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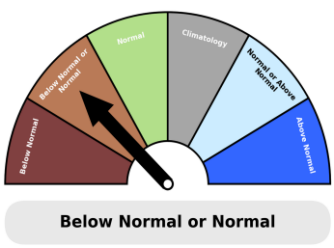
FIJI METEOROLOGICAL AND HYDROLOGICAL SERVICES

FIJI CLIMATE OUTLOOK

JUNE 2026;
JUNE TO AUGUST 2026;
SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER 2026

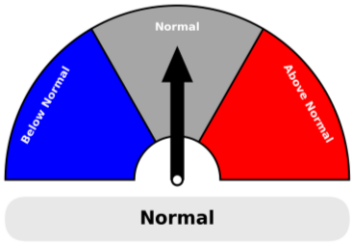
Fiji Meteorological Service

HIGHLIGHTS

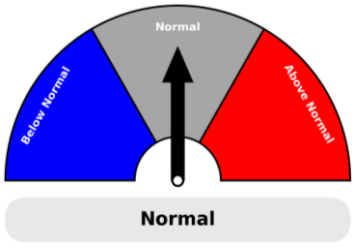


Rainfall Outlook

ENSO Outlook



Max Temperature Outlook

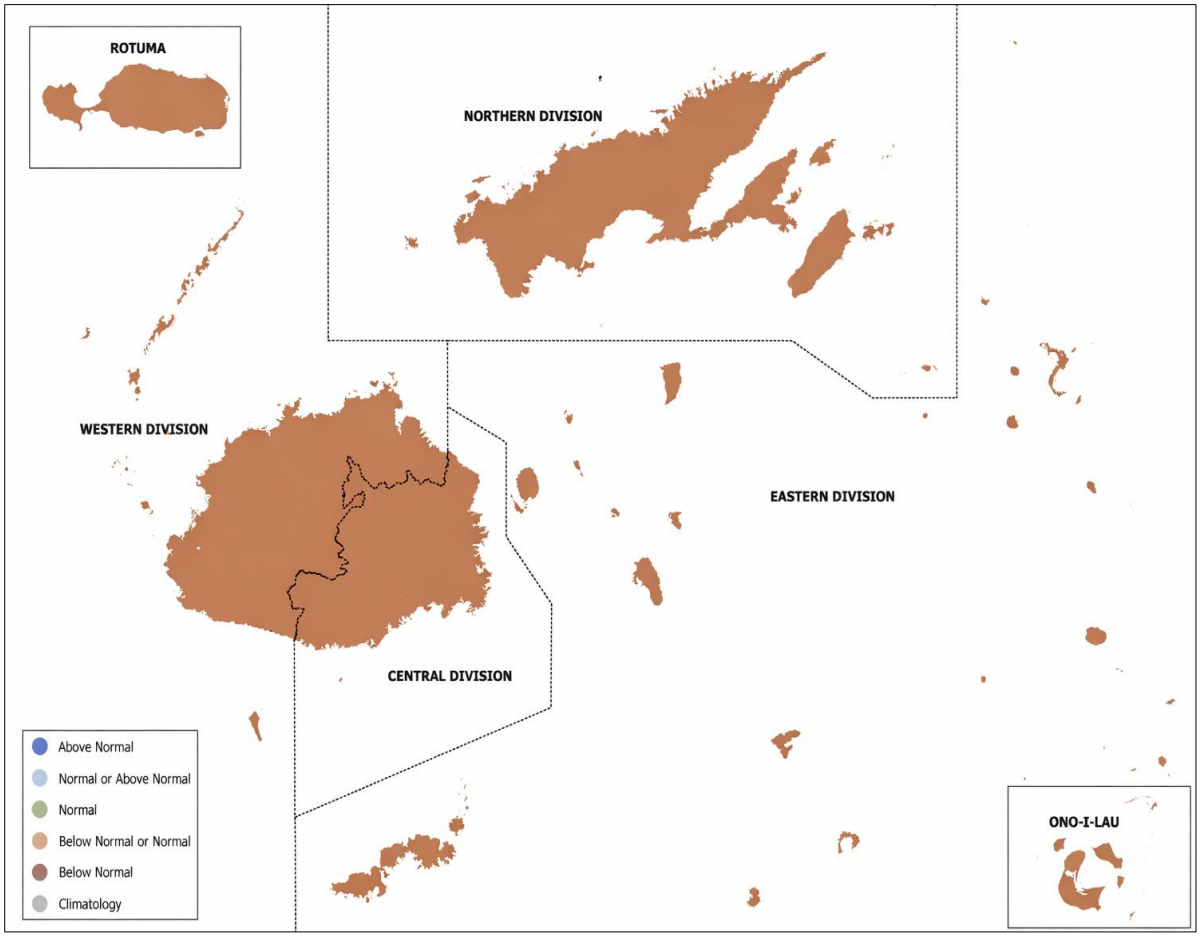


Min Temperature Outlook

- An El Niño Watch is currently in place, with both oceanic and atmospheric conditions showing signs of an El Niño.
- Most of the recently surveyed global climate models favor the development of an El Niño event during the June to August 2026 period.
- In June, rainfall across the Fiji Group is likely to be *normal* or *below normal*, including Rotuma.
