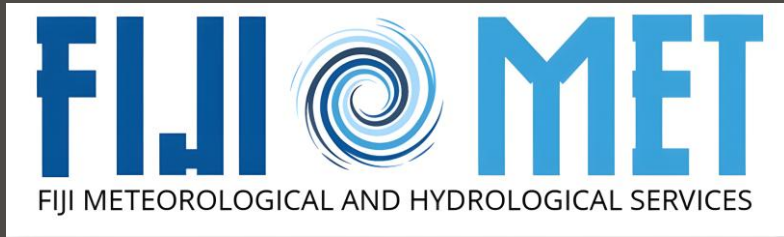


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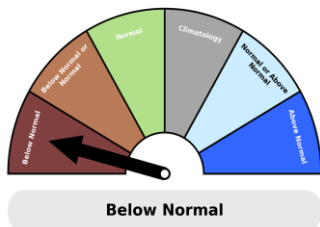


FIJI CLIMATE OUTLOOK

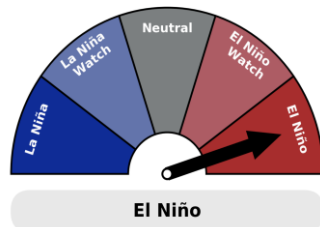
OCTOBER 2026;
OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2026;
JANUARY TO MARCH 2027

