ISSUED: August 29, 2025
NEXT ISSUE: September 30, 2025
VOLUME 19: ISSUE 9

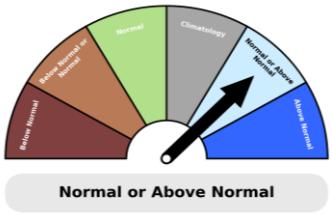
MPWTMS
MINISTRY OF
PUBLIC WORKS , TRANSPORT
& METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES

FIJI CLIMATE OUTLOOK

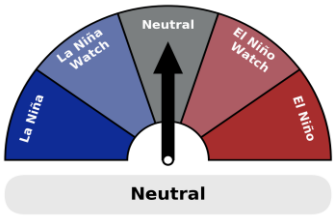
SEPTEMBER 2025;
SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER 2025;
DECEMBER 2025 TO FEBRUARY 2026

Fiji Meteorological Service

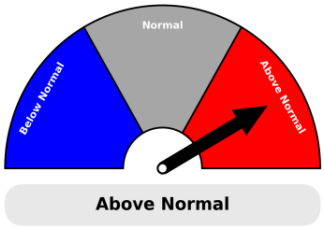
HIGHLIGHTS



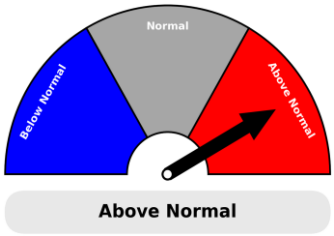
Rainfall Outlook



ENSO Outlook



Max Temperature Outlook



Min Temperature Outlook

- ENSO-neutral conditions are currently present in the tropical Pacific Ocean and are likely to continue during the September to November 2025 period. Most recently surveyed global climate models favor the continuation of neutral conditions throughout 2025.

- During September 2025, generally *normal* or *below normal* rainfall is likely across the Fiji Group, while there is little rainfall guidance for Rotuma, as there is almost equal chances of *below normal, normal and above normal* rainfall.

- For September to November 2025 period, *normal* or *above normal* rainfall is likely across the Fiji Group, including Rotuma.

- During December 2025 to February 2026 period, *normal* or *above normal* rainfall is likely across the Fiji Group

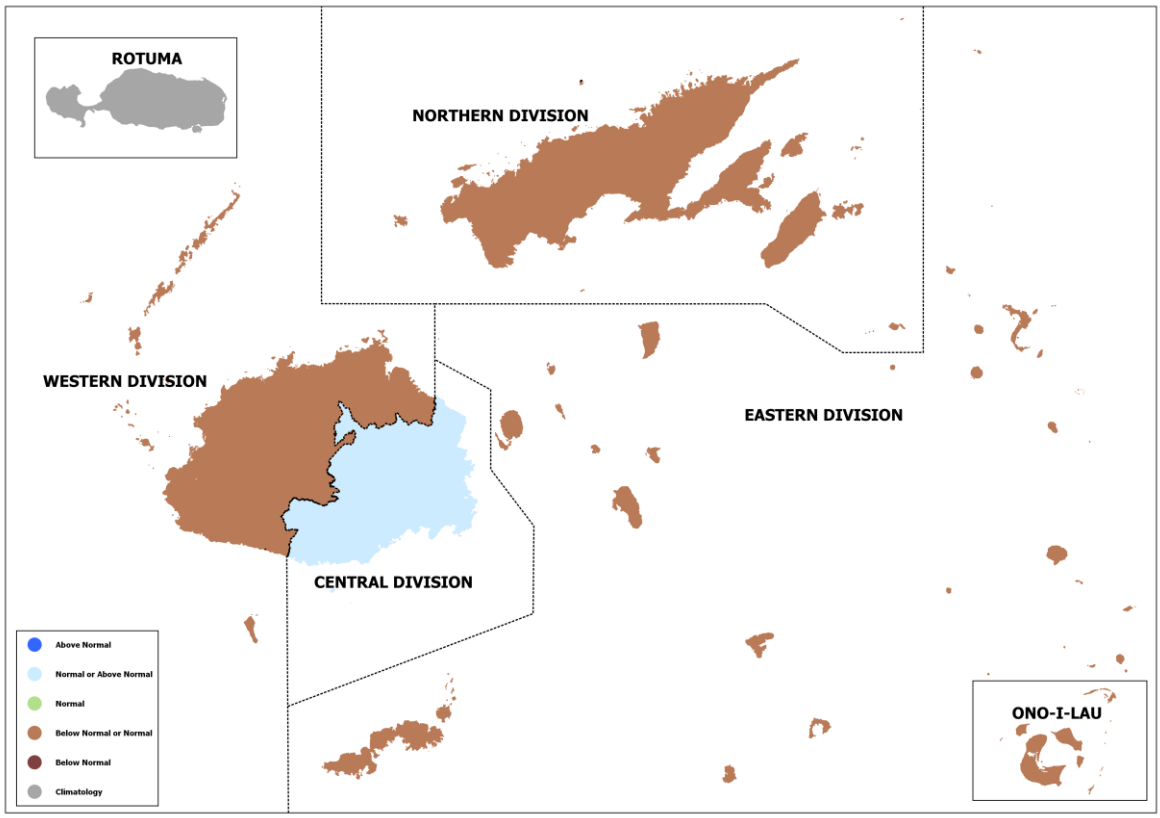
- For temperatures, both maximum and minimum temperatures are likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group, during September 2025.

