Fiji Meteorological Service

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Climate Outlook for Hydro-electricity Generation from July to September 2025

Current Conditions

Fiji's Climate

The weather across the country from 1st to 26th June was dominated by troughs of low-pressure systems, afternoon showers, with fine weather experienced over most parts of the country.

There were 18 rainfall stations that reported in, in time for the compilation of this bulletin, with *5* stations reporting *below average,* 10 *average and* 3 stations reporting *above average.*

Monasavu's total monthly rainfall, when compared against the WMO standard 30-year average, was 525mm until 26th June, which is in the *well above average* category (220% of *normal*), .

The total 3monthly rainfall recorded during April - 26th June 2025 period, was 1627mm , which was 158% of the *normal*, while 2934mm (108% of the *normal*) of rainfall was recorded during the past 6 months (January to 26th June), at the station (Figure 1).

El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) Status

ENSO is currently in a neutral phase, with likely chances of the event to persist through the July to September 2025 period. Recently surveyed global climate models continue to favor neutral conditions through the end of the year. Equatorial sea surface temperatures (SSTs) are currently *above average* in the far western and far eastern Pacific, and *near-to-below* average in the central and east-central Pacific.

The Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) for May 2025 was +2.1, with the 5-month running mean of 5.4. The latest 30-day value to 23rd June 2025 was +15.5.

Trade winds have been closer to average in the western and the central Pacific. Cloudiness have been below average. Overall, ENSO indicators currently suggest neutral conditions, with these conditions expected to persist throughout 2025.

El Niño-Southern Oscillation and Monasavu Climate Predictions

El-Niño Southern Oscillation Prediction

Recently surveyed global climate models, favor neutral conditions during the July to September period, with chances for it to continue until the end of 2025.

Minimum & Maximum Air Temperature Predictions - July & July to September 2025:

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

Rainfall Predictions:
Fortnightly: 29th June – 12th July & 6th – 19th July

Rainfall across Viti Levu is likely to be above median from 29th June – 12th July, as well as from 6th – 19th July.

July 2025

There is 75% chance of receiving at least 81mm of rainfall at Nadarivatu station, 75% chance of at least 91mm of rainfall at the Nadarivatu and Monasavu Dams and 75% chance of receiving at least 105mm of rainfall at Wailoa. The confidence in this forecast is moderate (Table 1).

July to September 2025

For the July to September 2025 period, there is 75% chance of receiving at least 293mm of rainfall at Nadarivatu station, 75% chance of at least 304mm of rainfall at Nadarivatu and Monasavu Dams, and 75% chance of receiving at least 324mm of rainfall at Wailoa. There is low to moderate confidence on the generated outlook (Table 1).

Summary

Wetter than normal conditions are likely, for both for July, as well as the July to September 2025 period.

Skill confidence is *moderate* for July, while there is *low* to *moderate* confidence for the July to September 2025 outlook.

