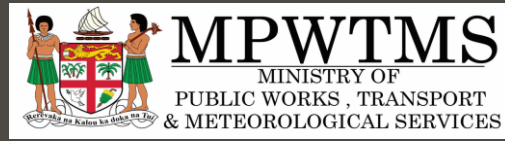


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FIJI CLIMATE OUTLOOK

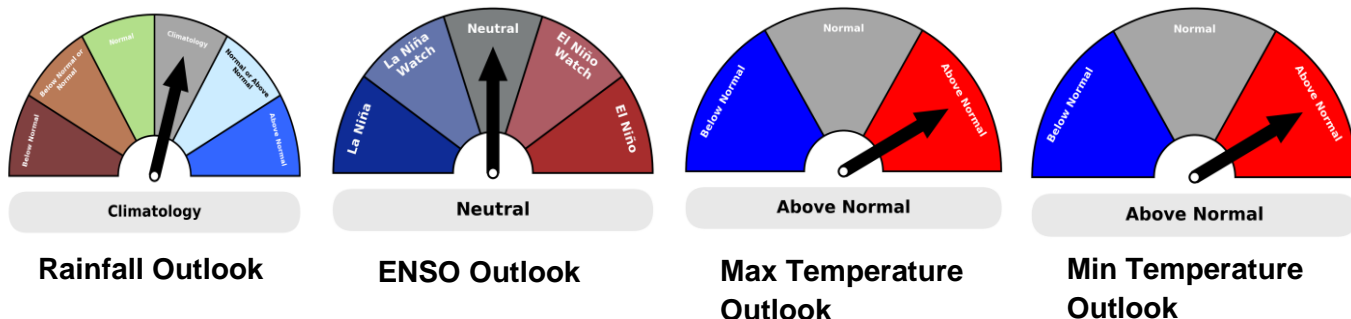
SEPTEMBER 2024;

SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER 2024;

