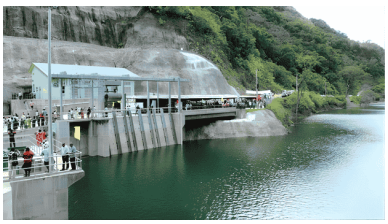

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Climate Outlook for Hydro-electricity Generation from June to August 2026

ISO 9001:2015 certified Climate Services

Current Conditions

Fiji's Climate

From 1st to 26th May 2026, Fiji experienced mixed weather conditions. The month began with mostly dry conditions and cool nights. Later during the third week of the month, a couple of troughs of low pressure moved across the country, bringing cloudy periods, frequent showers, occasional rain and isolated thunderstorms over most parts of the country.

From the 17 stations that reported in during the preparation of this bulletin, 2 stations reported *below average* rainfall, 2 *average,* 7 recorded *above average,* and 6 recorded *well above average* rainfall.

The total monthly rainfall for Monasavu, until 26th May, was 303mm, which is in the *average* category (97% of *normal*) when compared against the WMO standard 30-year normal.

The total 3 monthly rainfall recorded during March-26th May 2026 period was 1409mm, which is in the *normal* category (109% of normal), while rainfall recorded during the past 6 months (December to 26th May) is classified as *normal* at 2984mm (96% of the *normal*) (Figure 1).

El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Status

An El Niño Watch is in place for the tropical Pacific Ocean.

At present, sea surface temperatures (SSTs) have been *near average* to *above average* in the central and eastern Pacific Ocean, and *near average* to *below average* in the western Pacific Ocean.

The latest 30-day average Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) until 24th May 2026 was –13.4, within El Niño thresholds.

Below average trade winds were observed in the western and central Pacific, with *near average* winds in the eastern Pacific Ocean. *Below average* cloudiness were observed over the far western Pacific, and south of the equator near the Date Line, while *above average cloudiness* was seen north of the equator near the Date Line. Atmospheric and oceanic indicators are leaning towards the development of an El Niño event.

El Niño-Southern Oscillation and Monasavu Climate Predictions

El-Niño Southern Oscillation Prediction

The majority of global models surveyed favor the likely development of an El Niño event during the June to August 2026 period.

Minimum & Maximum Air Temperature Predictions - June & June to August 2026

Day and night time temperatures are likely to be *near normal* across Viti Levu and Vanua Levu in both June and through the June to August 2026 period (Figure 4 and 5).

Rainfall Predictions:
Fortnightly: 30th May – 12th June & 6th – 19th June

Conditions for Viti Levu are likely to be drier than average during the above mentioned periods.

June 2026

There is 75% chance of receiving at least 44mm of rainfall at Nadarivatu station, 75% chance of at least 49mm of rainfall at the Nadarivatu and Monasavu Dams and 75% chance of receiving at least 55mm of rainfall at Wailoa. There is *good* confidence in this forecast (Table 1).

June to August 2026

During the June to August 2026 period, there is 75% chance of receiving at least 149mm of rainfall at Nadarivatu station, 75% chance of receiving around 169mm of rainfall at Nadarivatu and Monasavu Dams and 75% chance of receiving around 192mm at Wailoa. There is *high* confidence in the seasonal outlook (Table 1).

Summary

The monthly outlook for June, as well as for the June to August 2026 period favors drier than usual condition or low rainfall. Rainfall outlook confidence is good for June and high for June to August 2026.

Fiji often experiences drier than normal conditions during an El Niño event.

