



Current Conditions

Fiji's Climate

Several troughs of low pressure systems affected the Fiji Group, bringing cloudy periods, showers and episodes of heavy rain episodes as well. These unsettled conditions were more prominent during the first half of the month, while easterly to northeasterly wind flow generally prevailed during the second half, resulting in relatively stable conditions despite intermittent troughs continuing to affect parts of the country.

From the 22 stations that reported in during the preparation of this bulletin, 3 stations reported *well below average* rainfall, 10 *below average*, 6 *average*, and 3 recorded *above average* rainfall.

The total monthly rainfall for Monasavu, until 30th March, was 509mm, which is in the *average* category (101% of *normal*) when compared against the WMO standard 30-year normal.

The total 3 monthly rainfall recorded during January - 30th March 2026 period was 1658mm, which is in the *normal* category (99% of *normal*), while rainfall recorded during the past 6 months (October to 30th

March) is classified as *normal* at 2988mm (94% of the *normal*) (Figure 1).

El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Status

The current La Niña event is showing further signs of weakening, with a transition to neutral conditions favored in the next month.

At present, sea surface temperatures (SSTs) have been *below average* in the equatorial and east-central Pacific Ocean and *above average* in the Western and far eastern Pacific.

The latest 30-day average Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) until 27th March 2026 was +11.8, consistent with La Niña conditions.

Below average trade winds were observed in the eastern and western Pacific and *above average* in the central Pacific Ocean. *Below average* cloudiness were observed near the Dateline and enhanced convection in the far western Pacific. Atmospheric and oceanic indicators are leaning towards a continual gradual weakening of current La Niña conditions.

El Niño-Southern Oscillation and Monasavu Climate Predictions

El-Niño Southern Oscillation Prediction

The majority of global models surveyed are indicating an end to the current weak La Niña event, with a likely transition to ENSO neutral conditions during the April to June 2026 period.

Minimum & Maximum Air Temperature Predictions - April & April to June 2026

Day and night time temperatures are likely to be *above normal* across Viti Levu and Vanua Levu in both April and through the April to June 2026 period (Figure 4 and 5).

Rainfall Predictions:

Fortnightly: 29th March– 11th April & 5th – 18th April

Conditions for Viti Levu are likely to be wetter than average during the above mentioned periods.

April 2026

There is 75% chance of receiving at least 289mm of rainfall at Nadarivatu station, 75% chance of at least

292mm of rainfall at the Nadarivatu and Monasavu Dams and 75% chance of receiving at least 303mm of rainfall at Wailoa. There is *moderate* confidence in this forecast (Table 1).

April to June 2026

During the April to June 2026 period, there is 75% chance of receiving at least 585mm of rainfall at Nadarivatu station, 75% chance of receiving around 612mm of rainfall at Nadarivatu and Monasavu Dams and 75% chance of receiving around 658mm at Wailoa. There is *high* confidence in the seasonal outlook (Table 1).

Summary

The monthly outlook for April, as well as for the April to June 2026 period are likely to be wetter than usual. There is *good* skill confidence in the monthly rainfall outlook, and *very high* confidence in the April to June 2026 period.

