

HOSTED BY: ASIA-PACIFIC TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP ON EARLY WARNINGS & ANTICIPATORY ACTION
& THE ANTICIPATION HUB

Navigating the 2026/27 El Nino in Asia Pacific

30 July 2026



Are you ready for the 2026/27 El Nino?

Join regional forecasting centres and climate experts to explore the latest outlooks and how early warnings can support timely preparedness and anticipatory action.



Navigating the 2026/27 El Nino in Asia Pacific

30 July 2026



Co-hosts

Catherine Jones (FAO) & **Raymond Zingg** (Anticipation Hub)

Session 1:

The Evolving Risk Landscape

What do the forecasts say?

Speakers from Regional Climate Centres:

- India Meteorological Department
- Meteorological Service Singapore (MSS)
- Earth Science New Zealand

Session 2:

Panel with IGO & MDB representatives

Speakers from

- BIMSTEC
- ICIMOD
- SPC
- ADB

Session 3:

Moderated discussion

Agenda

30 July 2026



Session 1:

The Evolving Risk Landscape – what do the forecasts say?



1. IMD on behalf of RCC Pune: Mr. Sreejith O.P.,
India Meteorological Department (IMD)

2. MSS on behalf of the SEA RCC-Network:
Mr Tan Wee Leng, Senior Research Scientist,
Meteorological Service Singapore (MSS)

3. Pacific RCC-Network: Dr. Nicolas Fauchereau,
Vice Chairman of the Pacific RCC Network and
Earth Science New Zealand

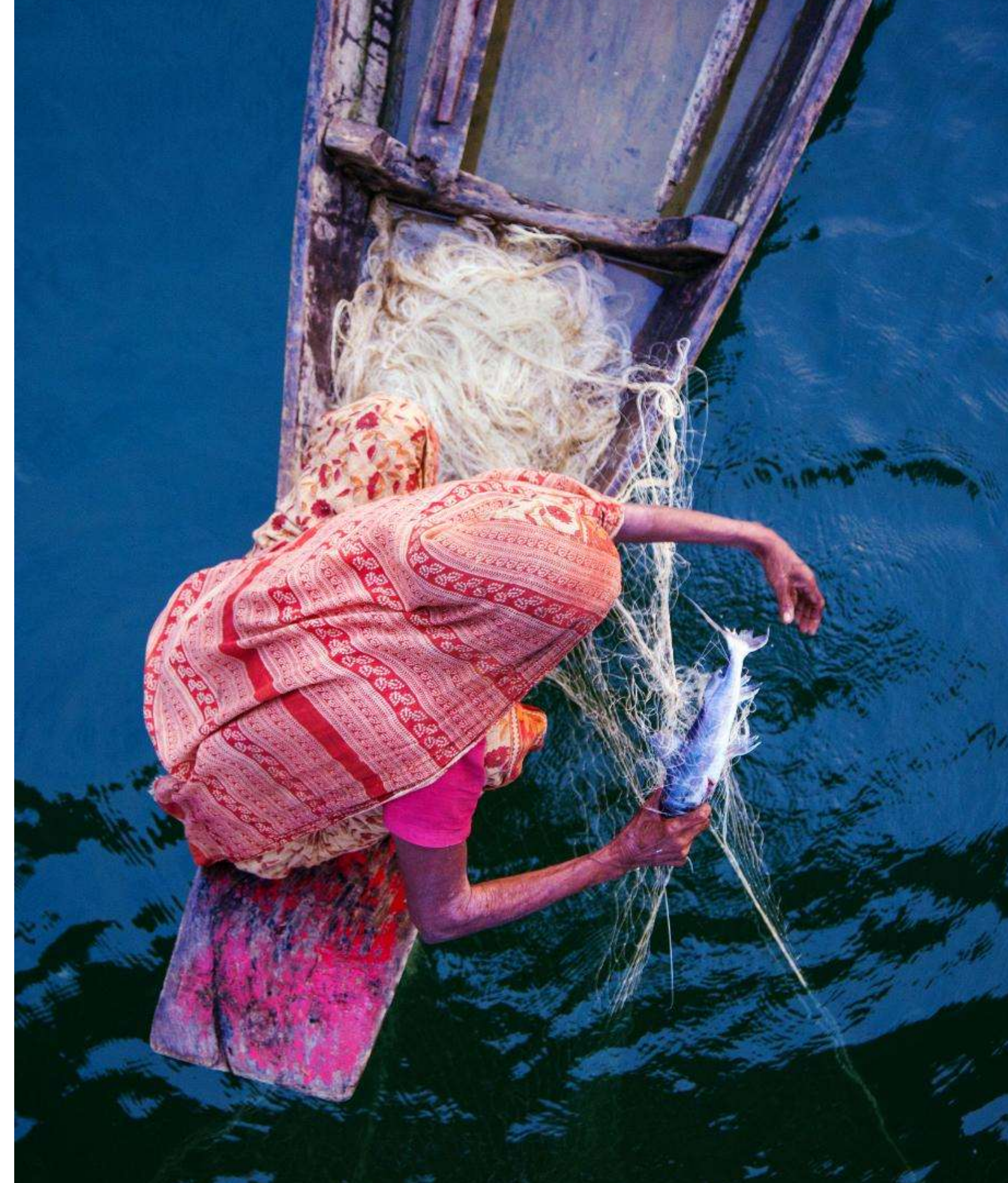
Moderators:
Catherine Jones (FAO) & Jochen Luther (WMO)



Preparing for El Niño, Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) & compounded impacts of the Middle East Crisis

Why is this analysis important?

- **The challenge:** A significant amount of information is currently circulating, often leading to broad assumptions about where impacts will occur and who is most at risk.
- Our objective is to **bring together the latest evidence** from:
 - WMO and IRI global seasonal consensus forecasts
 - WMO regional climate outlooks (SASCOF, ASEANCOF, and PICOFF)
 - FAO agricultural monitoring & analysis
 - WFP market analysis
 - OCHA risk analysis
 - Historical analysis
- To provide a **common understanding**, based on science, for how to manage the evolving situation.
- This presentation will look at **two key sections** (A) Climate Drivers and (B) Compound Middle East Crisis



Three important developments

1. El Niño conditions have been confirmed by WMO as of July 2026.
2. Potential of a positive Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) forming from September.
3. A major external economic shock is unfolding simultaneously.

**This is not simply an El Niño event.
It is potentially a compound
climate-economic shock.**



Climate Drivers

- El Niño is now **firmly established** across the tropical Pacific, with both oceanic and atmospheric indicators confirming the event.
- Rapid strengthening is expected during July–September 2026, with most global models indicating a transition to a **strong El Niño during the second half of 2026**.
- The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is like the **Indian Ocean's version or sister of El Niño**.
- If a positive IOD develops alongside El Niño, it could **increase drought and heat risks across parts of Southeast Asia, Papua New Guinea and the Pacific**. Some of the strongest impacts recorded have been when these two drivers combine.
- **For South Asia, the impacts are more complex.** Monsoon rainfall depends on the combined influence of El Niño, the IOD and other climate drivers, making seasonal outcomes less predictable.



Unpacking El Niño

- ❖ ocean warming
- ❖ atmospheric coupling
- ❖ delayed or enhance rainfall response
- ❖ interaction with the positive Indian Ocean Dipole

PHASES OF EL NIÑO



Developing phase

MAR - AUG

El Niño events usually begin to develop in March to August in the equatorial Pacific. During this phase, sea surface temperatures start to rise above average.



Mature phase

SEP - DEC

The peak of El Niño typically occurs in the late calendar year, from September to December. During this period, the sea surface temperatures in the eastern and central equatorial Pacific reach their maximum.



Decaying phase

JAN - MAY

The impacts of El Niño in the Asia-Pacific region become more pronounced from January to May of the following year. However, it is important to note that the intensity and timing of impacts can vary from event to event.

***“Declaration” of El Niño conditions is not the disaster.
The humanitarian consequences develop months later.***

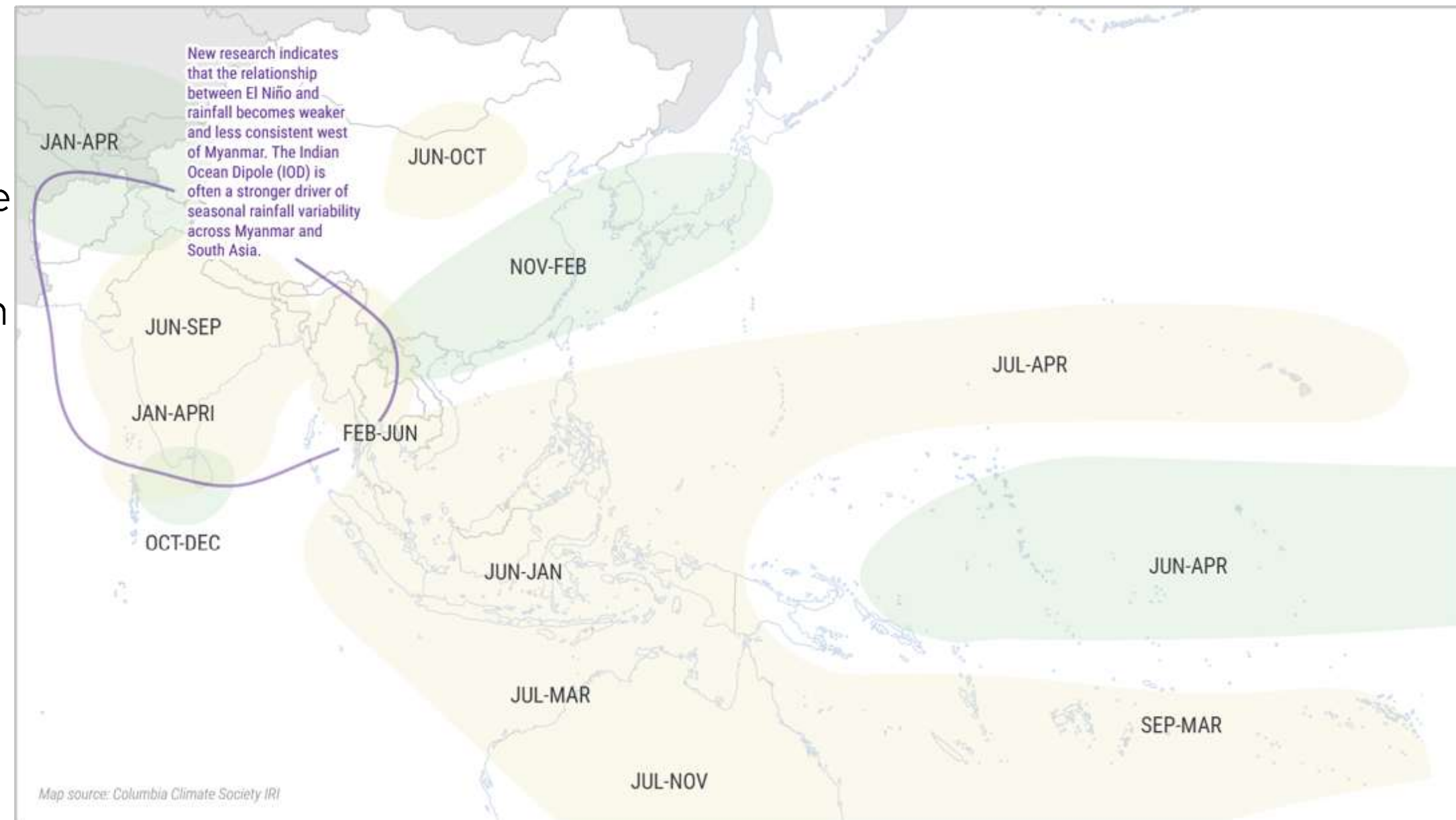
Each event is unique

- The implications of El Niño across Asia and the Pacific are expected to **vary considerably by sub-region, hazard type and timing.**
- It is important to recognise that **not all El Niño events unfold in the same way.**
- Differences in the timing of onset, intensity, duration and interaction with other climate drivers, such as the IOD, mean that impacts can vary substantially from one event to another.
- While previous events, including the very strong 2015/16 El Niño and the strong 2023/24 El Niño, provide valuable lessons and trends, they should **not be viewed as exact or direct predictors of future outcomes.**



Trends in Asia & the Pacific

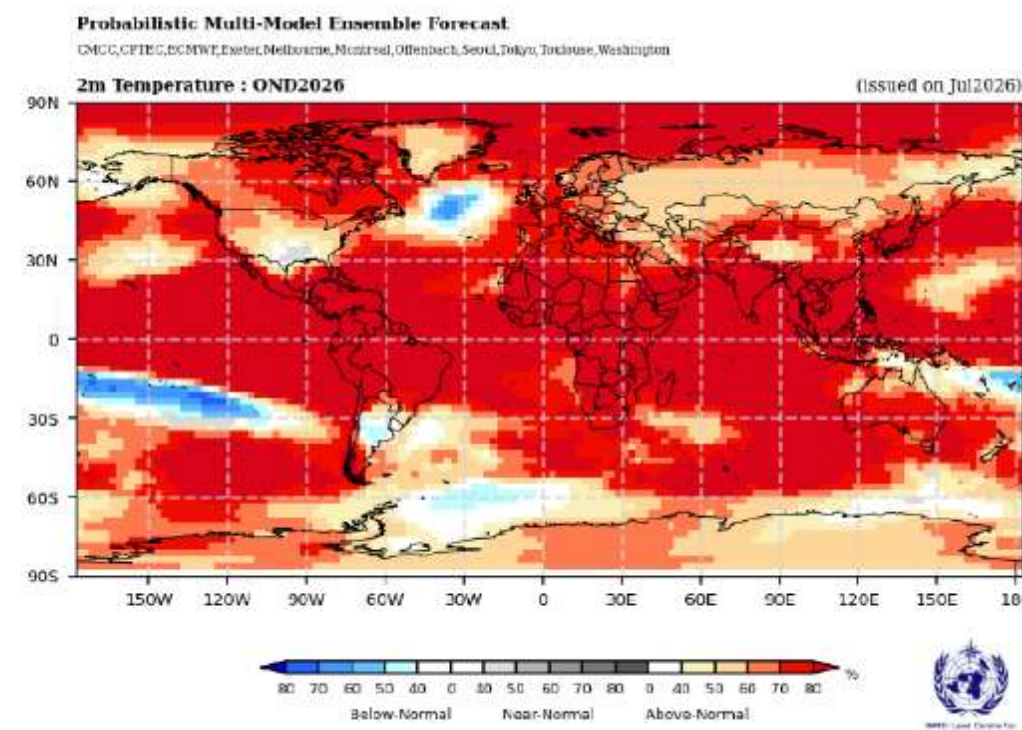
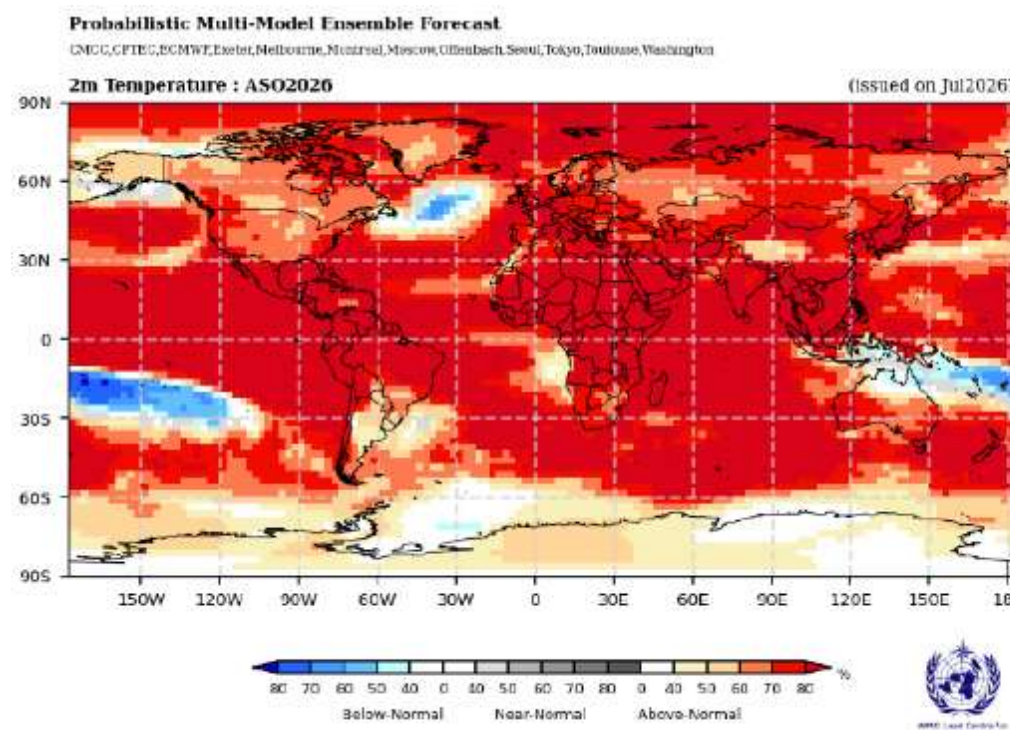
- El Niño is **typically** associated with below-average rainfall, higher temperatures and increased drought risk across much of Southeast Asia and the Pacific.
- However, when looking at **country or sub-national scale**, there are differences in the time of year and strength of the impact. Even maps such as the one on the right are a simplification of the typical impact. For example, parts of Mainland Southeast Asia see wet anomalies in MJJ (year El Niño forms) but then dry in MAM (year when it decays)
- El Niño impacts become less predictable west of Myanmar, where climate conditions are increasingly influenced by the IOD and monsoon dynamics.
- The evolution of the IOD will provide a clearer indication of potential climate risks from Myanmar to Afghanistan, where ENSO alone is often a weak predictor of rainfall outcomes.



