainfall (contd.)

Northern and Eastern Divisions. Notable 24-hour totals included 193mm at Lakeba, 177mm at Labasa Airfield, 152mm at Matei Airfield, 112mm at Nadarivatu and 103mm at Matuku, all on the 24th.

Rainfall remained active in May, as southeasterly wind flows and a series of low-pressure troughs affected the Fiji Group. Wetter than usual conditions were recorded at most stations, although parts of the Western Division were comparatively drier. Significant 24-hour totals included 114mm at Nausori Airport, 109mm at Labasa Airfield, 108mm at Laucala Bay (Suva), 97mm at Nasinu, 85mm at Udu Point, and 82mm at Lomaivuna, all on the 8th.

In July, rainfall was generally average to well above average, particularly across stations in the Western, Central, and Northern Divisions. Active troughs brought significant rainfall and flash flooding to parts of the Eastern Division. Notable 24-hour totals included 91mm at Nadarivatu, 87mm at Rarawai Mill (Ba), and 77mm at Nausori Airport, all on the 13th. On the 16th, Nasinu recorded 136 mm, Laucala Bay (Suva) 96 mm, and Navua 85mm, while Koronivia recorded 131mm on the 17th and Rotuma 99mm on the 25th.

Rainfall increased again in November, coinciding with the start of the wet and cyclone season. Active low-pressure troughs were the main drivers of the month's rainfall. Yasawa-i-Rara and Labasa Airfield exceeded three times their normal totals, while Vanuabalavu recorded around four times its normal rainfall. Significant 24-hour totals included 209mm at Levuka on the 8th, 141mm at Dobuilevu on the 14th, and 206mm at Labasa Airfield, 188mm at Matei Airfield, 156mm at Vanuabalavu, and 101mm at Savusavu Airfield, all on the 24th. Vanuabalavu recorded its highest monthly total of 528mm, since observations began in 1985.

In contrast, September and October were generally drier than usual (Figure 7). Cool, dry south to southeast winds dominated September, suppressing rainfall across the country. Drier than usual conditions were recorded across most of the Western Division, Vunisea and Lakeba, while parts of the Central and Eastern Divisions recorded below normal rainfall. The lowest monthly totals included 0.5mm at Momi, 1.6mm at Nadi Airport, 2.1mm at Lautoka Mill and 6.0mm at

Rainfall (contd.)

Tavua. Momi recorded only 1 rain day, while Lautoka Mill and Yaqara both recorded 2 rain days, and Nadi Airport, Tavua, and Lakeba all recorded 3 rain days.

Dry conditions continued in October, with rainfall remaining suppressed across most parts of the country. Most stations in the Western, Central, and Eastern Divisions, as well as Rotuma, recorded drier than usual conditions. The lowest monthly totals were 0.0mm at Lautoka Mill, 1.9mm at Viwa, 3.4mm at Rarawai Mill (Ba) and 5.0mm at Tavua. Lautoka Mill recorded no rain days, followed by Tavua with 1 rain day, and Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 2 rain days.

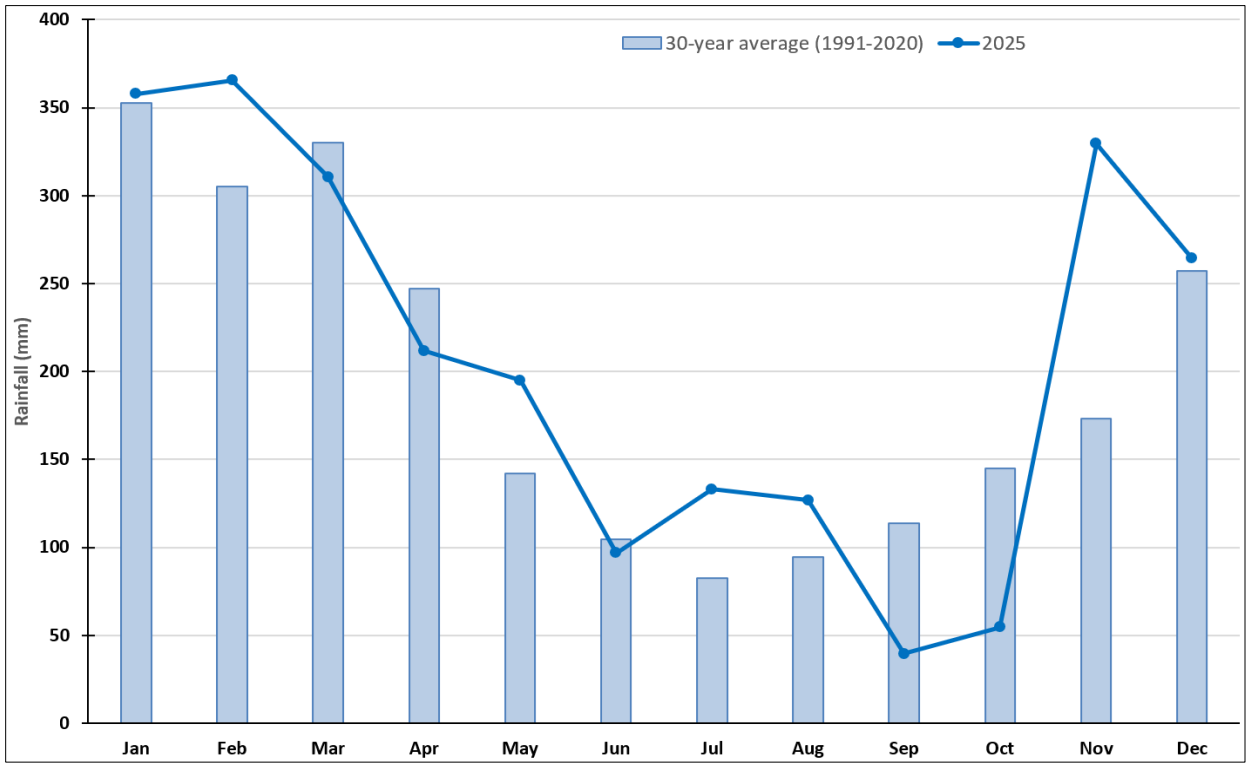


Figure 7: National average monthly rainfall during 2025 compared with the long-term average (1991-2020).

AIR TEMPERATURES

Mean Air Temperature

The year 2025 ranked as Fiji's 14th warmest year on record, with a national average mean air temperature of 26.0°C, which was 0.2°C above normal (Figure 8).

