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MINISTRY OF
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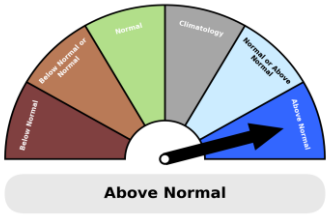
AND TRANSPORT

FIJI CLIMATE OUTLOOK

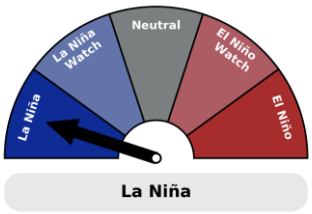
JANUARY 2026;
JANUARY TO MARCH 2026;
APRIL TO JUNE 2026

Fiji Meteorological Service

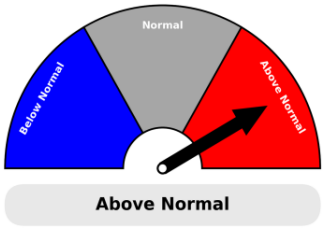
HIGHLIGHTS



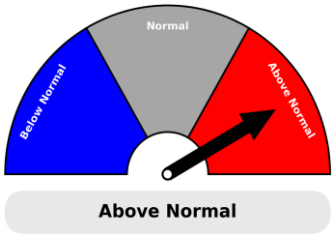
Rainfall Outlook



ENSO Outlook



Max Temperature Outlook

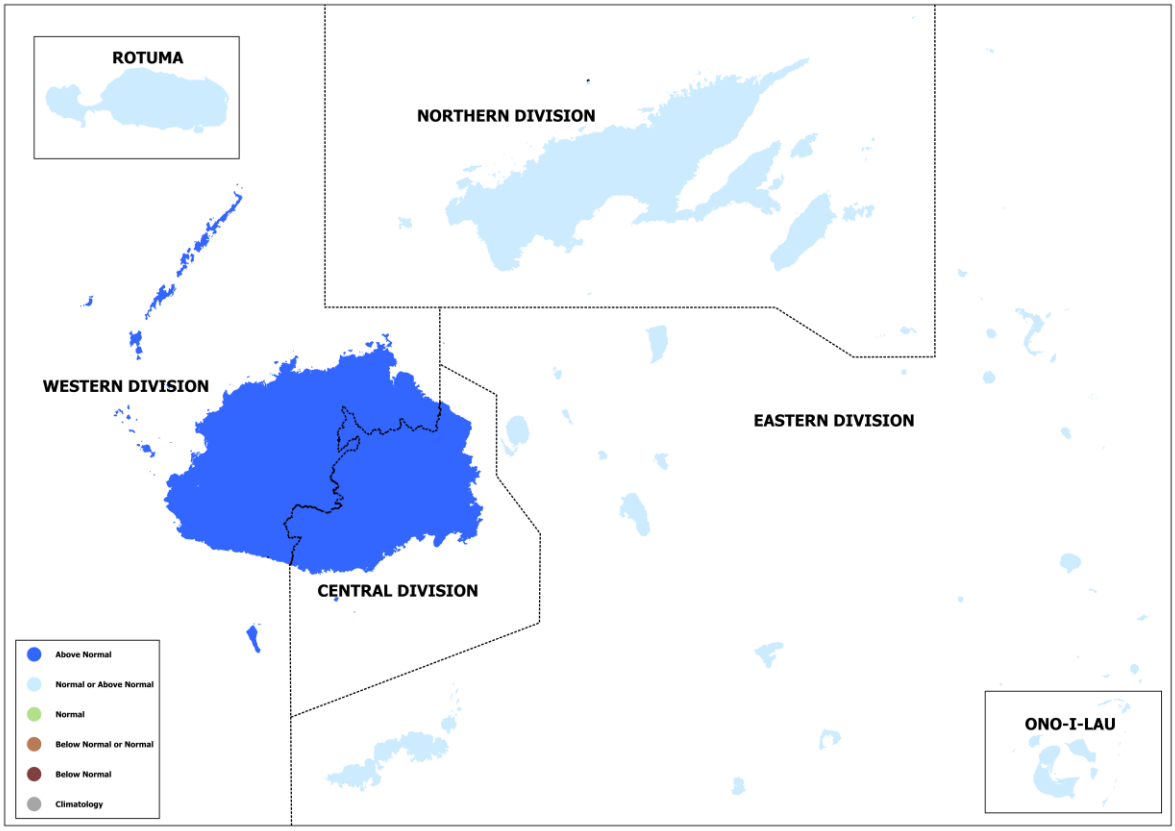


Min Temperature Outlook

- A weak La Niña event currently persists within the tropical Pacific Ocean.
- Most of the global climate models favor the current La Niña event to remain until early 2026 before returing to neutral state.
- Rainfall across the Fiji Group during January 2026 is likely to be *above normal* across the Western and Central Divisions, while *normal* or *above normal* rainfall is likely for the Northern and Eastern Division, as well as Rotuma.
- During the January to March 2026 period, *above normal* rainfall is likely across the Fiji Group, while *normal* or *above normal* rainfall is likely for Rotuma.