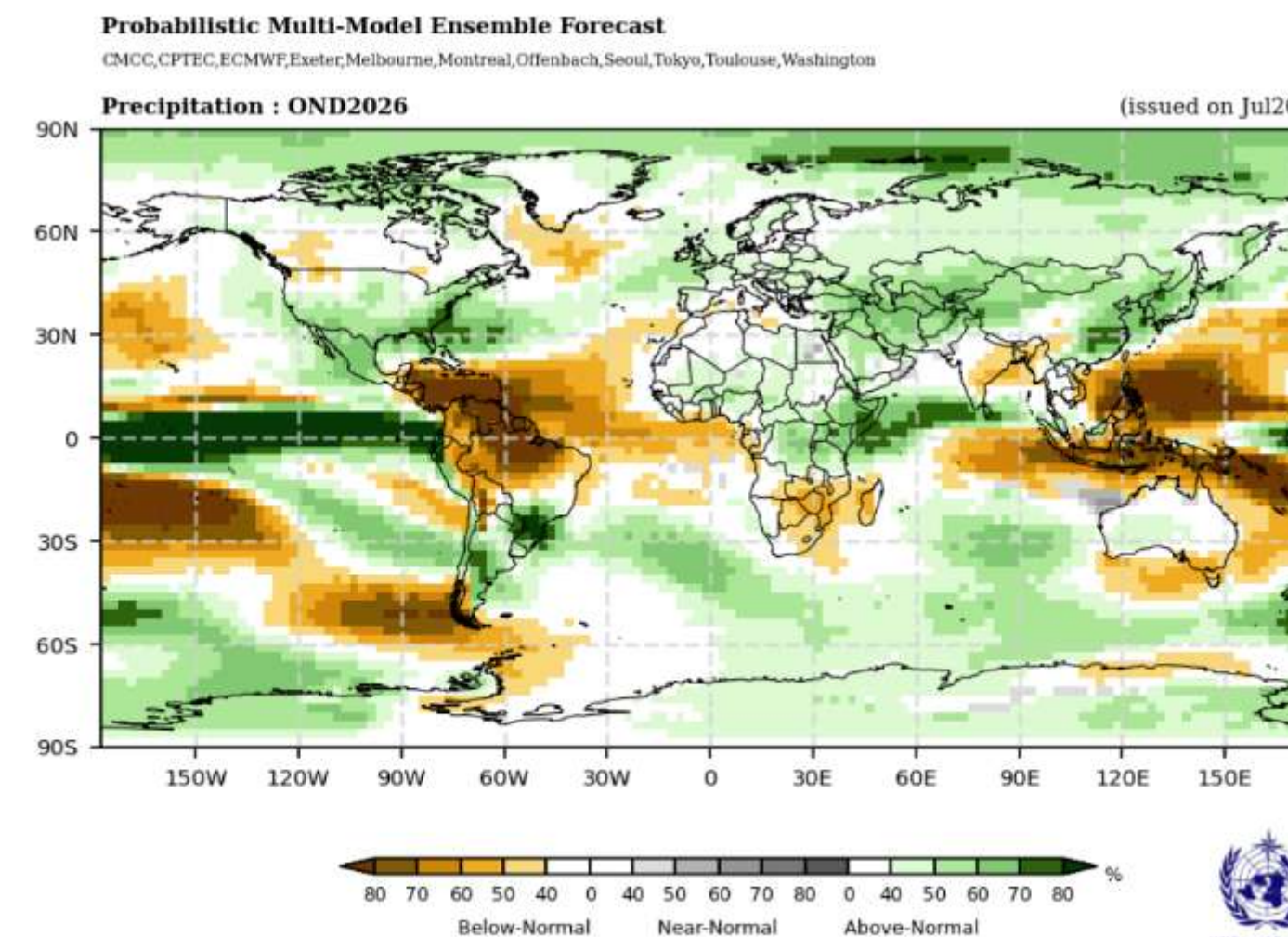
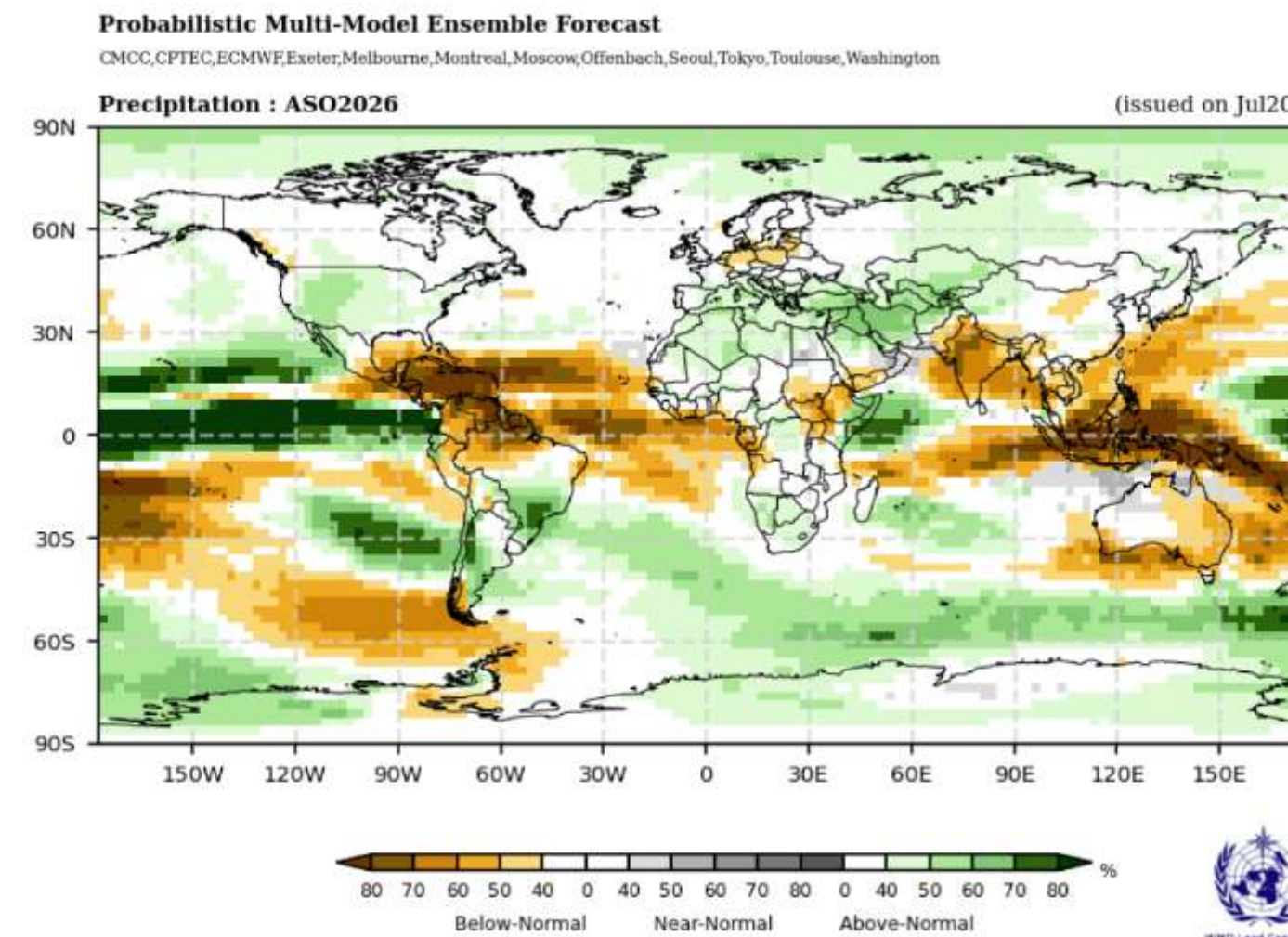
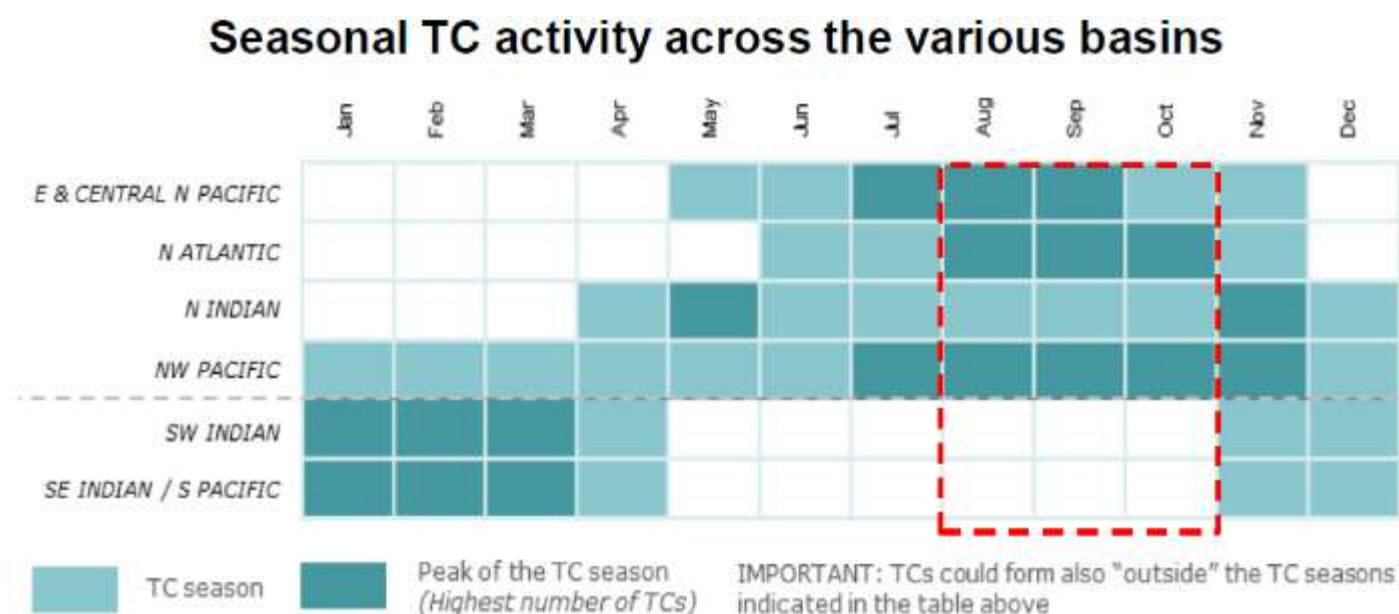
- El Niño can alter tropical cyclone formation and tracks, but cyclone risk should be assessed using seasonal forecasts rather than ENSO status.

WMO Global Seasonal Climate Outlook (GSCU)

- Temperature and precipitation forecasts Aug–Oct (and Oct–Dec) 2026



Source: Third-party maps. These maps were taken from [WMO LC-SPMME](#) on 27 Jul 2026 and may not fully align with United Nations and WMO map guidance.



Source: Third-party map. This map was taken from [WMO LC-SPMME](#) on 27 Jul 2026 and may not fully align with United Nations and WMO map guidance.

Countries of concern

- Based on the August–October 2026 IRI Multi-Model Ensemble rainfall and temperature outlook, the map reflects the climate conditions expected during the early stages of the current El Niño event.
- The categories indicate the likely timing and progression of impacts rather than their severity.



Important consideration for vegetation

- Generally **favourable vegetation conditions across much of Asia and the Pacific at the moment.**
- Limited evidence of widespread agricultural drought stress, although localized hotspots are present (particularly Australia and northern China).
- **Many major agricultural regions are entering the forecast El Niño period from a relatively favourable baseline.** But, interpretation should be made with caution in regions that are currently outside the main growing season or where cropland monitoring has limited coverage, such as parts of South Asia and many Pacific Island countries.
- The greatest risk lies ahead, **with potential for rainfall deficits, declining soil moisture and vegetation deterioration during late 2026 and early 2027 if El Niño strengthens.**



Economic impacts already being felt

- Fuel prices remain significantly **above pre-crisis levels in many countries**, increasing the cost of agricultural production, irrigation, transport and food distribution.
- **Fertilizer prices continue to rise**, with urea prices increasing by more than 100 percent since the end of 2025, reducing affordability for farmers across the region.
- Higher fuel and fertilizer costs **are already contributing to increased food prices** and placing additional pressure on vulnerable households and food systems.
- **These shocks are occurring before the most significant climate impacts of El Niño are expected to emerge.**



Two distinct risk geographies are emerging

ONE: Concentrated in parts of Southeast Asia and the Pacific, where El Niño impacts and economic pressures are expected to occur simultaneously.

TWO: Across Myanmar and South Asia, where the strongest evidence currently points to exposure through fertilizer, fuel and food-price channels rather than through a direct El Niño agricultural signal but, could be shaped heavily if the IOD becomes positive.



Where to from here?