- For the September to November period, both day and night-time temperatures are likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group.

- During ENSO-neutral conditions, Fiji usually recieves rainfall that is *near normal*.However, local weather systems can still contribute to the changes in rainfall patterns, particularly during the current dry season.

RAINFALL OUTLOOK

SEPTEMBER 2025



Western Division: *Normal* or *below normal* rainfall

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

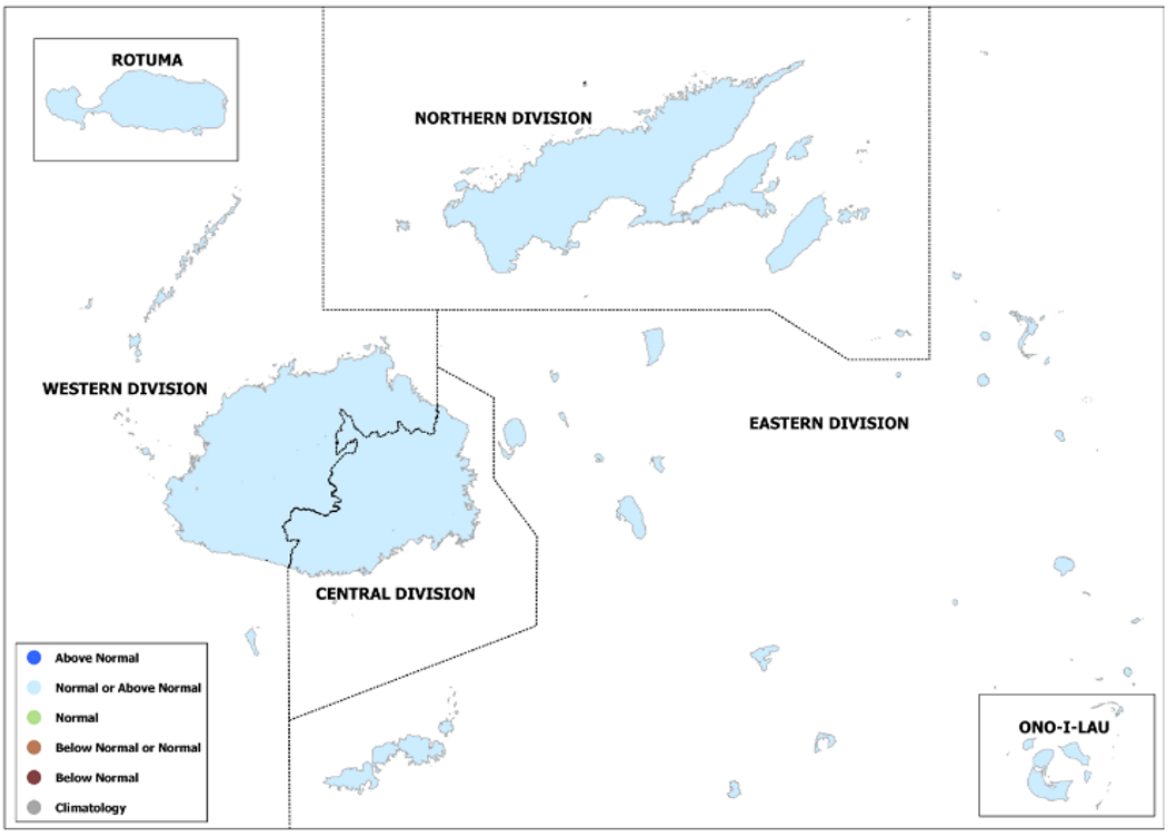
Northern Division: *Normal* or *below normal* rainfall