Figure 1

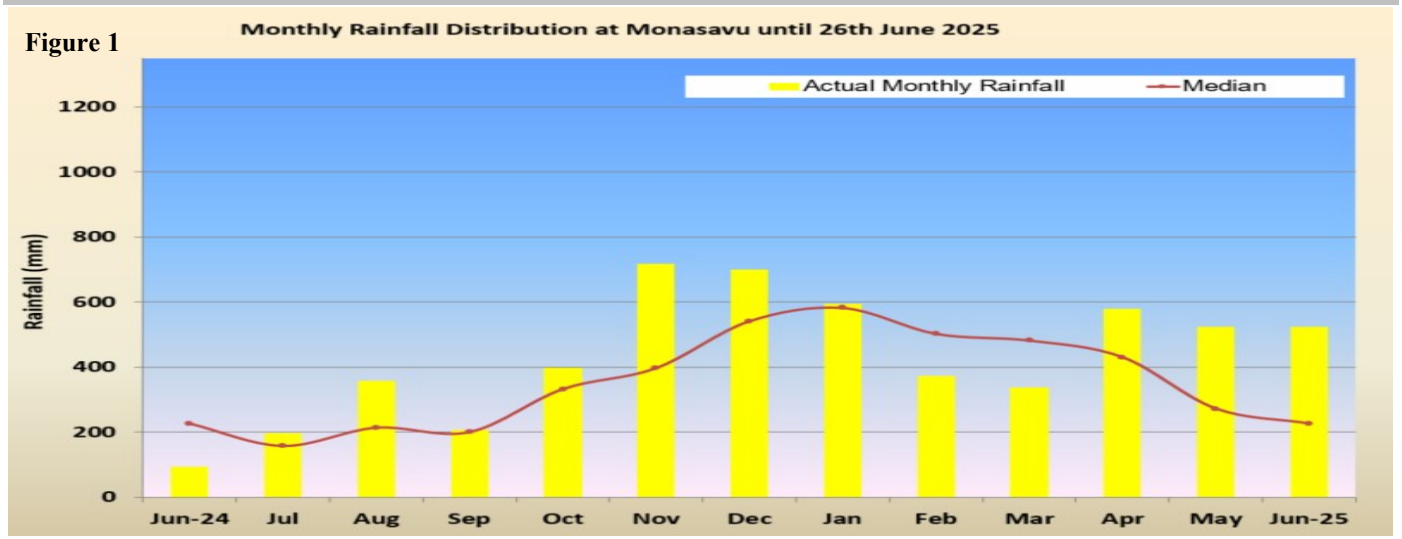


Table 1: Rainfall Outlook: July & July to September 2025

July Outlook				
	25% chance of at least (mm)	**50% chance of at least (mm)**	**75% chance of at least (mm)**	**Forecast Confidence**
Nadarivatu station	186	132	81	Moderate
Nadarivatu Dam	197	137	91	Moderate
Monasavu Dam	197	137	91	Moderate
Wailoa	206	143	105	Moderate
July to September Outlook				
	25% chance of at least (mm)	**50% chance of at least (mm)**	**75% chance of at least (mm)**	**Forecast Confidence**
Nadarivatu station	555	419	293	Moderate
Nadarivatu Dam	577	438	304	Moderate
Monasavu Dam	577	438	304	Low
Wailoa	608	452	324	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: 29th June – 12th July & 6th – 19th July