DECEMBER 2024 TO FEBRUARY 2025

Fiji Meteorological Service

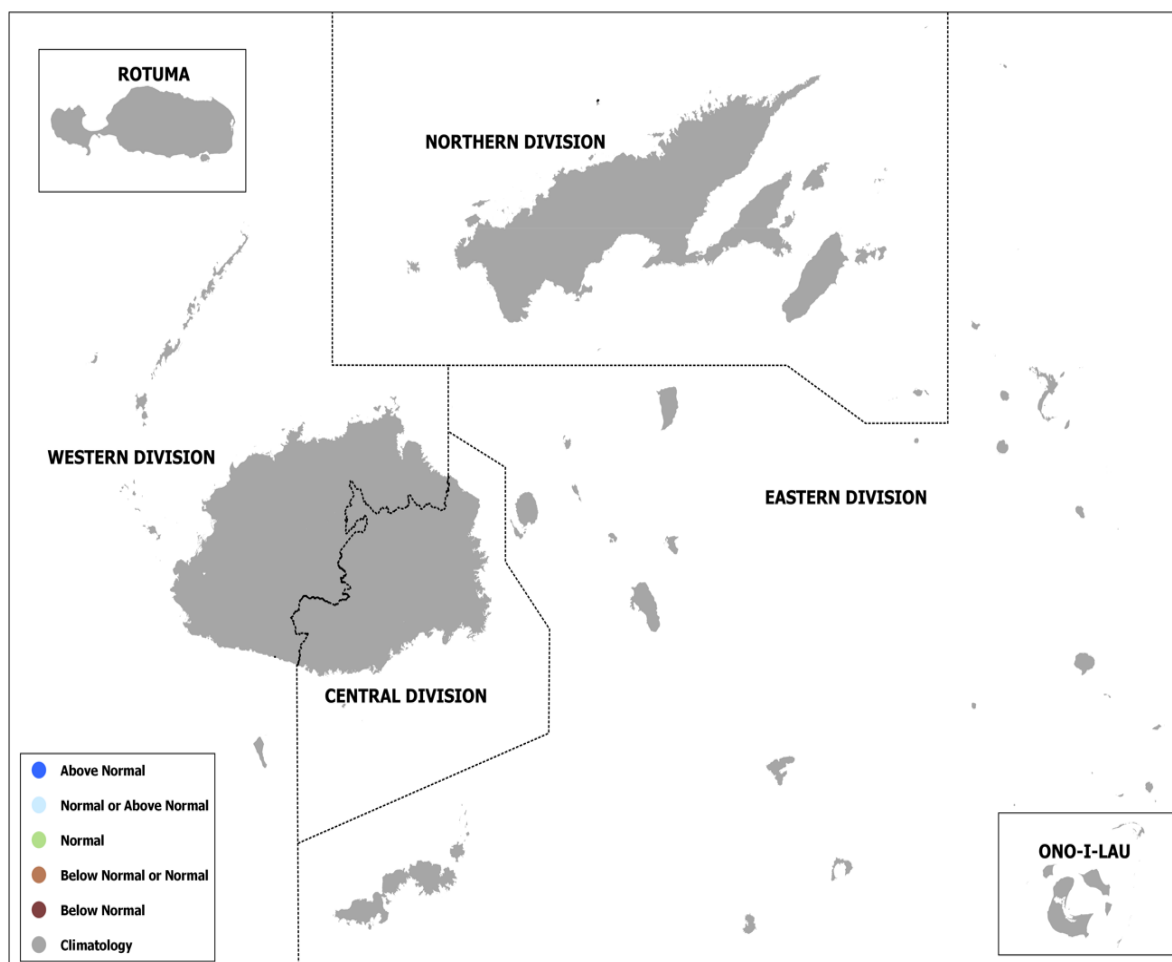
HIGHLIGHTS



- ENSO-neutral conditions continue to persist within the tropical Pacific Ocean.
- During September 2024, there is little guidance provided, as there is almost equal chances of *below normal*, *normal* and *above normal* rainfall across the Fiji Group.
- For September to November 2024 period, *normal* or *above normal* rainfall is likely across the Fiji Group.
- During December 2024 to February 2025, *normal* or *above normal* rainfall is likely across the Fiji Group.
- On September temperatures, both day and night time temperatures are likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group.
- For September to November 2024 period, both day and night time temperatures are likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group.
- ENSO-neutral conditions are likely to persist through August to October 2024, with borderline La Niña conditions expected from October to December 2024 and November 2024 to January 2025. However, these La Niña conditions are predicted to be weakly elevated in probability.

RAINFALL OUTLOOK

SEPTEMBER 2024



Western Division: Almost equal chances of *below normal*, *normal* and *above normal* rainfall

Central Division: Almost equal chances of *below normal*, *normal* and *above normal* rainfall

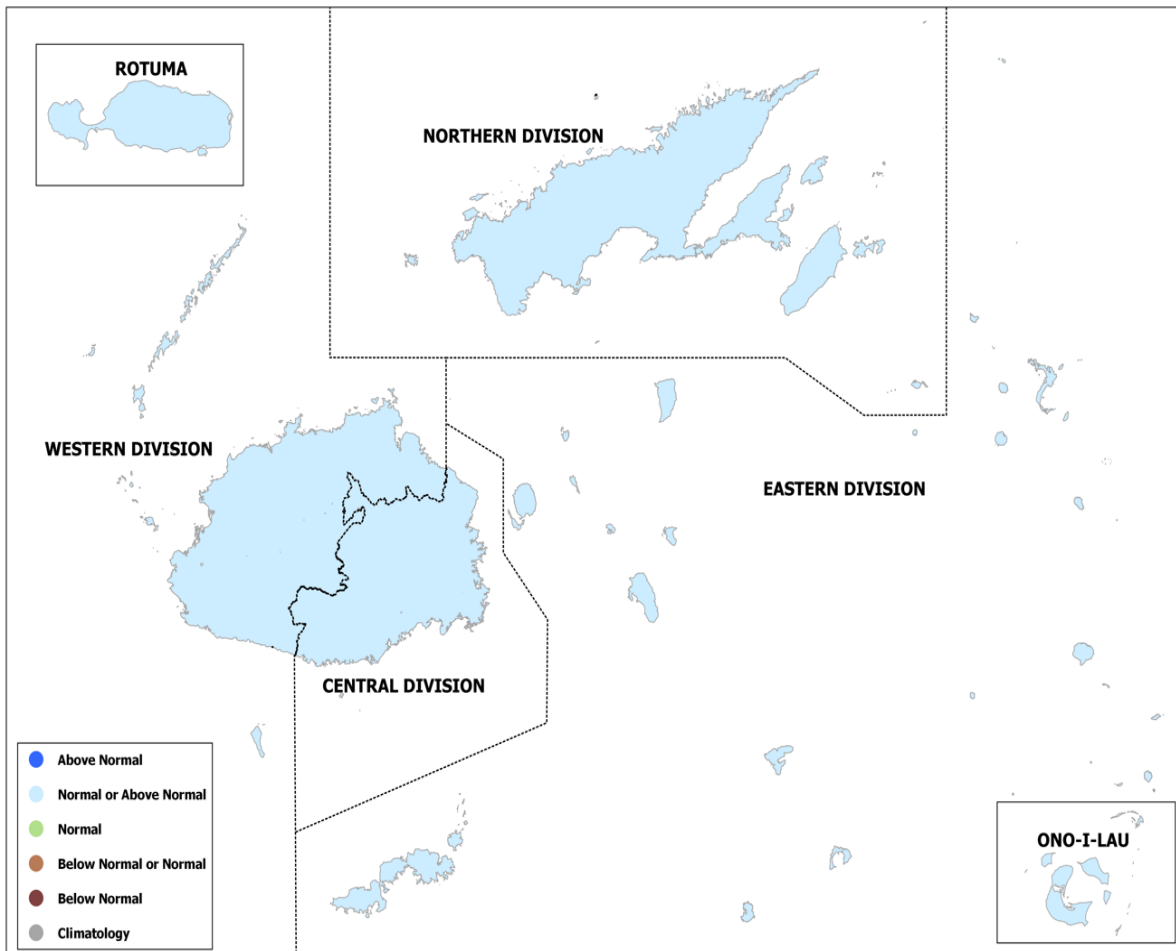
Northern Division: Almost equal chances of *below normal*, *normal* and *above normal* rainfall

