

Regional Climate Watch

To: NMHS in the western Pacific Islands region

The Regional Climate Watch is a guidance product designed for heightening National Meteorological and Hydrological Services awareness of an ongoing or high probability foreseen climate anomaly and its potential impacts on communities so that they can take appropriate action. This watch is disseminated to serve as a mechanism for initiating national preparedness activities and/or a series of events that affect decision-making.

After consultation between the Bureau of Meteorology and SPREP the Pacific RCC-Network Node on Climate Monitoring issues the following guidance information:

Product ID: 20260204-01

Issued: 4 February 2026

Valid from-to: 4 – 11 February 2026

Next update: 11 February 2026



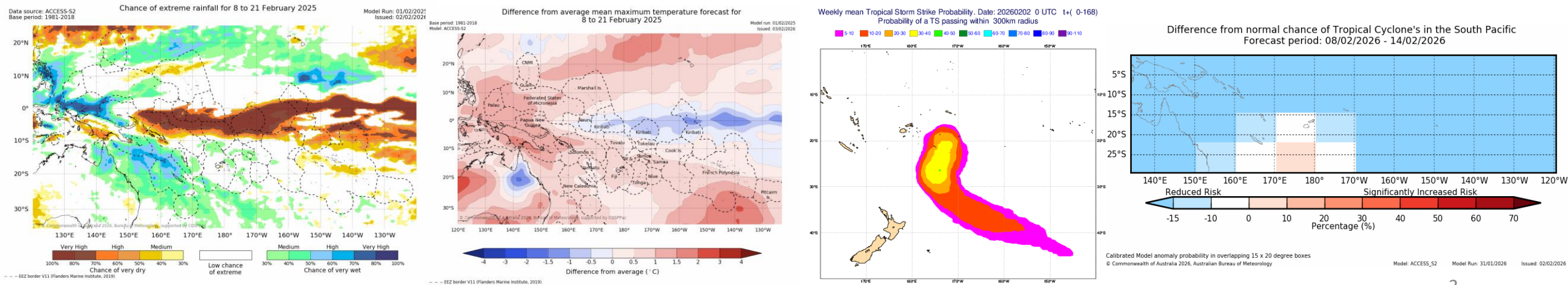
Areas concerned (highlighted in yellow):

- *Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas*
- *Guam*
- *Palau*
- *Federated States of Micronesia*
- *Republic of the Marshall Islands*
- *Papua New Guinea*
- *Solomon Islands*
- *Vanuatu*
- *New Caledonia*
- *Fiji*
- *Wallis & Futuna*
- *Tonga*
- *Niue*
- *Samoa*
- *American Samoa*
- *Cook Islands*
- *French Polynesia*
- *Nauru*
- *Kiribati*
- *Tuvalu*
- *Tokelau*
- *Pitcairn Islands*



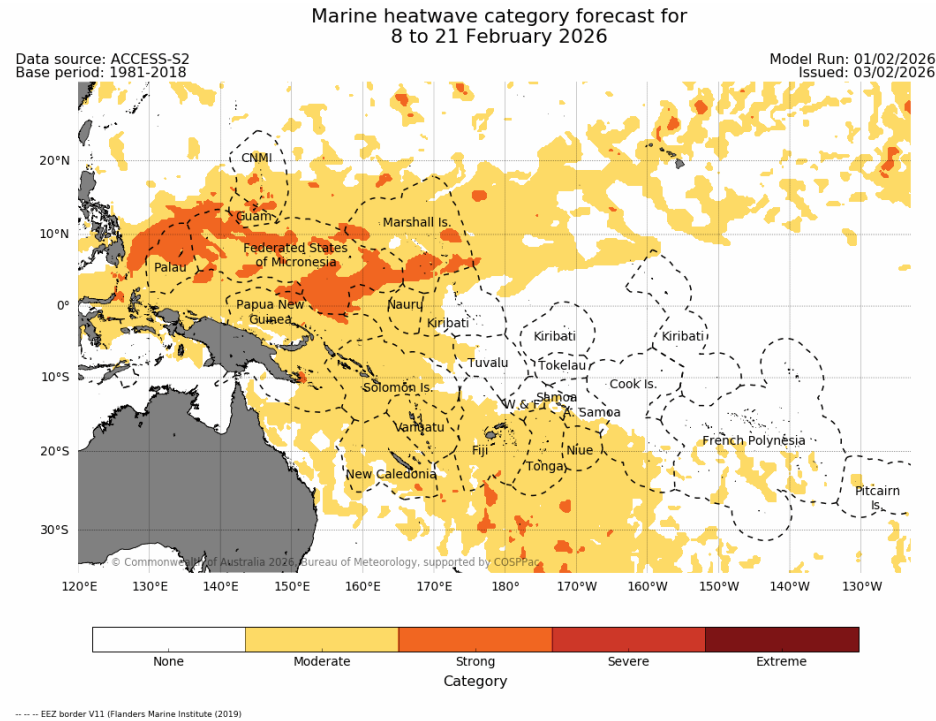
Extreme Rainfall, Extreme Temperature and Tropical Cyclone Advisory:

- There is an increased risk of Tropical Cyclone (TC) occurrence near southern Tonga for the week of 8 – 14 February 2026, according to the ACCESS-S and ECMWF models. This is associated with a forecast of positive rainfall anomalies in the region over the same week.
- There's a high or very high chance of Very Wet conditions for the fortnight of 8 – 21 February 2026 for the following EEZs: far southwest Palau, a small region in far eastern CNMI, the northern coastline of New Guinea, parts of Milne Bay (PNG), and New Caledonia. Fortnightly anomalies are forecast to exceed +75 mm over parts of southern Palau, PNG and New Caledonia.
- There's a very high chance of Very Warm maximum and minimum air temperatures for the fortnight 8 – 21 February 2026 across all EEZs, except Nauru, Kiribati, northern Tuvalu, Tokelau, northern Cook Islands, and northern French Polynesia. Positive anomalies are forecast to exceed 1.5 °C over southern PNG and southern French Polynesia. There's a very high chance of Very Cool maximum and minimum air temperatures over northern Phoenix Islands and parts of the northern Line Islands (Kiribati).

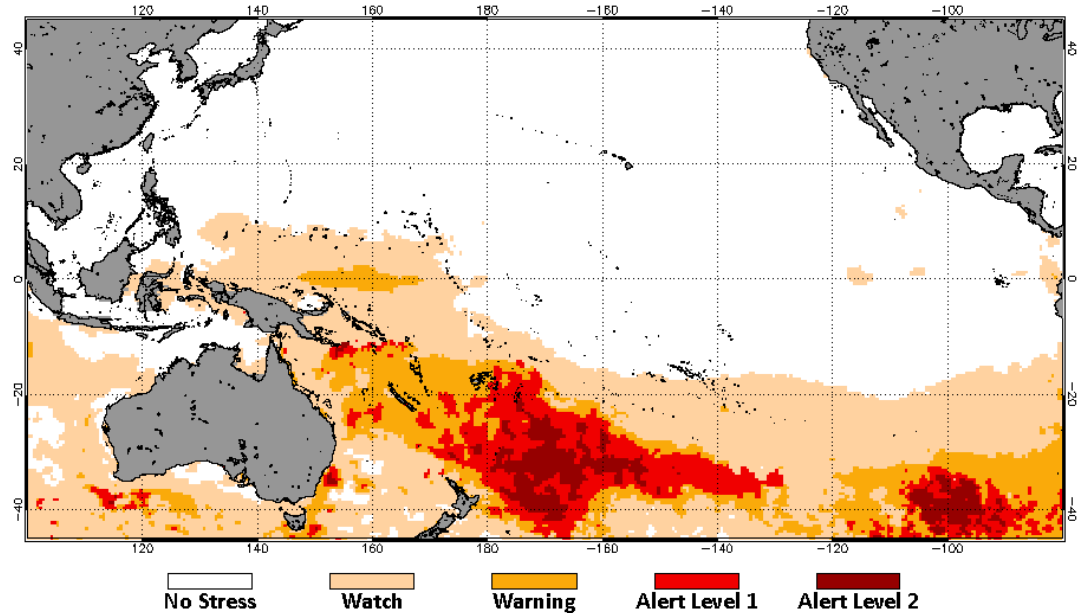


Marine Heatwave and Coral Bleaching Advisory:

- There is a strong probability of a Marine heatwave developing for parts of the following EEZ's: Palau, FSM, CNMI, Guam, RMI, and far southern New Caledonia for the fortnight 8 – 14 February 2026. There may be impacts on ocean ecosystems, including stress on marine organisms, species migration, and algal blooms in these locations.
- There is an alert for coral bleaching for the following EEZs: a small region in southeastern PNG, southern New Caledonia, Fiji, Tonga, Niue, and the far southern Cook Islands for the week 8 – 14 February 2026. The alert level region has expanded towards Fiji and New Caledonia when compared to last week, and the alert level 2 region is forecast to expand further for the week 15 – 21 February 2026.



2026 Feb 3 NOAA Coral Reef Watch 60% Probability Coral Bleaching Heat Stress for Week 1 (Feb 8 2026)
Experimental, v5.0, CFSv2-based, 112 Ensemble Members