Figure 1

Monthly Rainfall Distribution at Monasavu until 30th March 2026

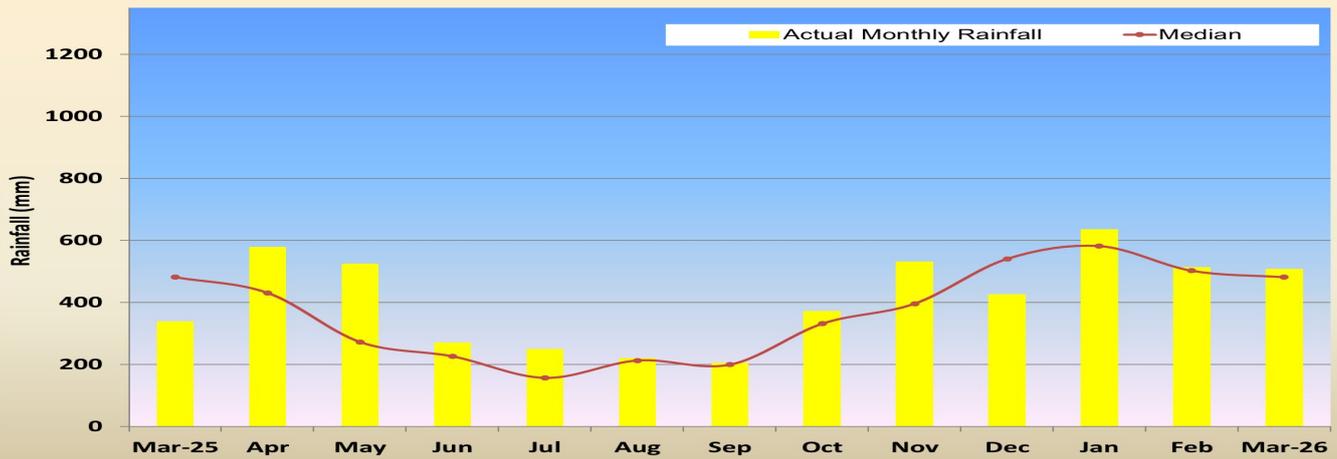


Table 1: Rainfall Outlook: April 2026 & April to June 2026

April Outlook				
	25% chance of at least (mm)	50% chance of at least (mm)	75% chance of at least (mm)	Forecast Confidence
Nadarivatu station	509	384	289	Moderate
Nadarivatu Dam	498	394	292	Moderate
Monasavu Dam	498	394	292	Moderate
Wailoa	498	419	303	Moderate
April to June 2026 Outlook				
	25% chance of at least (mm)	50% chance of at least (mm)	75% chance of at least (mm)	Forecast Confidence
Nadarivatu station	876	675	585	High
Nadarivatu Dam	910	711	612	High
Monasavu Dam	910	711	612	High
Wailoa	945	760	658	High

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

Figure 2: Rainfall Outlook: Fortnightly: 29th March – 11th April & 5th – 18th April