Eastern Division: Almost equal chances of *below normal*, *normal* and *above normal* rainfall

Rotuma: Almost equal chances of *below normal*, *normal* and *above normal* rainfall

RAINFALL OUTLOOK

SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER 2024



Western Division: *Normal or above normal* rainfall

Central Division: *Normal or above normal* rainfall

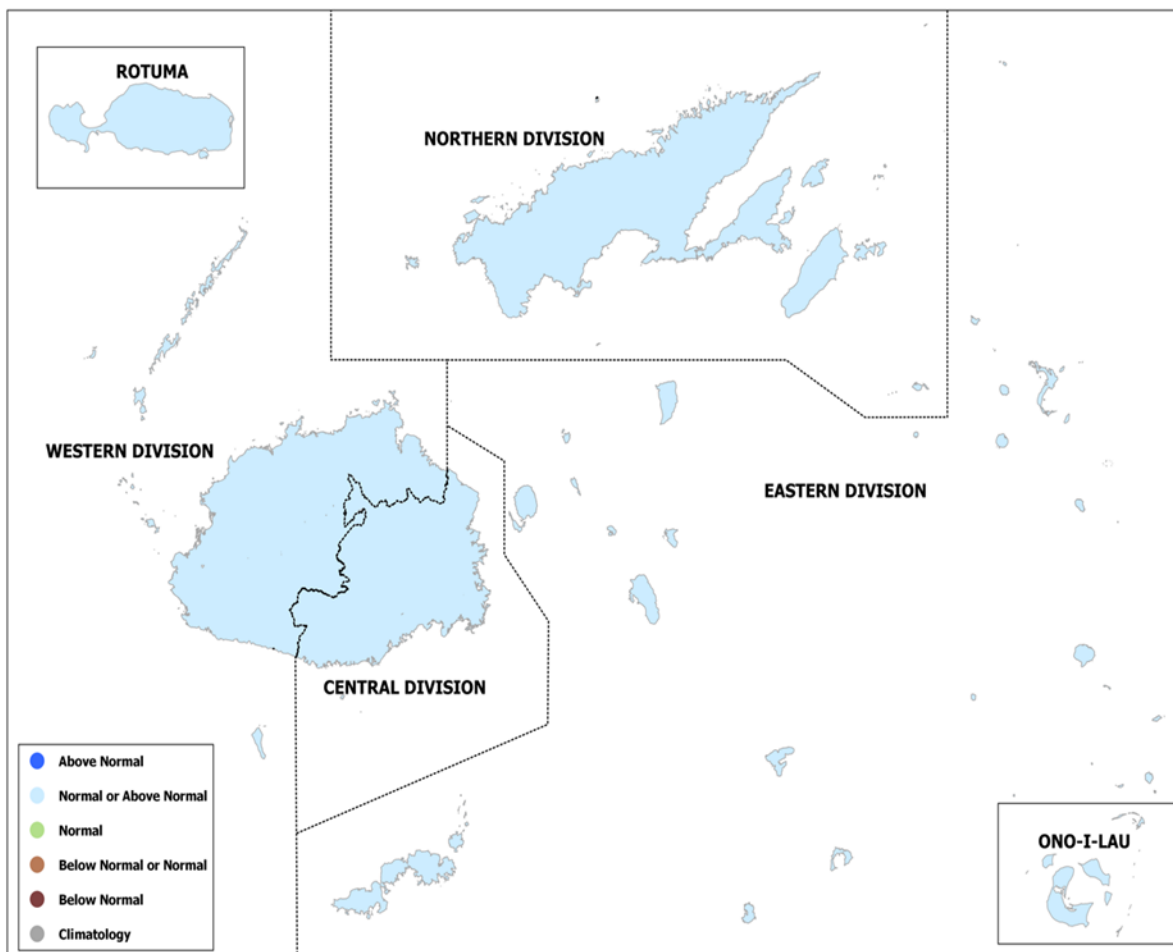
Northern Division: *Normal or above normal* rainfall