- For April to June 2026 period, there is little guidance provided for whole of Fiji, as there are almost equal chances of *below normal*, *normal* and *above normal* rainfall.
- During the current TC season, Fiji is likely to experience 1-2 tropical cyclones.
- Notably, development of a tropical disturbance or depression, can result in *above normal* rainfall, during the above mentioned periods.
- For temperatures, both maximum and minimum temperatures are likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group, during January 2026.
- For the January to March 2026 period, both maximum and minimum temperatures are likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group.
- With the currently established La Niña conditions, the country is likely to experience *above average* rainfall. La Niña events typically enhance rainfall across Fiji, particularly during the wet season.

RAINFALL OUTLOOK

JANUARY 2026



Western Division: *Above normal* rainfall

Central Division: *Above normal* rainfall

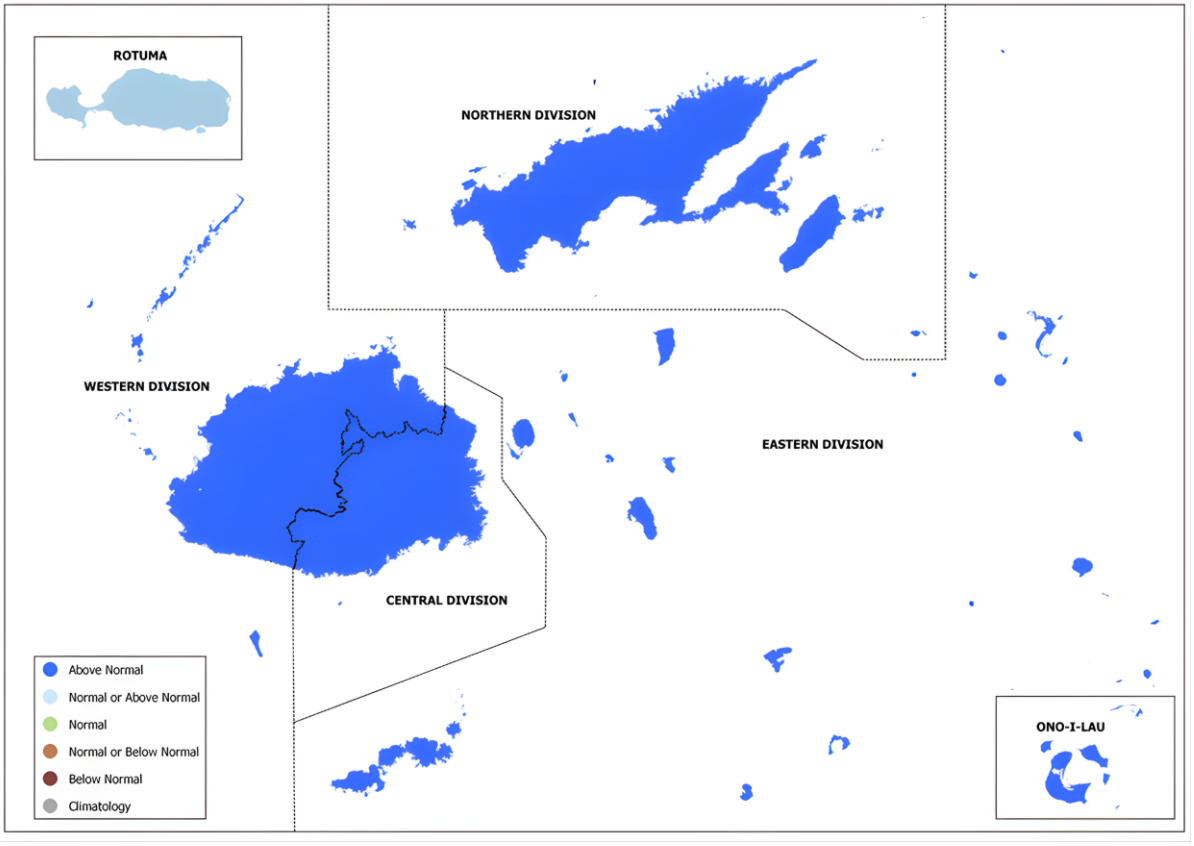
Northern Division: *Normal* or *above normal* rainfall