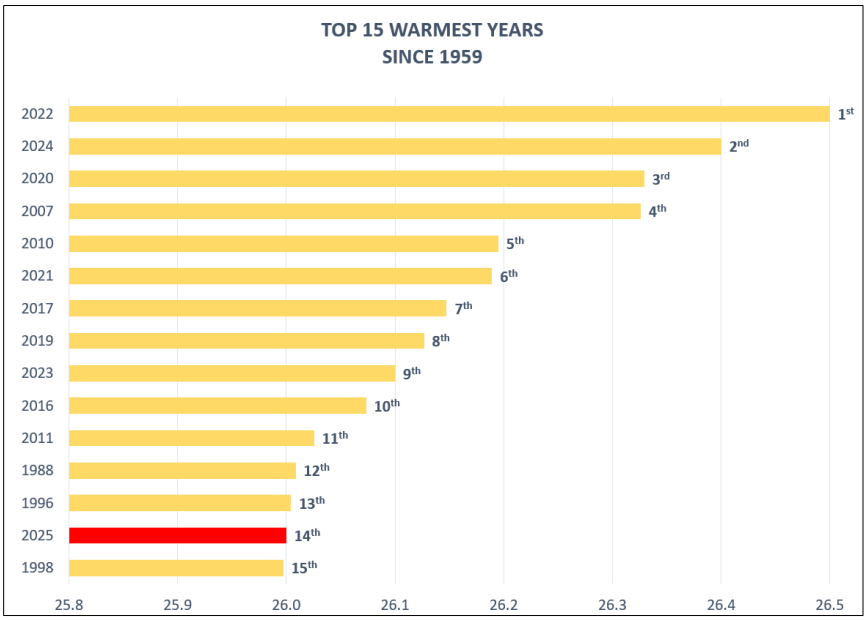


Figure 8: Top 15 warmest national average mean air temperatures for Fiji.

The most recent completed decade, 2011–2020, was also Fiji's warmest decade on record. This continues the long-term warming pattern, with each successive decade since the 1960s being warmer than the decades before it (Figure 9).

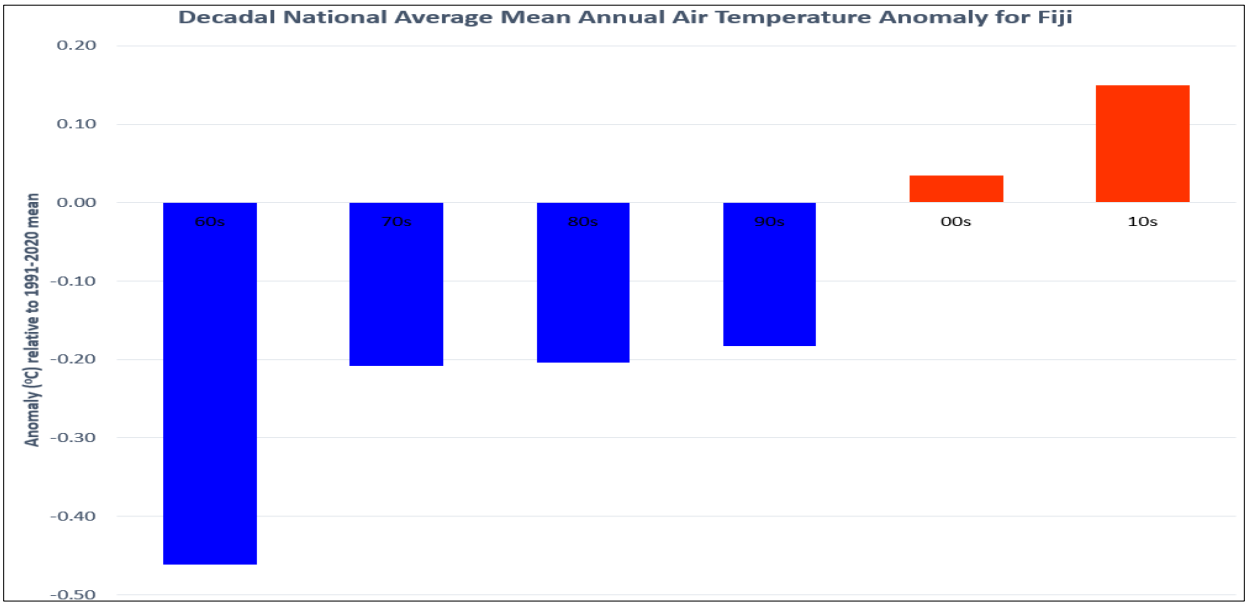


Figure 9: Decadal anomalies of Fiji's national average annual mean air temperature.

Air Temperatures (contd.)

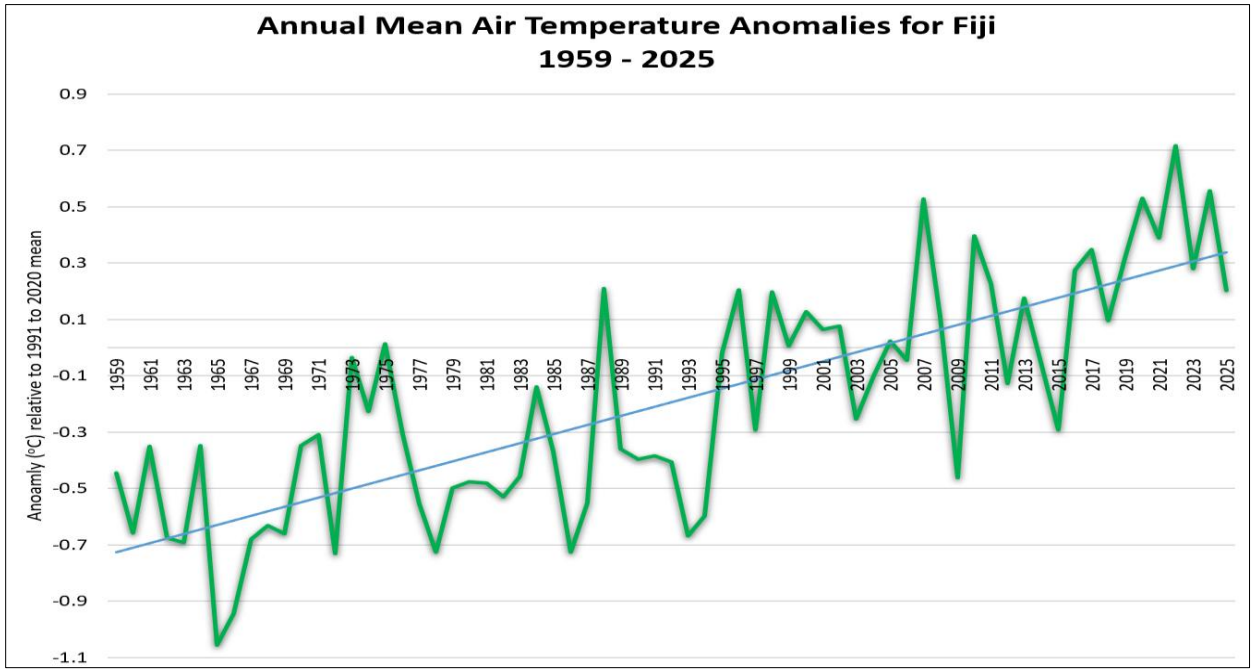


Figure 10: Time series of national average mean annual air temperature anomaly relative to 1991-2020 mean together with the associated trend.

The national mean annual air temperature increased by 1.1°C between 1959 and 2025 (statistically significant rise at 95% confidence level) (Figure 10). This trend is consistent with the global pattern of rising air temperatures as greenhouse gas concentration increases in the atmosphere.