Eastern Division: *Normal or above normal* rainfall

Rotuma: *Normal or above normal* rainfall

RAINFALL OUTLOOK

DECEMBER 2024 TO FEBRUARY 2025



Western Division: *Normal or above normal* rainfall

Central Division: *Normal or above normal* rainfall

Northern Division: *Normal or above normal* rainfall

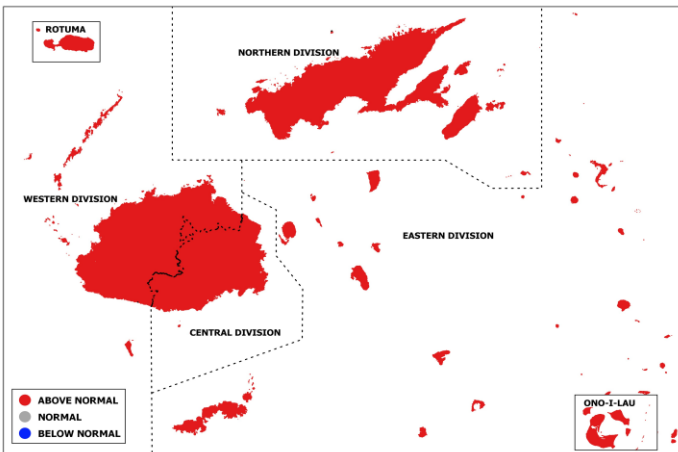
Eastern Division: *Normal or above normal* rainfall

Rotuma: *Normal or above normal* rainfall

AIR TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK

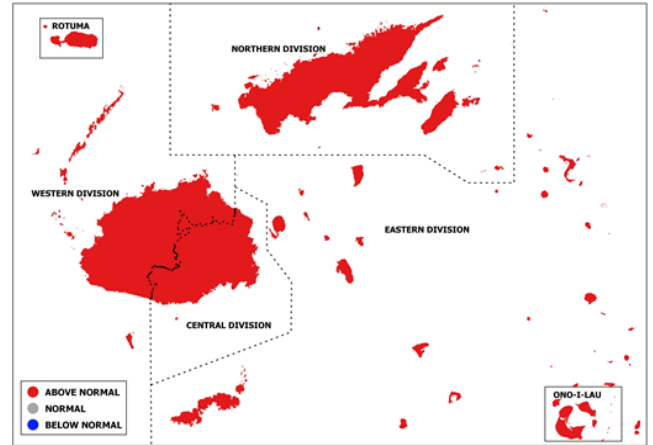
SEPTEMBER 2024

Maximum Temperature



Maximum temperature is likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group.

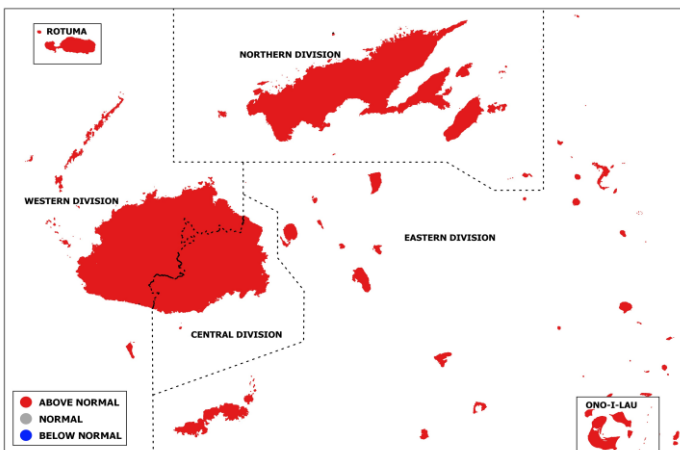
Minimum Temperature



Minimum temperature is likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group.

