Fiji Meteorological Service

ISO 9001:2015 certified Climate Services

Volume: 21 Issue: 11
Issued: November 28, 2025

Climate Outlook for Hydro-electricity Generation from December 2025 to February 2026

Current Conditions

Fiji's Climate

From 1st to 27th November, several troughs of low pressure lingered around Fiji, resulting in significant rainfall events. Periods of intense localised rainfall and thunderstorms led to a few flash flooding events in parts of the Central, Western, and Northern Divisions. Hot, humid days and warm nights were experienced across most areas, while there were also reports of hail recorded in couple of areas.

During the compilation of the bulletin, out of the 21 stations that reported in, 1 station reported *well below average* rainfall, 5 *average, 8 above average* and *7* stations recorded *well above average* rainfall.

Monasavu's total monthly rainfall (until 27th November), was 453mm, which is in the *average* category (100% of *normal*) when compared against the WMO standard 30-year normal.

The total 3 monthly rainfall recorded during September - 26th November 2025 period, was 1029.8mm, which was in the *normal* category (91% of normal), while 1770mm (98% of the *normal*) of rainfall was recorded during the past 6 months (June to 27th November), at the station (Figure 1).

El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Status

A weak La Niña event is currently in place with the event likely to be short lived, with a possible transition to neutral conditions during the first quarter of 2026.

Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are currently *below average* across the central and eastern Pacific, while remaining above average in the western Pacific.

The latest Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) until 25th November 2025 is +14.9, which is within the La Niña thresholds.

Slightly stronger trade winds were observed across the equatorial central and eastern Pacific, while weaker trade winds were present over the western Pacific. Cloudiness has been *below average* near the date line.

El Niño-Southern Oscillation and Monasavu Climate Predictions

El-Niño Southern Oscillation Prediction

Recently surveyed global climate models show La Nina conditions currently in place with the event likely to be short lived.

Minimum & Maximum Air Temperature Predictions - December & December 2025 to February 2026:

Day and night time temperatures are both likely to be *above normal* across Viti Levu and Vanua Levu during December, as well as the December 2025 to February 2026 period (Figure 4 and 5).

Rainfall Predictions:
Fortnightly: 30th November – 13th December & 7th – 20th December

Rainfall in Viti Levu is likely to be above median during the above period.

December 2025

There is 75% chance of receiving at least 248mm of rainfall at Nadarivatu station, 75% chance of at least 254mm of rainfall at the Nadarivatu and Monasavu Dams and 75% chance of receiving at least 253mm of rainfall at Wailoa. The confidence in this forecast is *good* (Table 1).

December 2025 to February 2026

For the December 2025 to February 2026 period, there is 75% chance of receiving around 1027mm of rainfall at Nadarivatu station, 75% chance of receiving around 1074mm of rainfall at Nadarivatu and Monasavu Dams and 75% chance of receiving around 1028mm at Wailoa. There is *very high* confidence in the generated outlook (Table 1).

Summary

Wetter than normal conditions are likely for the month of December, as well as the December 2025 to February 2026 period. There is a good confidence in the December rainfall prediction, while there is a very high confidence in the December 2025 to February 2026 rainfall outlook.