- For temperatures in June, both maximum and minimum temperatures are likely to be *above normal* for Rotuma and *near normal* for the remaining Fiji Group.
- Rainfall during June to August 2026 is likely to be *normal* or *below normal* across the Fiji Group, including Rotuma
- On temperatures, for June to August 2026, both maximum and minimum temperatures are likely to be *above normal* for Rotuma and *near normal* across the remaining Fiji Group.
- For rainfall during September to November 2026, *normal* or *below normal* rainfall is likely across the Fiji Group, including Rotuma.
- El Niño conditions are generally associated with below normal rainfall in Fiji, especially during the Dry Season. However, no two El Niño events will have the same impact.

RAINFALL OUTLOOK

June 2026



Western Division: *Normal or below normal rainfall*

Central Division: *Normal or below normal rainfall*

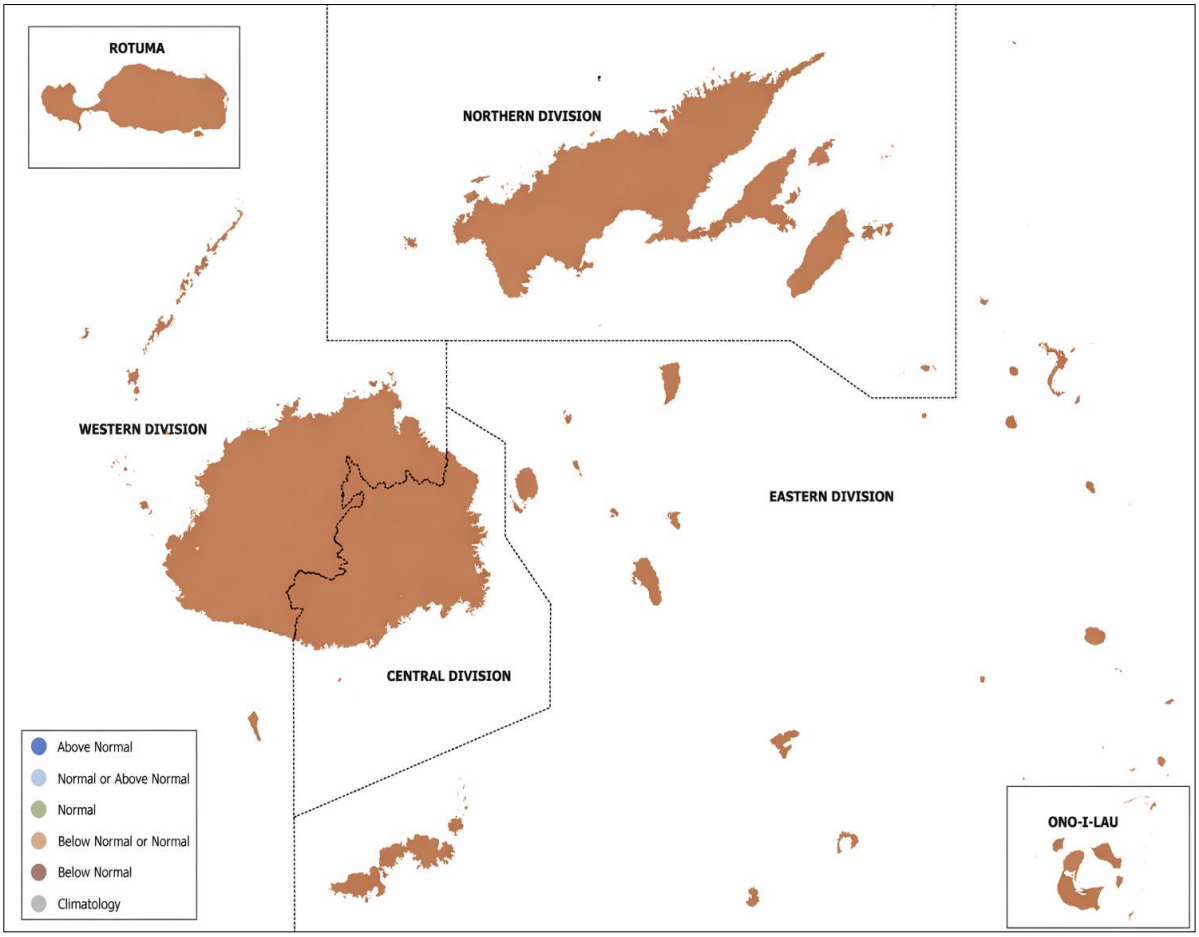
Northern Division: *Normal or below normal rainfall*

