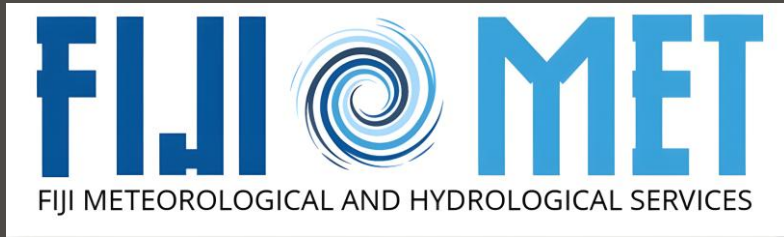


ISSUED: August 28, 2026

NEXT ISSUE: September 30, 2026

VOLUME 20: ISSUE 9



# FIJI CLIMATE OUTLOOK

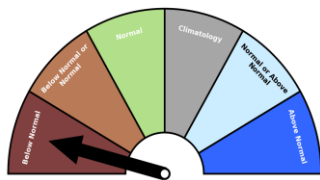
SEPTEMBER 2026;

SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER 2026;

DECEMBER 2026 TO FEBRUARY 2027

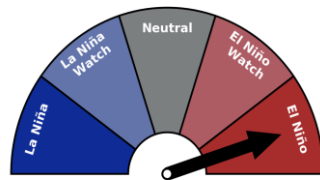
*Fiji Meteorological Service*

# HIGHLIGHTS



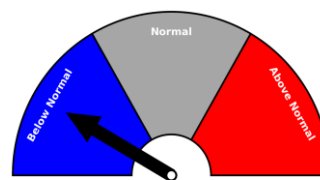
Below Normal

**Rainfall Outlook**



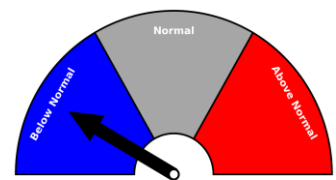
El Niño

**ENSO Outlook**



Below Normal

**Max Temperature Outlook**



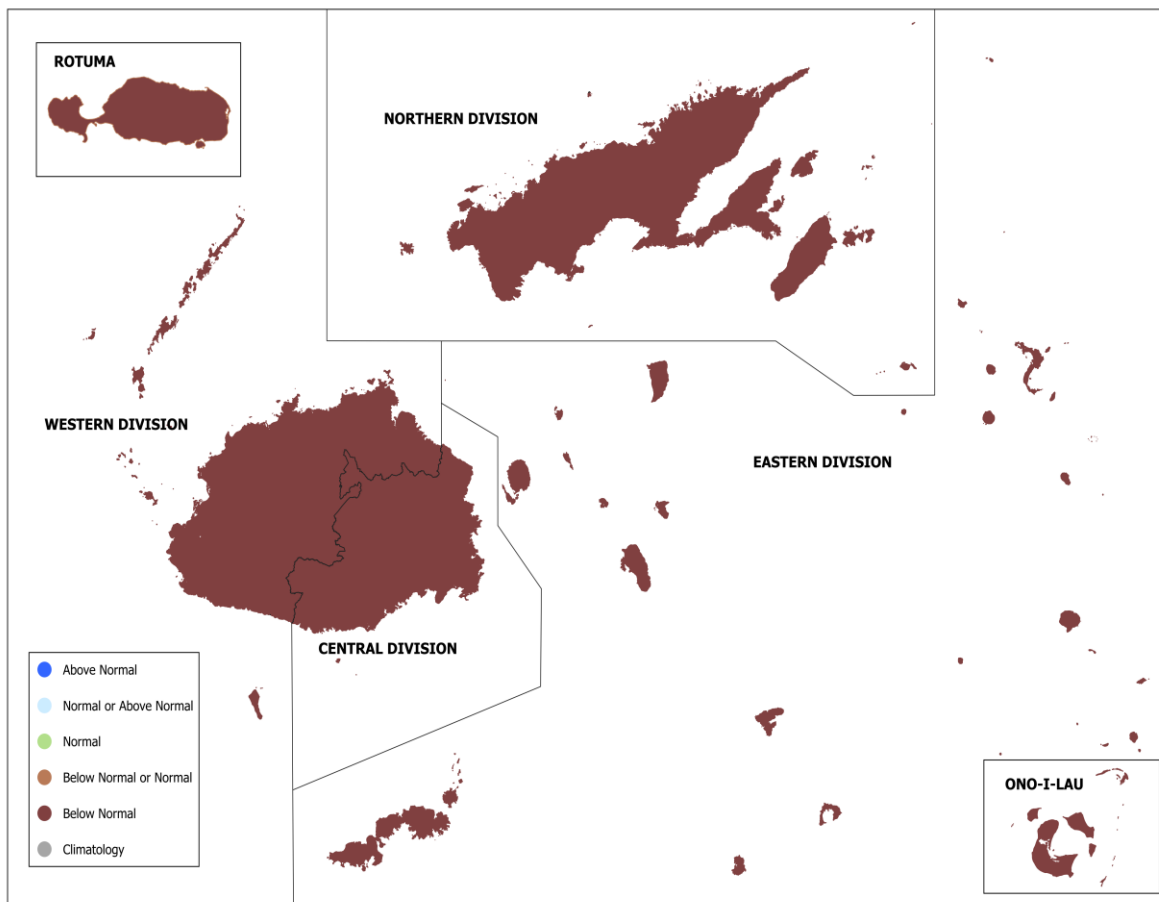
Below Normal

**Min Temperature Outlook**

- El Niño event continues to persist in the tropical Pacific Ocean, with chances for it to intensify during the coming season.
- Global climate models are in agreement that this El Niño event is likely to reach *strong* to *very strong* intensity and persist through the remainder 2026 and into early 2027.