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

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

RAINFALL OUTLOOK

SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER 2025



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

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

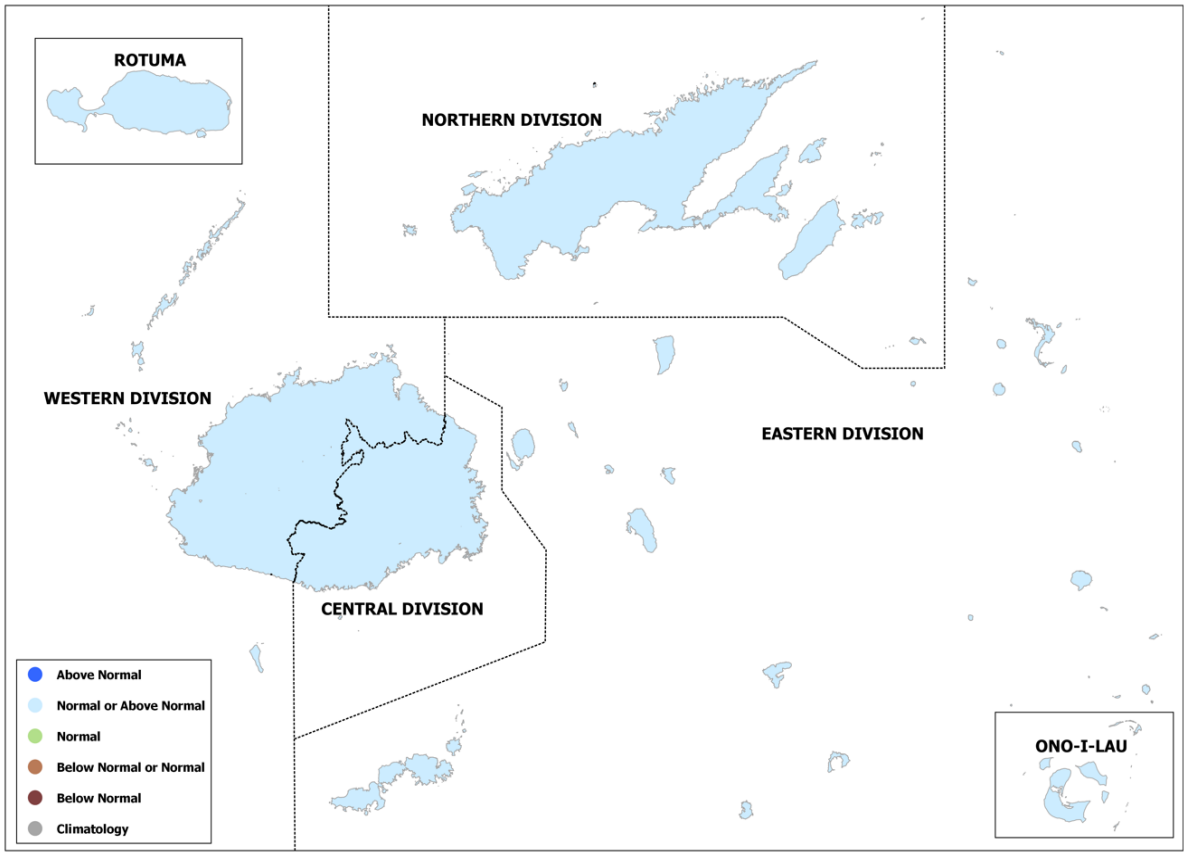
Northern Division: *Normal* or *above normal* rainfall