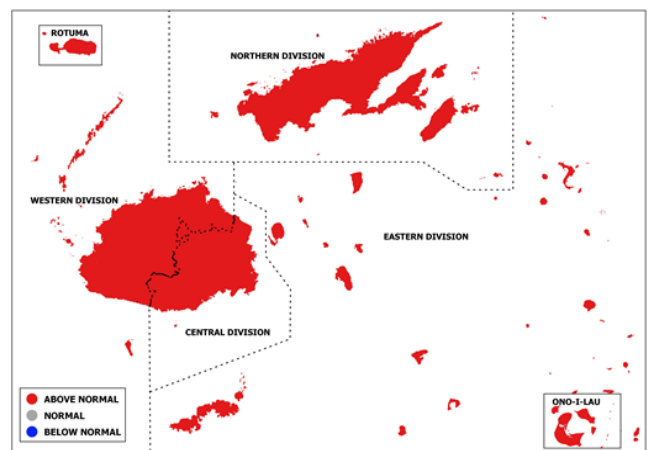
SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER 2024

Maximum Temperature



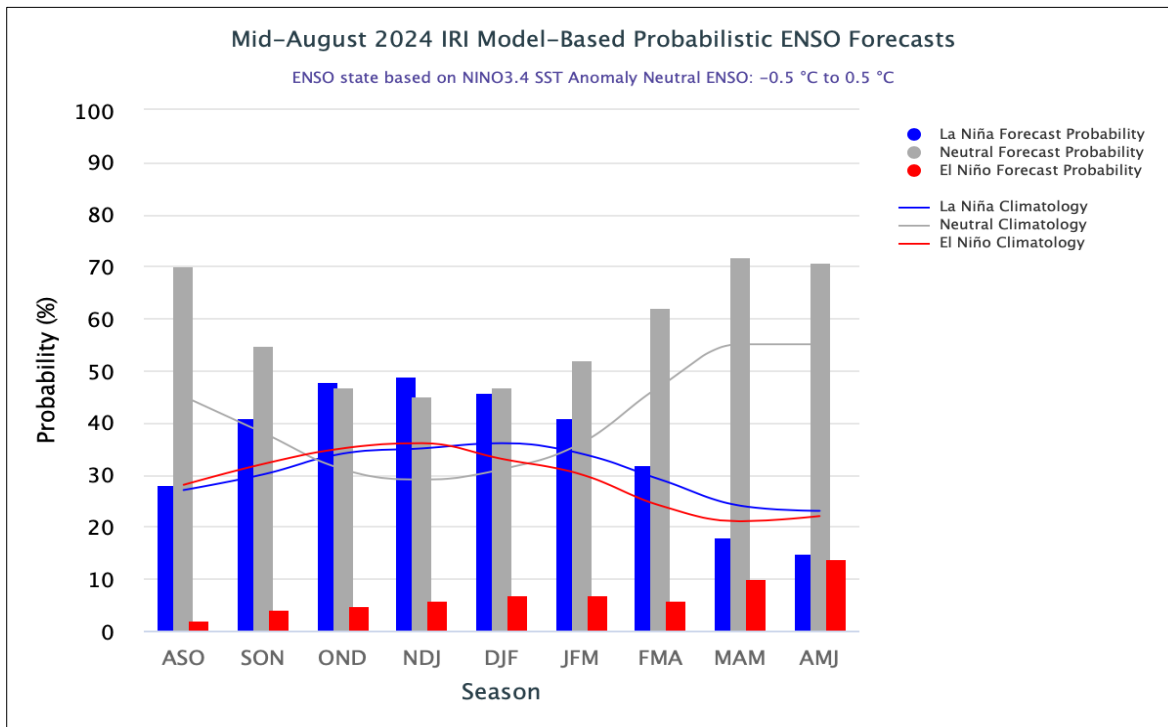
Maximum temperature is likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group.

Minimum Temperature



Minimum temperature is likely to be *above normal* across the Fiji Group.

EL-NIÑO SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO)



Source: *International Research Institute for Climate and Society*

ENSO-neutral conditions continue to persist in the tropical Pacific Ocean.

ENSO-neutral conditions are likely to persist through August to October 2024, with borderline La Niña conditions expected from October to December 2024 and November 2024 to January 2025. However, these La Niña conditions are predicted to be weakly elevated in probability.

As Fiji transitions to borderline La Niña conditions, the country could start experiencing above average rainfall. La Niña generally enhances rainfall in Fiji, particularly during the wet season.

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 factors that is acting slowly.

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