- During September, *below normal* is likely rainfall across the Fiji Group, including Rotuma.
- Both maximum and minimum temperatures in September are likely to be *below normal* across the Fiji Group and Rotuma.
- Rainfall over September to November 2026 is likely to be *below normal* across the Fiji Group as well as for Rotuma.
- Maximum and minimum temperatures during September to November 2026 are likely to be *below normal* across the Fiji Group and Rotuma.
- Rainfall over December 2026 to February 2027 is likely to be *below normal* throughout the Fiji Group and for 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

**SEPTEMBER 2026**



**Western Division:** *Below normal rainfall*

**Central Division:** *Below normal rainfall*

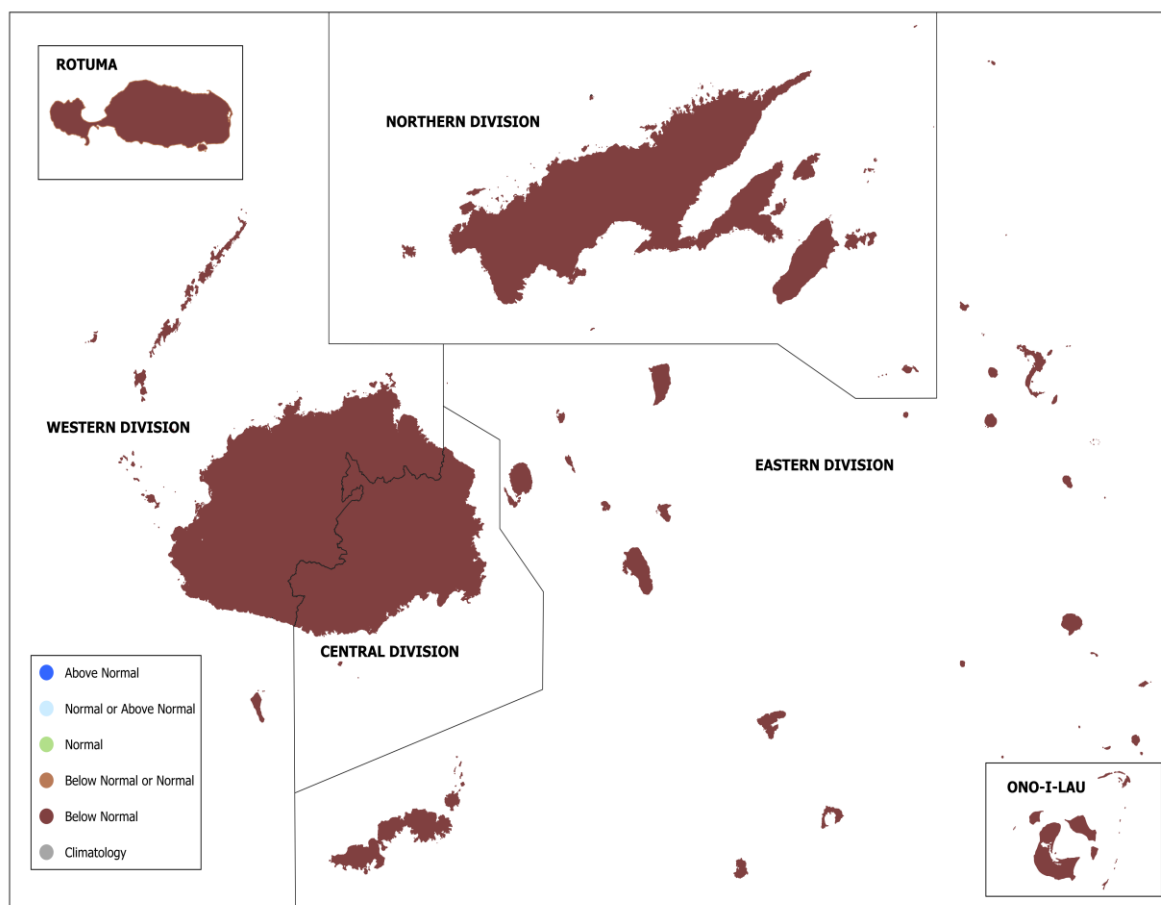
**Northern Division:** *Below normal rainfall*