Eastern Division: *Normal* or *above normal* rainfall

Rotuma: *Normal* or *above normal* rainfall

RAINFALL OUTLOOK

JANUARY TO MARCH 2026



Western Division: *Above normal* rainfall

Central Division: *Above normal* rainfall

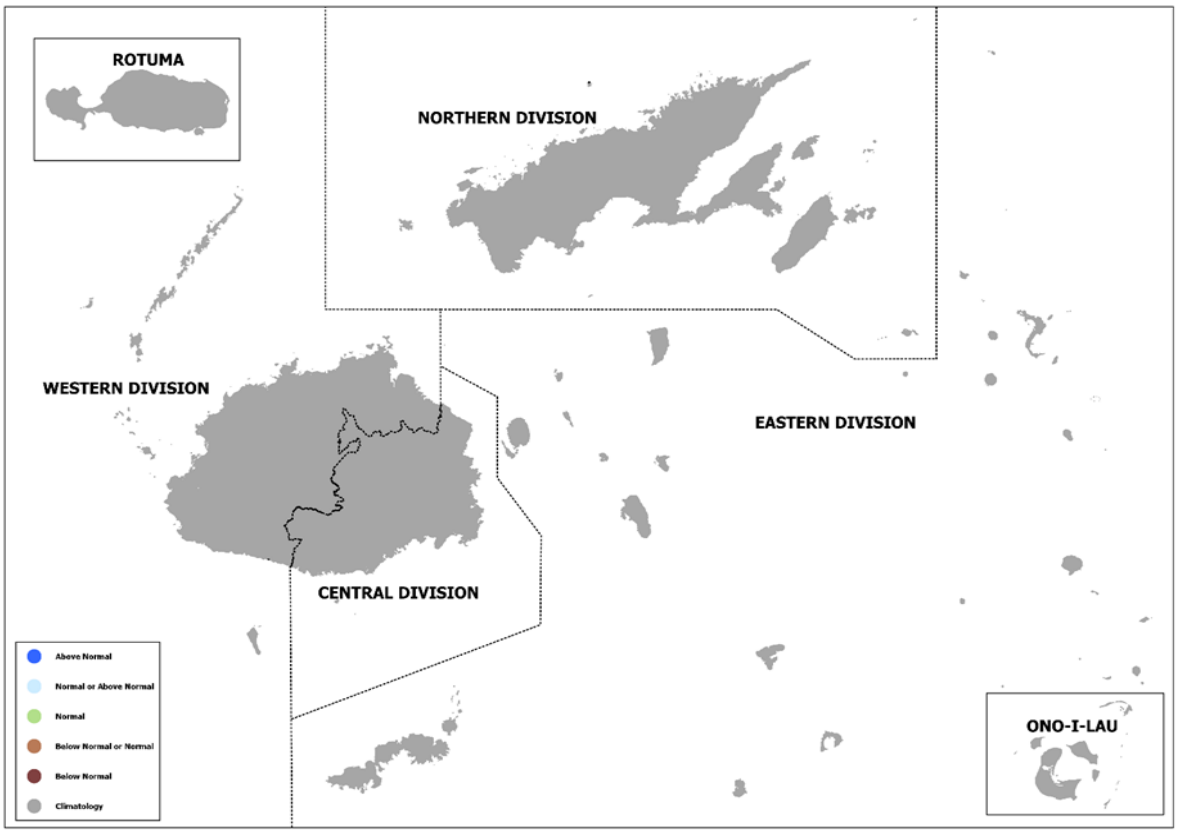
Northern Division: *Above normal* rainfall

Eastern Division: *Above normal* rainfall

Rotuma: *Normal* or *above normal* rainfall

RAINFALL OUTLOOK

APRIL TO JUNE 2026



Western Division: *Almost equal chances of below normal, normal and above normal rainfall*

Central Division: *Almost equal chances of below normal, normal and above normal rainfall*

Northern Division: *Almost equal chances of below normal, normal and above normal rainfall*