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

Rotuma: *Normal or above normal rainfall*

RAINFALL OUTLOOK

DECEMBER 2025 TO FEBRUARY 2026



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

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

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

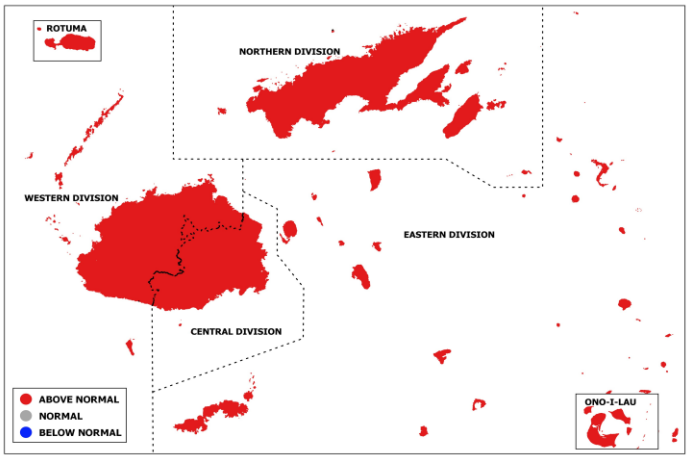
Eastern Division: *Normal* or *above normal* rainfall