Eastern Division: *Normal or below normal rainfall*

Rotuma: *Normal or below normal rainfall*

RAINFALL OUTLOOK

JUNE TO AUGUST 2026



Western Division: *Normal or below normal rainfall*

Central Division: *Normal or below normal rainfall*

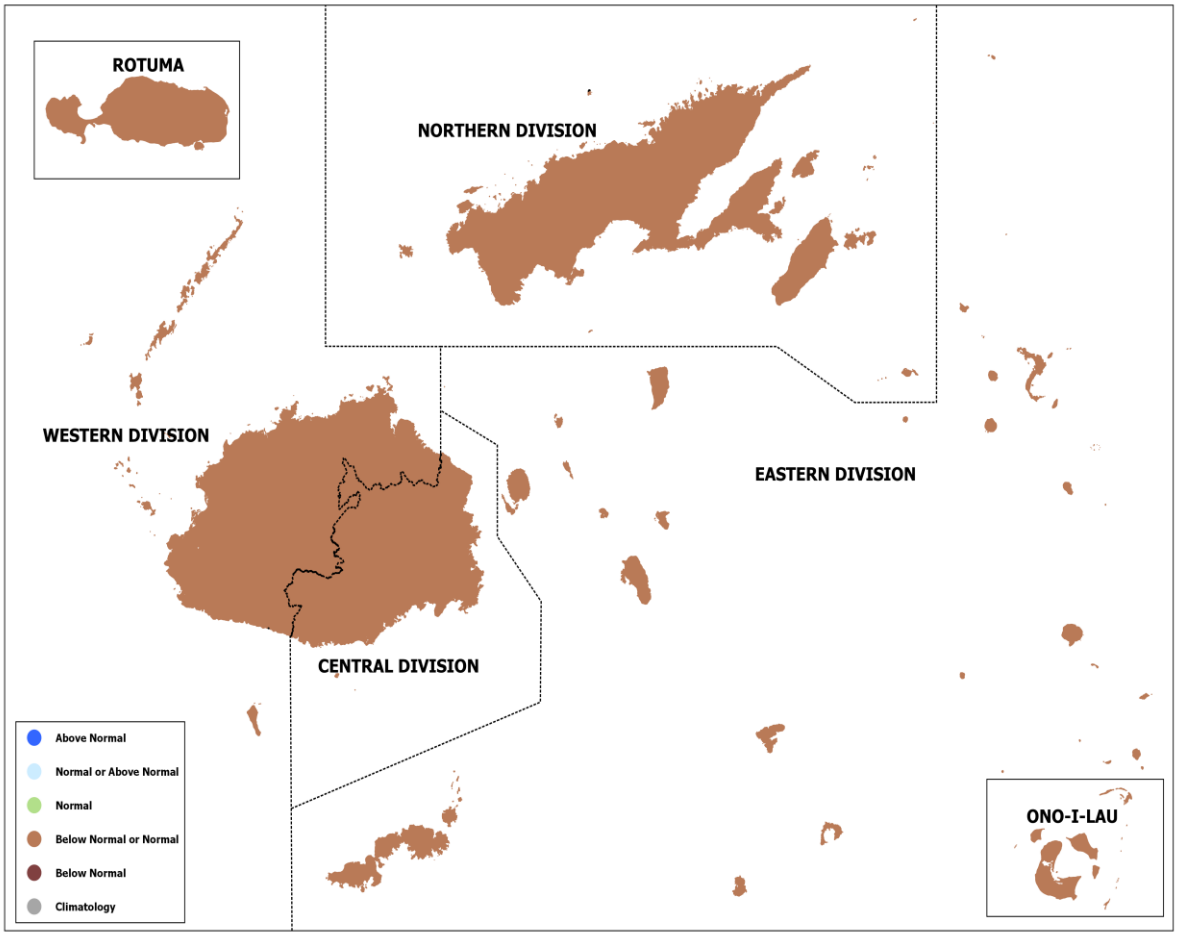
Northern Division: *Normal or below normal rainfall*