Fiji Meteorological Service

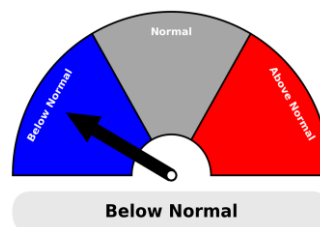
HIGHLIGHTS



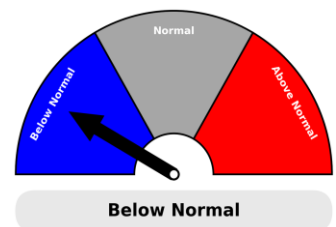
Rainfall Outlook



ENSO Outlook



Max Temperature Outlook

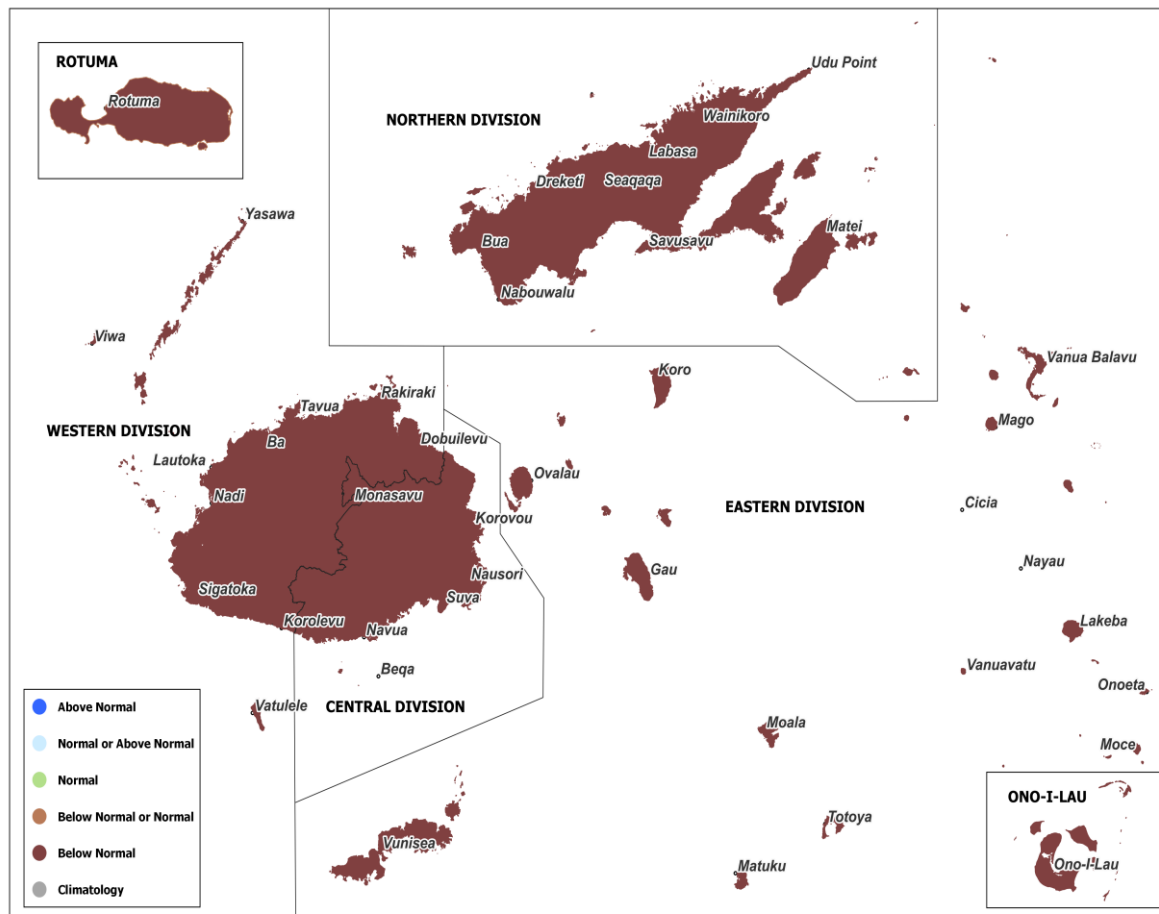


Min Temperature Outlook

- A strong El Niño event is firmly established 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 the remainder of 2026 and into early 2027.
- During October, *below normal* rainfall is likely across the Fiji Group, including Rotuma.
- Both maximum and minimum temperatures in October are likely to be *below normal* across the Fiji Group and Rotuma.
- Rainfall over October to December 2026 is likely to be *below normal* across the Fiji Group as well as for Rotuma.
- During October to December 2026, maximum temperature is likely to be *above normal* across the Western Division, *near normal* across the Central and Northern Divisions, including Rotuma, and *below normal* across the Eastern Division. Minimum temperature is likely to be *below normal* across the Fiji Group, while *above normal* is favored for Rotuma.
- For the January to March 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

OCTOBER 2026



Western Division: *Below normal rainfall*

Central Division: *Below normal rainfall*

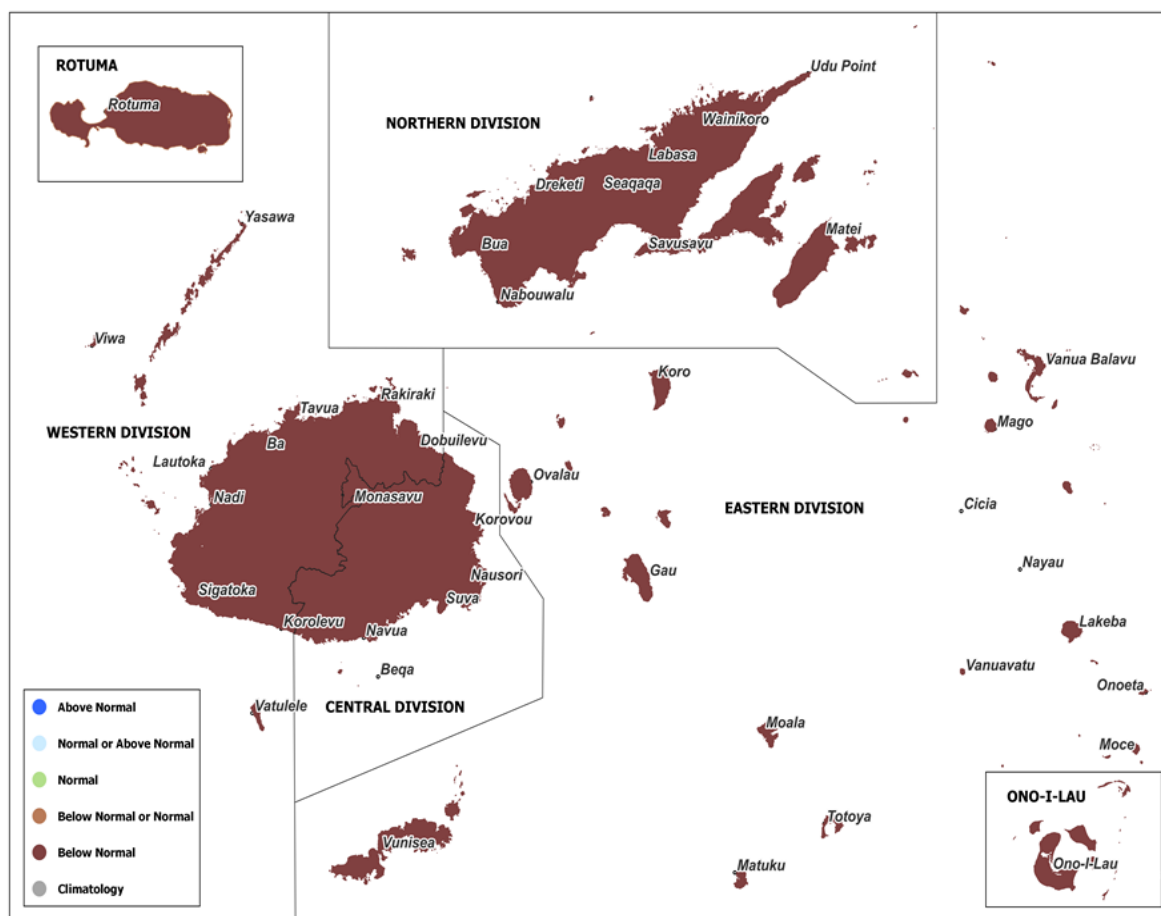
Northern Division: *Below normal rainfall*