Rotuma: *Normal* or *above normal* rainfall

AIR TEMPERATURE

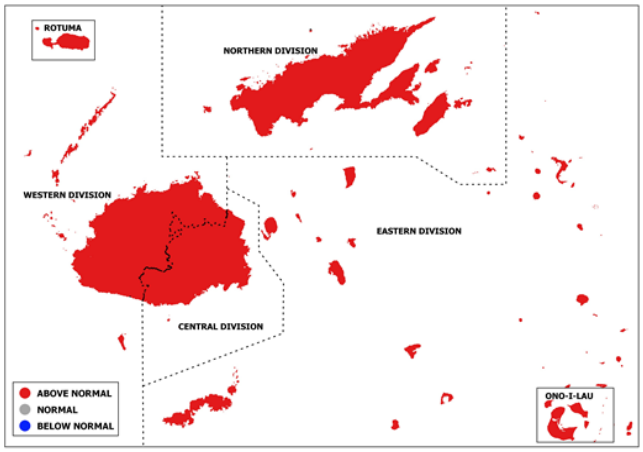
SEPTEMBER 2025

Maximum Temperature



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

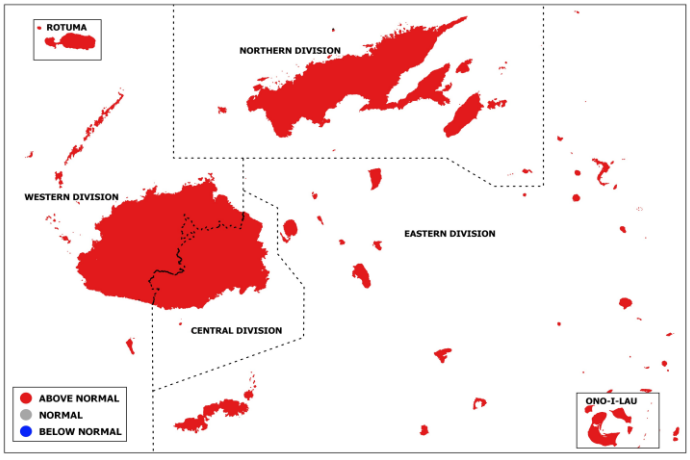
Minimum Temperature



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

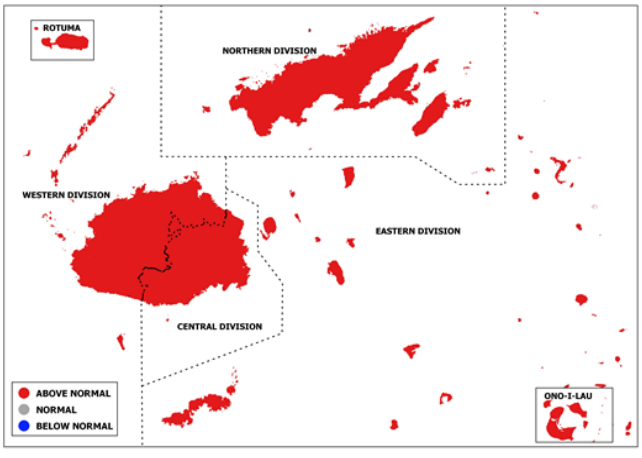
SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER 2025

Maximum Temperature



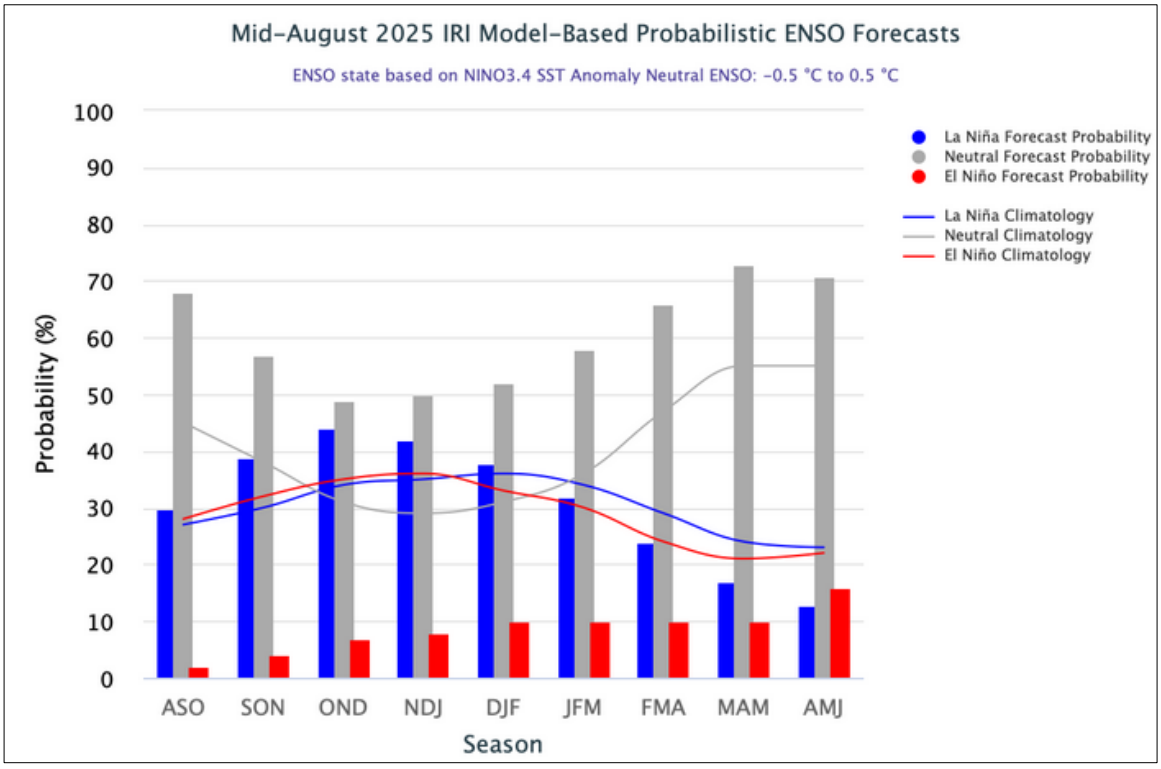
Maximum temperature is likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group.

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

ENSO-neutral conditions continue to persist in the tropical Pacific Ocean.

ENSO-neutral is likely to continue during the September to November 2025 period, with global models still favouring neutral status to continue till the end of 2025.

During ENSO-neutral conditions, Fiji usually recieves rainfall that is near normal.However, local weather systems can still lead to changes in rainfall patterns, particularly during the dry 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 factors that is acting slowly.

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