**Eastern Division:** *Below normal rainfall*

**Rotuma:** *Below normal rainfall*

# RAINFALL OUTLOOK

## SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER 2026



**Western Division:** *Below normal rainfall*

**Central Division:** *Below normal rainfall*

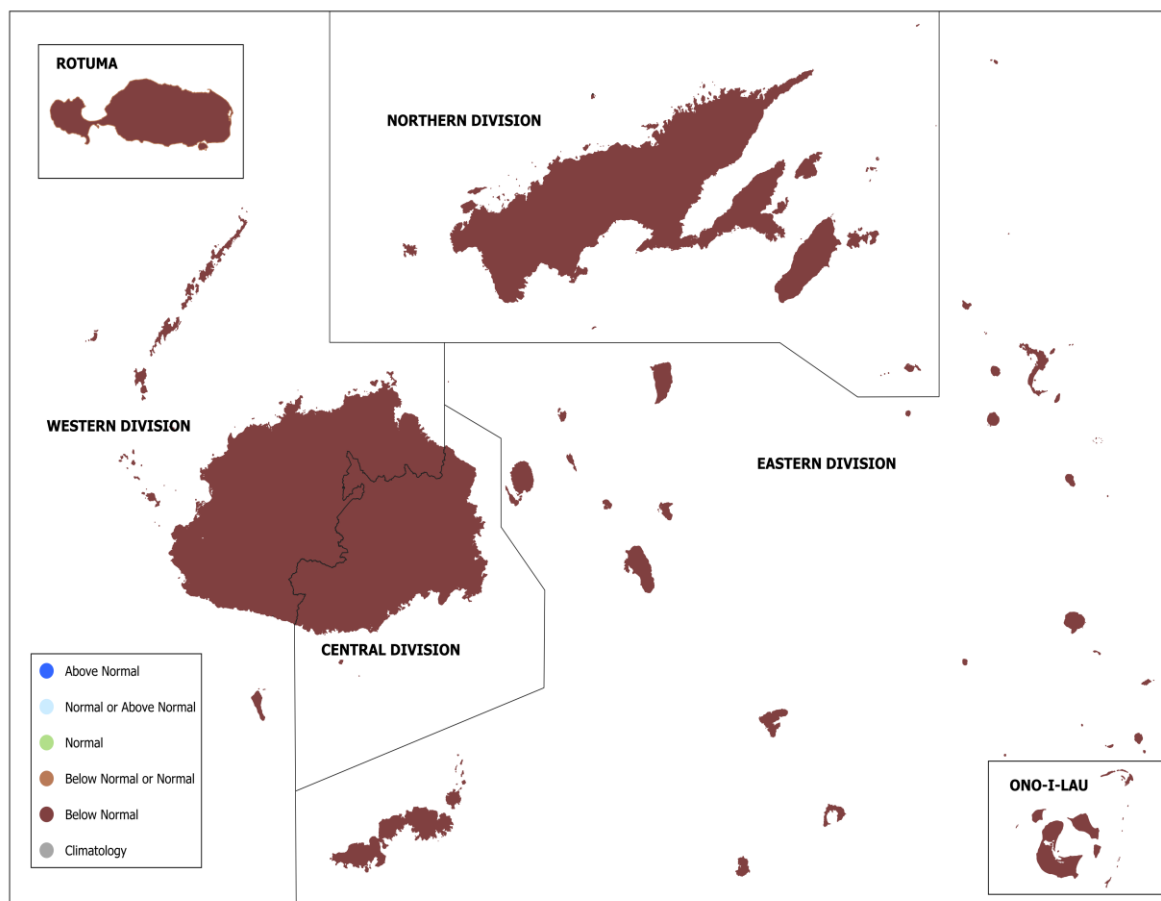
**Northern Division:** *Below normal rainfall*

