ISSUED: October 30, 2026
NEXT ISSUE: November 30, 2026
VOLUME 20: ISSUE 11

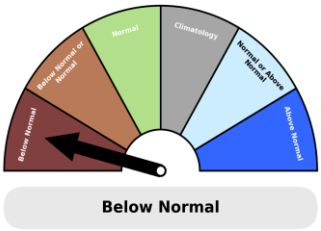
FIJI METEOROLOGICAL AND HYDROLOGICAL SERVICES

FIJI CLIMATE OUTLOOK

NOVEMBER 2026;
NOVEMBER 2026 TO JANUARY 2027;
FEBRUARY TO APRIL 2027

Fiji Meteorological Service

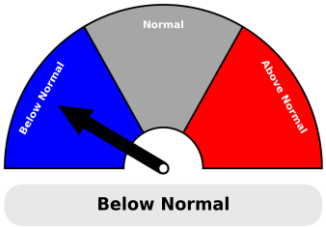
HIGHLIGHTS



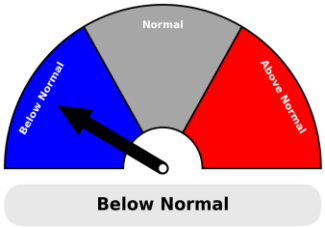
Rainfall Outlook



ENSO Outlook



Max Temperature Outlook

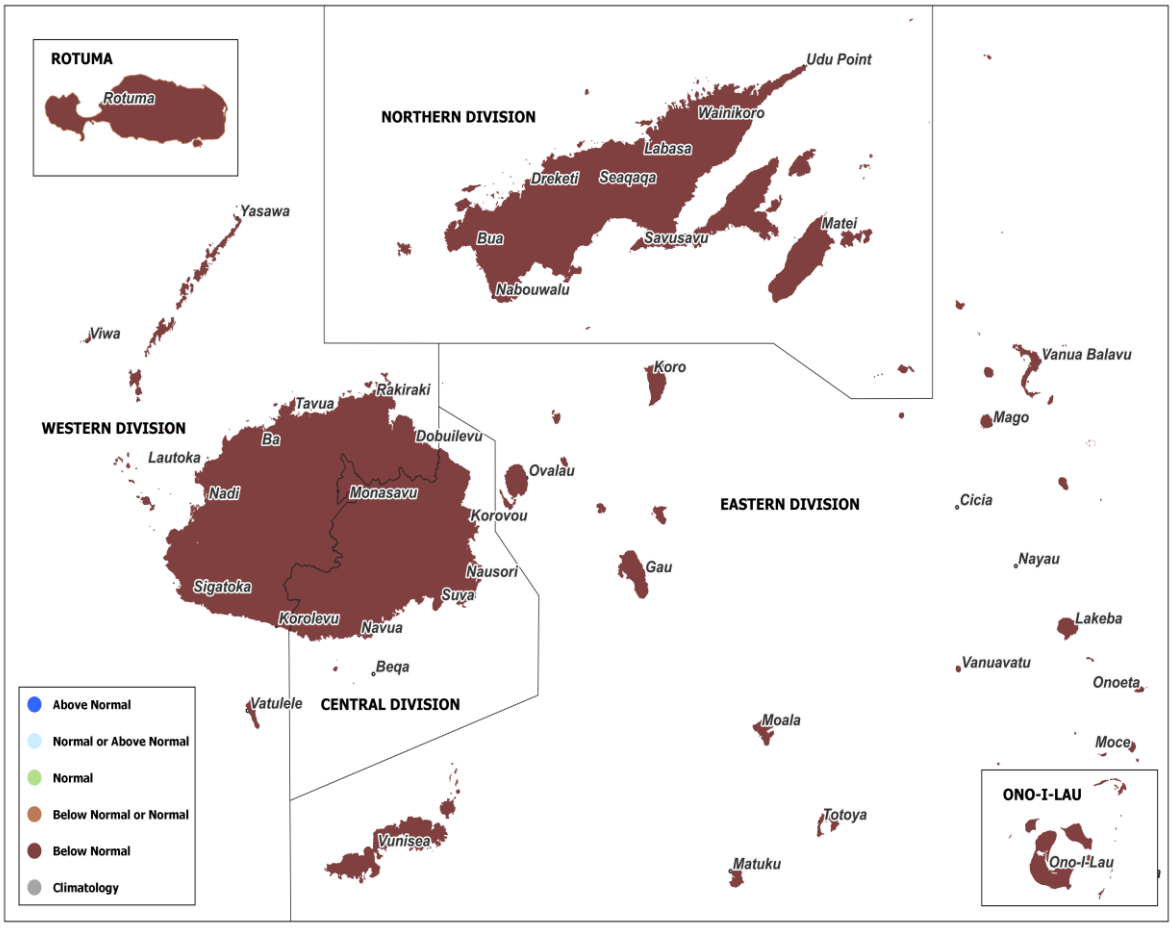


Min Temperature Outlook

- A strong El Niño continues to persist in the tropical Pacific Ocean.
- Global climate models are in agreement that this El Niño event is likely to reach *very strong* intensity and persist through into early 2027.
- During November, *below normal* rainfall is likely across the Fiji Group, as well as Rotuma.
- For November 2026 temperatures, daytime temperatures are likely to be *above normal* across the Western Division, *near normal* across the Central Division, and *below