Monitor

- National monitoring of climate, agricultural, and market indicators - critical for moving forward & potentially developing crisis timelines.
- Track both climate risks (drought, flood, cyclone, heat) and economic risks linked to the Middle East crisis
- Closely monitor El Niño and the potential emergence of a positive IOD from WMO Centres/NMHSs
- Regularly review risk hotspots, vulnerable populations, and trigger systems for anticipatory action

Coordinate

- Convene government and partner coordination mechanisms to review evolving risks.
- Strengthen information sharing between meteorological, agricultural, disaster management and humanitarian actors.
- Review and where possible develop preparedness and response plans.

Prepare and act

- Review preparedness and anticipatory action plans before impacts materialize.
- Update beneficiary registries, targeting systems and delivery mechanisms.
- Assess operational readiness, including financing, procurement, logistics and surge capacity.
- Scale up no-regret preparedness measures in identified hotspots.





Webinar

Navigating the 2026 El Niño in Asia-Pacific

30th July 2026

Current El Niño and Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD): Implications for Asia

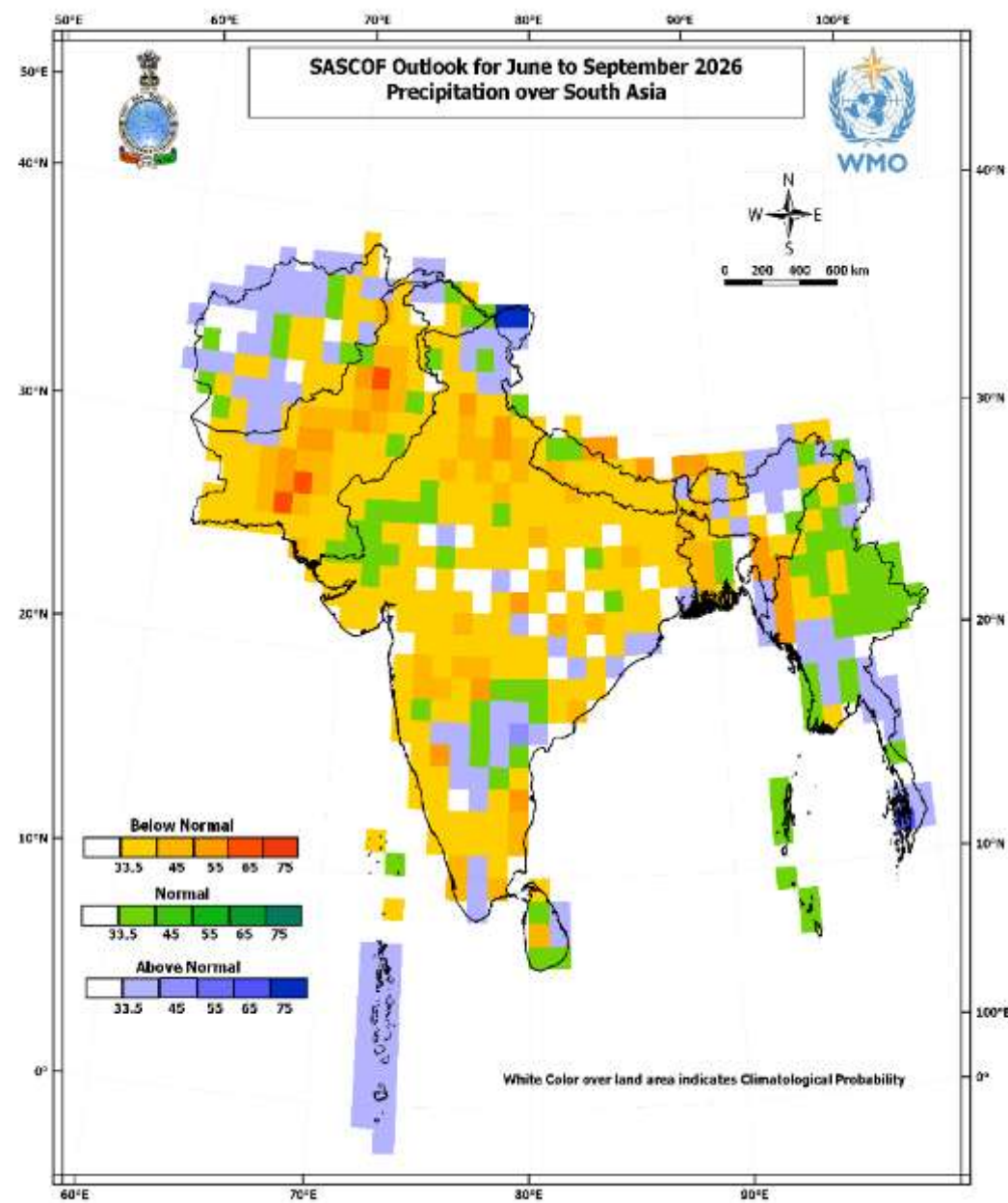
**Dr. Sreejith O. P. , Head Climate Monitoring and Prediction,
Regional Climate Center (RCC), Pune, India**



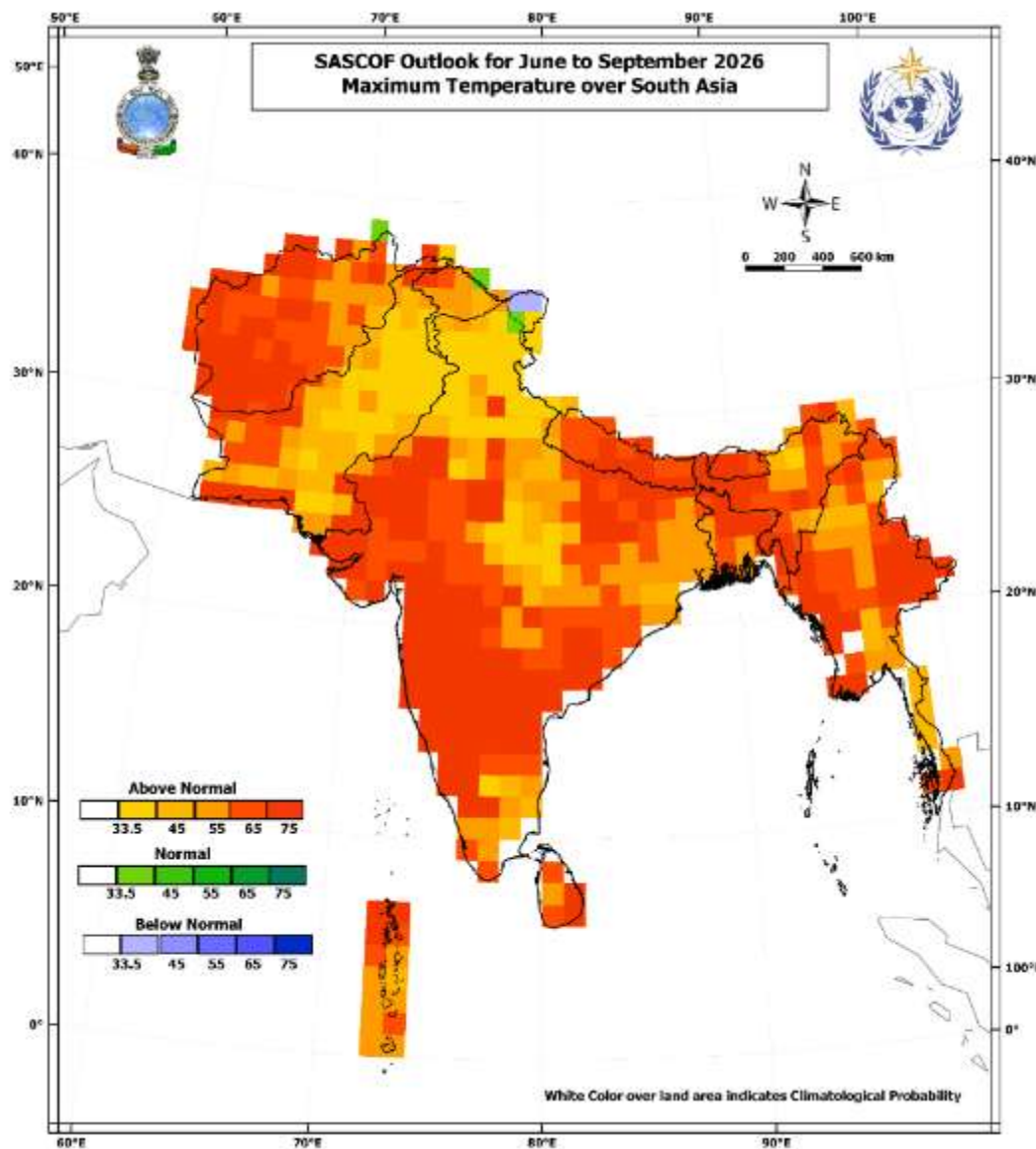
**भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT**



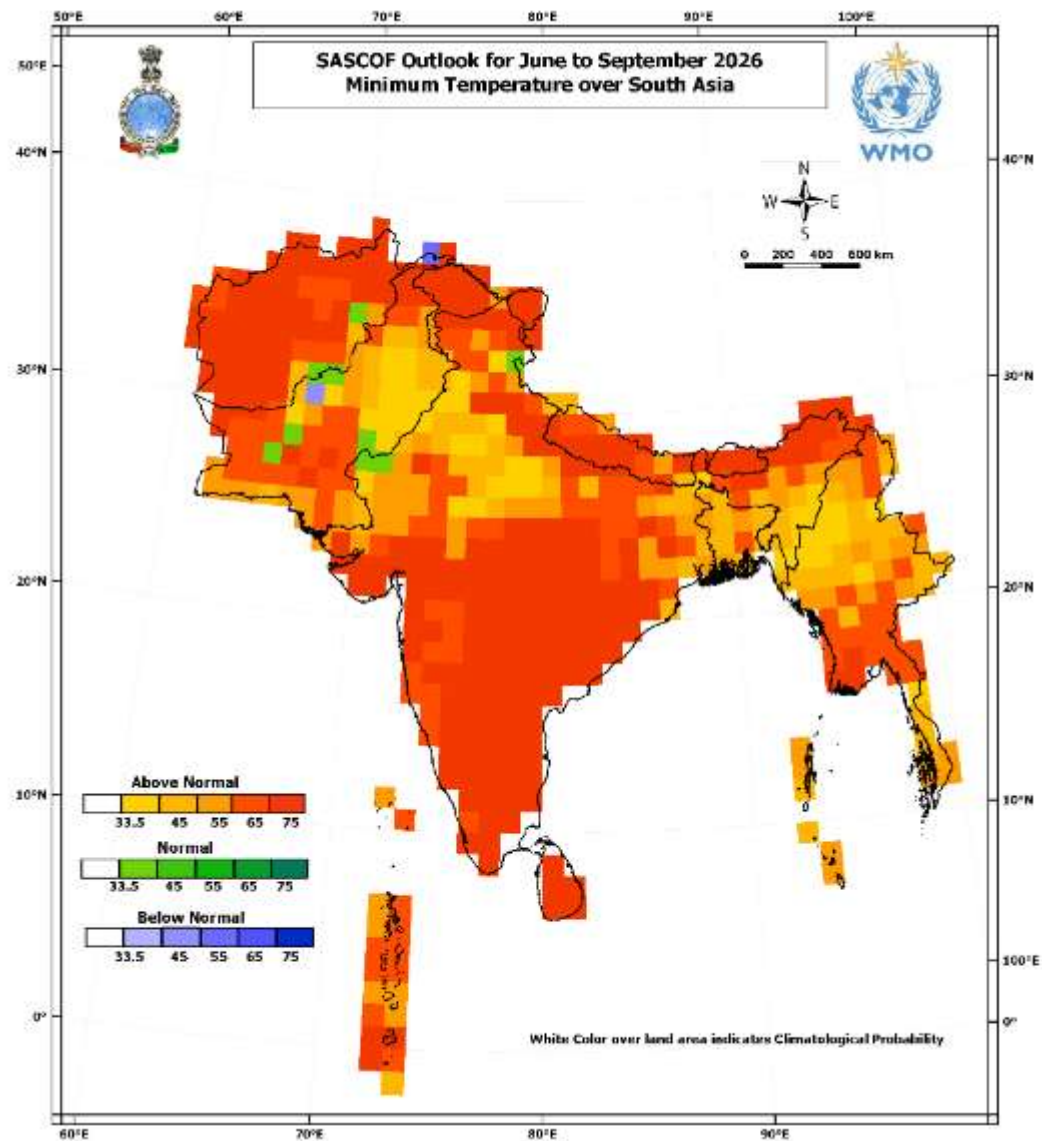
2026 Southwest Monsoon season Rainfall & Temperature outlook for the South Asia Region



Maximum Temperature



Minimum Temperature



Below normal rainfall is most likely during the 2026 southwest monsoon season (June – September) over most parts of the South Asia, particularly across the central parts of the region. However, some areas over the north-western, north-eastern, and parts of the southern region are likely to experience normal to above normal rainfall.

During the SW Monsoon season (June to September) 2026, minimum and maximum temperatures are expected to be above normal across most of South Asia region.



