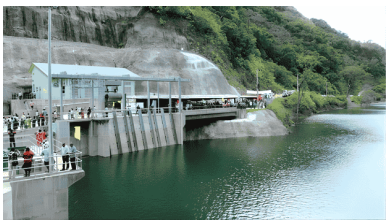

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Climate Outlook for Hydro-electricity Generation from July to September 2026

ISO 9001:2015
certified Climate Services

Current Conditions

Fiji's Climate

June was mostly influenced by troughs early in the month, bringing periods of cloud, rain and showers across Fiji. Around mid-month strong winds and coastal inundation alerts were issued for parts of the group. By the second half of the month, conditions gradually improved when a cool southeast wind flow became established, bringing mainly fine weather, brief passing showers and cool nights.

Of the 18 stations that reported in during the preparation of this bulletin, 2 stations reported *well below average* rainfall, 4 *below average*, 9 *average,* 2 *above average* while 1 recorded *well above average* rainfall.

Monasavu's total monthly rainfall, until 29th June, was 372mm, which is in the *above average* category (156% of *normal*) when compared against the WMO standard 30-year normal.

The total 3 monthly rainfall recorded during April to 29th June 2026 period was 1330mm, which is in the *above normal* category (129% of normal), while rainfall recorded during the past 6 months (January to 29th June) is classified as *normal* at 2994mm (111% of the *normal*) (Figure 1).

El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Status

An El Niño is currently underway in the tropical Pacific Ocean. For Fiji, El Niño are typically associated with drier than normal conditions.

At present, *above average* sea surface temperatures (SSTs) persist across the central and eastern Pacific Ocean, and *below average* in the western Pacific Ocean.

The latest 30-day average Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) until 27th June 2026 was –25.2, within El Niño thresholds.

Below average trade winds were observed in the western and east-central Pacific Ocean. Cloudiness was *above average* along the equator near the Date Line, and in the east-central pacific, while *below average* cloudiness was seen in the far western Pacific.

Atmospheric and oceanic conditions are indicative of the present El Niño event.

El Niño-Southern Oscillation and Monasavu Climate Predictions

El-Niño Southern Oscillation Prediction

Most surveyed global models favor El Niño to persist during the July to September 2026 period.

Minimum & Maximum Air Temperature Predictions - July & July to September 2026

During July and the July to September 2026 period, day-time temperatures are likely to be *near normal* in Viti Levu and *below normal* for Vanua Levu, while night-time temperatures are likely to be *below normal* in the interior of Viti Levu and *near normal* for Vanua Levu (Figure 4 and 5).

Rainfall Predictions:
Fortnightly: 4th – 17th July & 11th – 24th July

Drier than normal conditions are likely for Viti Levu during the above mentioned periods.

July 2026

There is 75% chance of receiving at least 36mm of rainfall at Nadarivatu station, 75% chance of at least 38mm of rainfall at the Nadarivatu and Monasavu Dams and 75% chance of receiving at least 46mm of rainfall at Wailoa. There is *moderate* confidence in this forecast (Table 1).

July to September 2026

During the July to September 2026 period, there is 75% chance of receiving at least 170mm of rainfall at Nadarivatu station, 75% chance of receiving around 182mm of rainfall at Nadarivatu and Monasavu Dams and 75% chance of receiving around 190mm at Wailoa. There is *low* confidence in the seasonal outlook (Table 1).

Summary

Lower rainfall or drier than normal conditions are favored for July, as well as for the July to September 2026 period. There is *moderate* confidence in the July rainfall outlook and *low* confidence for July to September 2026.

Fiji often experiences drier than normal conditions during an El Niño event.