normal* across the Northern and Eastern Divisions, including Rotuma. Night time temperatures are likely to be *below normal* across the Fiji Group, while *near normal* is favored for Rotuma.
- *Below normal* rainfall is likely across the country, as well as Rotuma during November 2026 to January 2027.
- Generally *above normal* day-time temperatures are likely during November 2026 to January 2027, while generally *below normal* night time temperatures are likely for Fiji, with *above normal* temperatures favored for Rotuma.
- For the February to April 2027 period, rainfall is likely to be *below normal* throughout the Fiji Group, including Rotuma.
- No two El Niño events are the same, and their impacts on rainfall and temperature can vary in timing, location, and intensity.

RAINFALL OUTLOOK

NOVEMBER 2026



Western Division: *Below normal rainfall*

Central Division: *Below normal rainfall*

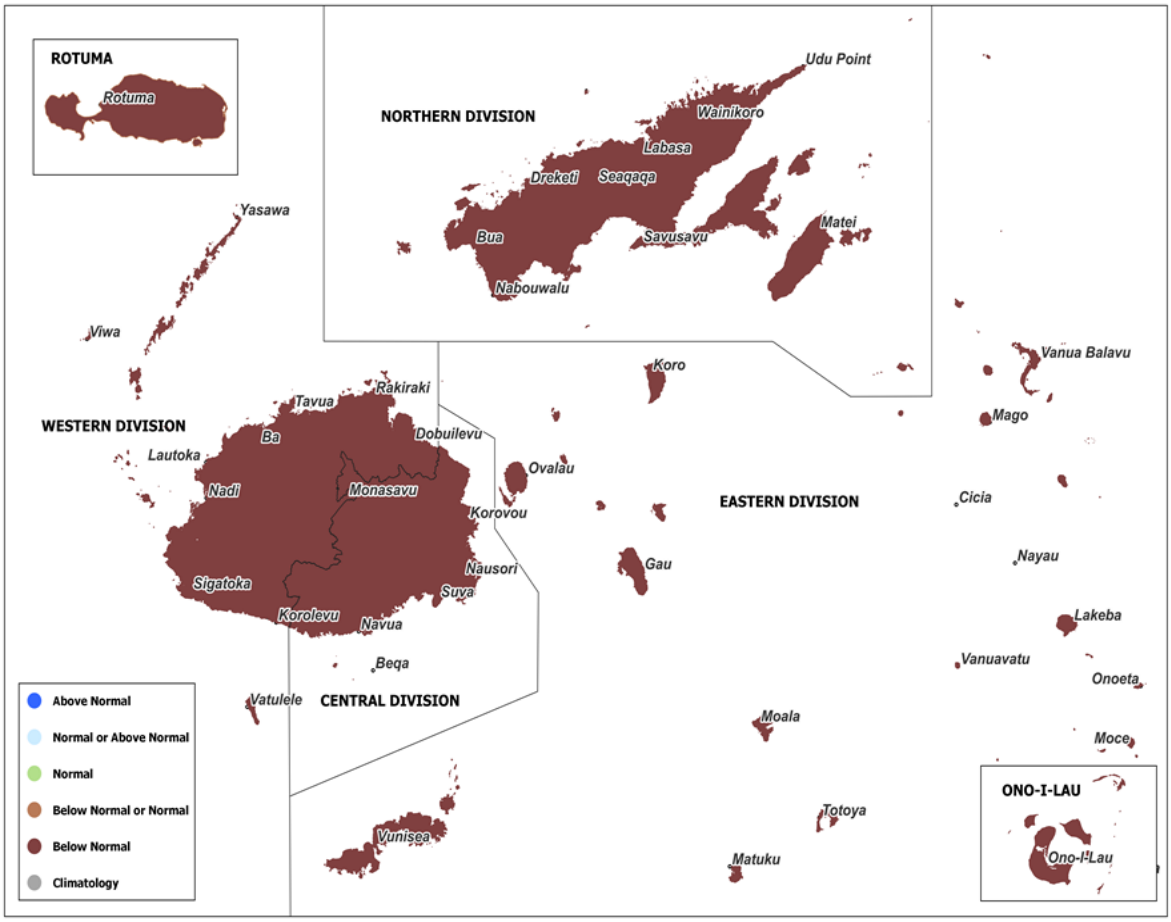
Northern Division: *Below normal rainfall*