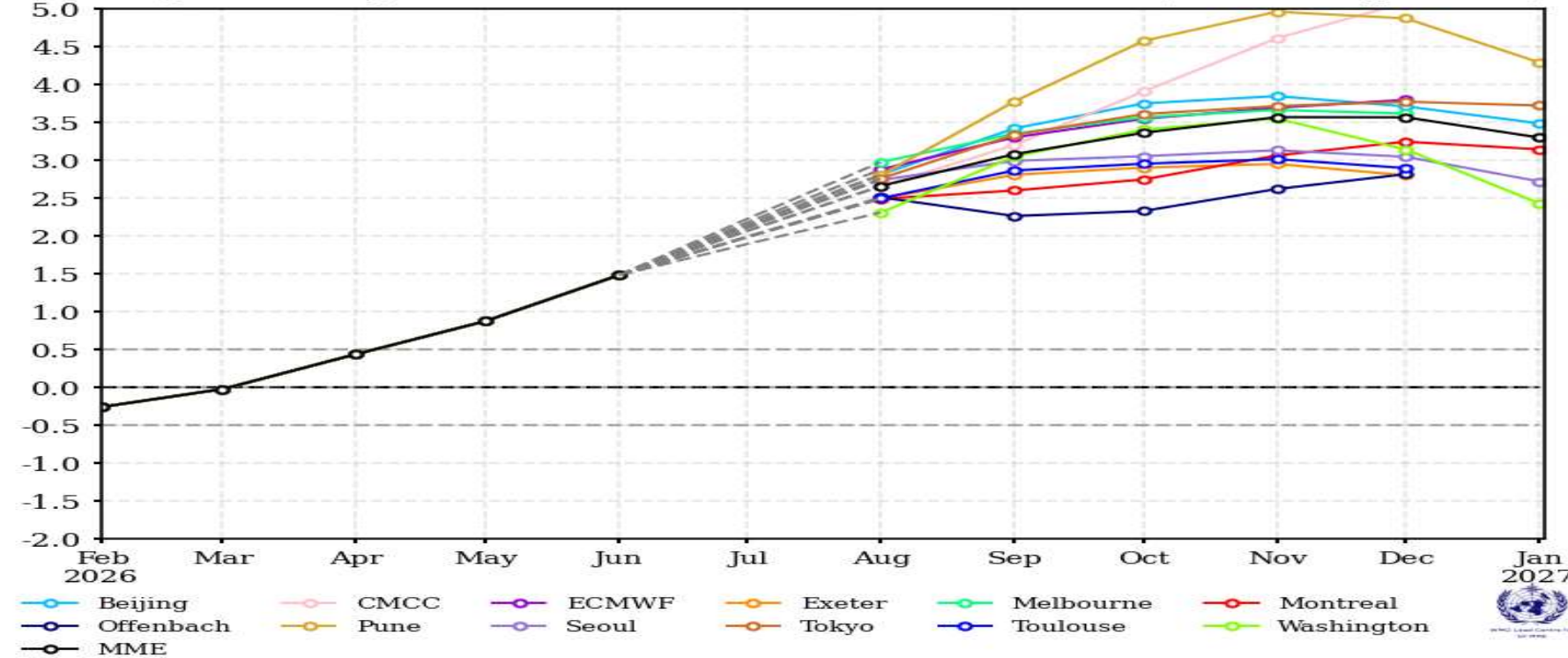
Current status of El Niño & IOD

El Niño Forecast

IOD Forecast

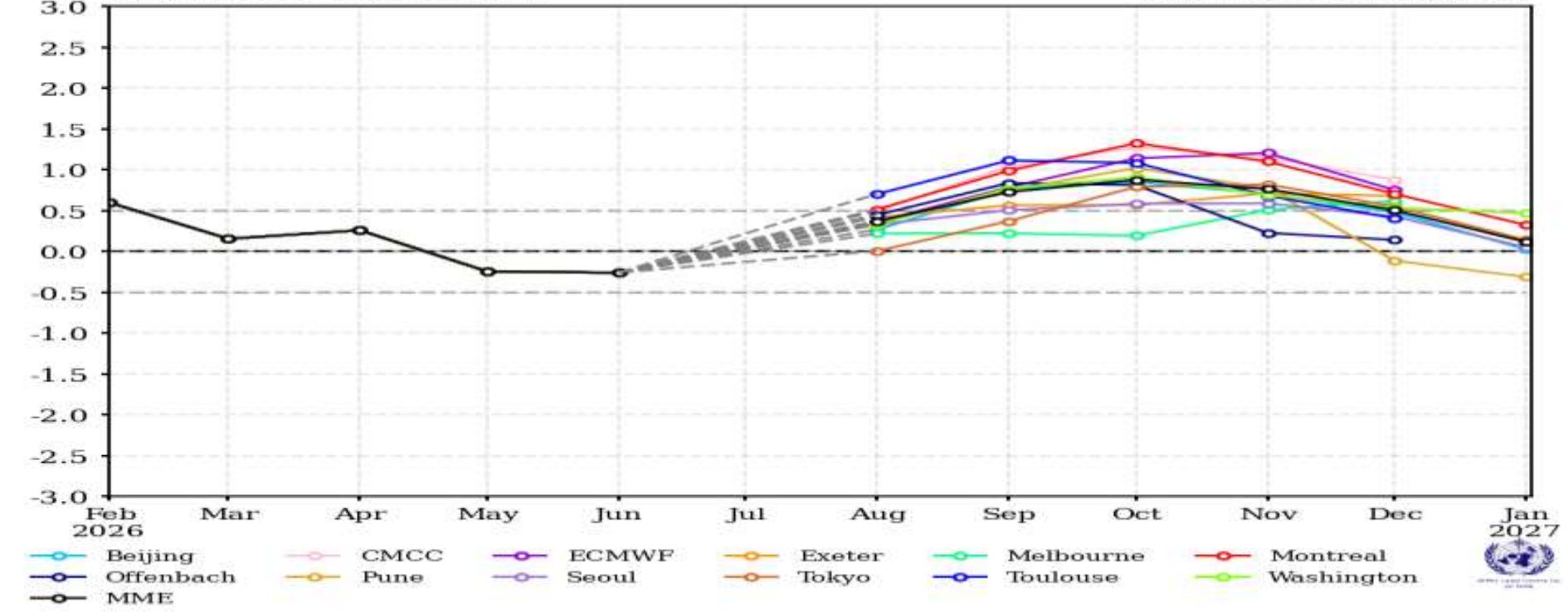
Forecast of Nino3.4
Aug2026 to Jan2027

(Issued on Jul2026)



Forecast of DMI(the Indian Ocean Dipole Mode Index)
Aug2026 to Jan2027

(Issued on Jul2026)



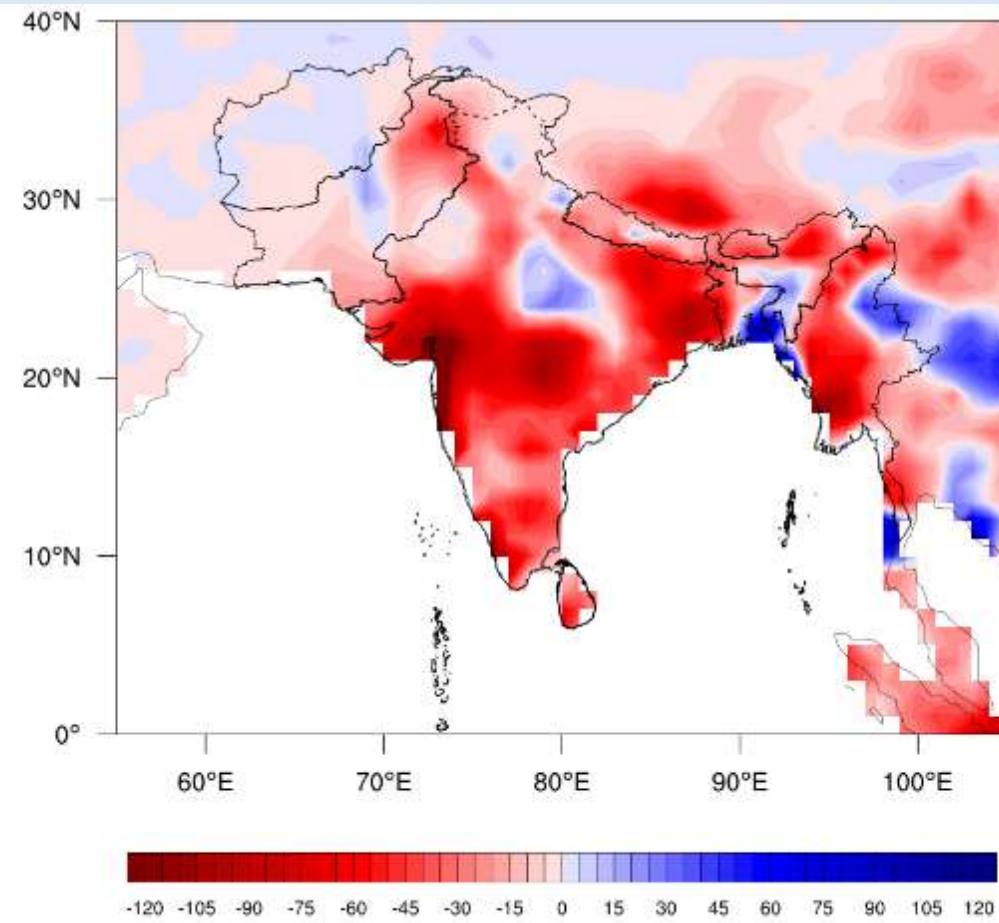
Moderate El Niño conditions are currently present over the equatorial Pacific Ocean. Seasonal climate model forecasts indicate a high likelihood that El Niño will persist and strengthen during the upcoming season, with potential implications for weather and climate patterns across many regions, including Asia.

Neutral Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) conditions currently prevail over the tropical Indian Ocean. Most climate models project the development of a positive IOD by September 2026, which could influence rainfall and temperature patterns across the Indian Ocean rim and parts of Asia.