Figure 1

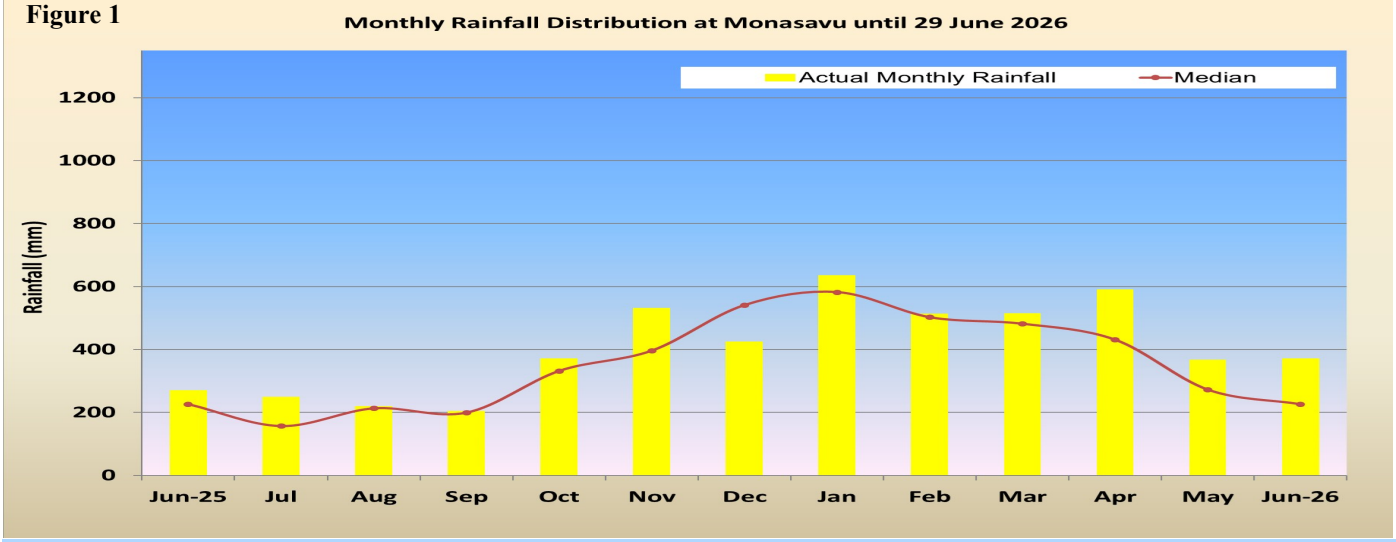


Table 1: Rainfall Outlook: July & July to September 2026

July Outlook				
	25% chance of at least (mm)	**50% chance of at least (mm)**	**75% chance of at least (mm)**	**Forecast Confidence**
Nadarivatu station	116	65	36	Moderate
Nadarivatu Dam	122	71	38	Moderate
Monasavu Dam	122	71	38	Moderate
Wailoa	136	79	46	Moderate
July to September 2026 Outlook				
	25% chance of at least (mm)	**50% chance of at least (mm)**	**75% chance of at least (mm)**	**Forecast Confidence**
Nadarivatu station	309	206	170	Low
Nadarivatu Dam	317	217	182	Low
Monasavu Dam	317	217	182	Low
Wailoa	331	242	190	Low

The table above provides 25%, 50% and 75% chances of each station receiving the amount of rainfall mentioned above.