Eastern Division: *Below normal rainfall*

Rotuma: *Below normal rainfall*

RAINFALL OUTLOOK

OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2026



Western Division: *Below normal rainfall*

Central Division: *Below normal rainfall*

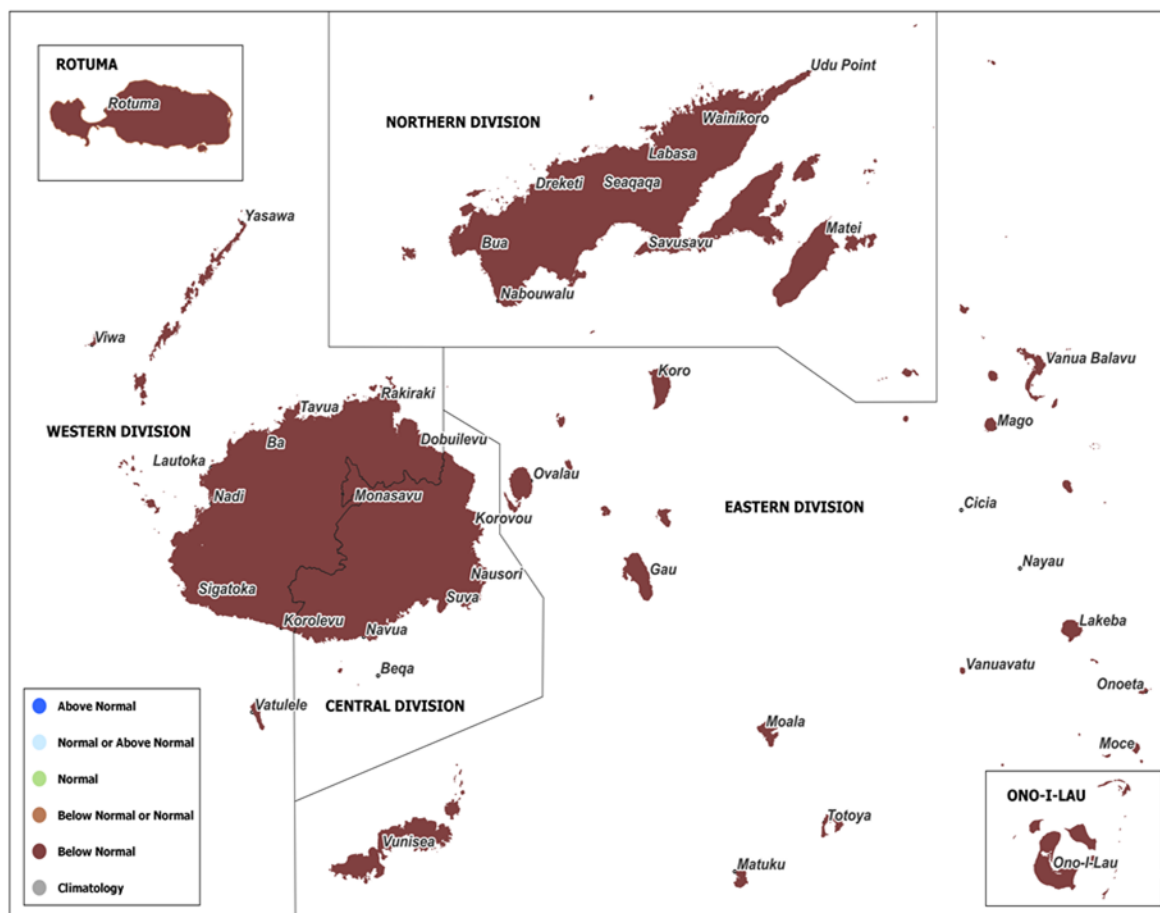
Northern Division: *Below normal rainfall*