Eastern Division: *Below normal rainfall*

Rotuma: *Below normal rainfall*

RAINFALL OUTLOOK

NOVEMBER 2026 TO JANUARY 2027



Western Division: *Below normal rainfall*

Central Division: *Below normal rainfall*

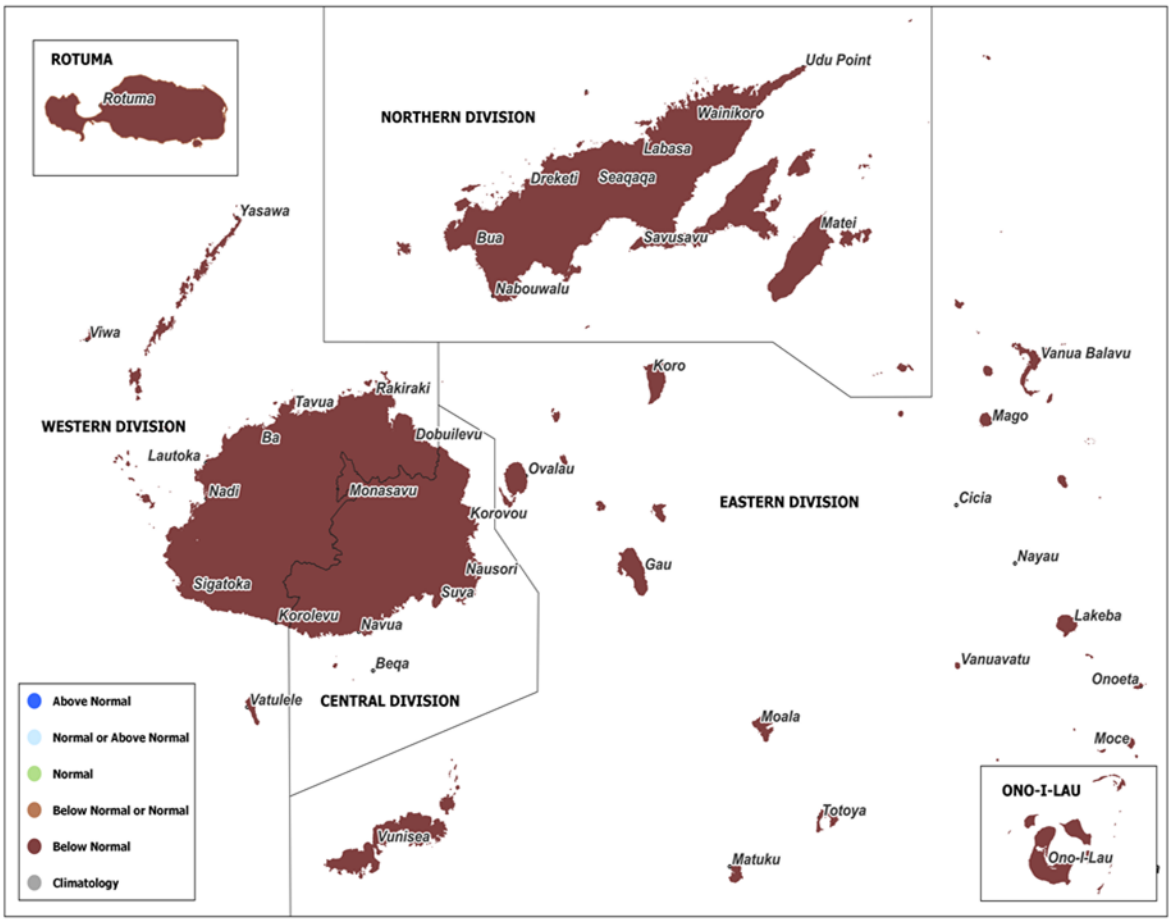
Northern Division: *Below normal rainfall*