Figure 1

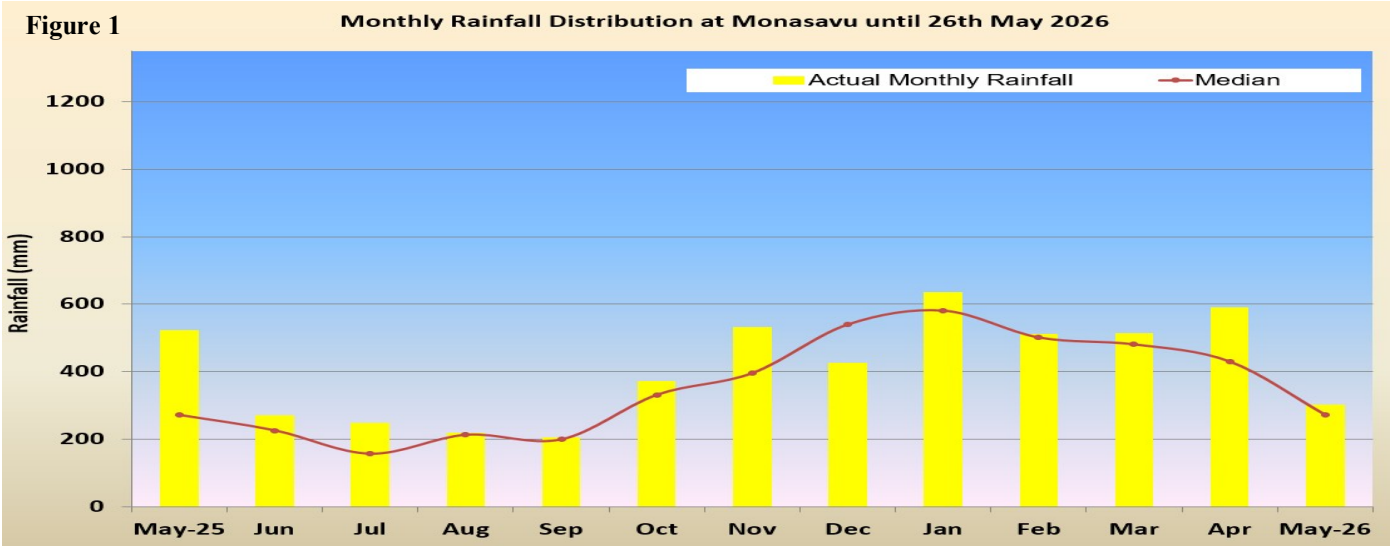


Table 1: Rainfall Outlook: June 2026 & June to August 2026

June Outlook				
	25% chance of at least (mm)	**50% chance of at least (mm)**	**75% chance of at least (mm)**	**Forecast Confidence**
Nadarivatu station	174	66	44	Good
Nadarivatu Dam	187	73	49	Good
Monasavu Dam	187	73	49	Good
Wailoa	184	86	55	Good
June to August 2026 Outlook				
	25% chance of at least (mm)	**50% chance of at least (mm)**	**75% chance of at least (mm)**	**Forecast Confidence**
Nadarivatu station	368	236	149	High
Nadarivatu Dam	401	251	169	High
Monasavu Dam	401	251	169	High
Wailoa	416	268	192	High

The table above provides 25%, 50% and 75% chances of each station receiving the amount of rainfall mentioned above.