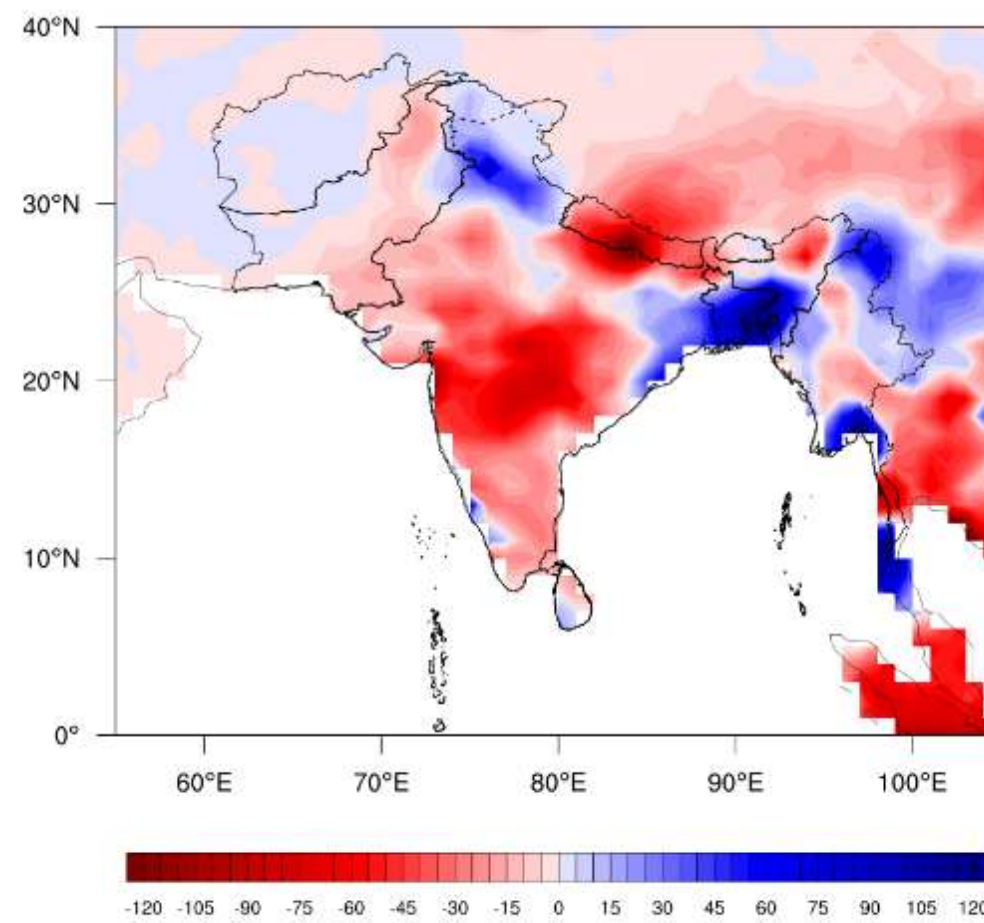


Impact of strong El Niño on South Asia Monsoon Rainfall

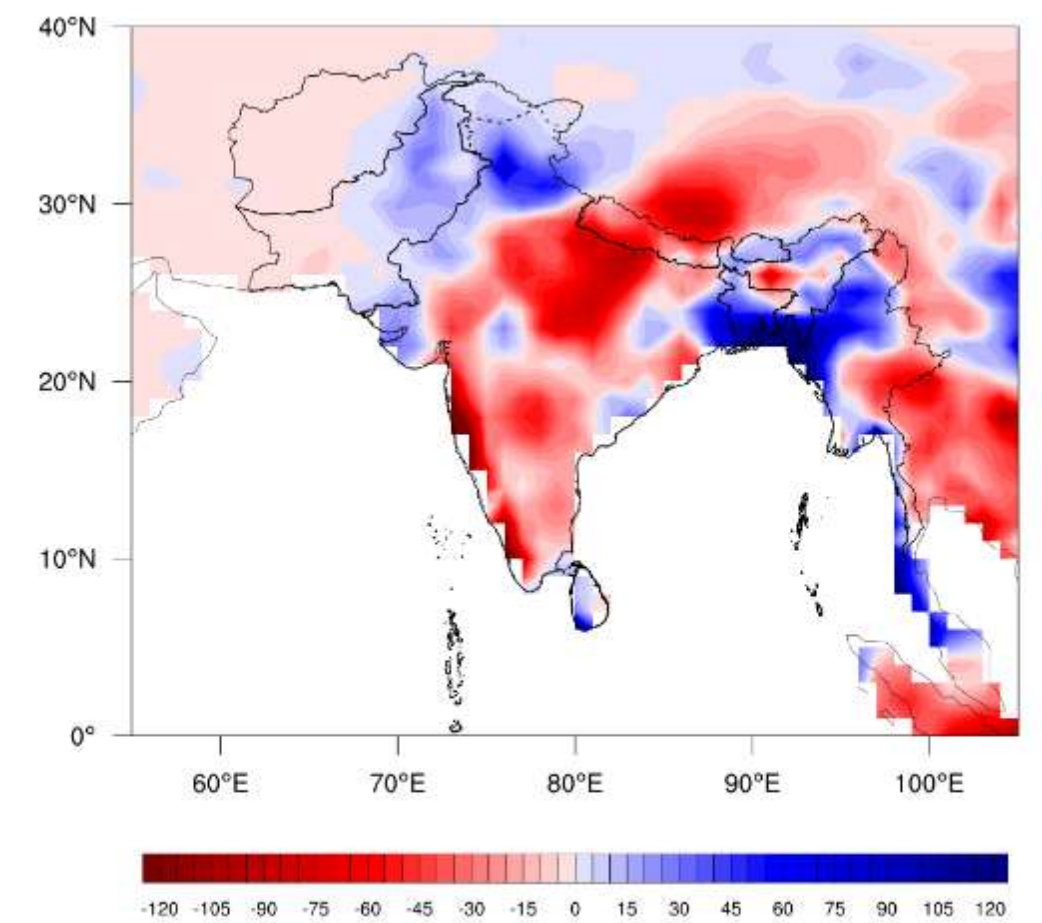
1982



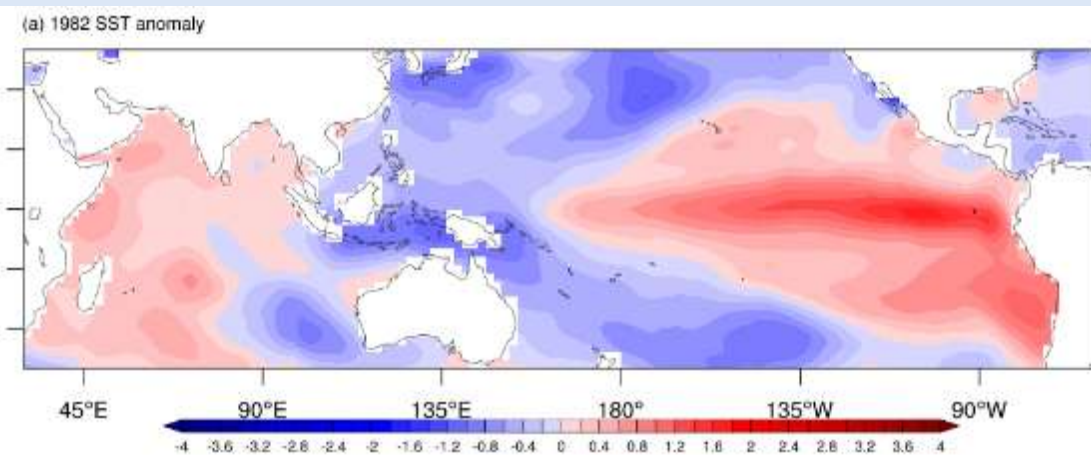
1997



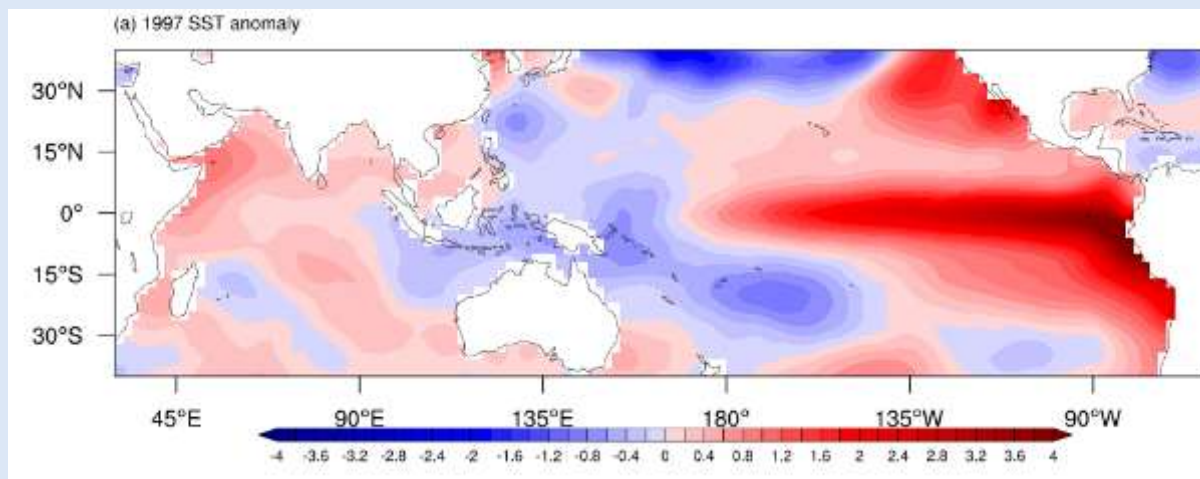
2015



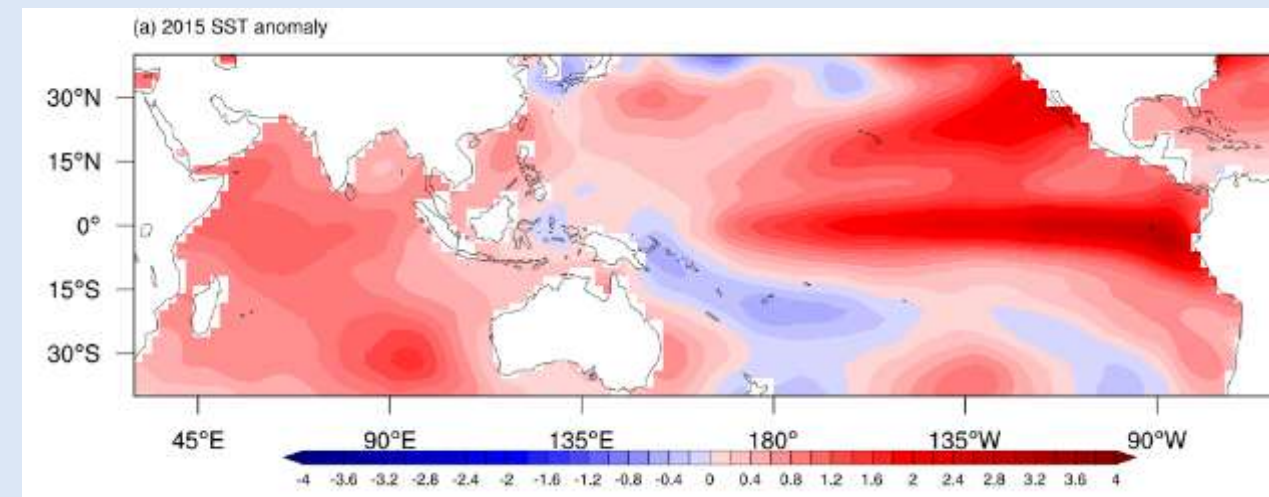
1982



1997



2015



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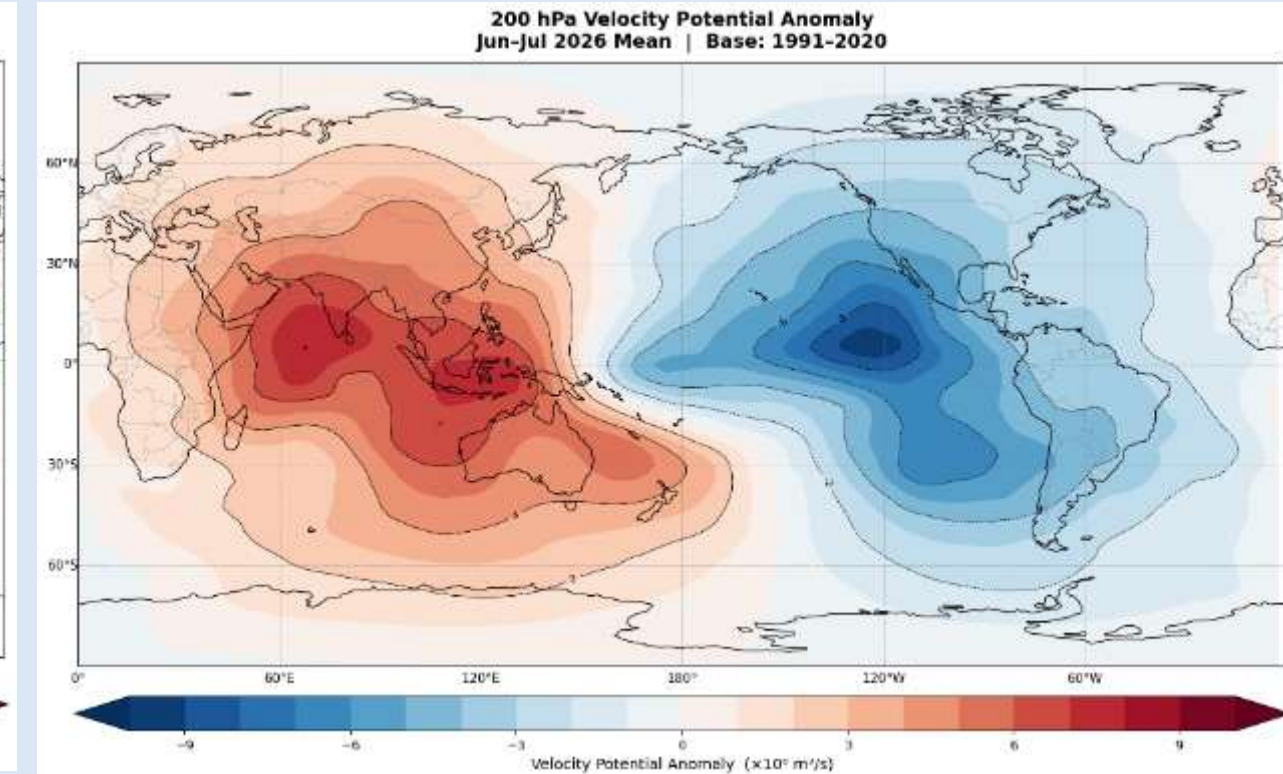
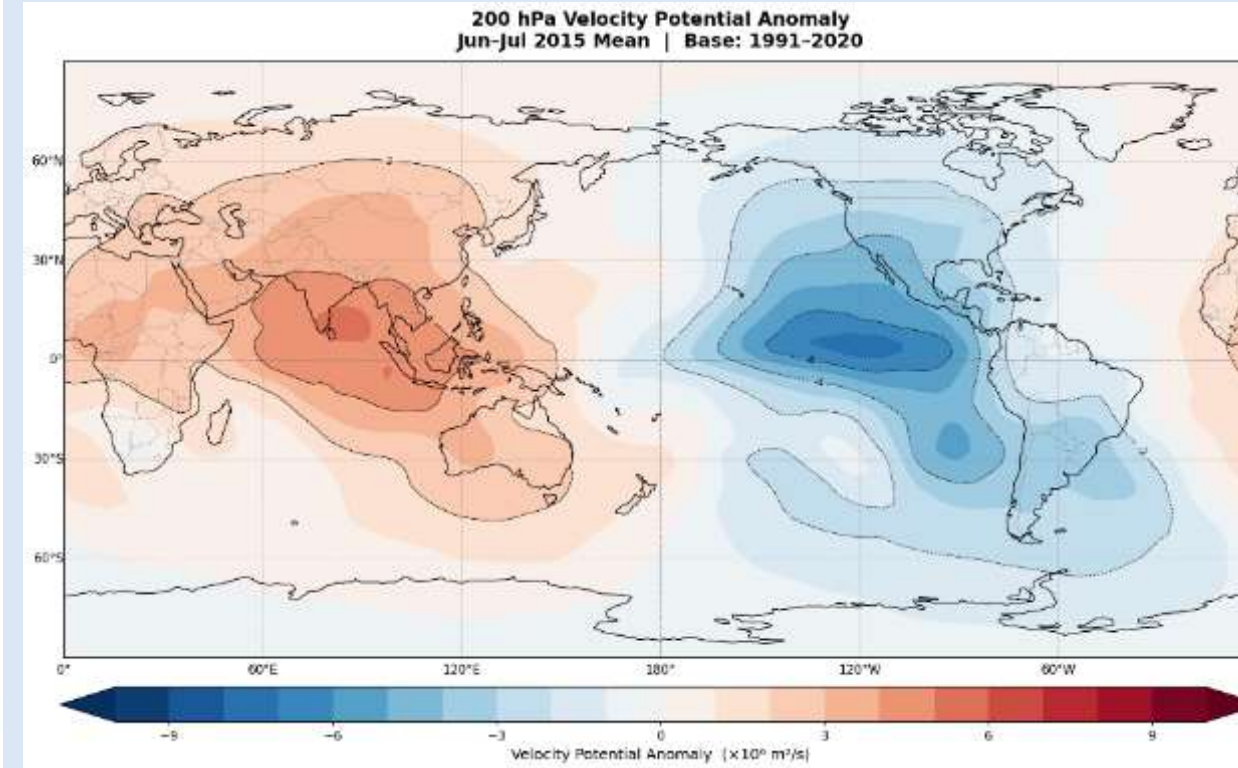
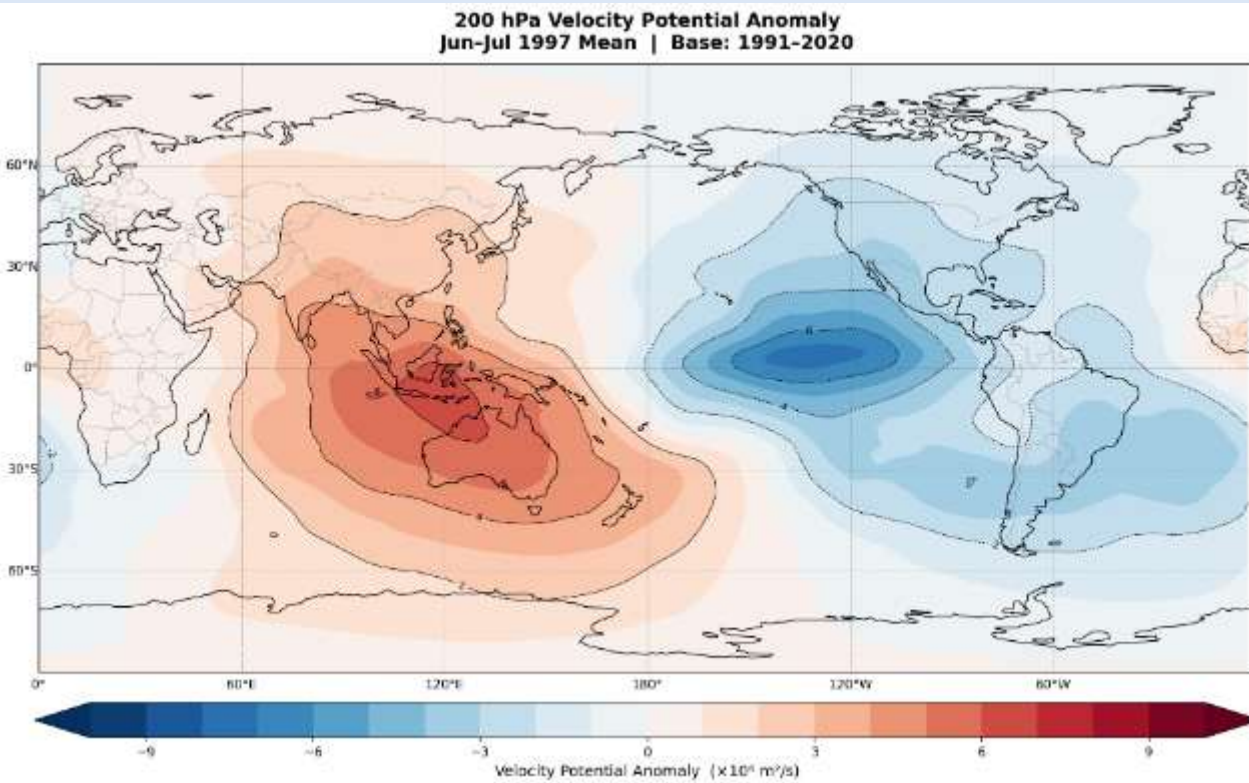