Eastern Division: *Below normal rainfall*

Rotuma: *Below normal rainfall*

RAINFALL OUTLOOK

FEBRUARY TO APRIL 2027



Western Division: *Below normal rainfall*

Central Division: *Below normal rainfall*

Northern Division: *Below normal rainfall*

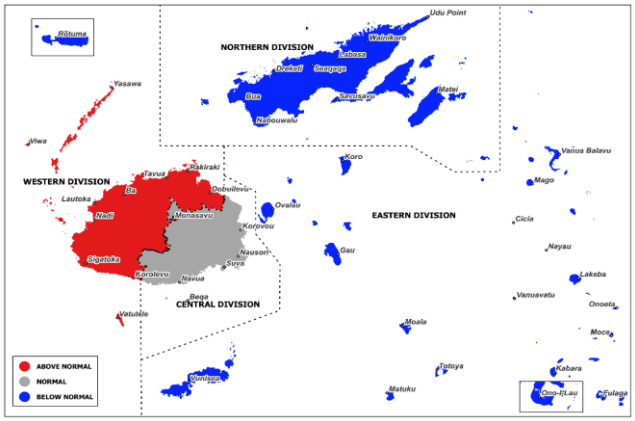
Eastern Division: *Below normal rainfall*

Rotuma: *Below normal rainfall*

AIR TEMPERATURE

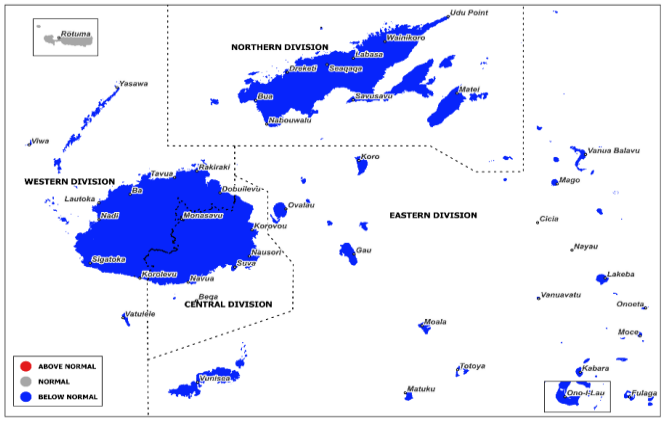
NOVEMBER 2026

Maximum Temperature



Maximum temperature is likely to be *above normal* across the Western Division, *near normal* across the Central Division, and below normal across the Northern and Eastern Divisions and Rotuma.

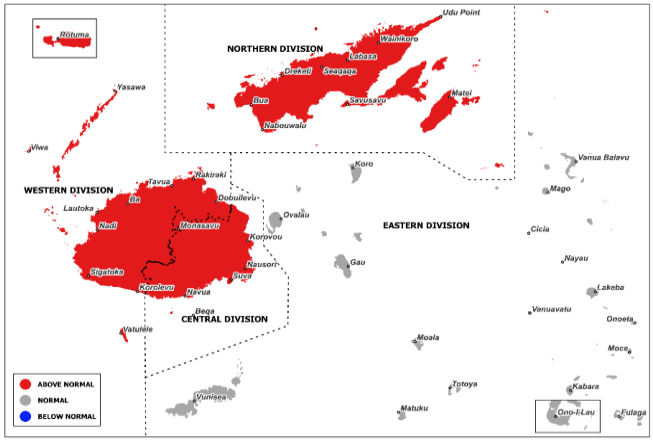
Minimum Temperature



Minimum temperature is likely to be *below normal* across the Fiji Group, while *near normal* is favored for Rotuma.