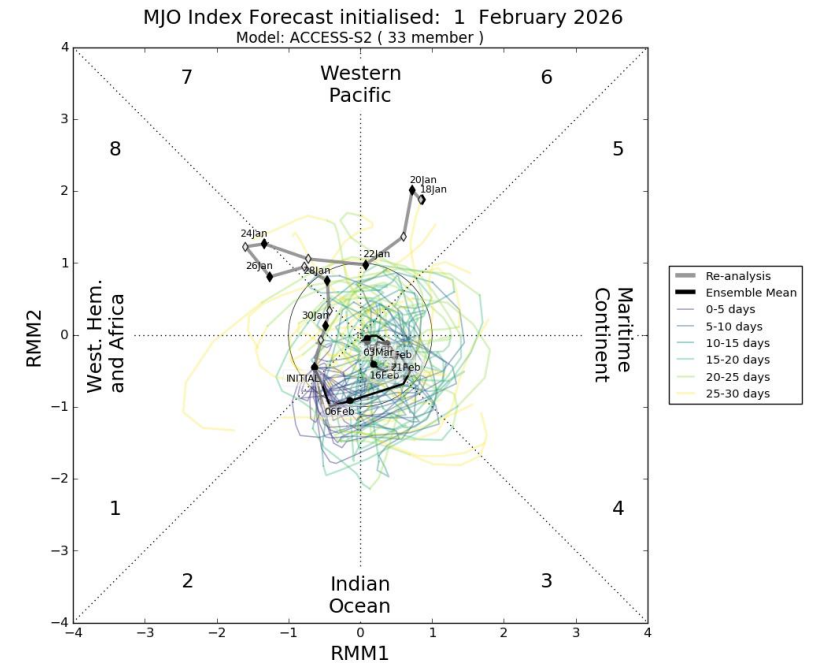
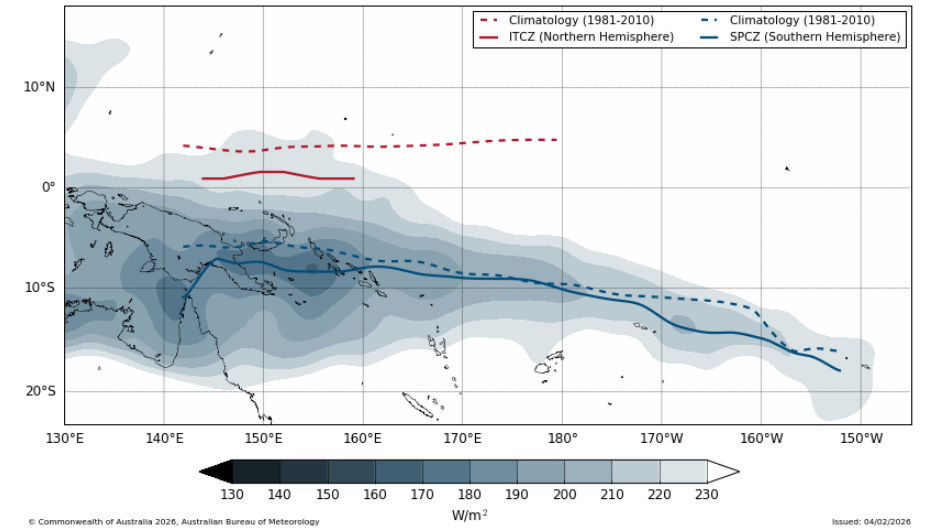
Climate Influences:

- **El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)** indicators show a weakening La Niña.
- The **Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)** is neutral.
- Additional information is available via the Southern Hemisphere Monitoring Update - <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/enso/>.
- Over the past 30 days, outgoing longwave radiation observations indicate that both the **Intertropical Convergence Zone** and the **South Pacific Convergence Zone** are south of their climatological normal positions to the west of 160°E, for this time of year, with the SPCZ close to its normal position east of the Solomon Islands.
- The **Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)** is not currently active and is not forecast to influence tropical Pacific weather patterns over the coming weeks.

Outlooks: <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/pacific/outlooks/>,
<http://oceanportal.spc.int/portal/ocean.html>, [ECMWF Tropical Cyclone Outlook](#)
[NOAA Coral Reef Watch 60% Probability Coral Bleaching Heat Stress Weekly Outlooks \(CFS based\)](#)

Influences: <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/enso/>

30 Day Average Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR) minimum to 2026-02-01



About Regional Climate Watch guidance

- This information should be used as guidance for the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) in a pre-operational mode. It is up to NMHSs in the specified regions to monitor the status and evolution of the current climate conditions closely and to consider issuing a national advisories.
- We will monitor the evolution of the anomaly, issue updates if significant change arise and close the advice when no clear signal can be detected in the forecasts.
- For more information and feedback please email pacificclimateservices@bom.gov.au. Also, any suggestions on further pieces of information needed by NMHSs is highly welcomed!
- Please note that further climate monitoring and prediction information can be obtained from Pacific RCC-N website (<https://www.pacificmet.net/rcc>)
- The Pacific RCC Network Node on Climate Monitoring is responsible for providing Regional Climate Watch guidance information for NMHSs' own consideration for issuing climate advisories for their territory. The regional watch is currently sponsored by the Australian and New Zealand funded Climate and Ocean Support Program in the Pacific (COSPPac) and delivered by Node on Climate Monitoring consortium members that are COSPPac implementation partners (Bureau of Meteorology and SPREP).