Impact of El Niño on the large scale circulation

1997

2015

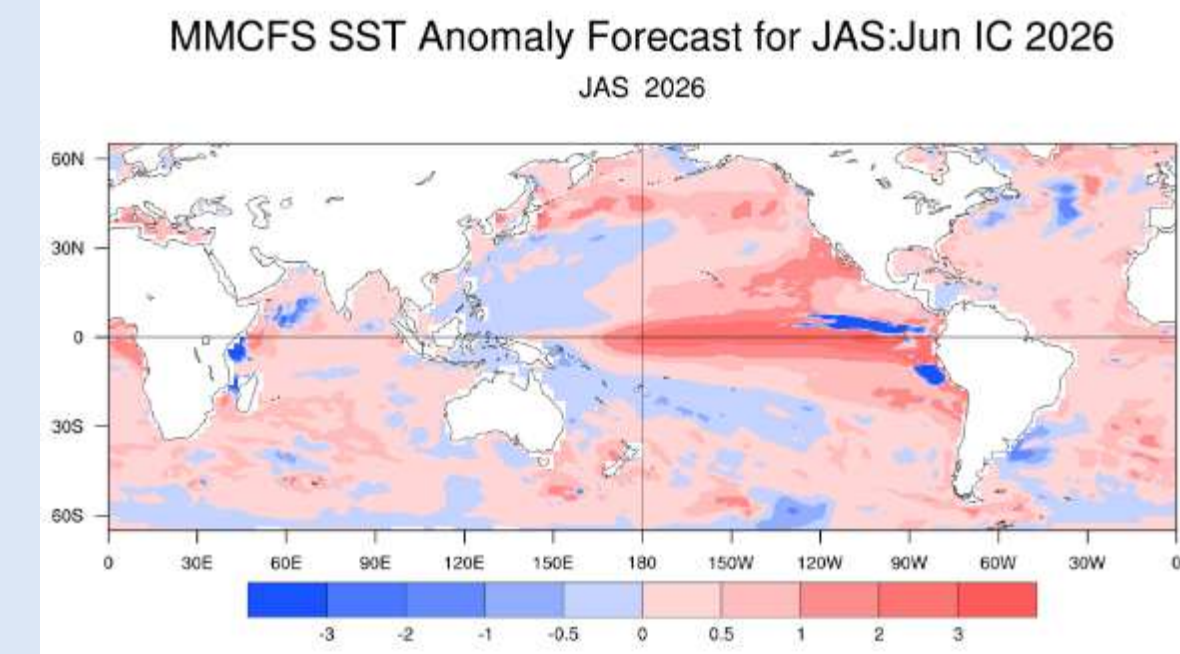
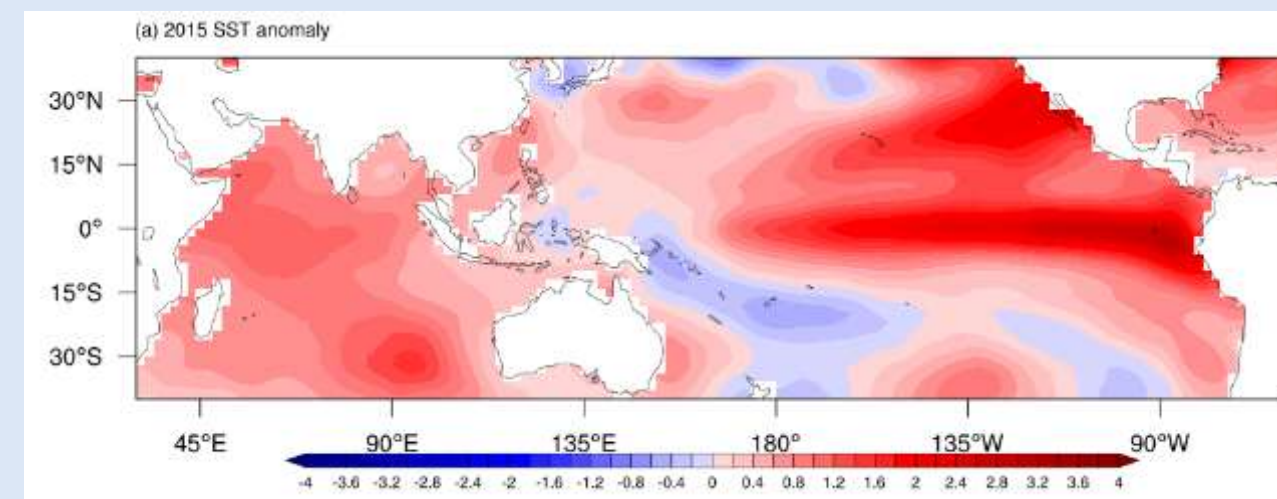
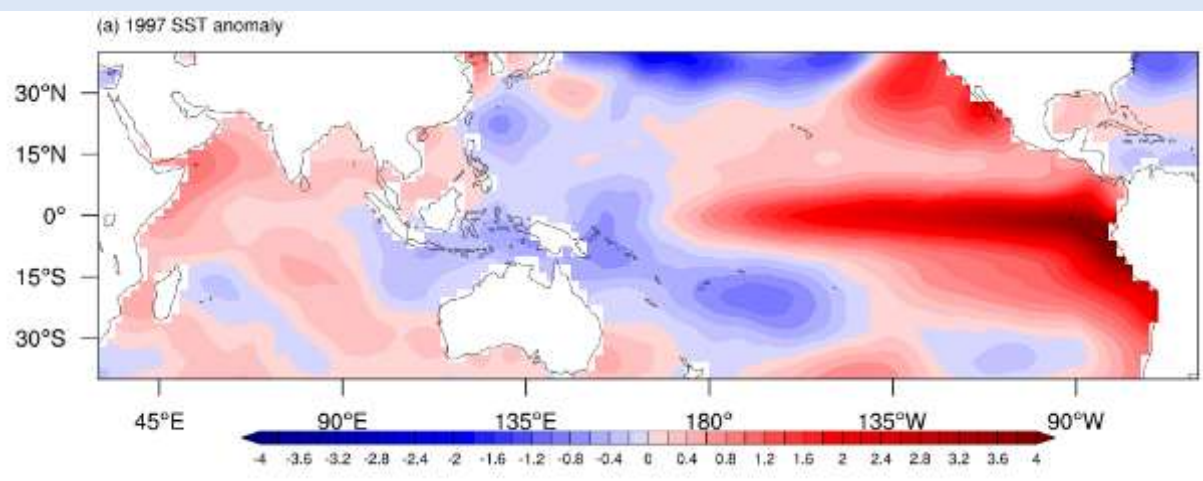
2026



1997

2015

2026

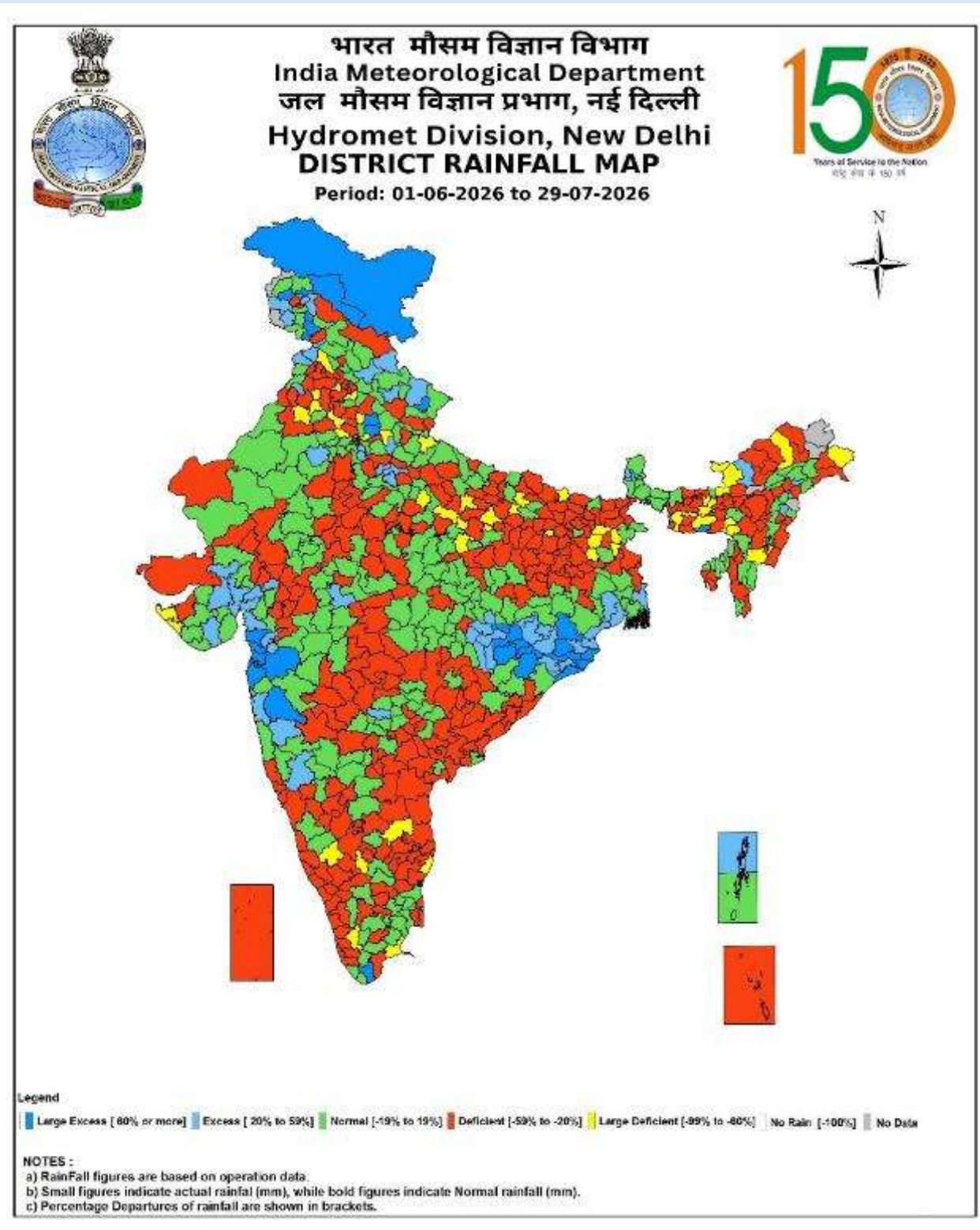


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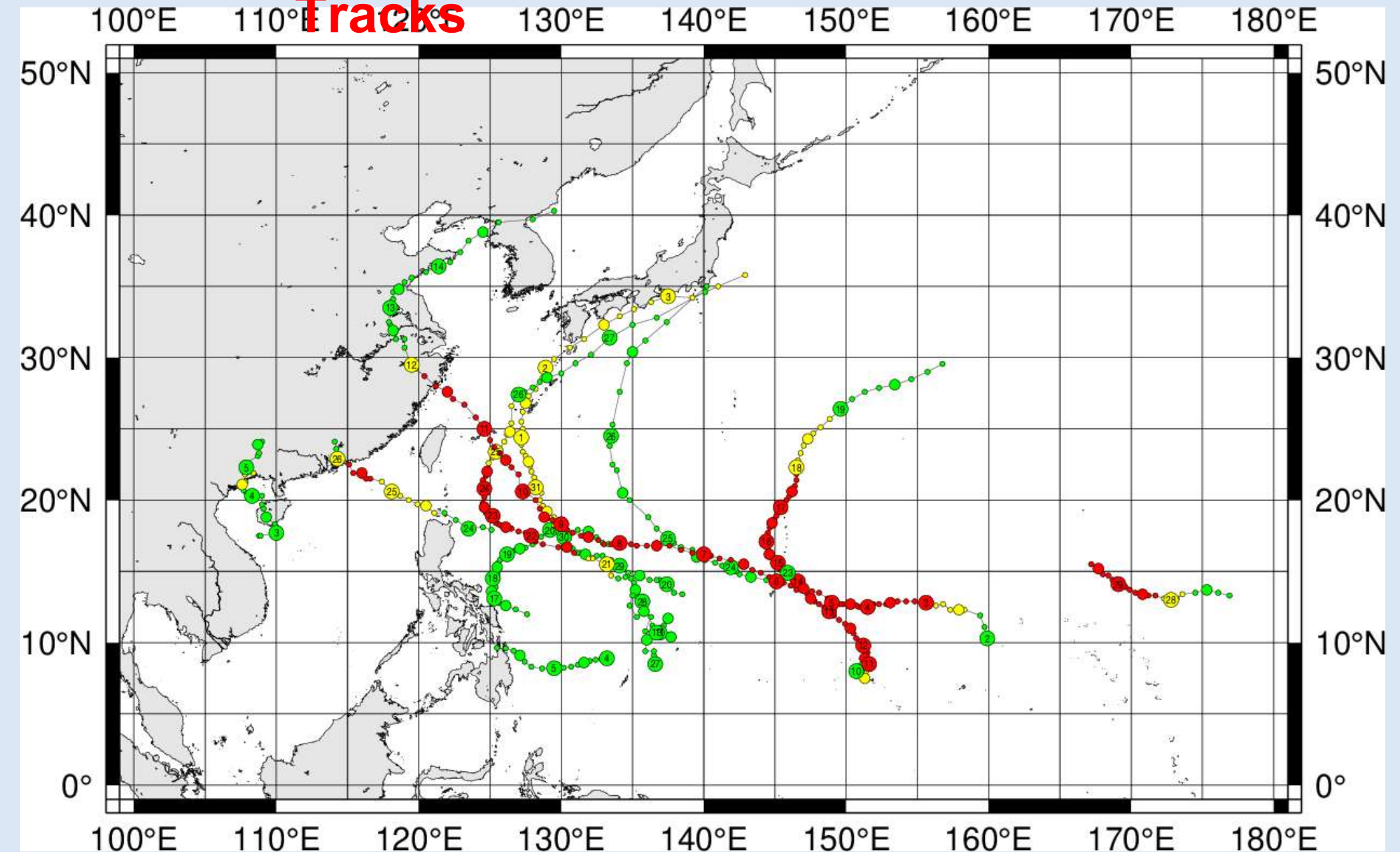
Impact of El Niño on the Rainfall & Weather events

Rainfall over India (Jun – Jul 2026)