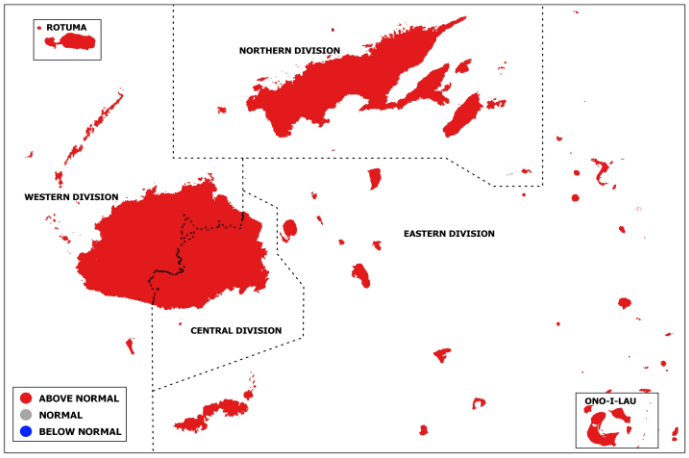
Eastern Division: *Almost equal chances of below normal, normal and above normal rainfall*

Rotuma: *Almost equal chances of below normal, normal and above normal rainfall*

AIR TEMPERATURE

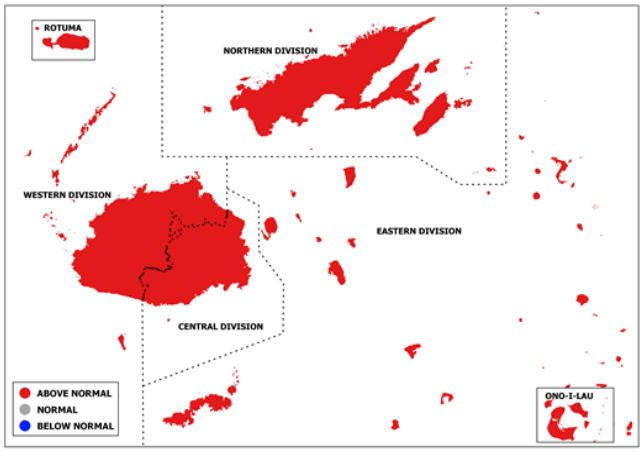
JANUARY 2026

Maximum Temperature



Maximum temperature is likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group.

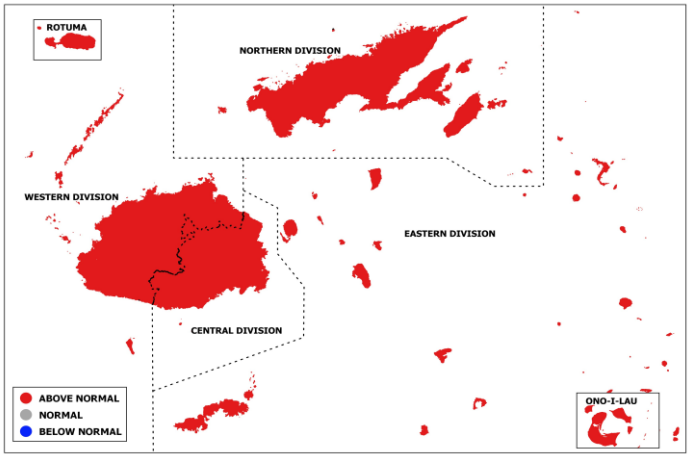
Minimum Temperature



Minimum temperature is likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group.