Figure 1

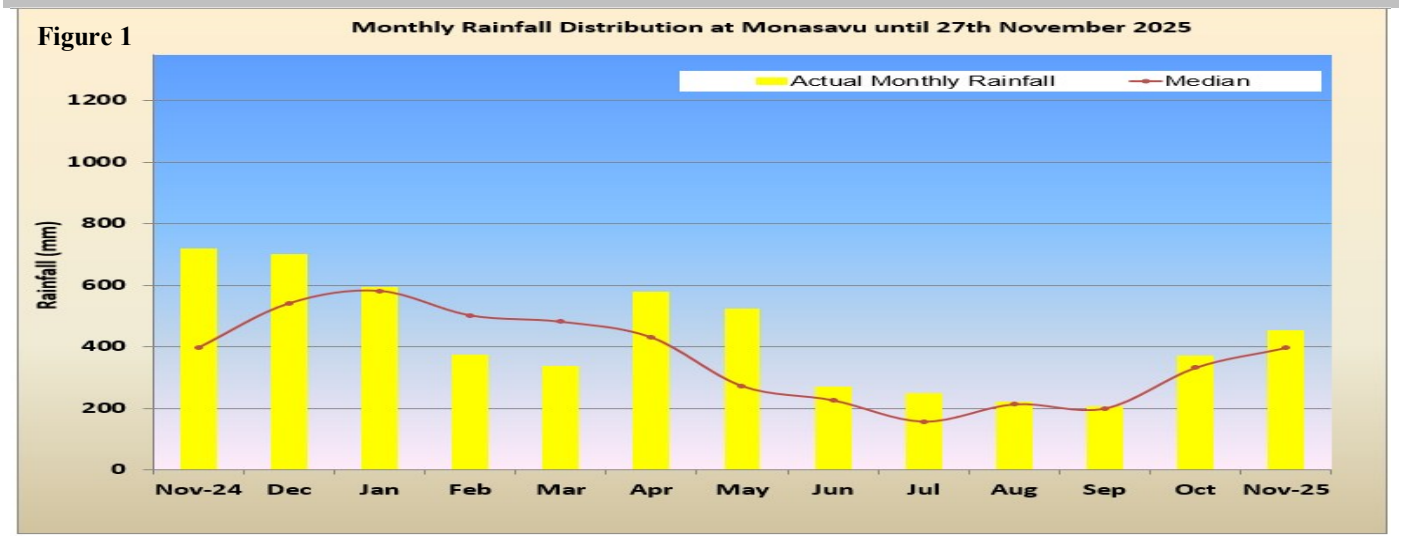


Table 1: Rainfall Outlook: December 2025 & December 2025 to February 2026

December Outlook				
	25% chance of at least (mm)	**50% chance of at least (mm)**	**75% chance of at least (mm)**	**Forecast Confidence**
Nadarivatu station	457	355	248	Good
Nadarivatu Dam	467	363	254	Good
Monasavu Dam	464	363	254	Good
Wailoa	454	357	253	Good
December to February 2026 Outlook				
	25% chance of at least (mm)	**50% chance of at least (mm)**	**75% chance of at least (mm)**	**Forecast Confidence**
Nadarivatu station	1548	1333	1027	Very High
Nadarivatu Dam	1561	1359	1074	Very High
Monasavu Dam	1561	1359	1074	Very High
Wailoa	1456	1302	1028	Very 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: 30th November – 13th December & 7th – 20th December