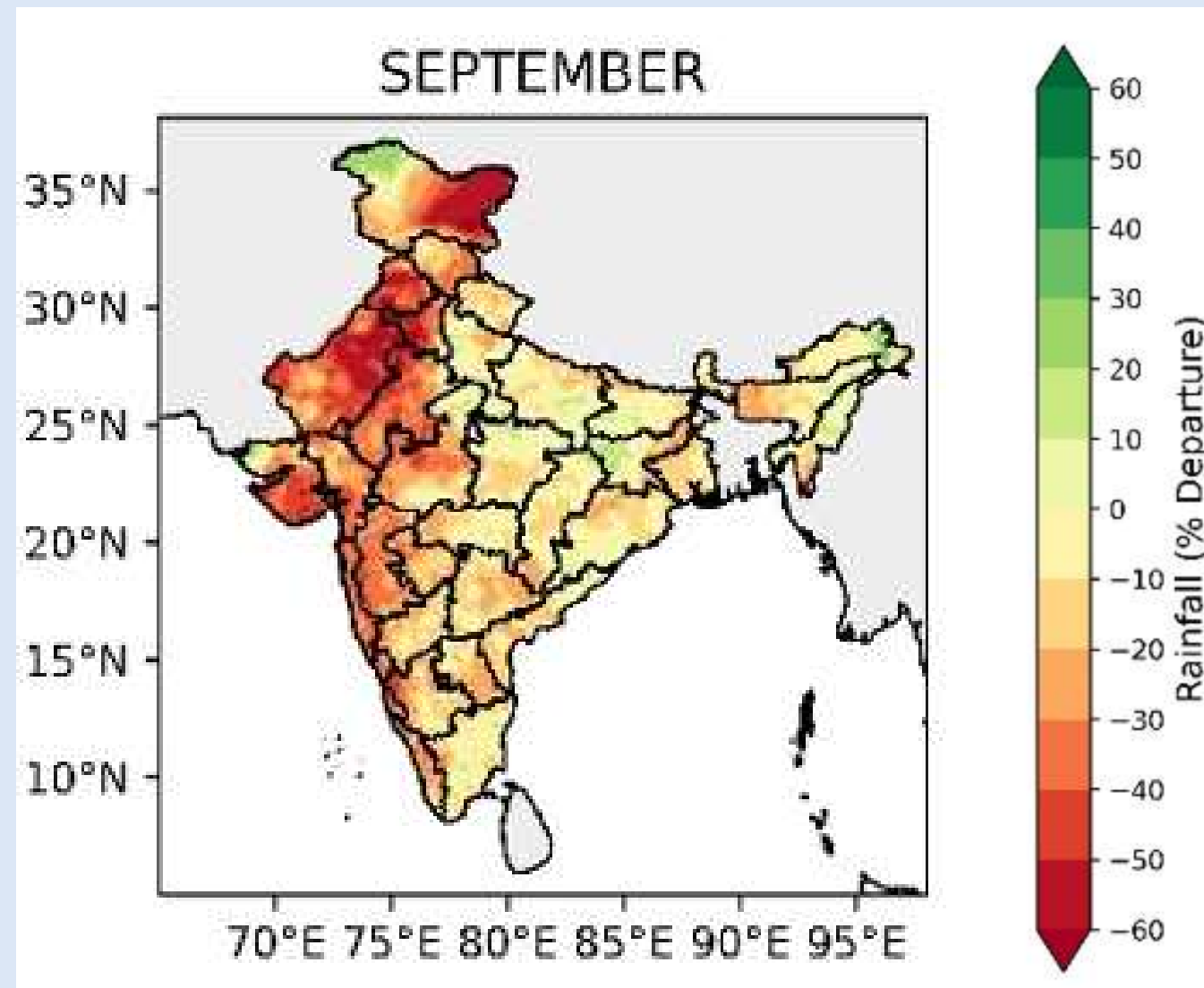
Impact on Typhoon

Tracks

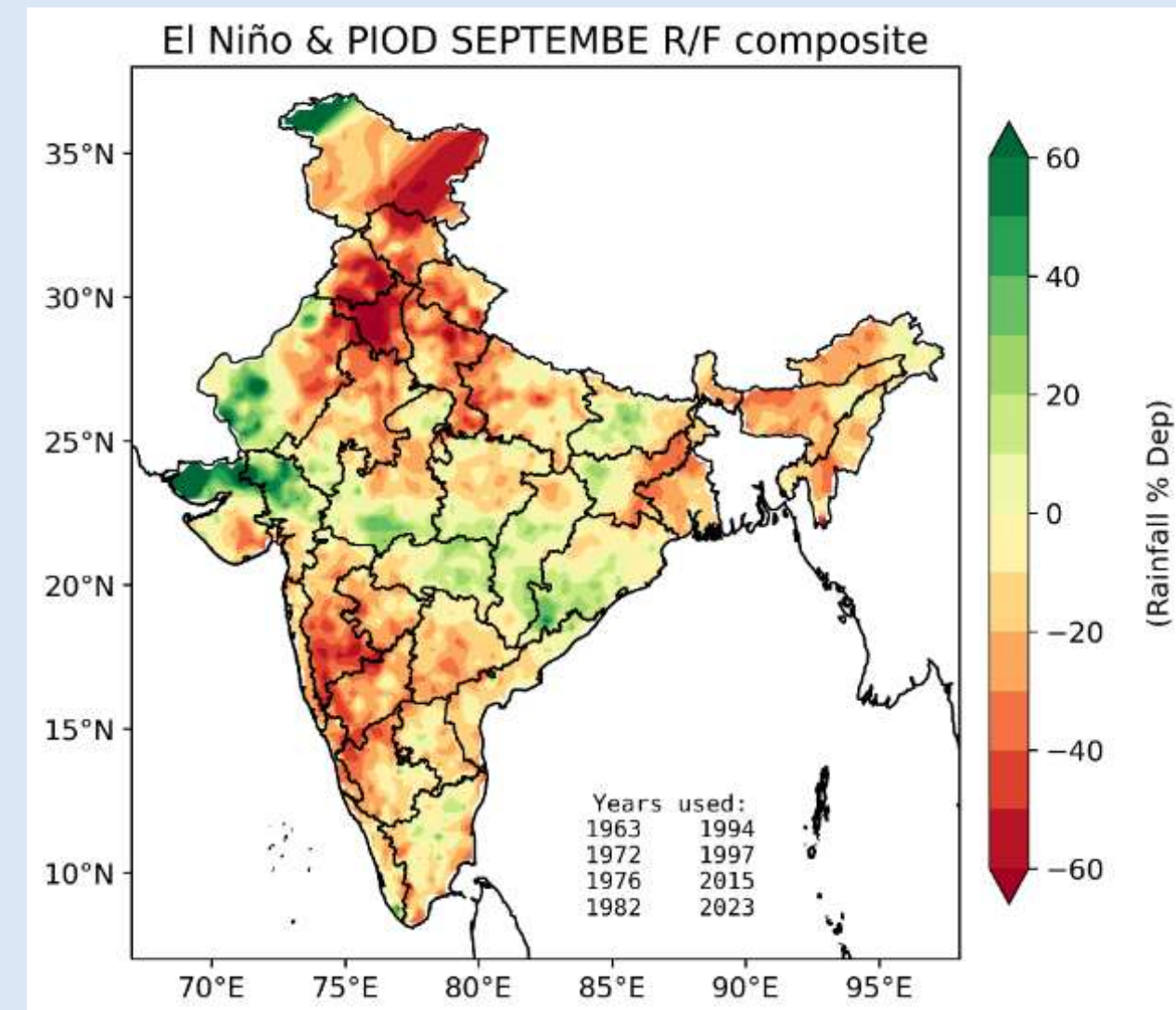


Combined Influence of El Niño and the Indian Ocean Dipole on September Rainfall

Rainfall composite during El Niño years



Rainfall composite during El Niño & IOD years





Presentations by Regional Climate Centres Southeast Asia RCC-LRF

Tan Wee Leng

Senior Research Scientist
Meteorological Service Singapore

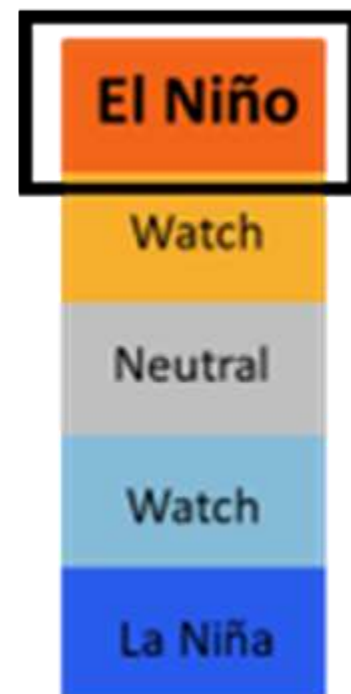
El Niño monitoring and outlook



SEA-RCC LRF



ASMC
Website

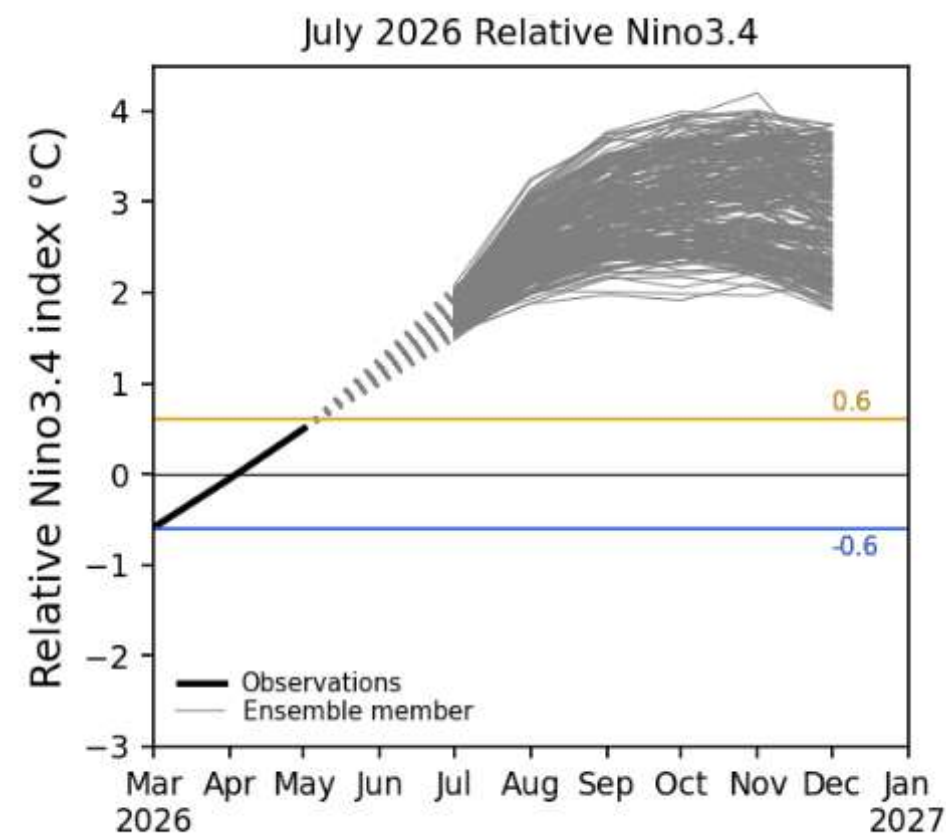
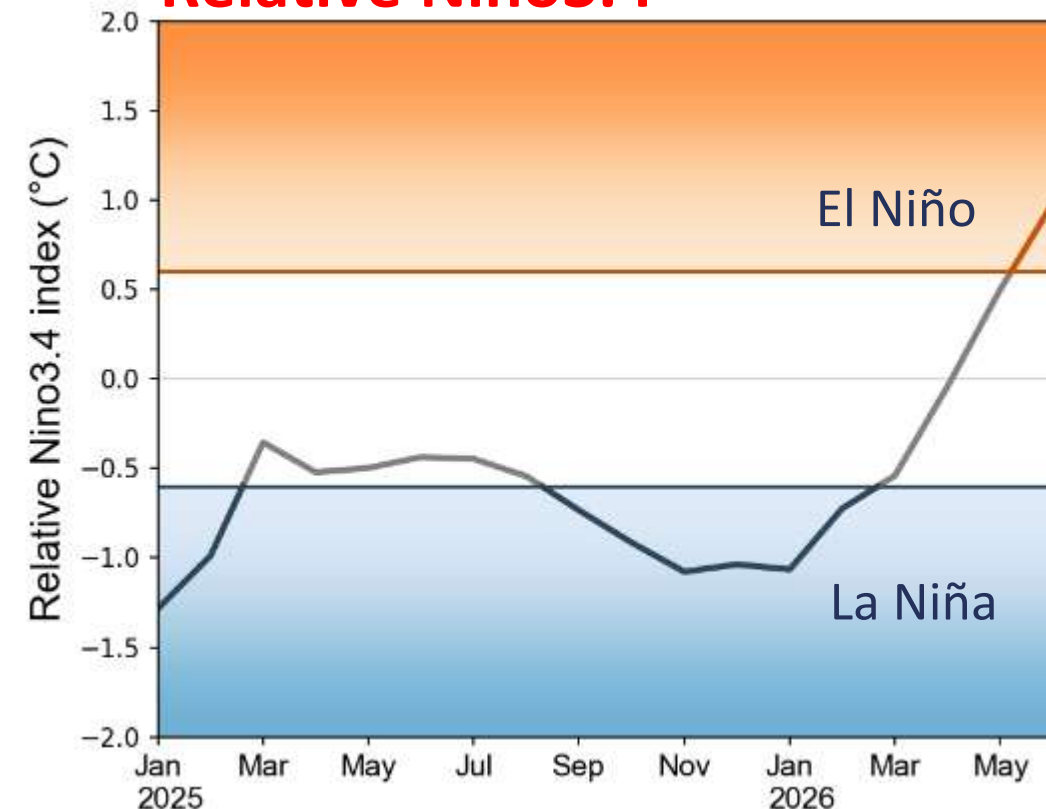


Current state: El Niño Conditions

Outlook: El Niño conditions are predicted to continue strengthening over the next few months.

- Switched to Relative Nino3.4
 - Regional discussion on “RONI” in May 2026 during ASEAN Climate Outlook Forum-26
- Different climate centres use their own criteria and datasets, so variations on the ENSO state are expected, especially in borderline conditions.
- Models strongly agree that the El Niño conditions will continue through the second half of 2026, very likely becoming strong in August – September 2026.

Relative Nino3.4



El Niño Impacts on Southeast Asia

*Average response for seasonal rainfall –
no two El Niño are alike*

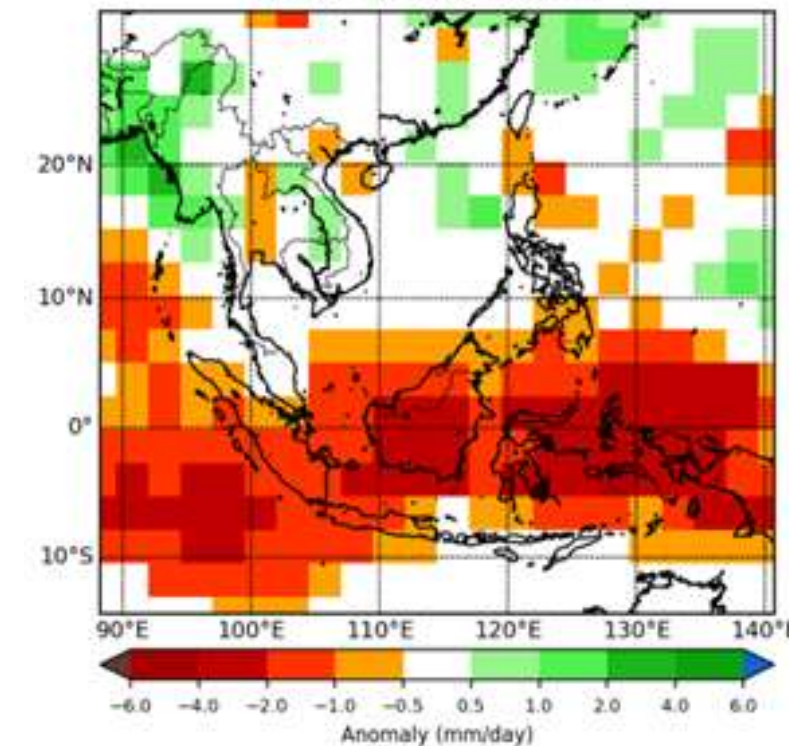
June – November

- Drier conditions for southern ASEAN (typical dry season), increasing risk of fire development and transboundary haze
- Parts of northern ASEAN may see wetter conditions in June – August, turning drier from September – November
- Warmer temperatures throughout ASEAN

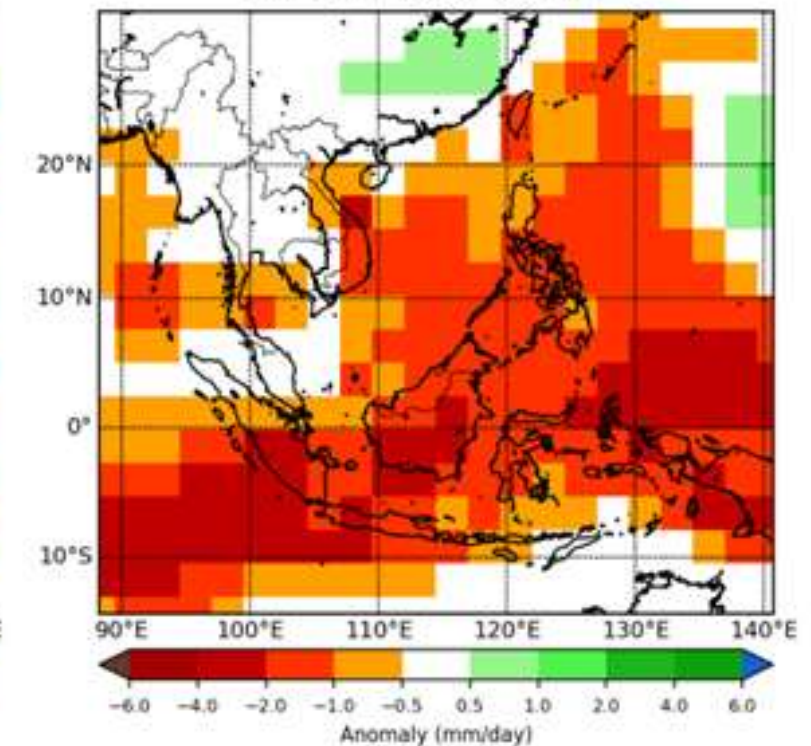
December – May

- Drier conditions for northern ASEAN (March – May, intermonsoon), potentially delaying the start of the SW monsoon
- Drier conditions less pronounced for southern ASEAN
- Warmer temperatures throughout ASEAN; *some parts experience their warmest temperatures in March – May (delayed El Niño effect)*