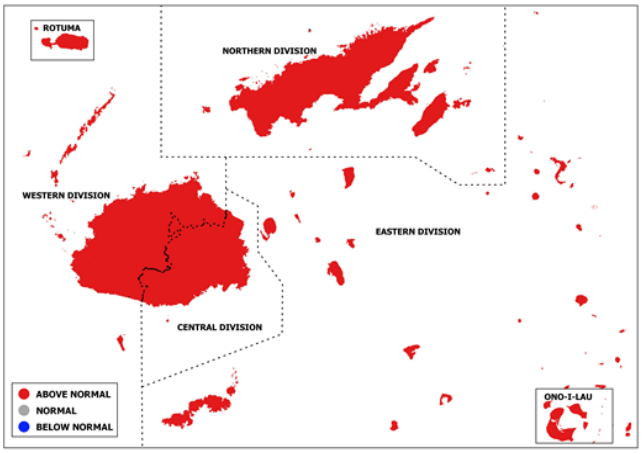
JANUARY TO MARCH 2026

Maximum Temperature



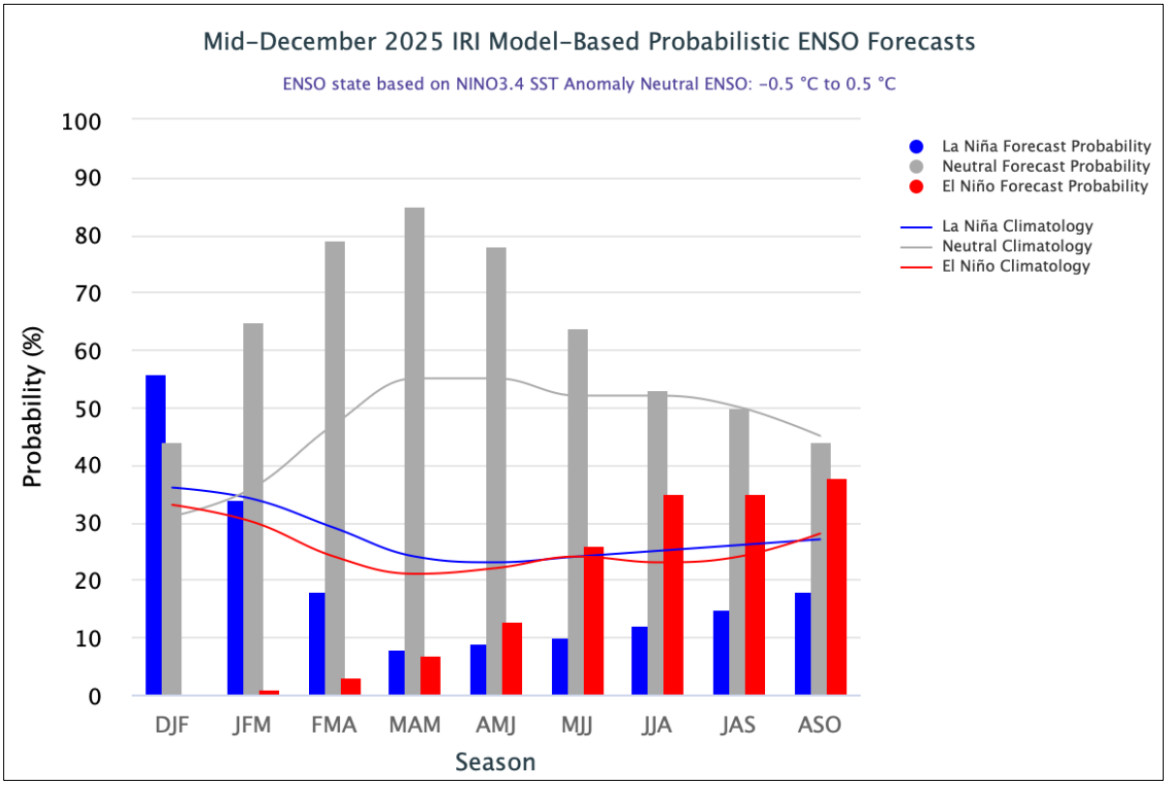
Maximum temperature is likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group.

Minimum Temperature



Minimum temperature is likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group.

EL-NIÑO SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO)



Source: International Research Institute for Climate and Society

A weak La Niña is currently underway in the tropical Pacific.

The sea surface temperatures are consistent with a La Niña pattern. Most of the global climate models predict that La Niña conditions will remain until early 2026 before returing to neutral state. ENSO-neutral conditions are highly favorable from February onwards.

While La Niña conditions are present, Fiji is likely to experience above average rainfall. La Niña events typically enhance rainfall across Fiji, particularly during the wet season.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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 almost equal chances of receiving below normal, normal and above normal rainfall. Outlook does not favour one extreme; neither below normal nor above normal.

El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

ENSO is the principal driver of the year-to-year variability of Fiji's climate. There are two extreme phases of this phenomenon, ***El Niño*** and ***La Niña***.

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 during the period April to June, attains peak intensity between December to February and decays between 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).

When ENSO is neutral, that is, neither El Niño nor La Niña, 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

FIJI METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE Private Mail Bag (NAP 0351)
Nadi Airport, Fiji.
Ph: +679 6724888, Fax: +679 67240430
Email: climate@met.gov.fj
Also online at http://www.met.gov.fj