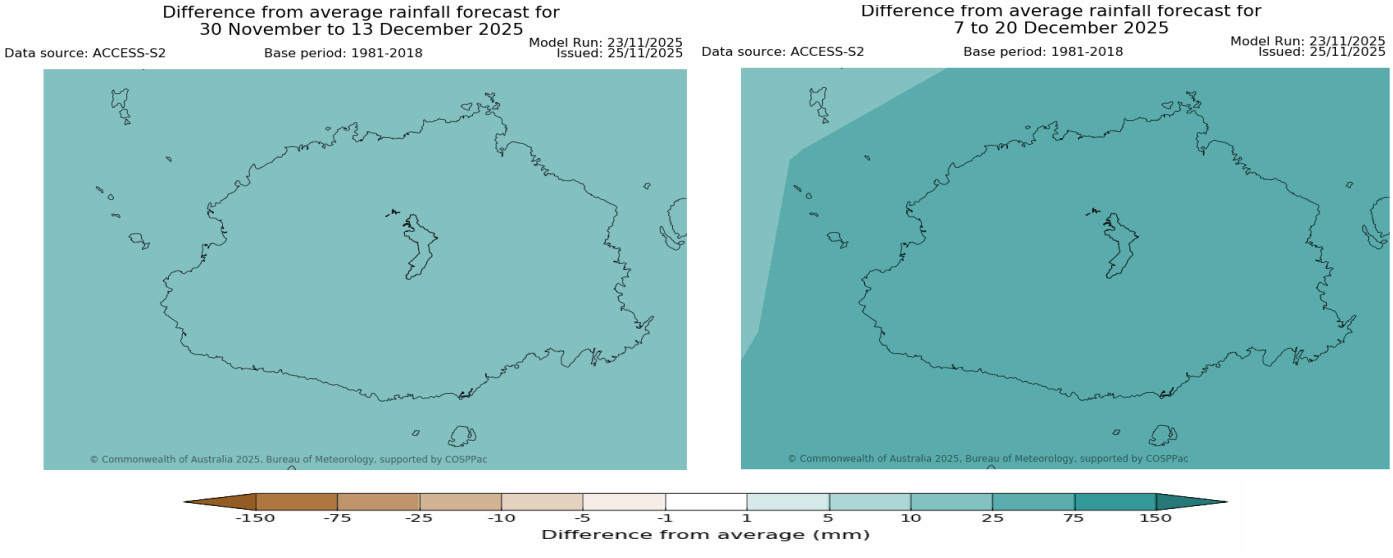


Figure 3: Rainfall Outlook: December & December 2025 to February 2026

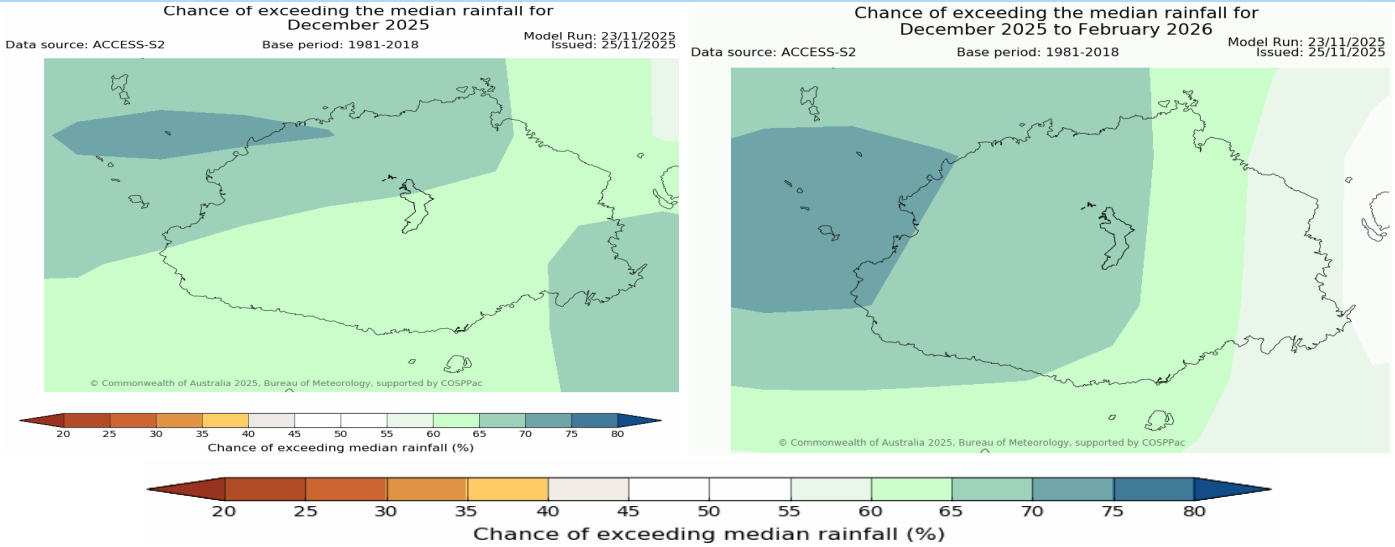
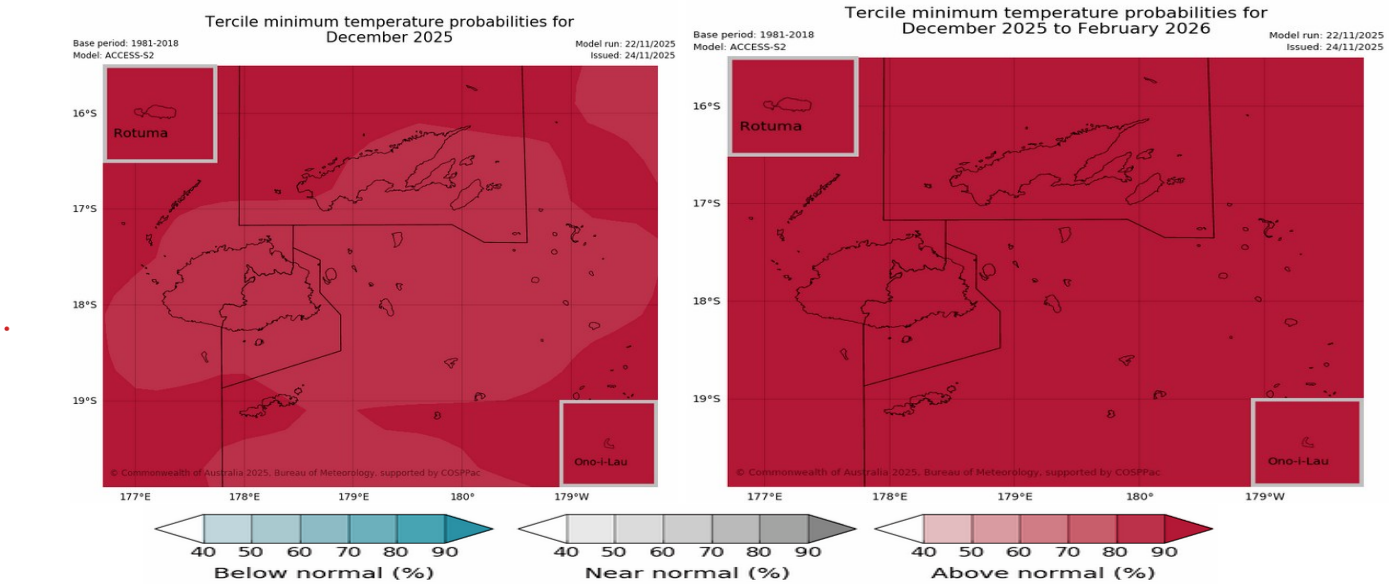
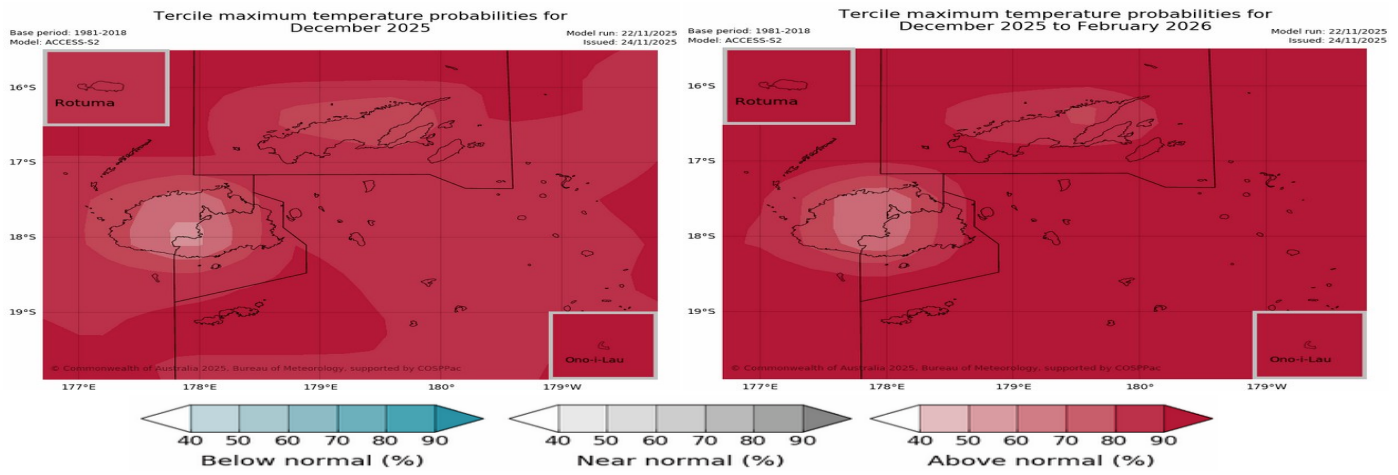


Figure 4: Minimum Air Temperature Predictions: December & December 2025 to February 2026



Minimum air temperatures are expected to be *above normal* across Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, during December and December 2025 to February 2026 period. *Source: ACCESS-S2 Model.*

Figure 5: Maximum Air Temperature Predictions: December & December 2025 to February 2026



Maximum air temperatures are likely to be *above normal* across Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, during December and December 2025 to February 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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