Figure 2: Rainfall Outlook: Fortnightly: 30th May – 12th June & 6th – 19th June

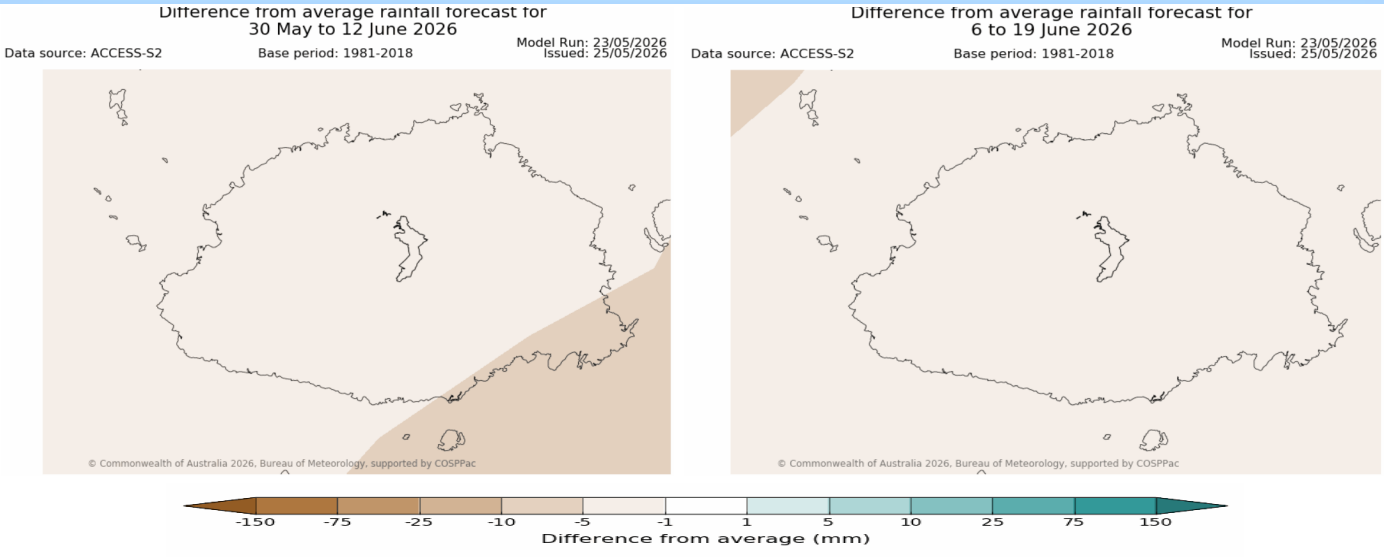


Figure 3: Rainfall Outlook: June & June to August 2026

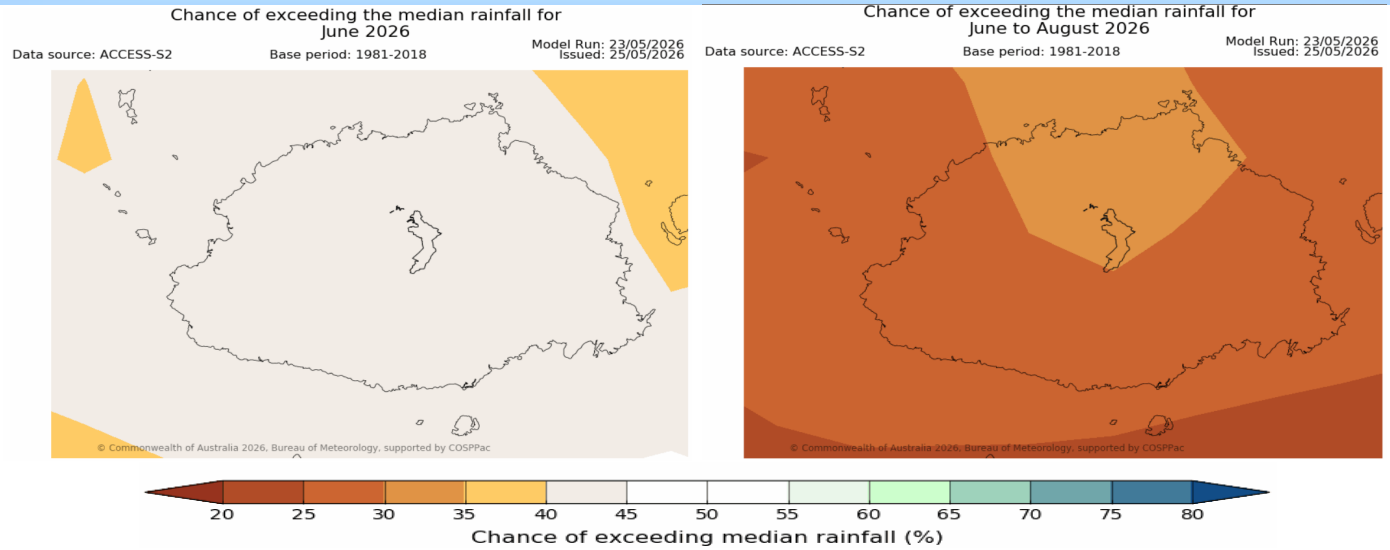
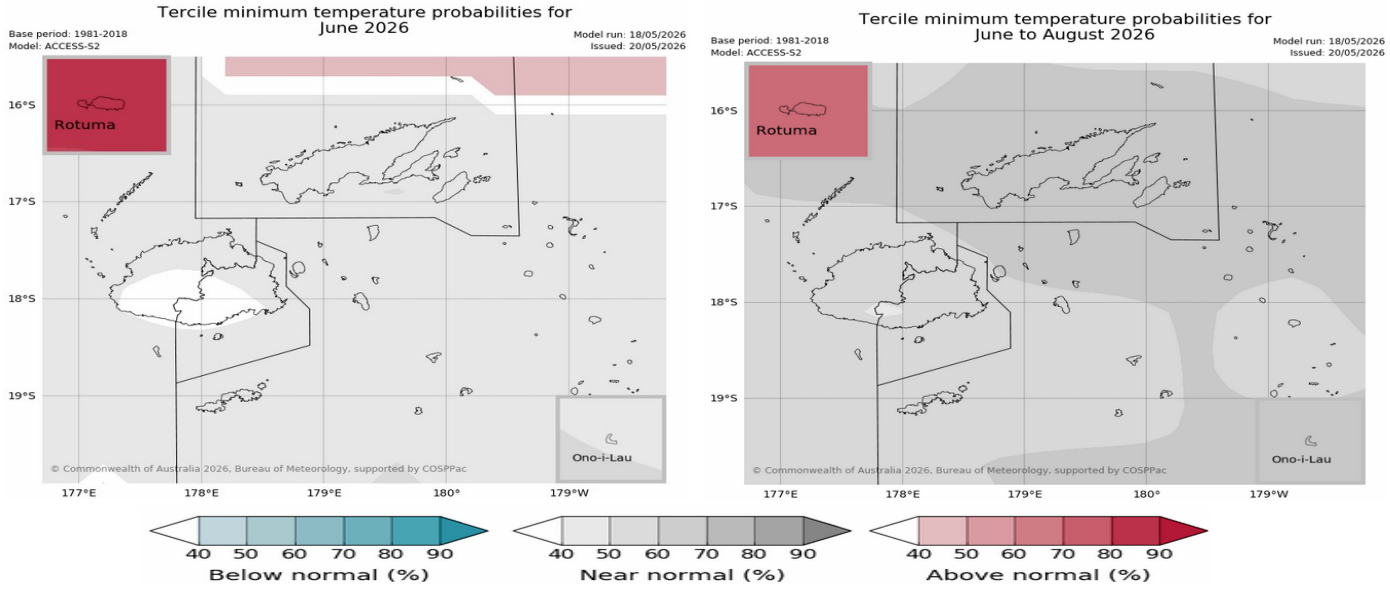
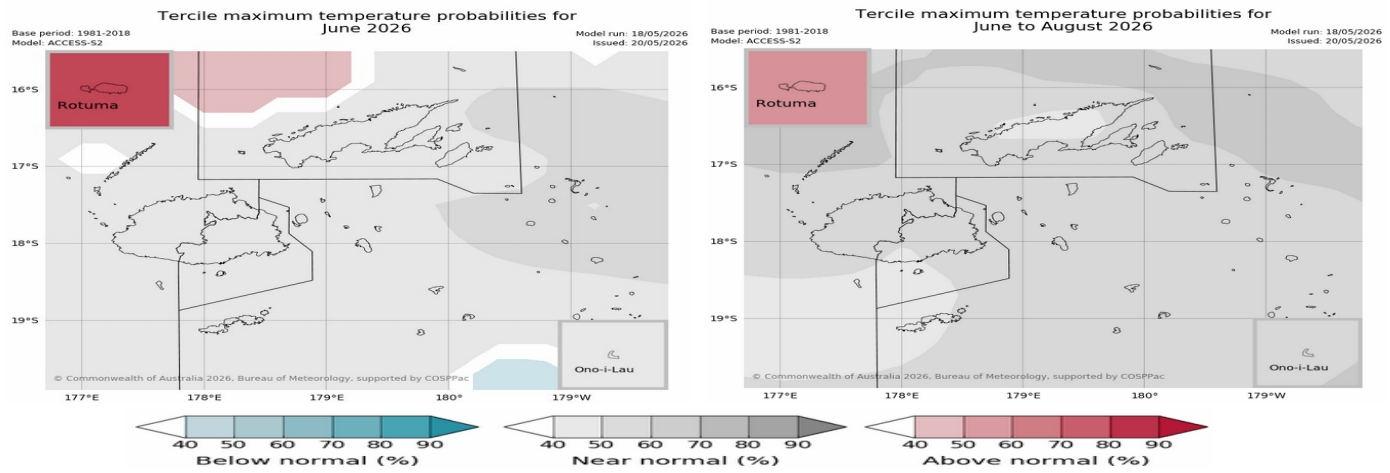