Eastern Division: *Normal or below normal rainfall*

Rotuma: *Normal or below normal rainfall*

RAINFALL OUTLOOK

SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER 2026



Western Division: *Normal or below normal rainfall*

Central Division: *Normal or below normal rainfall*

Northern Division: *Normal or below normal rainfall*

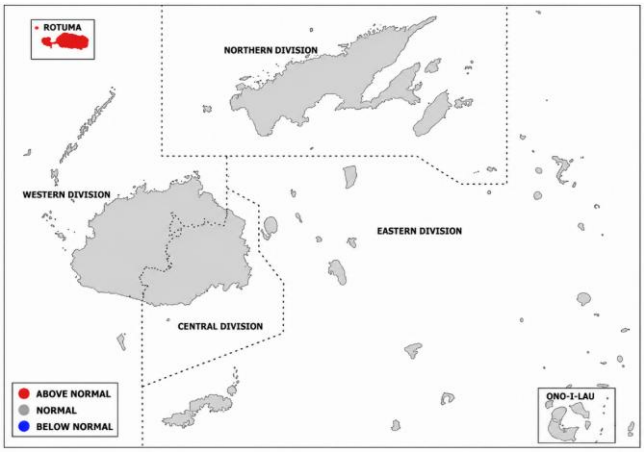
Eastern Division: *Normal or below normal rainfall*

Rotuma: *Normal or below normal rainfall*

AIR TEMPERATURE

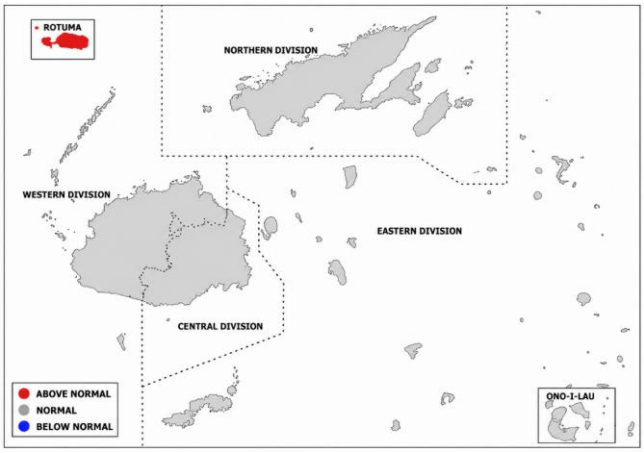
JUNE 2026

Maximum Temperature



Maximum temperature is likely to be *above normal for Rotuma and near normal* across the remaining Fiji Group.

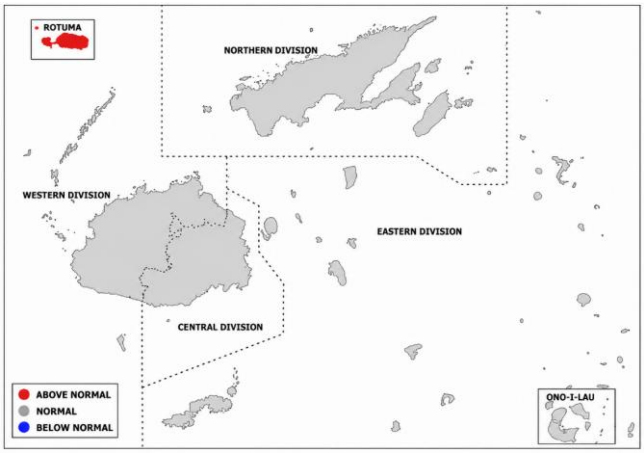
Minimum Temperature



Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal for Rotuma and near normal across the remaining Fiji Group.