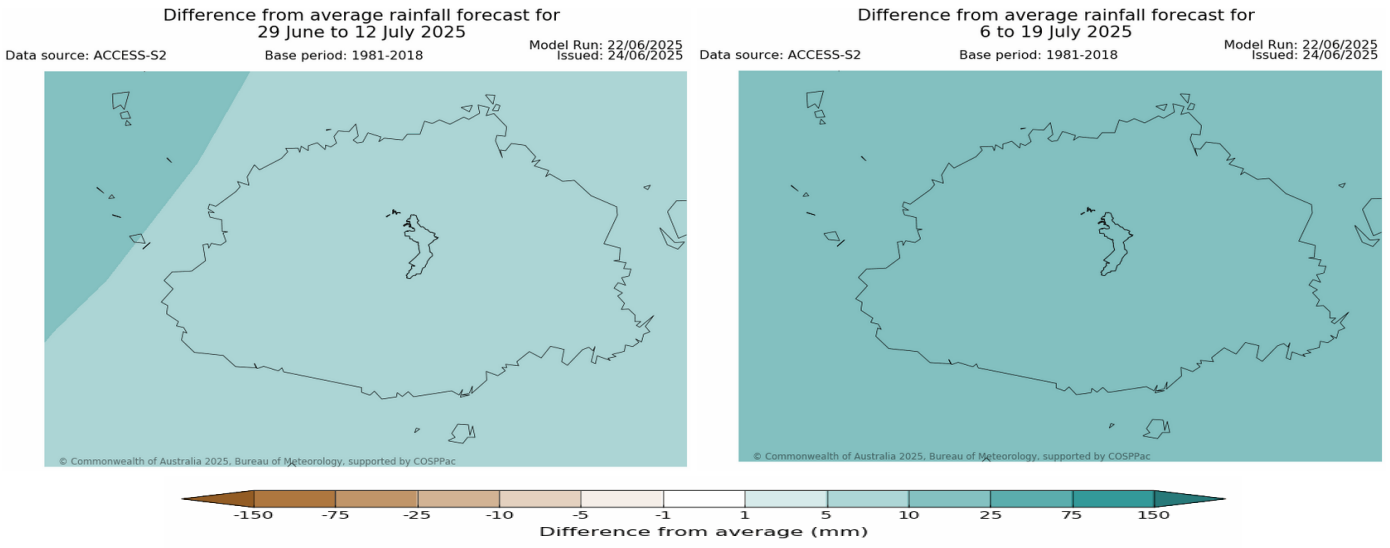


Figure 3: Rainfall Outlook: July & July to September 2025

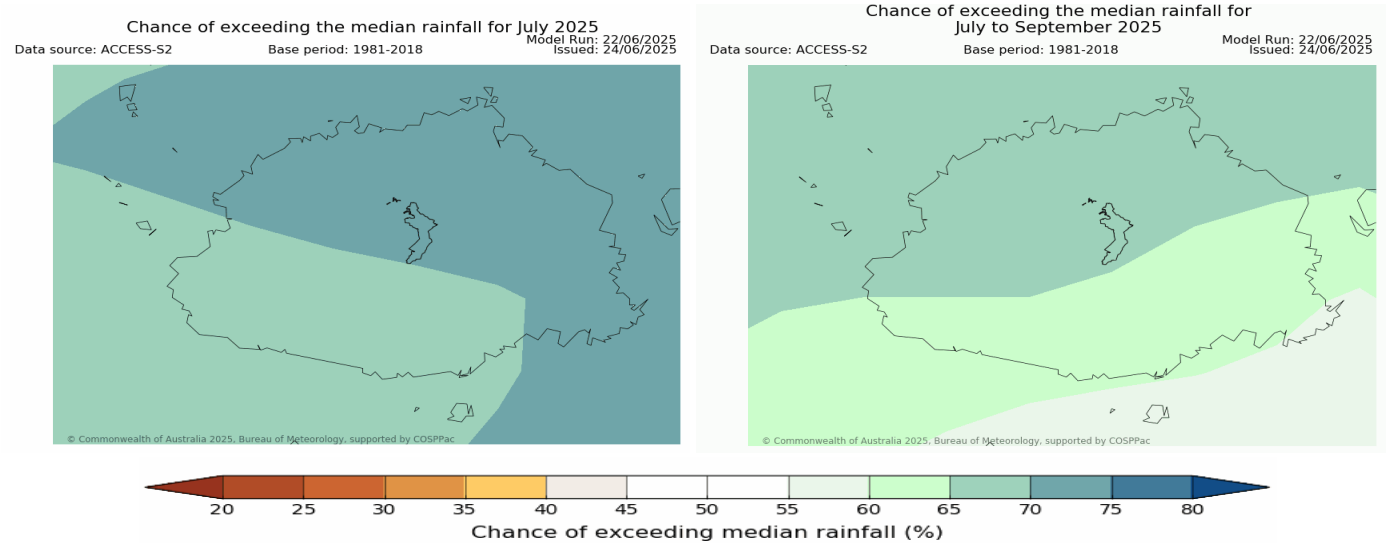
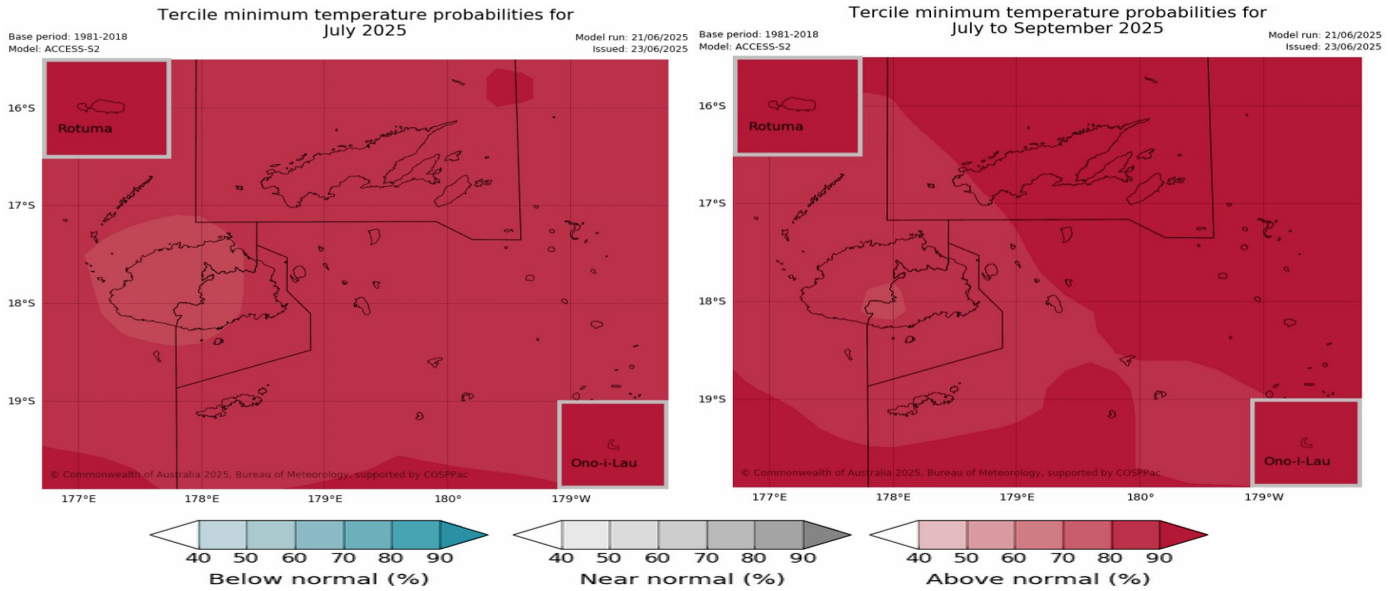
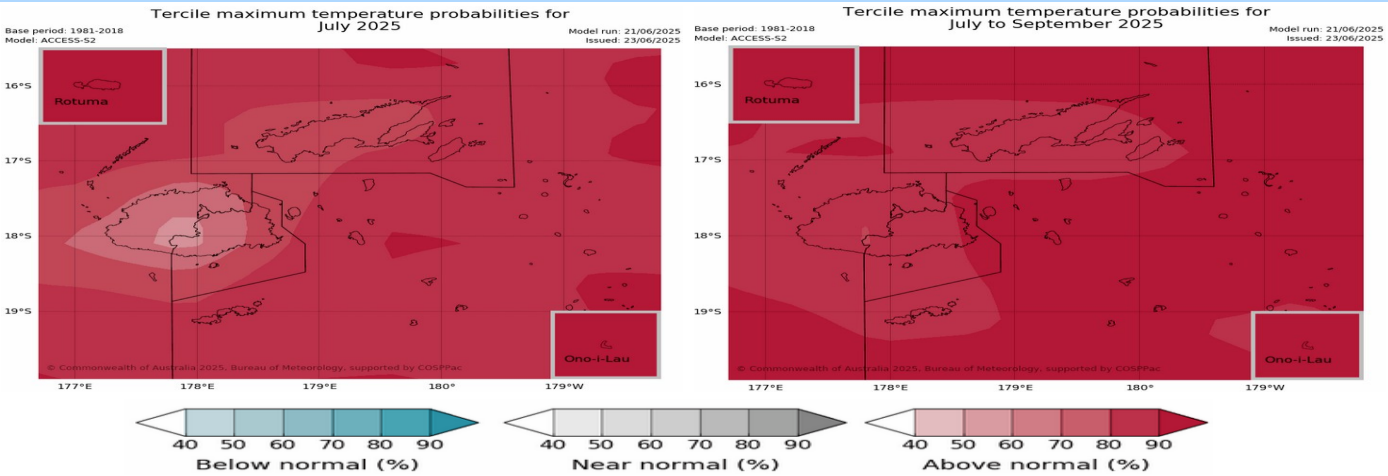


Figure 4: Minimum Air Temperature Predictions: July & July to September 2025



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

Figure 5: Maximum Air Temperature Predictions: July & July to September 2025



Maximum air temperatures are likely to be *above normal* across Viti Levu and Vanua Levu, during July and July to September 2025 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)*

For further information, contact: The Director of Meteorology, Fiji Meteorological Service, Private Mail Bag NAP0351, Nadi Airport, Fiji. Phone: (679) 6724888, Fax: (679) 6720430, E-mail: fms@met.gov.fj or climate@met.gov.fj. URL: http://www.met.gov.fj