Maximum and Minimum Air Temperatures

Fiji's national average annual maximum (daytime) air temperature in 2025 was 29.9°C, which was 0.5°C above normal. This ranked as the 5th warmest annual maximum air temperature in the national record since 1959. The warmest year for maximum air temperature remains 2022, followed by 2024, 2023 and 2021.

In contrast, the national average annual minimum (nighttime) air temperature for 2025 was 22.1°C, which was 0.1°C below normal. This ranked as the 29th warmest annual minimum air temperature in the record since 1959.

Air Temperatures (contd.)

The national average maximum air temperature has increased by 1.2°C between 1959 and 2025 (statistically significant rise at 95% confidence level). Similarly, the national average minimum air temperature has increased by 1.0°C between 1959 and 2025 (statistically significant rise at 95% confidence level) (Figure 11).

In 2025, the highest annual mean maximum air temperature was recorded at Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 32.1°C, followed by Labasa Airfield with 31.4°C, Momi with 31.3°C, Yasawa-i-Rara and Yaqara both with 30.9°C, and Rotuma with 30.8°C. In contrast, the lowest annual mean maximum air temperature was recorded at Nadarivatu with 25.1°C, followed by Matuku with 29.0°C, Nausori Airport and Savusavu Airfield both with 29.4°C, and Matei Airfield, Laucala Bay (Suva) and Lakeba all with 29.5°C.

The highest daily maximum air temperature recorded in 2025 was 37.1°C at Tokotoko (Navua) on 26th February. This was followed by Momi, which recorded 37.0°C on 14th October and 36.7°C on 8th November, Korolevu with 36.4°C on 27th March, Rarawai Mill (Ba) and RKS Lodoni, both with 36.3°C on 29th October and 23rd November, respectively. Lastly, 36.2°C was recorded at several stations; Korolevu on 26th March, Momi on 29th October, and Rarawai Mill (Ba) on 1st November.

The coolest nights on average during 2025 were recorded at Nadarivatu, with an annual mean minimum air temperature of 17.3°C, followed by Labasa Airfield with 20.6°C, Rarawai Mill (Ba) with 20.7°C, Matei Airfield with 20.9°C, Sigatoka with 21.1°C, and Nacocolevu with 21.2°C. In contrast, the warmest nights on average were observed at Rotuma with 25.2°C, followed by Viwa with 24.1°C, Savusavu Airfield with 23.6°C, Matuku with 23.4°C, and Momi and Yasawa-i-Rara both with 23.1°C.

Air Temperatures (contd.)

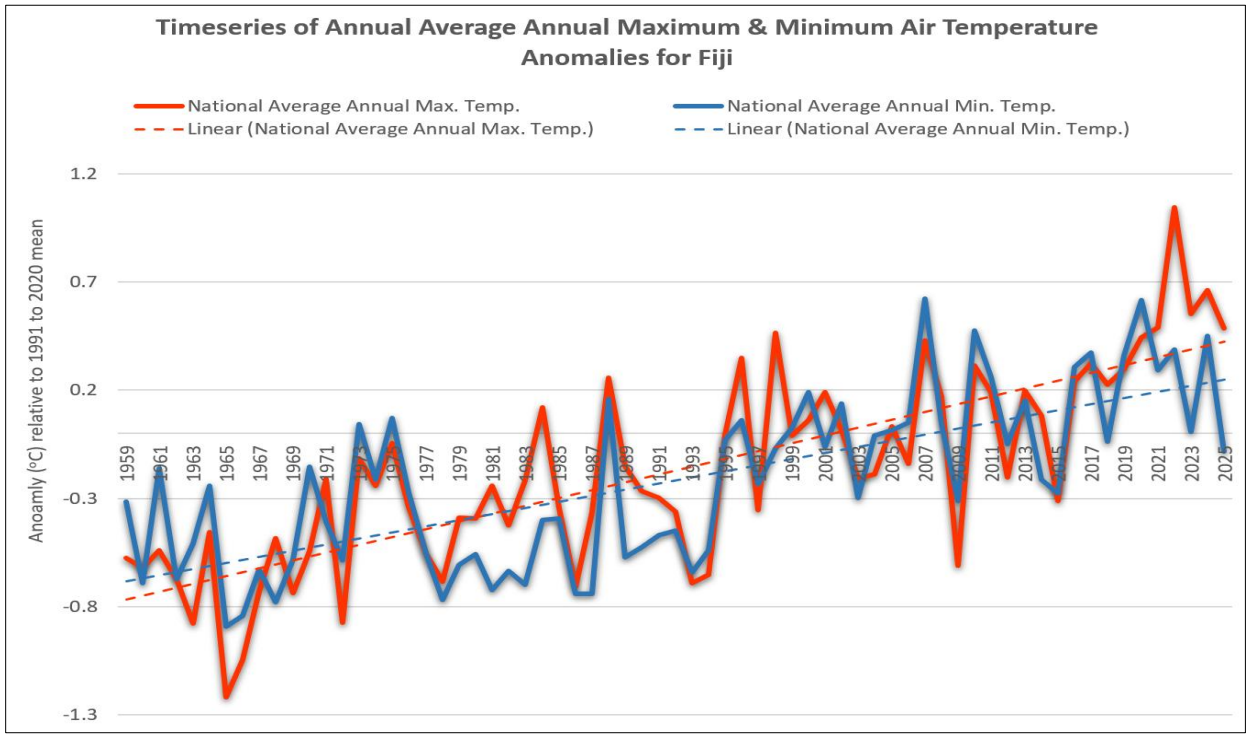


Figure 11: Time series of national average annual maximum and minimum air temperature anomalies of Fiji relative to 1991-2020 mean, together with the associated trends.

The lowest daily night time temperatures in 2025 were predominantly observed in the interior of Viti Levu, at Nadarivatu, where the year's lowest value of 7.5°C was observed on 2nd August, followed by 8.3°C on 31st July, 9.9°C on 1st August, 10.1°C on 9th August, 10.5°C on 8th August, 11.5°C on 8th July, 11.6°C on 4th October, and 11.7°C on 10th August. Monasavu followed with 11.8°C recorded on both 1st and 8th August.

Note: The national average mean, maximum and minimum air temperatures have been calculated based on in-situ observations at 5 high quality meteorological stations, namely, Nadi Airport, Rarawai Mill, Laucala Bay, Nausori Airport and Vunisea.

SUNSHINE

Annual bright sunshine hours were near normal at Koronivia, Nadi Airport and Monasavu, while above normal sunshine hours were recorded at Dobuilevu and Nacocolevu in 2025. The total annual bright sunshine hours recorded at Nadi Airport, Dobuilevu, Monasavu, Nacocolevu and Koronivia were 2463 hours, 1748 hours, 1333 hours, 2095, and 1742 hours, respectively (Table 1).

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Nadi Airport	210	151	203	215	241	168	234	212	249	255	192	133	2463
Dobuilevu	159	149	163	130	155	134	157	179	87	204	132	99	1748
Koronivia	172	164	143	139	139	153	109	157	137	159	123	147	1742
Monasavu	121	126	125	106	87	92	96	124	125	125	116	90	1333
Nacocolevu	179	127	135	168	196	161	196	183	220	252	170	109	2095

Table 1: Total monthly and annual bright sunshine hours for 2025.