Figure 4: Minimum Air Temperature Predictions: June & June to August 2026



Minimum air temperatures are expected to be *near normal* across Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, during June and June to August 2026 period. *Source: ACCESS-S2 Model.*

Figure 5: Maximum Air Temperature Predictions: June & June to August 2026



Maximum air temperatures are likely to be *near normal* across Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, during June and June to August 2026 period. *Source: ACCESS-S2 Model.*

Explanatory Notes

Climate Outlook for Hydro-electricity Generation is produced to provide advisories to Energy Fiji Limited (EFL). It aims to provide advanced warning on climate abnormalities for planning on economic generation mix and hydro-storage optimization.

Climate (Rainfall/Air Temperature) Outlook

Above normal – indicates that the rainfall/temperature value lies in the highest third of observation recorded in the standard 30 year normal period.

Near normal – indicates that the rainfall/temperature value lies in the middle third of observation recorded in the standard 30 year normal period.

Below normal – indicates that the rainfall/temperature value lies in the lowest third of observation recorded in the standard 30 year normal period.
Climatology – means that there are equal chances of receiving below normal, normal and above normal rainfall.

Median – rainfall value which marks the level dividing the ranked data set in half, that is, the midpoint of the ordered (lowest to highest) monthly or yearly rainfall totals.

Above Median – rainfall value that lies above the median value.

Below Median – rainfall value that lies below the median value.

El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

ENSO is the principal driver of the year-to-year variability of Fiji's climate. There are three phases of this phenomenon, ***El Niño, La Niña*** and ***Neutral*** conditions. El Niño or La Niña events are a natural part of the global climate system and usually recur after every 2 to 7 years. It normally develops around April to June, attains peak intensity between December to February and usually starts to decay around April to June period the following year. While most events last for a year, some have persisted for up to 2 years. It should be also noted that no two El Niño or La Niña events are the same. Different events have different impacts, but most exhibit some common climate characteristics.

Usually there is a lag effect on Fiji's climate with ENSO events, that is, once an El Niño or La Niña event is established in the tropical Pacific, it may take 2-6 months before its impact is seen on Fiji. Similarly, once an event finishes, it can take 2 -6 months for climate to normalise.

El Niño events are associated with warming of the central and eastern tropical Pacific. El Niño events usually result in reduction of Fiji's rainfall. Often the whole of Fiji is affected in varying degrees and it is quite unusual for one part of the country to experience a prolonged dry spell, while the other is in a wet spell. The relationship and level of rainfall suppression is greater in the Dry Zone than in the Wet Zone. It is the suppression of rainfall during the Cool/Dry Season (May to October) that is normally of most concern. A reduction in Cool/Dry Season rainfall in the Dry Zone results in little or no rainfall until the next Wet Season. While usually the strength of an ENSO event is proportional to its impact on Fiji, at times weak event can also have a significant impact.

La Niña events are associated with cooling of the central and eastern tropical Pacific. Usually La Niña results in wetter than normal conditions for Fiji, occasionally leading to flooding during the Warm/Wet Season (November to April).

During **Neutral** condition, neither El Niño nor La Niña is present, it has little effect on global climate, meaning other climate influences are more likely to dominate.

Lag effects – means that there is a delay in a change of some aspect of climate due to influence of other factors that is acting slowly.

Climate bulletins that can be viewed together with this bulletin include:

1) *Fiji Climate Summary at https://www.met.gov.fj/index.php?page=FijiClimateSummary (issued monthly)*
2) *Fiji Climate Outlook at https://www.met.gov.fj/index.php?page=ClimateOutlook (issued monthly)*

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