Eastern Division: *Below normal rainfall*

Rotuma: *Below normal rainfall*

RAINFALL OUTLOOK

JANUARY TO MARCH 2027



Western Division: *Below normal rainfall*

Central Division: *Below normal rainfall*

Northern Division: *Below normal rainfall*

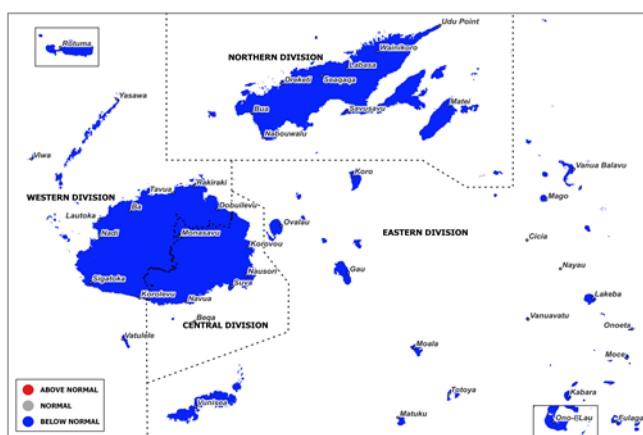
Eastern Division: *Below normal rainfall*

Rotuma: *Below normal rainfall*

AIR TEMPERATURE

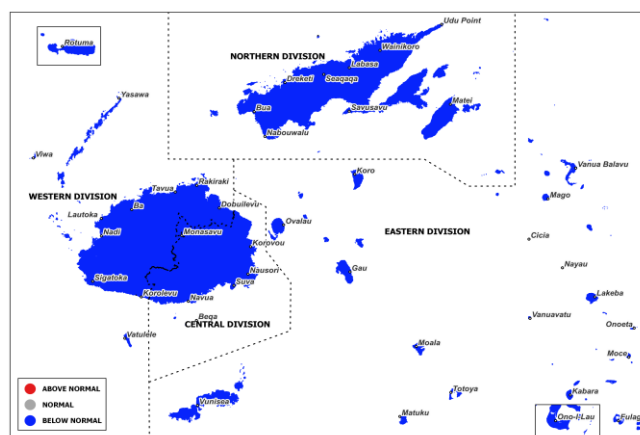
OCTOBER 2026

Maximum Temperature



Maximum temperature is likely to be *below normal* across the Fiji Group and Rotuma.

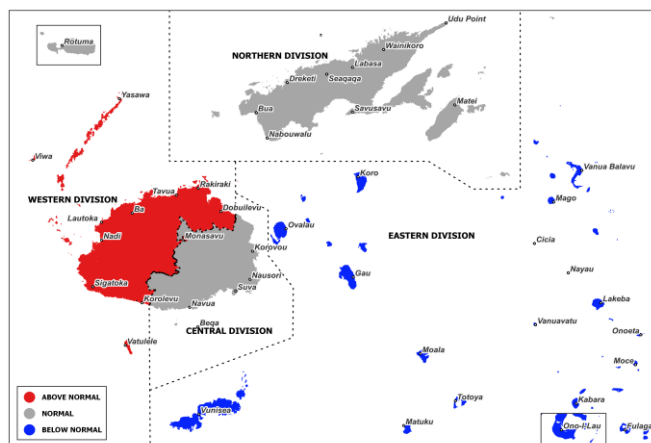
Minimum Temperature



Minimum temperature is likely to be *below normal* across the Fiji Group as well as for Rotuma.