Nadi Airport recorded 99% of its normal annual bright sunshine hours during 2025. The station's highest monthly total was recorded in October with 255 hours, while the lowest was recorded in December with 133 hours (Table 1).

Dobuilevu received 125% of its normal annual bright sunshine hours during the year. Its highest monthly total was observed in October with 204 hours, while September recorded the lowest total with 87 hours (Table 1).

Koronivia recorded 108% of its normal annual bright sunshine hours during 2025. The station's highest monthly total was recorded in January with 172 hours, while the lowest was recorded in July with 109 hours (Table 1).

The annual total bright sunshine at Monasavu was 113% of normal. The highest monthly total was recorded in February with 126 hours, while May recorded the lowest total with 87 hours (Table 1).

Nacocolevu recorded 136% of its normal annual bright sunshine hours during 2025. The highest monthly total of 252 hours was recorded in October, while the lowest monthly total of 109 hours was recorded in December (Table 1).

WINDS

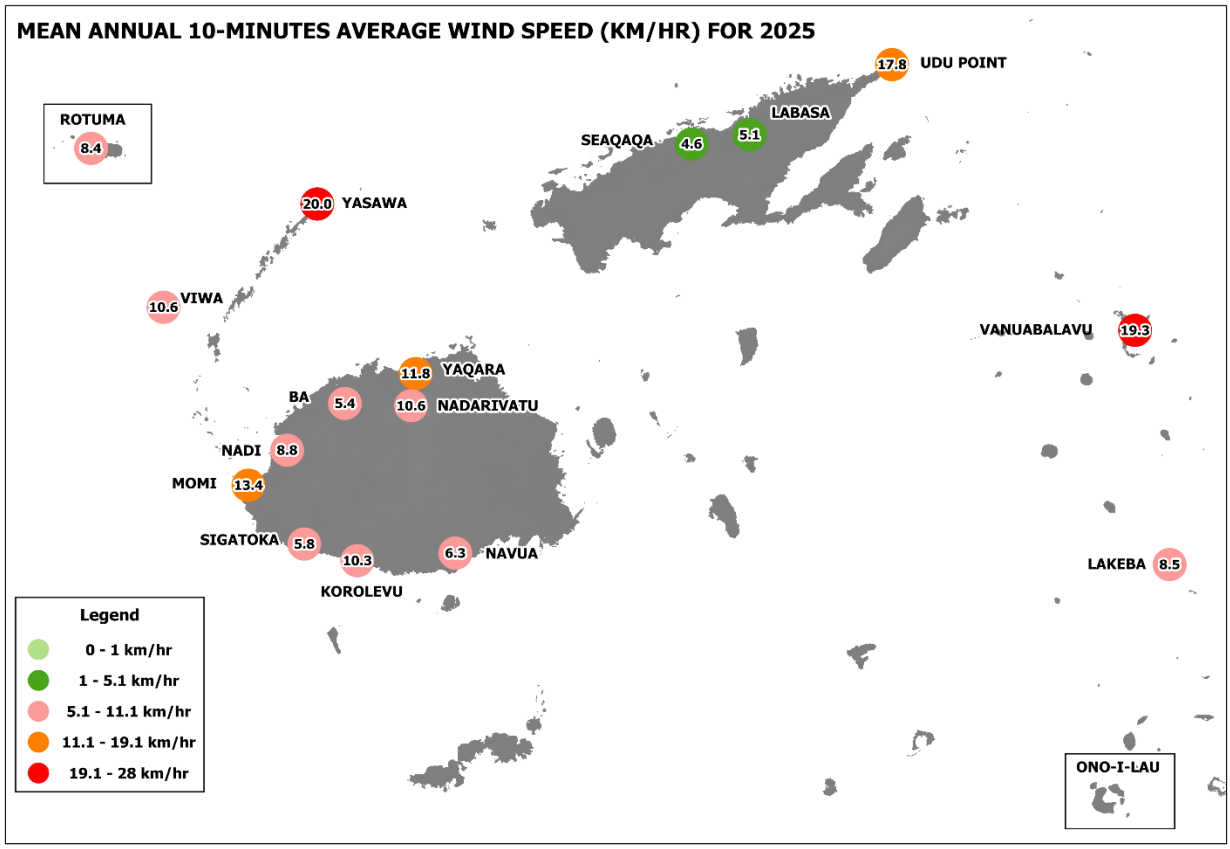


Figure 12: Mean annual 10-minute average wind speeds (km/hr) in 2025.

The highest 2025 mean annual 10-minutes wind speed was recorded at Yasawa-i-Rara with 20.0 km/hr, followed by Vanuabalavu with 19.3 km/hr, Udu Point with 17.8 km/hr, Momi with 13.4 km/hr and 11.8 km/hr at Yaqara. On the other hand, Seaqaqa AWS recorded the lowest average winds of 4.6 km/hr.

The most extreme wind during the year was registered during the passage of Tropical Cyclone Rae from 23rd to 24th February. The highest recorded sustained wind during this period was observed at Udu Point with 85.0 km/hr, followed by Vanuabalavu with 84.2 km/hr, and Lakeba with 52.9 km/hr.

The highest observed wind gust during 2025 was at Vanuabalavu with 130 km/hr, followed by Udu Point with 112 km/hr, Lakeba with 102 km/hr, Momi with 87 km/hr, Yasawa-i-Rara with 85 km/hr, Rotuma with 71 km/hr, Nadarivatu with 69 km/hr, and Seaqaqa with 65 km/hr.

Note: All dates in this report is in Fiji Standard Time.