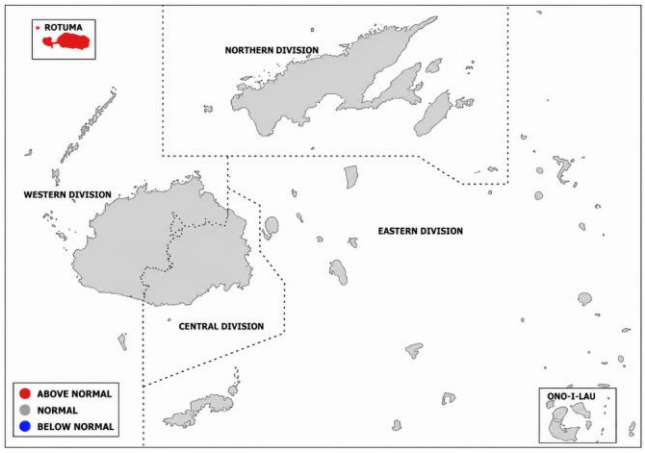
JUNE TO AUGUST 2026

Maximum Temperature



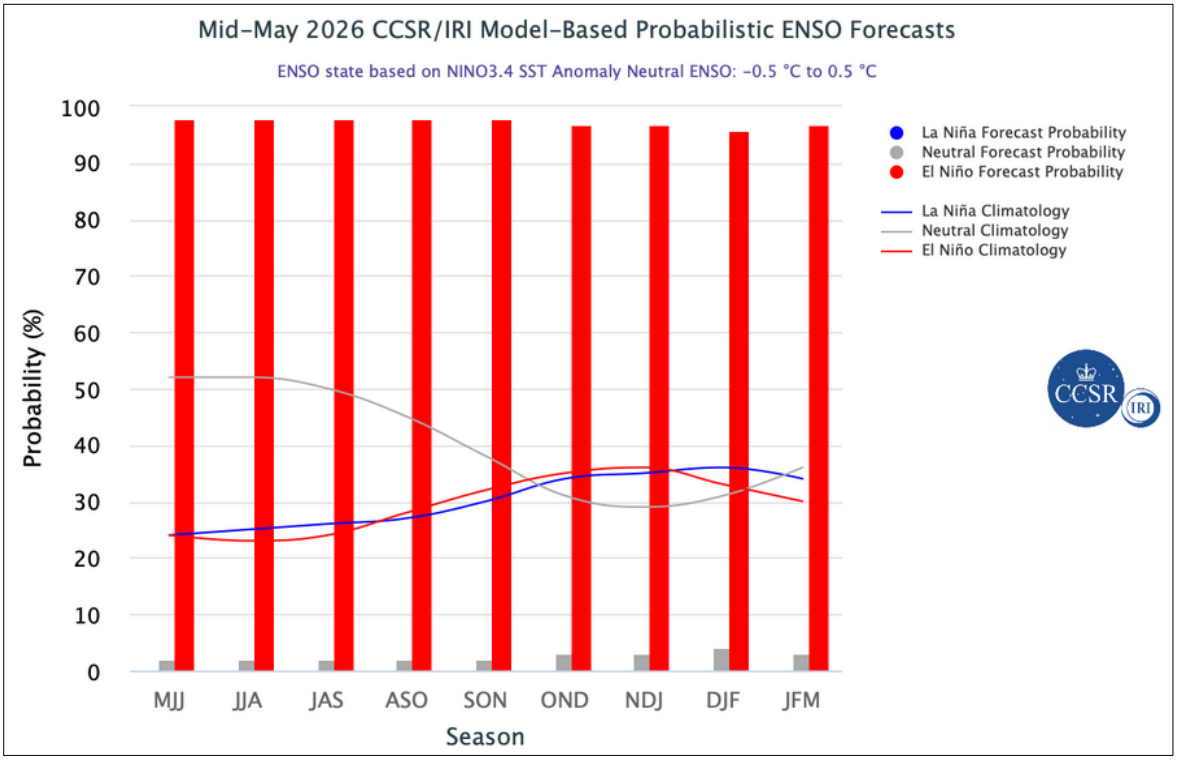
Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal for Rotuma and near normal across the remaining Fiji Group.

Minimum Temperature



Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal for Rotuma and near normal across the remaining Fiji Group.

EL-NIÑO SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO)



Source: International Research Institute for Climate and Society

The tropical Pacific Ocean is currently under an El Niño Watch, meaning El Niño is likely to develop in the coming months.

The tropical Pacific Ocean remains ENSO-neutral. However, some oceanic and atmospheric conditions are beginning to show signs of El Niño. El Niño conditions have not fully developed yet.

Most global climate models indicate an elevated chance of El Niño conditions emerging during June to August 2026 and likely persisting into early 2027.

El Niño conditions are generally associated with *below normal* rainfall in Fiji. However, this is not always certain, as other climate drivers and local weather systems can still affect rainfall.

The public is advised to keep up to date with the latest climate and weather information from the Fiji Meteorological Service.

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