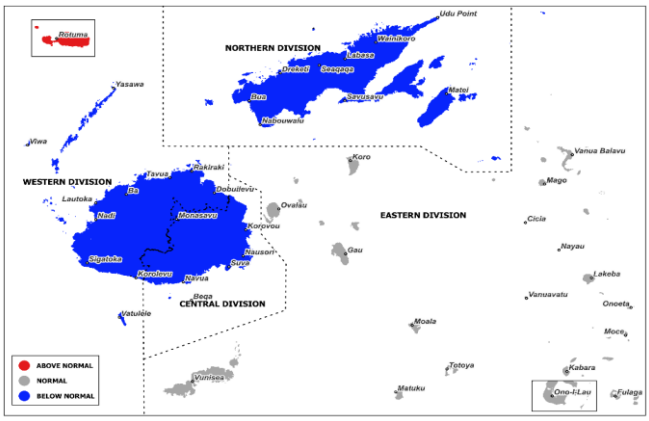
NOVEMBER 2026 TO JANUARY 2027

Maximum Temperature



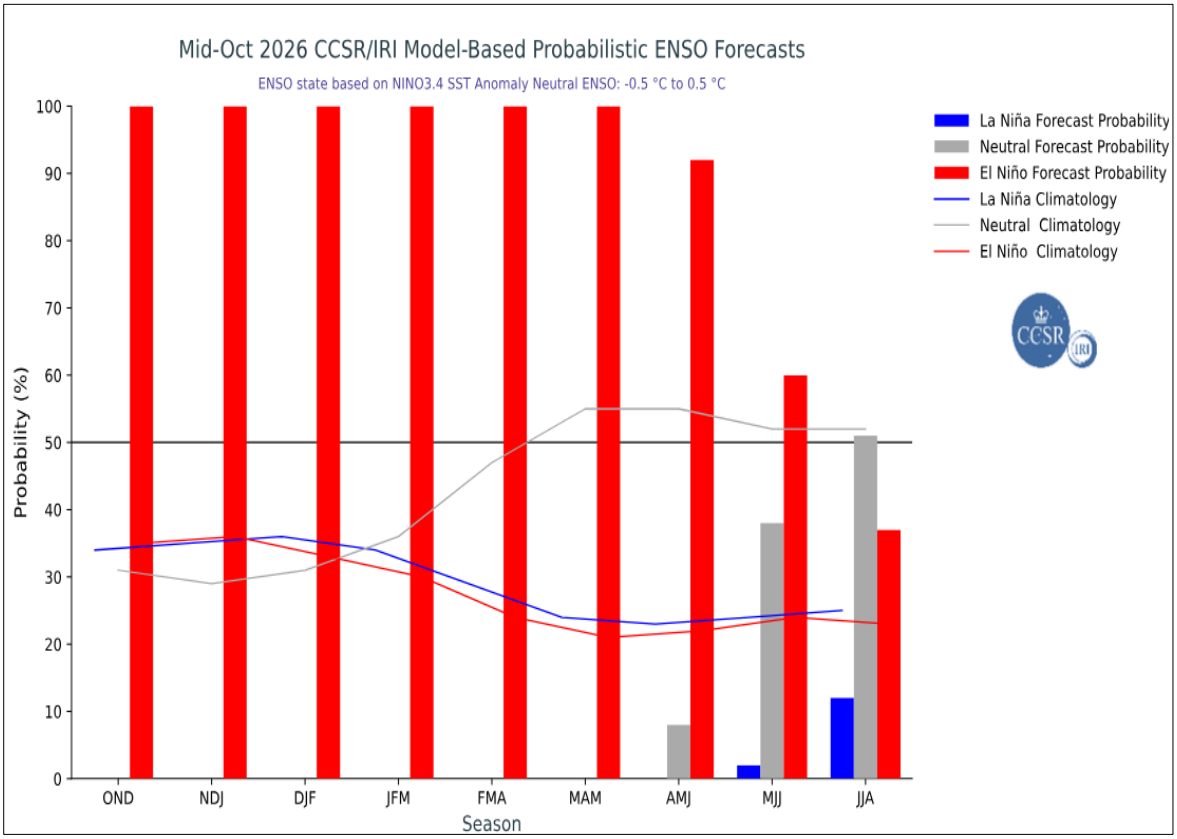
Maximum temperature is likely to be *above normal* across the Western, Central and Northern Divisions, including Rotuma, and *near normal* across the Eastern Division.

Minimum Temperature



Minimum temperature is likely to be *below normal* across the Western, Central and Northern Divisions, *near normal* across the Eastern Division, while *above normal* is favored for Rotuma.

EL-NIÑO SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO)



Source: International Research Institute for Climate and Society

Strong El Niño event continues to persist in the tropical Pacific Ocean.

Most global climate models indicate that this El Niño event is likely to continue to strengthen, reach its peak around November or December 2026 and continue into early 2027.

El Niño usually brings *below normal* rainfall to Fiji. However, rainfall can still vary due to the influence of other climate drivers and local weather conditions.

No two El Niño events are the same, and their impacts on rainfall and temperature can vary in timing, location, and intensity.

People are advised to stay informed by following the latest climate updates, weather forecasts, and advisories 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

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