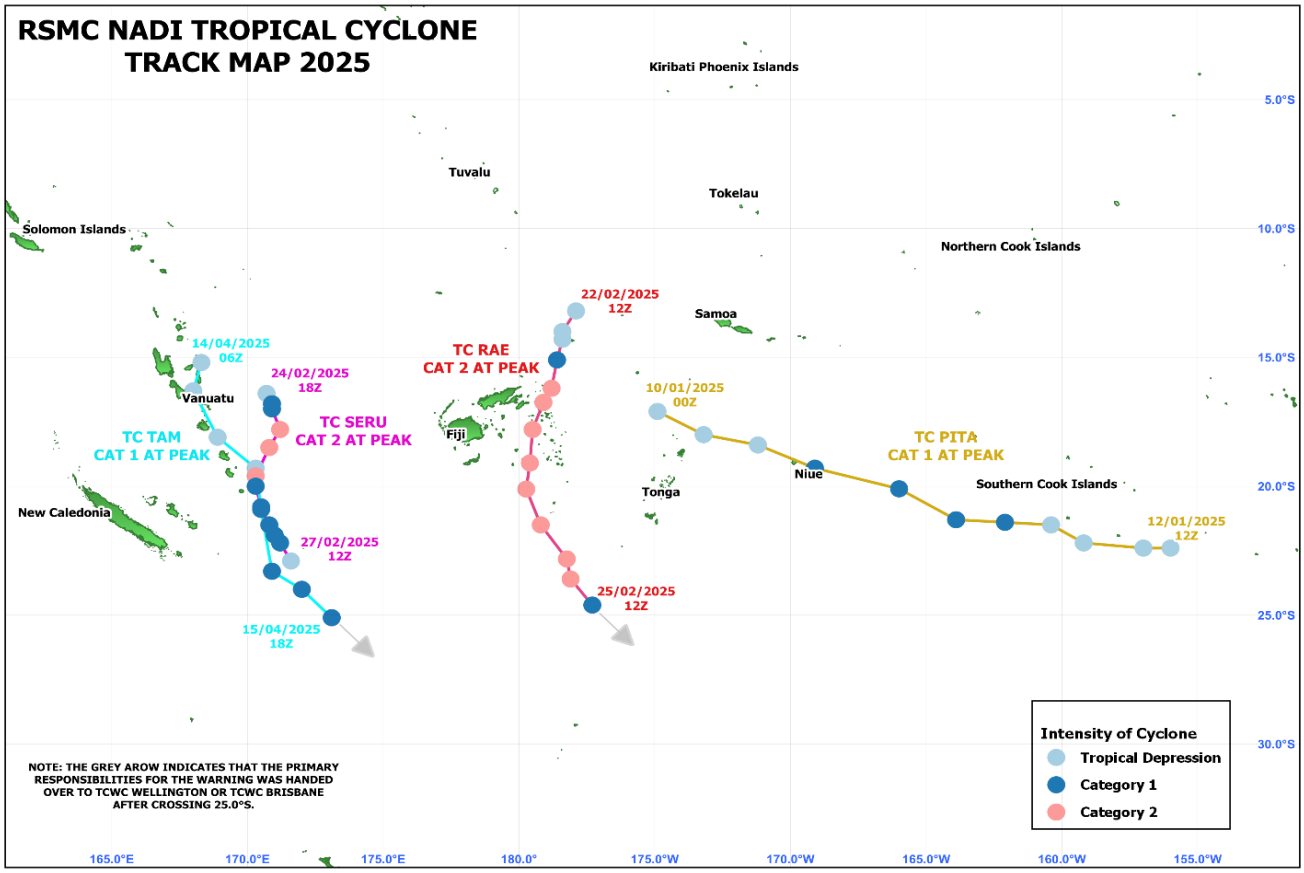


Figure 13: Track maps of TCs, which occurred in the RSMC Nadi-TCC area of responsibility during 2025.

In 2025, four TCs occurred in the Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre Nadi – Tropical Cyclone Centre (RSMC Nadi-TCC) area of responsibility (AoR) (Figure 13). Only Tropical Cyclone Rae significantly affected Fiji.

TC Pita was named on January 10th and was the first tropical cyclone of the 2024/25 season. It was a short-lived cyclone which passed over Niue and the Cook Islands before being downgraded to a depression on January 12th.

TC Rae originated from a tropical low-pressure system embedded within the South Pacific Convergence Zone, initially forming to the far northeast of Fiji on February 20th. It was named on February 23rd, when it was 160 km east-northeast of Cikobia or 265 km northeast of Labasa.

The cyclone initially tracked south-southwest, moving across Northern Vanua Levu and Northern Lau waters, before shifting southerly over the Koro Sea and Southern

Tropical Cyclones (contd.)

Lau waters. As it continued its trajectory, TC Rae eventually adopted a south-southeasterly path, exiting Fiji waters to the south on February 25th. TC Rae attained maximum Category 2 intensity and significantly affected parts of the Lomaiviti and Lau Group, as well as Vanua Levu. The cyclone had accompanying strong winds, heavy rainfall, and caused widespread damages to some roads, bridges, vegetations, as well as some houses on islands that were located close to its track. Rae heavily affected the Lau Group, with reports of damages on the islands of Vanuabalavu, Lakeba, Cicia, Komo, Namuku-i-Lau, Kabara and Ono-i-Lau.

TC Seru formed northeast of Vanuatu and was named on February 25th. It slowly intensified while tracking south, becoming a Category 2 tropical cyclone. Seru caused minimal damage in southern Vanuatu, and dissipated into a low on February 27th.

TC Tam was named on April 15th and attained maximum Category 1 intensity. It exited Nadi's AoR on April 16th and caused severe weather conditions in northern New Zealand.

SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE

The presence of El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) plays a significant role on the sea surface temperature in the tropical Pacific Ocean. Generally, warmer than normal sea surface temperatures were present within Fiji's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in 2025. Anomalies of around +0.4°C to +1.2°C were observed across most Fiji waters, with a small area west of Viti Levu recording higher anomalies between +1.2°C and +2.0°C (Figure 14a). Mean sea surface temperatures ranged from 27–29°C in both the Western and Northern Divisions, 27–28°C in the Central

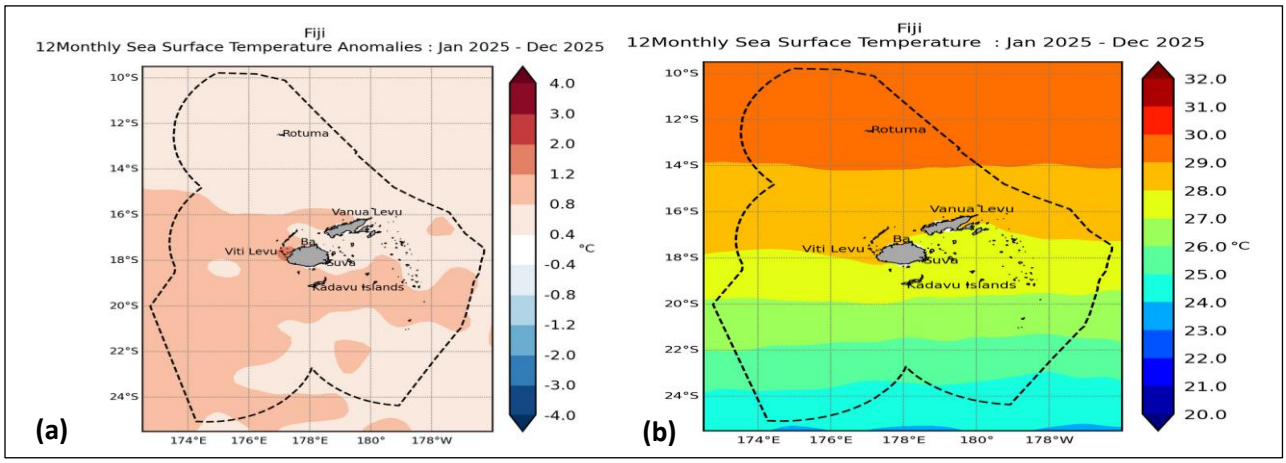


Figure 14: (a) Mean annual sea surface temperature difference from the normal (1971 to 2000 average); and (b) Mean annual sea surface temperature for 2025. Source: Pacific Community.

Division, and 26–28°C in the Eastern Division, with warmer conditions of around 29–30°C observed around Rotuma (Figure 14b)

In 2025, sea surface temperatures around Fiji were above average to very much above average since 1982 (Figure 15).