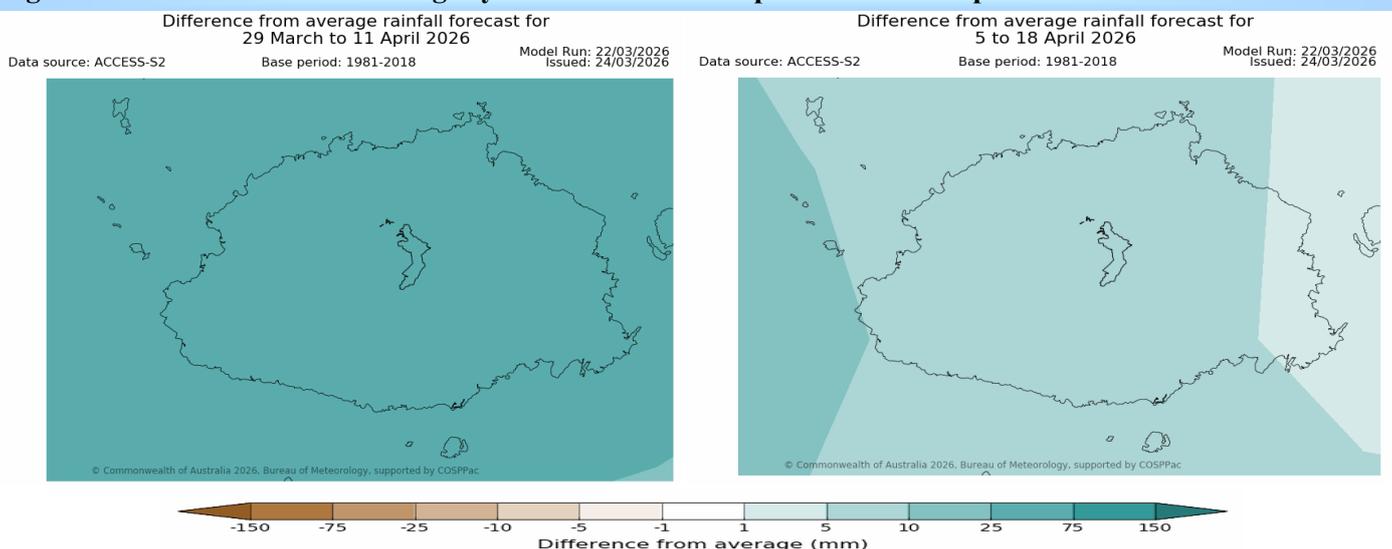


Figure 3: Rainfall Outlook: April & April to June 2026

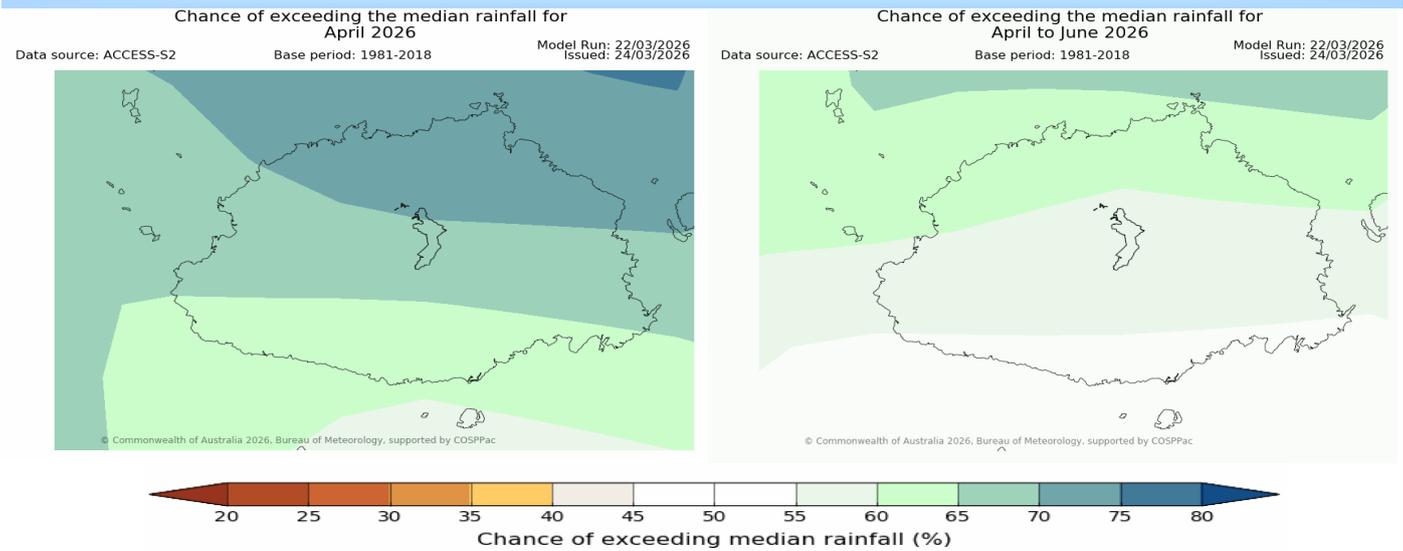
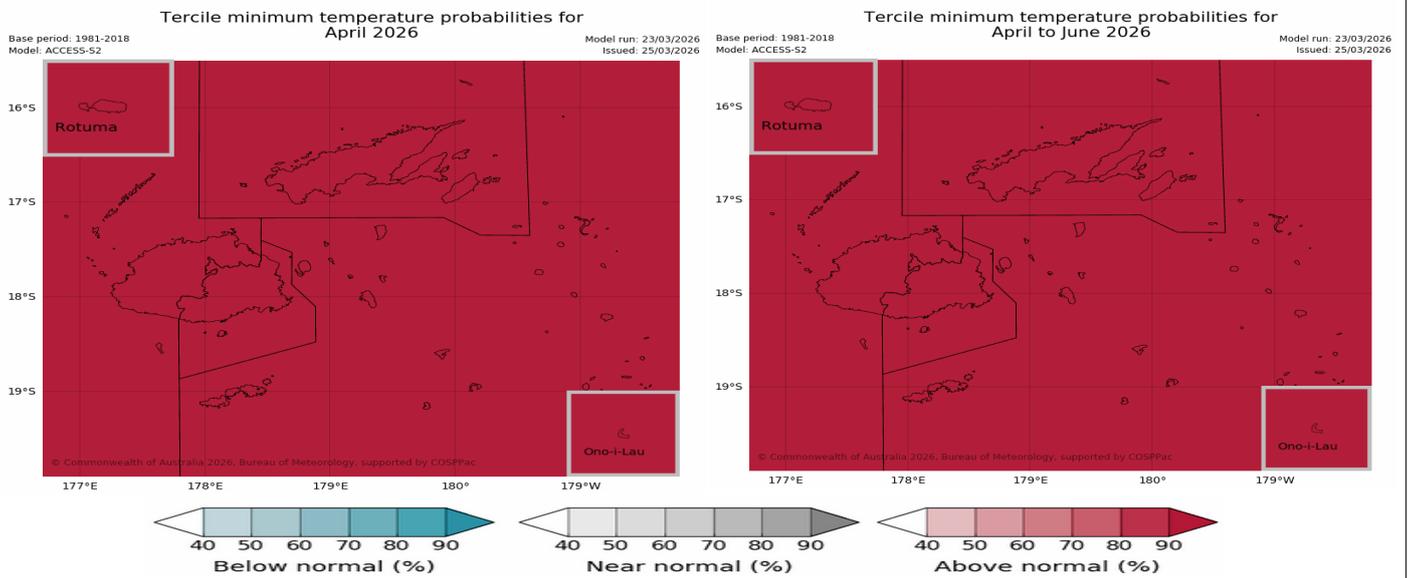
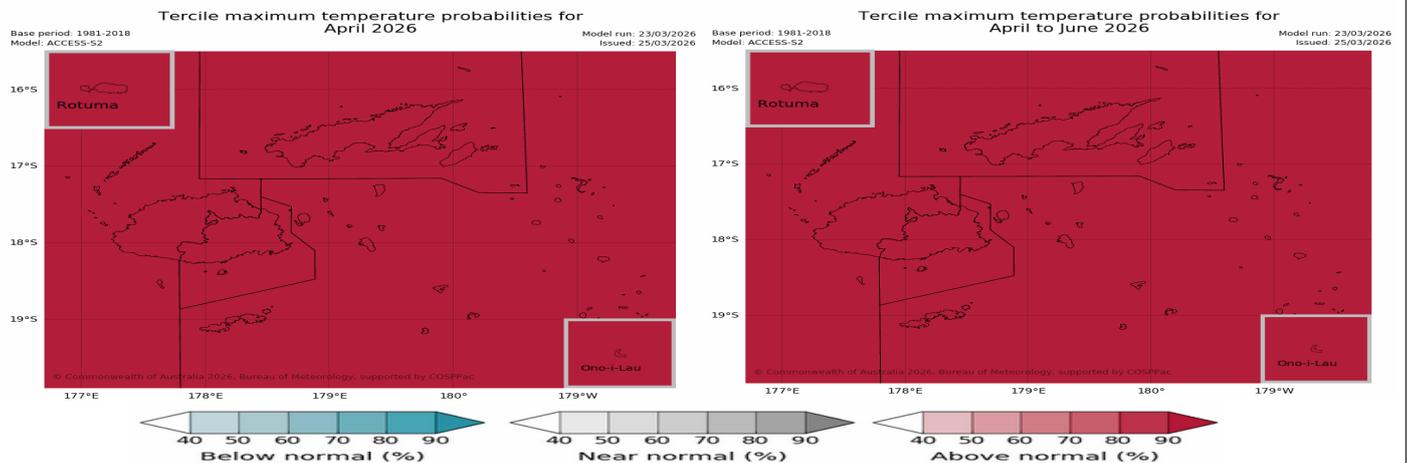


Figure 4: Minimum Air Temperature Predictions: April & April to June 2026



Minimum air temperatures are expected to be *above normal* across Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, during April and April to June 2026 period. *Source: ACCESS-S2 Model.*

Figure 5: Maximum Air Temperature Predictions: April & April to June 2026



Maximum air temperatures are likely to be *above normal* across Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, during April and April To June 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)

This information is prepared as soon as ENSO, climate and oceanographic data is received from recording stations around Fiji and Meteorological Agencies around the world. While every effort is made to verify observational data, Fiji Meteorological Service does not guarantee the accuracy and reliability of the analyses presented, and accepts no liability for any losses incurred through the use of this information and its contents. The information may be freely disseminated provided the source is acknowledged. For further clarification and expert advice, please contact the Fiji Meteorological Service HQ, Namaka, Nadi.

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