**Eastern Division:** *Below normal rainfall*

**Rotuma:** *Below normal rainfall*

# RAINFALL OUTLOOK

DECEMBER 2026 TO FEBRUARY 2027



**Western Division:** *Below normal rainfall*

**Central Division:** *Below normal rainfall*

**Northern Division:** *Below normal rainfall*

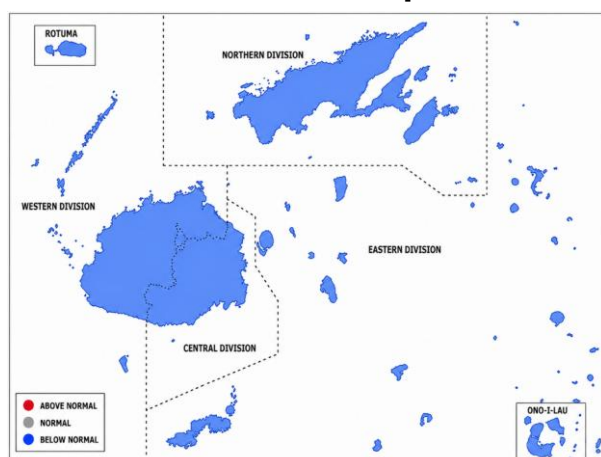
**Eastern Division:** *Below normal rainfall*

**Rotuma:** *Below normal rainfall*

# AIR TEMPERATURE

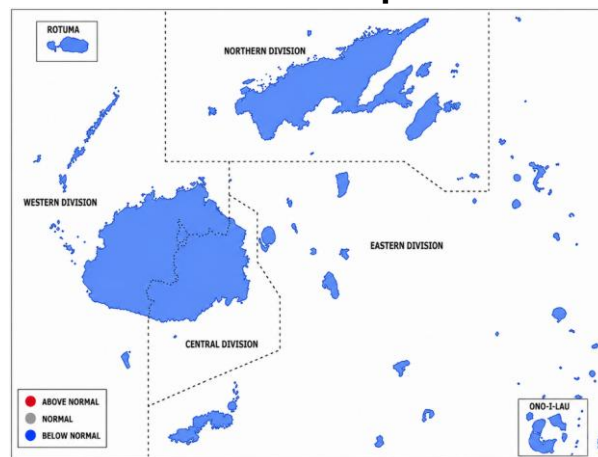
SEPTEMBER 2026

## Maximum Temperature



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

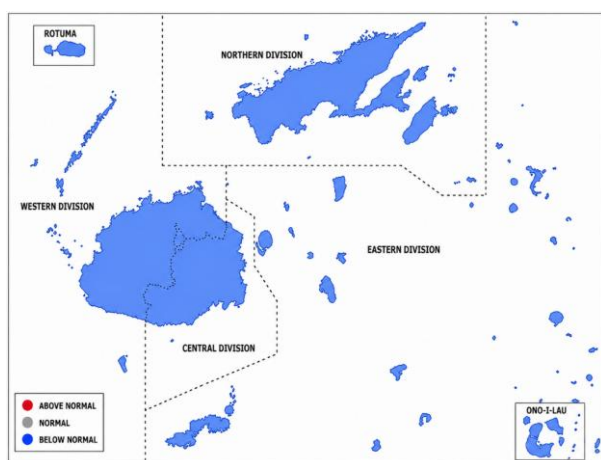
## Minimum Temperature



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

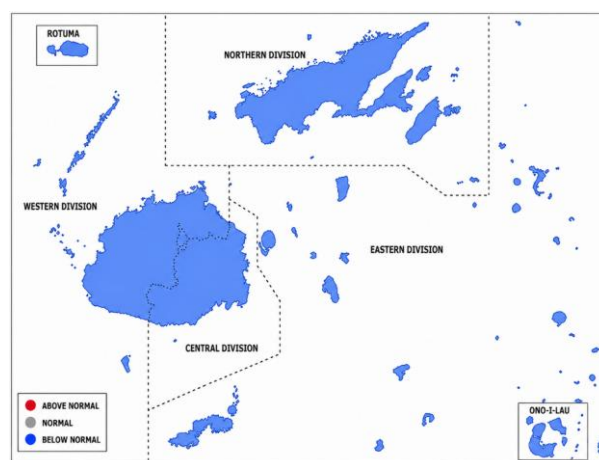
SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER 2026