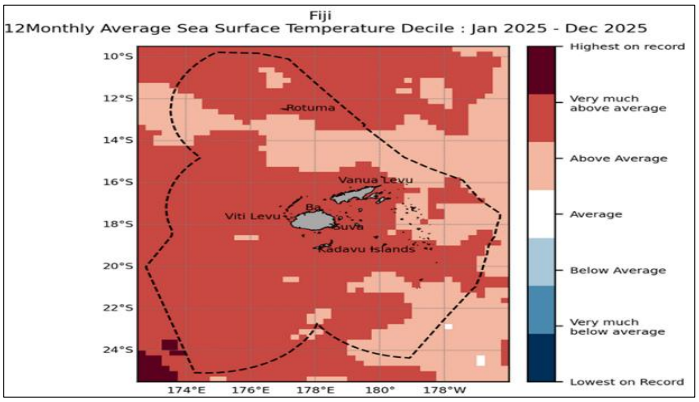


Figure 15: Ocean surface temperature ranking for 2025 since 1982. Source: Pacific Community

Sea Surface Temperature (contd.)

Sea surface temperatures across the Fiji region have shown a positive trend since 1950, with increases of 0.1 to 0.2 °C/ decade across most of Fiji's EEZ, and weaker trends of around 0.0 to 0.1 °C/ decade in parts of the northern and southern Lau Group (Figure 16).

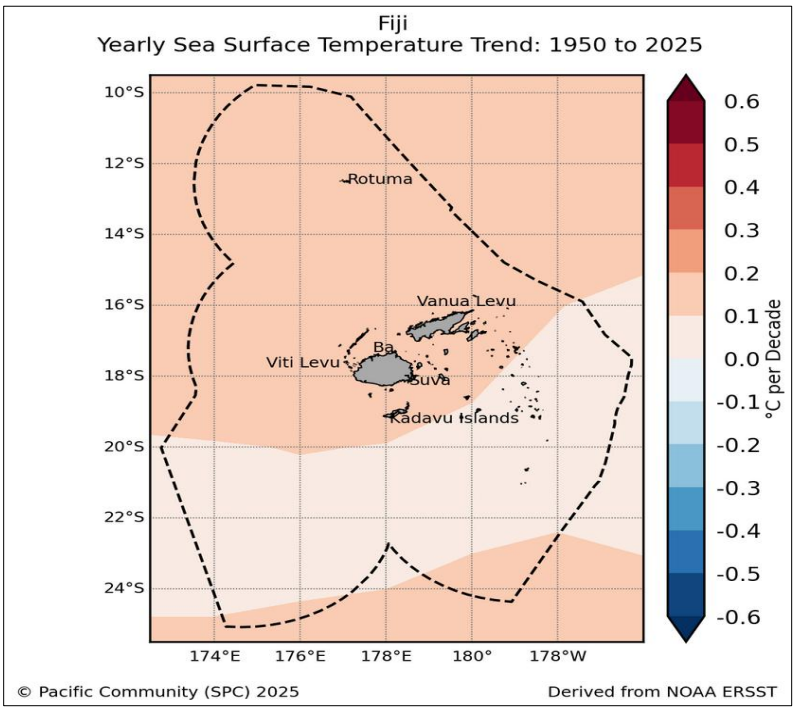


Figure 16: Average ocean surface temperature change since 1950. Source: Pacific Community.

SEA LEVEL

The country currently has three (3) tide gauge stations. The first is available at Lautoka Wharf (Western Division), while the second is located at the Suva Wharf (Central Division), with the third station used to be located at Vatia Wharf (Tavua), but has been removed due to change in land ownership. The first two stations belong to the Pacific Sea Level and Geodetic Monitoring Project (PSLGMP).

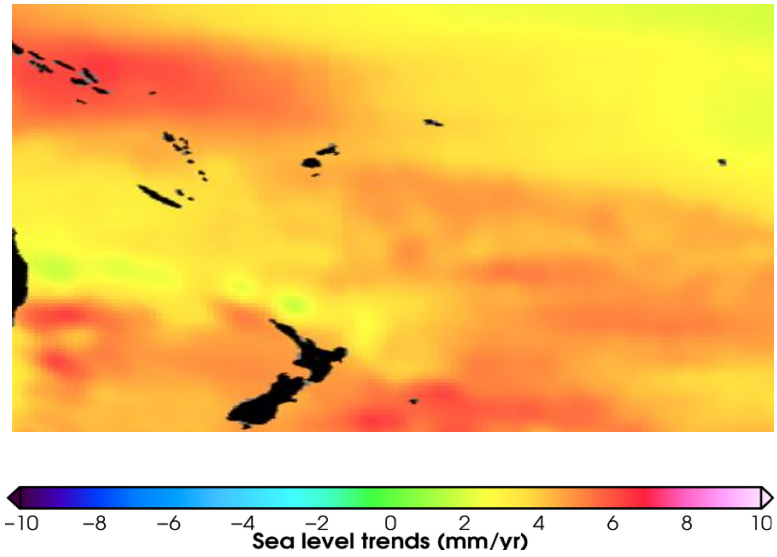


Figure 17: Sea level trend in the Pacific Island region between 1992 to 2025 as per the satellite measurement. Source: NOAA/Laboratory for Satellite Altimetry.

The sea-level rise near Fiji measured by satellite altimeters (Figure 17) from 1992 to 2025 was between 4-5mm/year. A state-of-the-art sea level monitoring station at the Lautoka Wharf had a relative sea level trend of 3.7mm/year between 1993 to 2025, which is a statistically significant increasing trend at 95% confidence level (Figure 18).

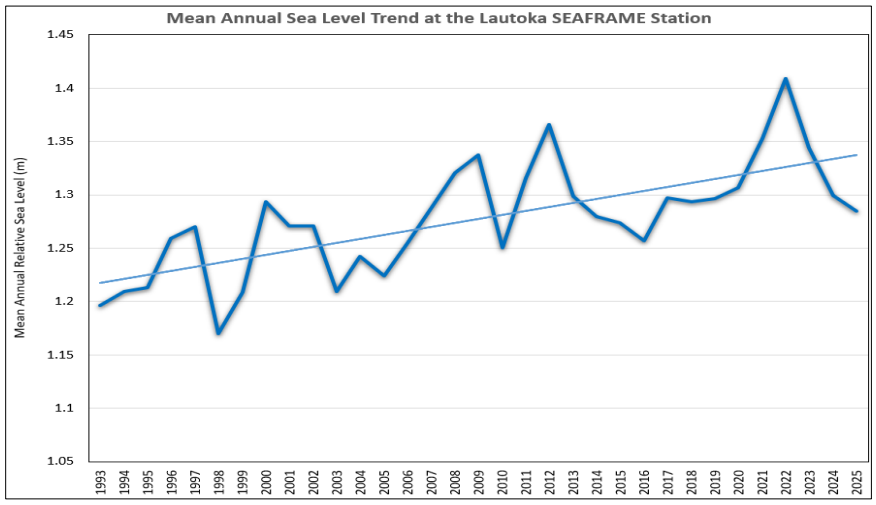


Figure 18: Mean annual relative sea level trend at the Lautoka SEAFRAME station. Data source: Pacific Community.