Figure 2: Rainfall Outlook: Fortnightly: 4th – 17th July & 11th – 24th July

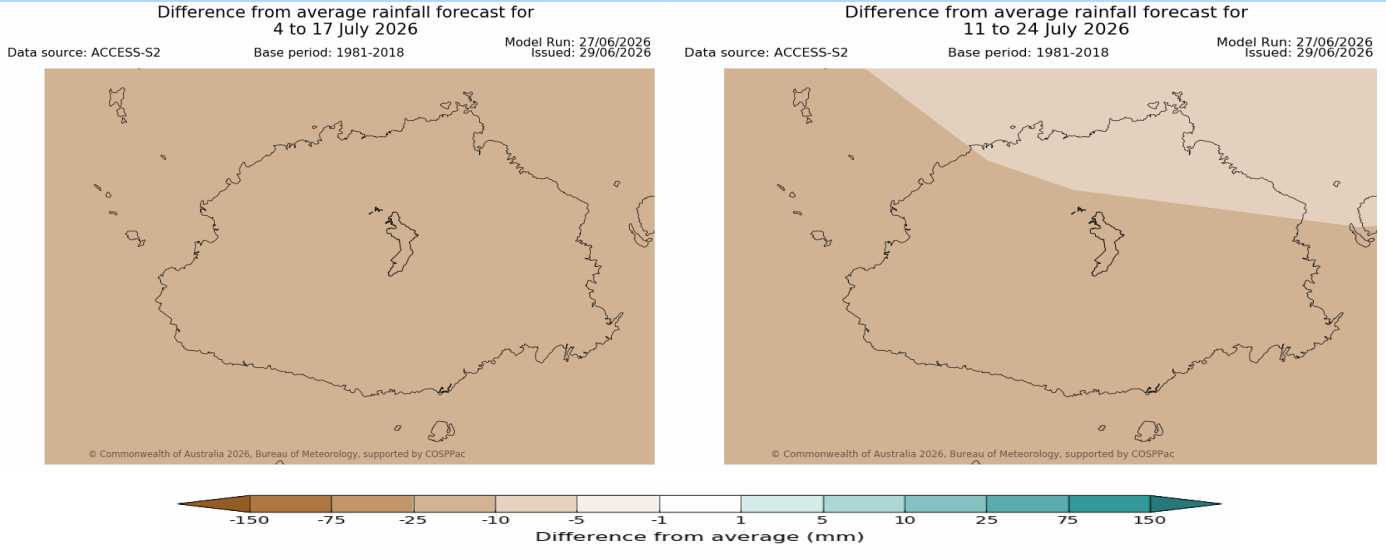


Figure 3: Rainfall Outlook: July & July to September 2026

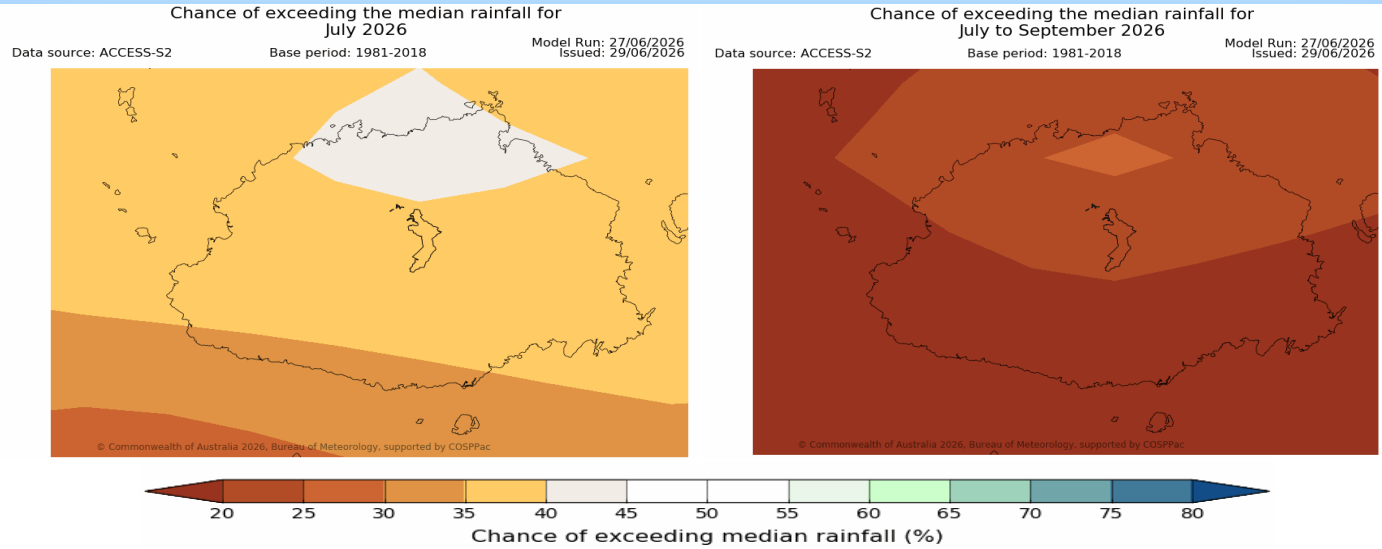
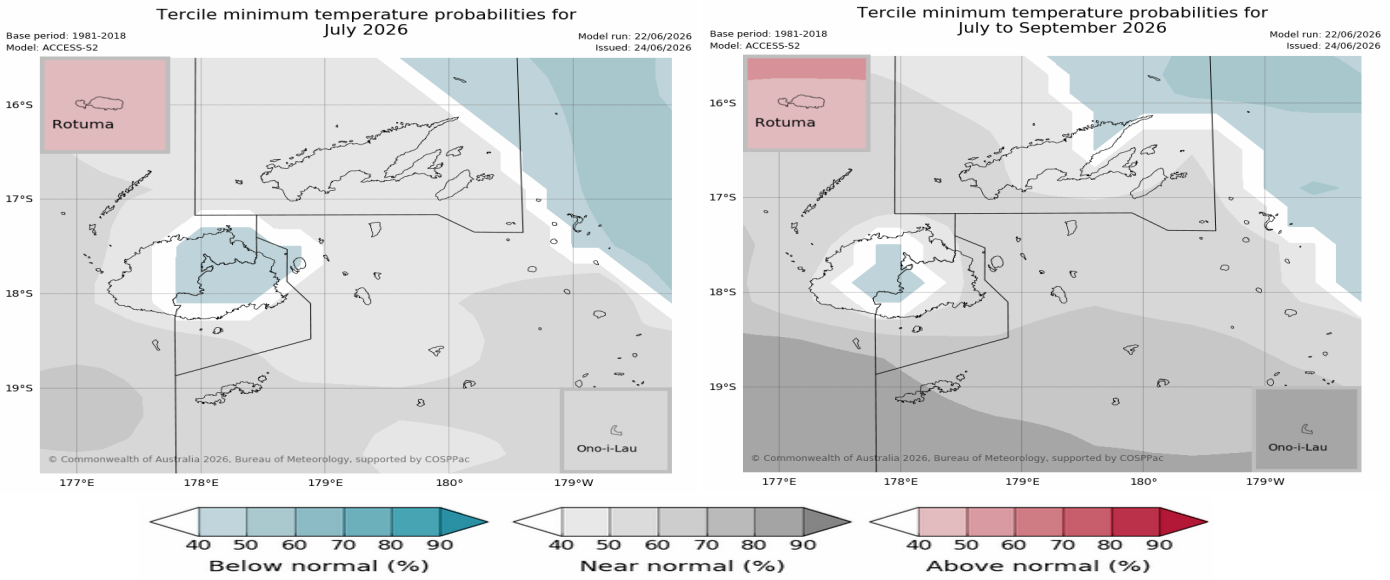
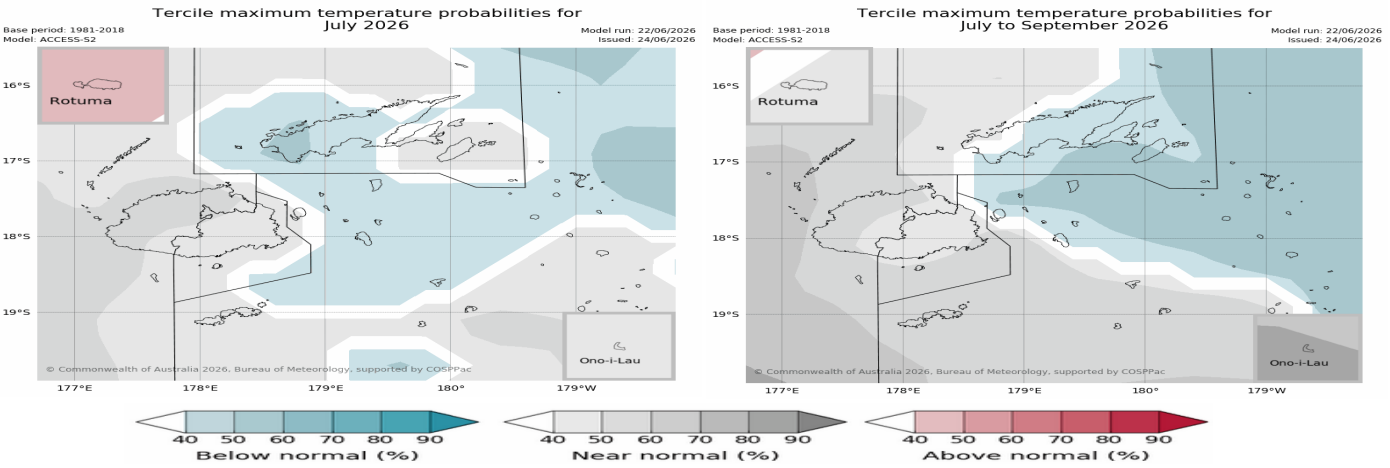