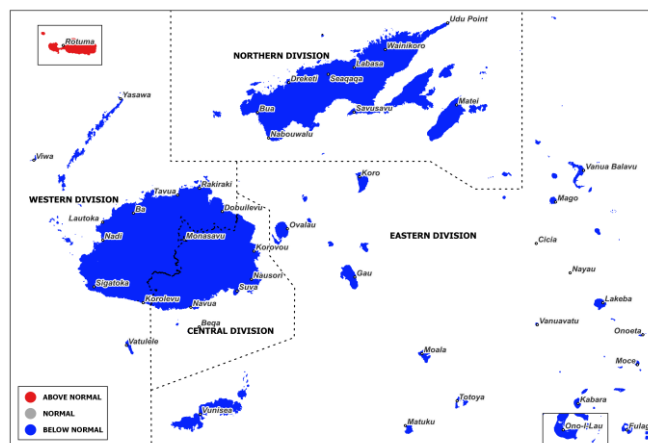
OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2026

Maximum Temperature



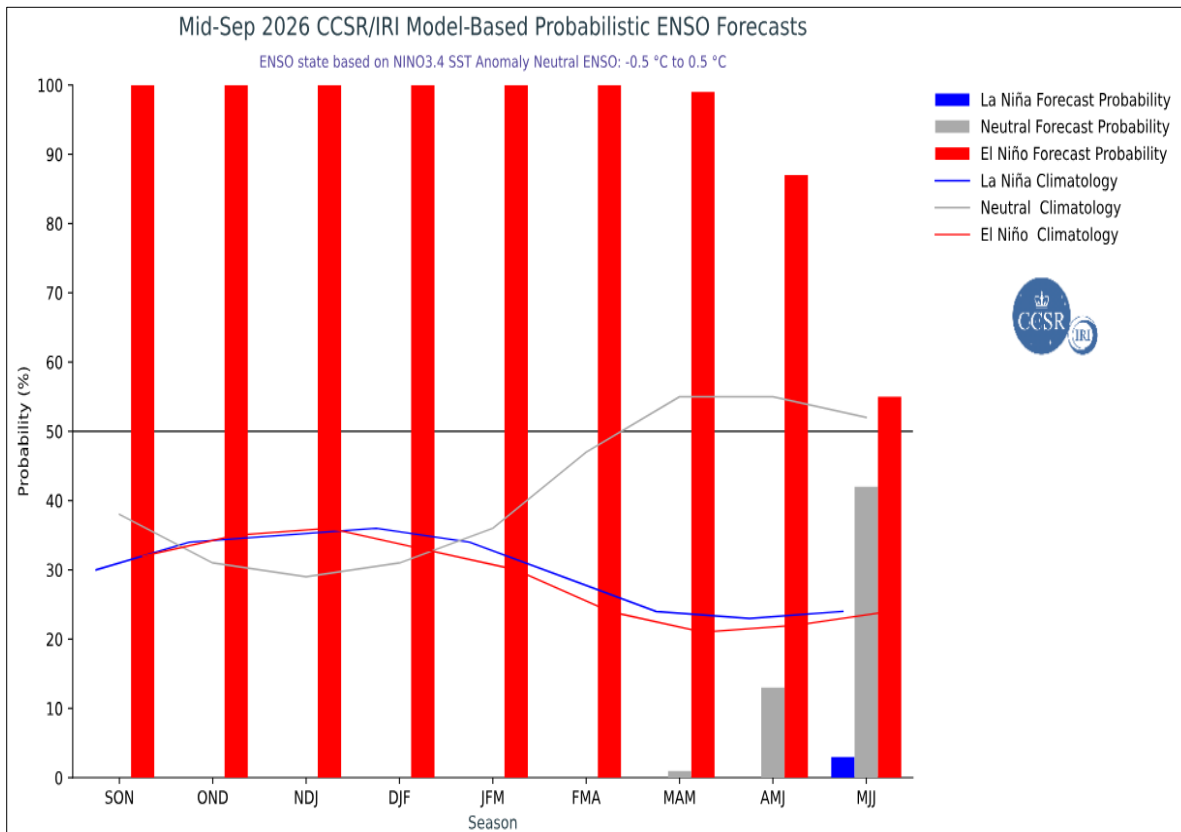
Maximum temperature is likely to be *above normal* across the Western Division, *near normal* across the Central and Northern Divisions, including Rotuma, and *below normal* across the Eastern Division.

Minimum Temperature



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

EL-NIÑO SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO)



Source: [International Research Institute for Climate and Society](#)

A strong El Niño event is firmly established in the tropical Pacific Ocean.

Both oceanic and atmospheric conditions are consistent with a strong El Niño. Most global climate models agree that this El Niño event is likely to reach *very strong* intensity and continue through the remainder of 2026 and into early 2027.

El Niño usually brings *below normal* rainfall to Fiji. However, rainfall can still vary, as other climate factors and local weather conditions also influence rainfall patterns.

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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