Note: Sea level at Suva Wharf and Vatia Wharf could not be analyzed due to missing data.

Sea Level (contd.)

By the end of 2025, the global mean sea level was around 11 cm higher than it was in January 1993, the start of the satellite record, corresponding to an average rate of sea level rise of approximately 3.4mm/year (WMO State of the Global Climate 2025). The mean rate of sea level rise has increased with time. From 1993 to 2011, sea level rose at an average rate of 2.65 ± 0.3 mm per year. From 2012 to 2025, the rate was 4.75 ± 0.3 mm per year.

According to the WMO State of the Global Climate 2025 report, sea level has risen since 1993 across almost all oceanic regions, with some of the highest rates of increase observed in the tropical and South-West Pacific regions. As a Small Island Developing State located in the South-West Pacific, Fiji is experiencing the impacts of this regional sea level rise. However, sea level changes around Fiji may differ from the global average due to local and regional factors, including variations in ocean currents, changes in ocean temperature and circulation, and vertical land movement. These factors can cause some coastal areas to experience sea level rise faster than the global mean, increasing risks such as coastal erosion, saltwater intrusion, coastal flooding, and impacts on low-lying communities, infrastructure, and ecosystems.

Global mean sea level rise is primarily driven by ocean warming, which causes seawater to expand, and the melting of glaciers and ice sheets on land, which adds additional water to the oceans. Even if greenhouse gas emissions ceased immediately, sea levels would continue to rise for centuries because of the climate system's long-term response, particularly continued ocean warming and the delayed response of ice sheets.

Flash Flooding in the Western, Central and Northern Divisions – January

Three episodes of flash flooding were recorded over the Western, Central and Northern Divisions during January.

The first episode of flash flooding occurred when an active trough of low pressure developed south of Fiji on the 5th and caused continuous torrential heavy rainfall. This led to flash floods at low-level crossings and settlements across the Western and Central Divisions, including the flooding of Ba and Sigatoka towns from the 7th to 9th. Flash flooding closed several low-level crossings and essential businesses.

The second episode of flash flooding occurred between the 23rd and 28th, when a trough developed southwest of the Fiji Group on the 25th, with another trough passing over the group on the 27th. This caused heavy rain and led to surface flooding in parts of the Western and Northern Divisions.

The third episode of flash flooding happened towards the end of January. An embedded trough of low pressure affected the group from the 29th to the end of the month, resulting in flash flooding of Ba town and parts of Sabeto, Nadi on the 31st.





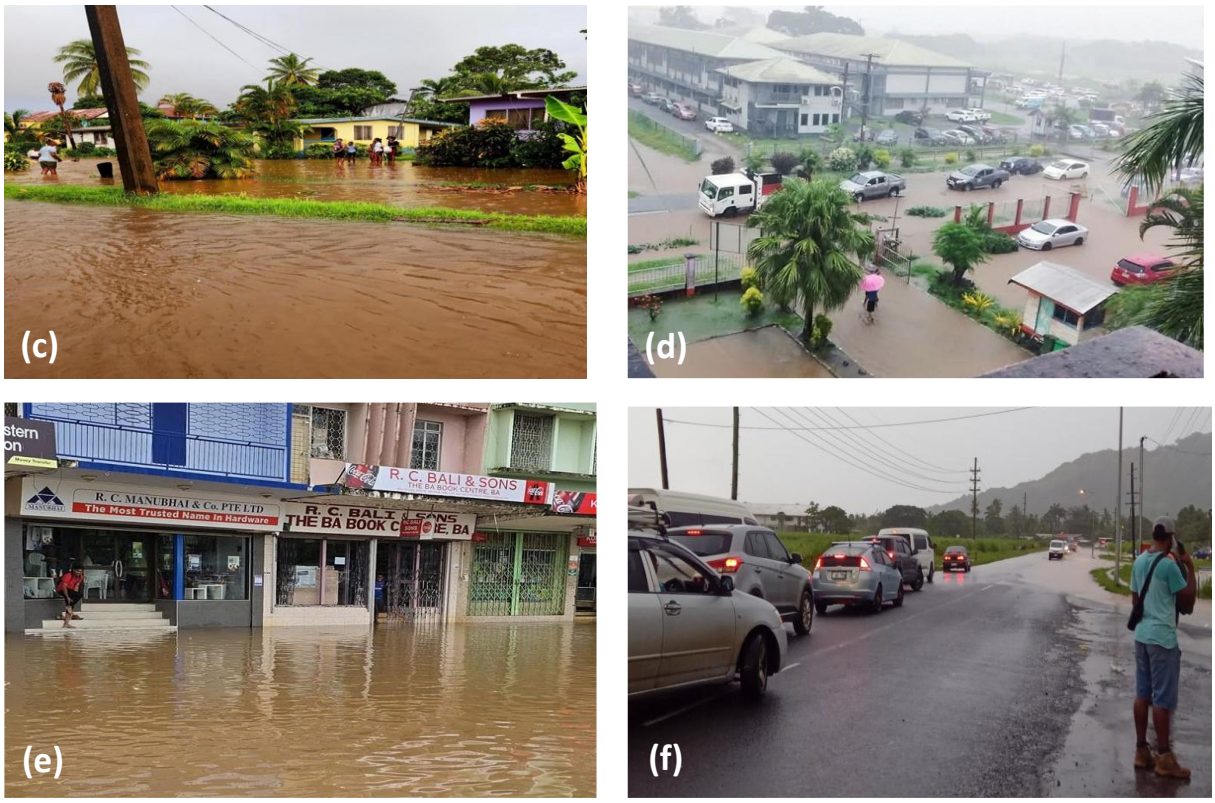


Figure 19: (a) Flooding in Qauia settlement, Lami on 7th January, 2025 (Picture Credit: FBC News); (b) Flooding in parts of Sigatoka town on 8th January, 2025 (Picture Credit: FBC News); (c) Surface flooding in Namotomoto village, Nadi on 23rd January, 2025 (Picture Credit: Mirchi FM); (d) Surface flooding in parts of Labasa on 28th January, 2025 (Picture Credit: Mirchi FM); (e) Flooding of Ba town on 31st January, 2025 (Picture Credit: FijiVillage); (f) Flooding of parts of Sabeto, Nadi on 31st January, 2025 (Picture Credit: Fiji Roads Authority).

Strong Winds and Flooding associated with Tropical Cyclone Rae – February

Tropical Cyclone Rae was the major severe weather that affected Fiji during the second half of February. The cyclone brought strong winds, heavy rainfall, and widespread damages to some roads, bridges, vegetations, as well as some houses on islands that were located close to TC Rae track. From 24th to 25th February, TC Rae heavily affected the Lau Group, with reports of damages on the islands of Vanuabalavu, Lakeba, Cicia, Komo, Namuku-i-Lau, Kabara and Ono-i-Lau. The cyclone's strong winds uprooted numerous trees and caused significant damage to houses and plantations.

Notable Weather Events (contd.)