Figure 4: Minimum Air Temperature Predictions: July & July to September 2026



Minimum air temperatures are expected to be *below normal* in the interior of Viti Levu and generally *near normal* on Vanua Levu, during July and July to September 2026 period. *Source: ACCESS-S2 Model.*

Figure 5: Maximum Air Temperature Predictions: July & July to September 2026



Maximum air temperatures are likely to be *near normal* across Viti Levu and generally *below normal* in Vanua Levu, during July and July to September 2026 period. *Source: ACCESS-S2 Model.*

Explanatory Notes

Climate Outlook for Hydro-electricity Generation is produced to provide advisories to Energy Fiji Limited (EFL). It aims to provide advanced warning on climate abnormalities for planning on economic generation mix and hydro-storage optimization.

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 equal chances of receiving below normal, normal and above normal rainfall.

Median – rainfall value which marks the level dividing the ranked data set in half, that is, the midpoint of the ordered (lowest to highest) monthly or yearly rainfall totals.

Above Median – rainfall value that lies above the median value.

Below Median – rainfall value that lies below the median value.

El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

ENSO is the principal driver of the year-to-year variability of Fiji's climate. There are three phases of this phenomenon, ***El Niño, La Niña*** and ***Neutral*** conditions. 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 around April to June, attains peak intensity between December to February and usually starts to decay around 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).

During **Neutral** condition, neither El Niño nor La Niña is present, 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.

Climate bulletins that can be viewed together with this bulletin include:

1) *Fiji Climate Summary at https://www.met.gov.fj/index.php?page=FijiClimateSummary (issued monthly)*
2) *Fiji Climate Outlook at https://www.met.gov.fj/index.php?page=ClimateOutlook* **(***issued monthly)*

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