## Maximum Temperature



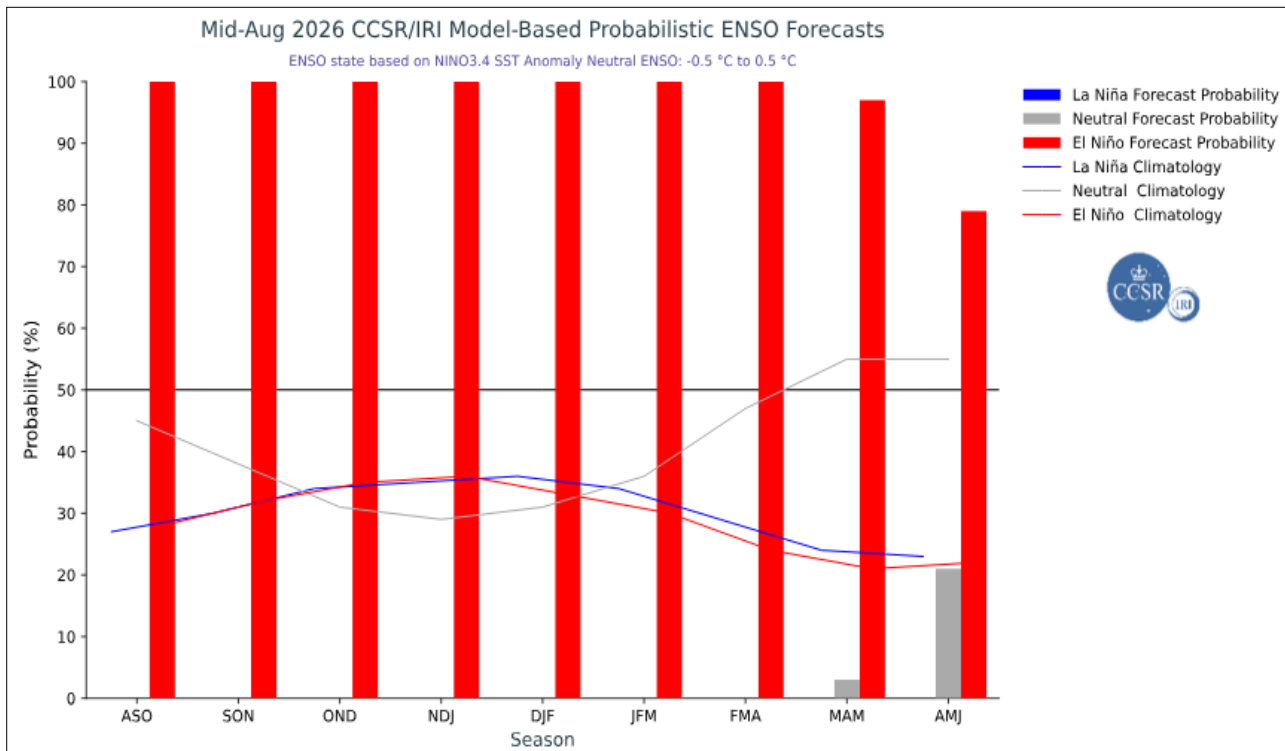
Maximum temperature is likely to be *below normal* across the Fiji Group, including Rotuma.

## Minimum Temperature



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

# EL-NIÑO SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO)



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

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

Present oceanic and atmospheric conditions are indicative of a strong El Niño. Current ENSO signals favour a further intensification of the current event. Most global climate models agree that this El Niño event is likely to reach *strong* to *very strong* intensity and continue through the remainder 2026 and into early 2027.

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

No two El Niño events are 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

**FIJI METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE Private Mail Bag (NAP 0351)**

Nadi Airport, Fiji.

Ph: +679 6724888, Fax: +679 67240430

Email: [climate@met.gov.fj](mailto:climate@met.gov.fj)

Also online at <http://www.met.gov.fj>