Figure 20: (a) Fallen tree blocks a road in South Cape, Taveuni, on 24th February, 2025 (Picture Credit: Fiji Roads Authority); (b) A home in Cicia, Lau, partially damaged from fallen branches on 25th February, 2025 (Picture Credit: Fiji Sun); (c) The wreckage of a boat at Taveuni Wharf on 25th February, 2025 (Picture Credit: Fiji One News); (d) Strong winds threaten to blow the roof off a home in Namuka-i-Lau on 25th February, 2025 (Picture Credit: The Fiji Times); (e) Surface flooding experienced in Rabi Island on 24th February, 2025 (Picture Credit: FijiVillage); (f) Low lying crossings and roads in Labasa experienced surface flooding on 25th February, 2025 (Picture Credit: The Fiji Times).

Notable Weather Events (contd.)

Flash Flooding in the Western Division – March

At the beginning of March, localized heavy rainfall was observed on 2nd March, resulting in flash flooding in low-lying areas of the Western Division, particularly in Ba and Lautoka. As a result, several low-level crossings were inundated, leading to their closure and making certain areas inaccessible.



Figure 21: (a) Vaivai Rd, 1st Crossing, Lautoka, on 2nd March, 2025 (Picture Credit: Fiji Roods Authority); (b) Vunisamaloa, Ba on 2nd March, 2025 (Picture Credit: Fiji Roads Authority).

Coastal Inundation – March

Active trough of low pressure, strong winds and swell triggered coastal inundation in Kadavu. A massive coastal inundation took place at Rakiraki village in Kadavu on 12th March. Seawater encroached the houses and agriculture areas near the coast of Rakiraki village.



Figure 22: (a) Coastal area in Rakiraki village, Kadavu inundated with seawater, on 12th March, 2025 (Picture Credit: The Fiji Times); (b) Seawater encroached agriculture and inland house areas in Rakiraki village, Kadavu, on 12th March, 2025 (Picture Credit: The Fiji Times).

Flash Flooding due to Tropical Cyclone Tam – April

Rainfall associated with Tropical depression 11F affected the country as it moved in from the west on 13th April. The system was later classified as Tropical Cyclone Tam on 15th April. As TC Tam quickly tracked south, exiting the region on 16th April, its associated rain lingered until 18th April, resulting in minor flooding in the Central and Western Divisions.



Figure 23: (a) Flooding of Grantham road in the Central Division on 17th April, 2025 (Picture Credit: FijiVillage); (b) Inundation of main road near Rabulu village, Western Division, on 18th April, 2025 (Picture Credit: FijiVillage).

Landslides – April

A trough of low pressure affected the Fiji Group from 1st to 3rd April, bringing in wet conditions and isolated thunderstorms; similarly, on 8th April, a weak trough arrived with unsettled conditions. These systems resulted in some landslide events in the Central Division.



Figure 24: (a) Landslide along Wailoa road, in the Central Division on 3rd April, 2025 (Picture Credit: Fiji Roads Authority); (b) Landslide in, Namosi, Central Division, on 8th April, 2025 (Picture Credit: Fiji Roads Authority).

Flash Flooding in the Central and Eastern Divisions – July

A trough of low pressure affected the Central and Eastern Divisions from 16th to 18th July. During this event, significant rainfall was recorded in the Central Division, with Nasinu receiving 136mm in 24 hours. This led to significant flash flooding in a few places within the Central and Eastern Divisions on 17th July.



Figure 25: (a) Evacuation of Naidiridiri Settlement, Central Division on 17th July, 2025 (Picture Credit: National Fire Authority); (b) Flooding of residential area in River Road, Narere on 17th July, 2025 (Picture Credit: The Fiji Times).

Flash Flooding in the Western, Central and Northern Divisions – November

Heavy, continuous rainfall caused flash flooding on several roads and in residential areas in the Central Division on 16th and 19th November. Similar conditions were reported in the Western Division on the 24th, whereby several roads and crossings were flooded. In the Northern Division, heavy rain on 25th November led to widespread flooding of roads, crossings, and low-lying flood-prone areas. Flash flooding was also observed at the Nadi Bus Stand on 26th November. These events resulted in the closure of multiple low-level crossings and left some areas inaccessible.



Figure 26: (a) Flooding at Lobau Village in Navua, Central Division on 16th November, 2025 (Picture Credit: Fijivillage); (b) Flooding in Nasasa, Daku Labasa, Northern Division on 25th November, 2025 (Picture Credit: Radio Fiji Two); (c) Arolevu Crossing, Nadi, Western Division on 24th November, 2025 (Picture Credit: Fiji Roads Authority); (d) Flooding at Qeleni Bridge, Taveuni on 25th November, 2025 (Picture Credit: Fiji Roads Authority).

Landslide – November

Continuous heavy rain triggered a landslide at Batiniwai Settlement in Caubati on 16th November.



Figure 27: (a) Landslide at Batiniwai Settlement in Caubati, Central Division on 16th November, 2025 (Picture Credit: Fijivillage).

Hailstorm – November

A brief hailstorm occurred in Koronivia, Nausori, on 16th November, early in the morning. The hail began around 1 am and lasted approximately 15 minutes, surprising residents and adding to ongoing unusual weather conditions. The following day, 17th November, a more severe hailstorm affected multiple areas during a severe thunderstorm warning. In Nadarivatu, heavy hail fell accompanied by strong winds and rain, with footage captured at Navai village. In the interior of Vanua Levu, communities including Nabunicibi and Vaturova in Cakaudrove reported ice pellets during short, intense bursts of severe weather. Meanwhile, residents of Nawairuku in Nalawa, Ra, witnessed a hailstorm for the first time, with hailstones striking roofs in the early evening.



Figure 28: (a) Hail storm in Koronivia, Nausori, Central Division, on 16th November, 2025 (Picture Credit: Fiji Times); (b) Hail storm accompanied by strong winds and rain in Navai, Nadarivatu, Central Division, on 17th November, 2025 (Picture Credit: Fiji Times); (c) Hail storm in Nawairuku in Nalawa, Ra, Western Division, on 17th November, 2025 (Picture Credit: Gold FM Fiji); (d) Hailstorm ice collected in Cakaudrove, Northern Division, on 17th November, 2025 (Picture Credit: Fiji Times).

Flash Flooding due to TD03F – December

A trough of low pressure gradually approached from the south and affected the Fiji group with rain and thunderstorms between 6th and 8th December. As it drifted northeast of Fiji, it mainly affected the northern and other parts of the country till the 10th, with Suva recording the highest rainfall of the month at 117 mm on the 7th. This caused surface flooding in some parts of the Central Division. TD03F affected the Fiji Group and brought heavy rain, which caused flash flooding across the Western Division between the 15th and 17th.



Figure 29: (a) Surface flooding experienced in Suva, Central Division, on 8th December, 2025 (Picture Credit: FBC News); (b) Rising waters in the Ba river, Western Division on 15th December, 2025 (Picture Credit: FBC News); (c) Flooded road in Rakiraki, Western Division on 17th December, 2025 (Picture Credit: Fiji Roads Authority).



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