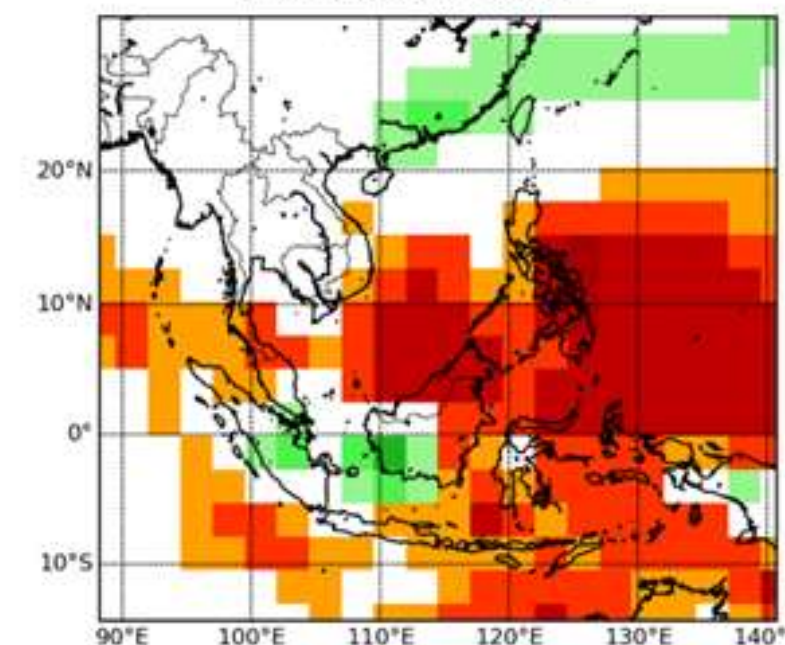
June - August



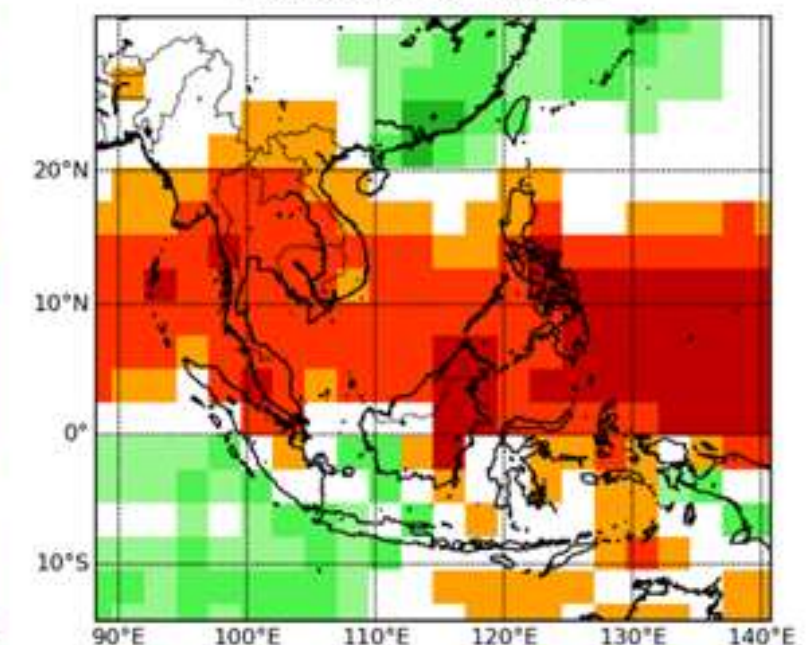
September - November



December - February



March - May

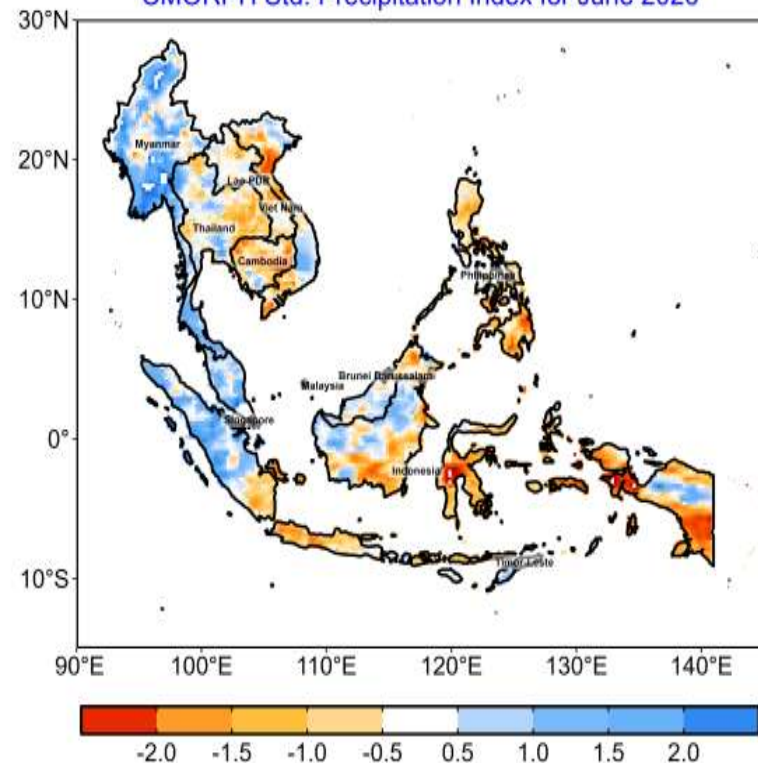


Seasonal Outlook on SEA-RCC

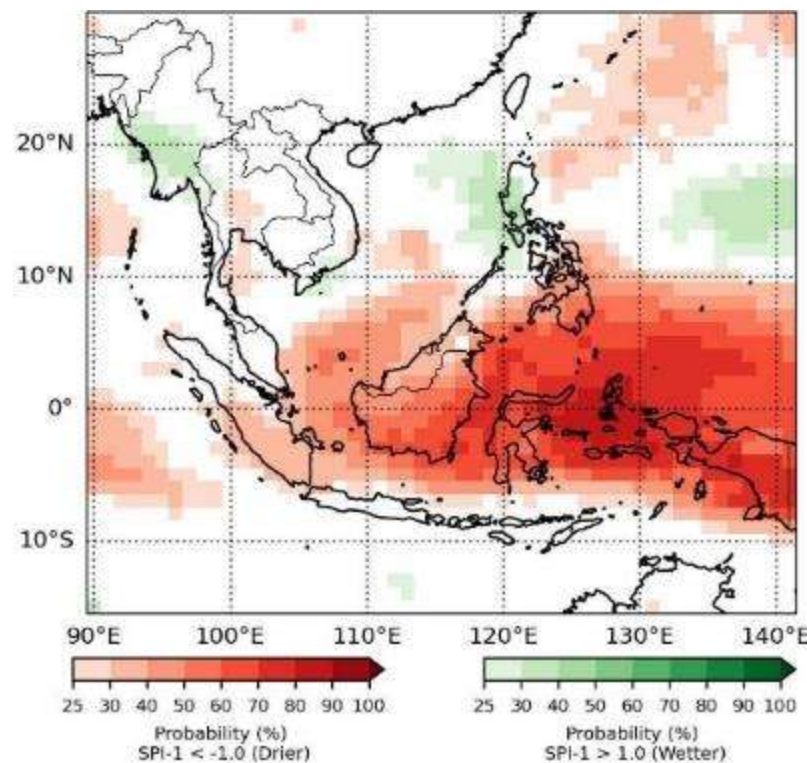
- Rainfall and temperature outlook for the season ahead: includes more than just ENSO!
- Standardized Precipitation Index [Climate Watch Advisory Bulletin]

Observed SPI (June)

CMORPH Std. Precipitation Index for June 2026



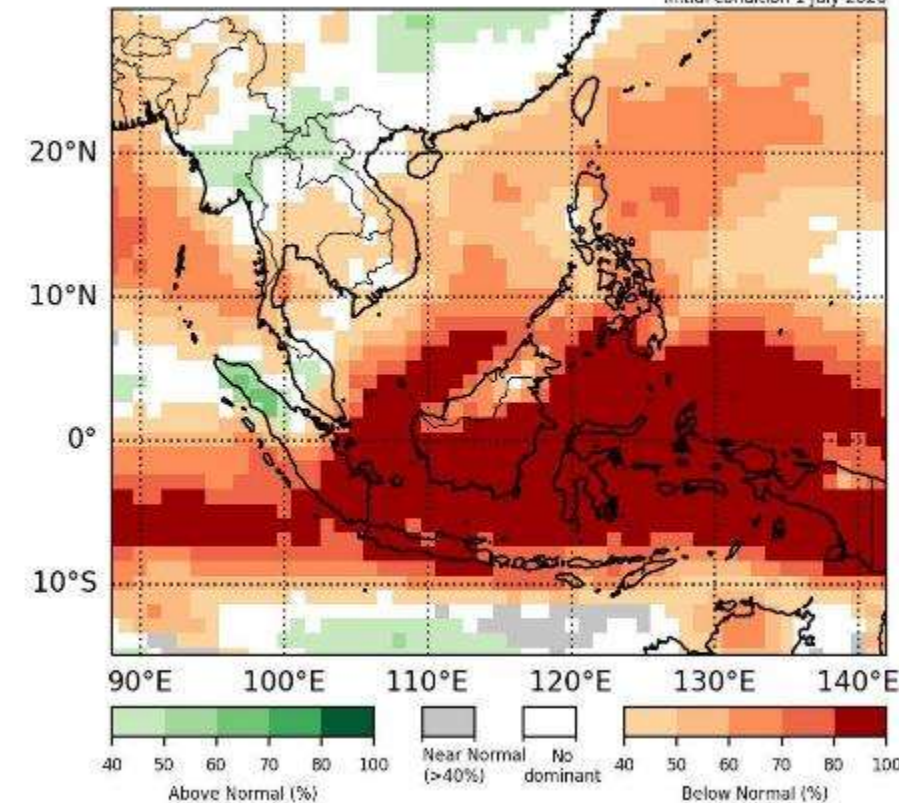
SPI Outlook (August)



Rainfall Outlook (ASO)

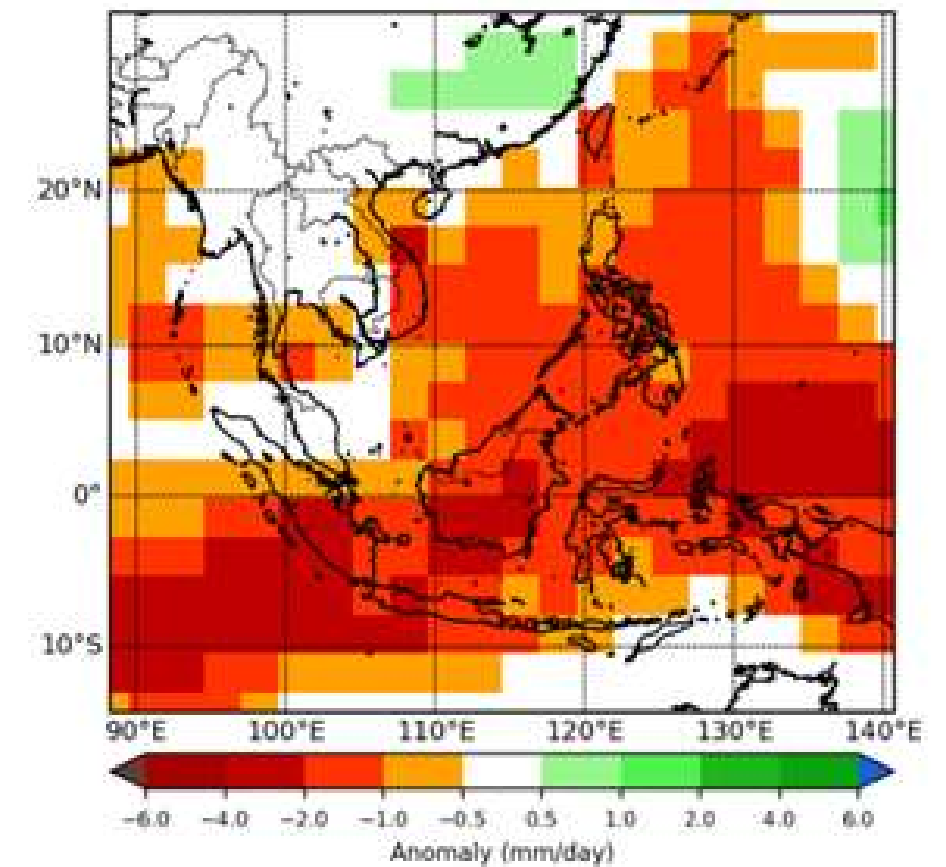
ASO 2026 Rainfall Tercile Summary, RCC-MME

Initial condition 1 July 2026



Average El Nino response

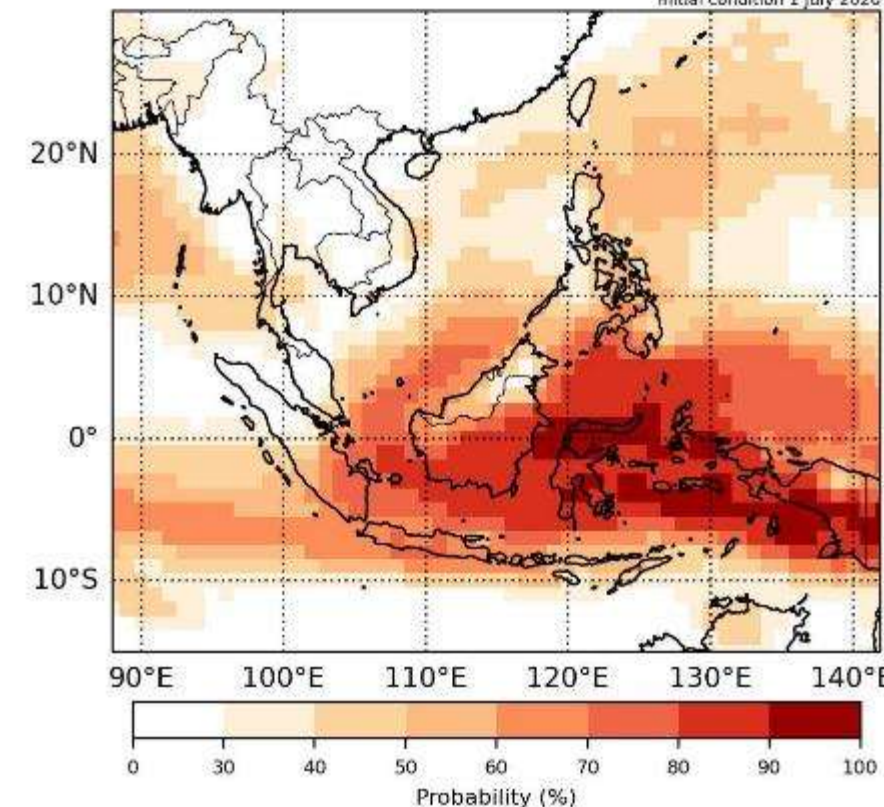
El Nino Composite Sep - Nov, GPCP



Chance of Much Drier

ASO 2026 Rainfall Quintile Way Below Normal, RCC-MME

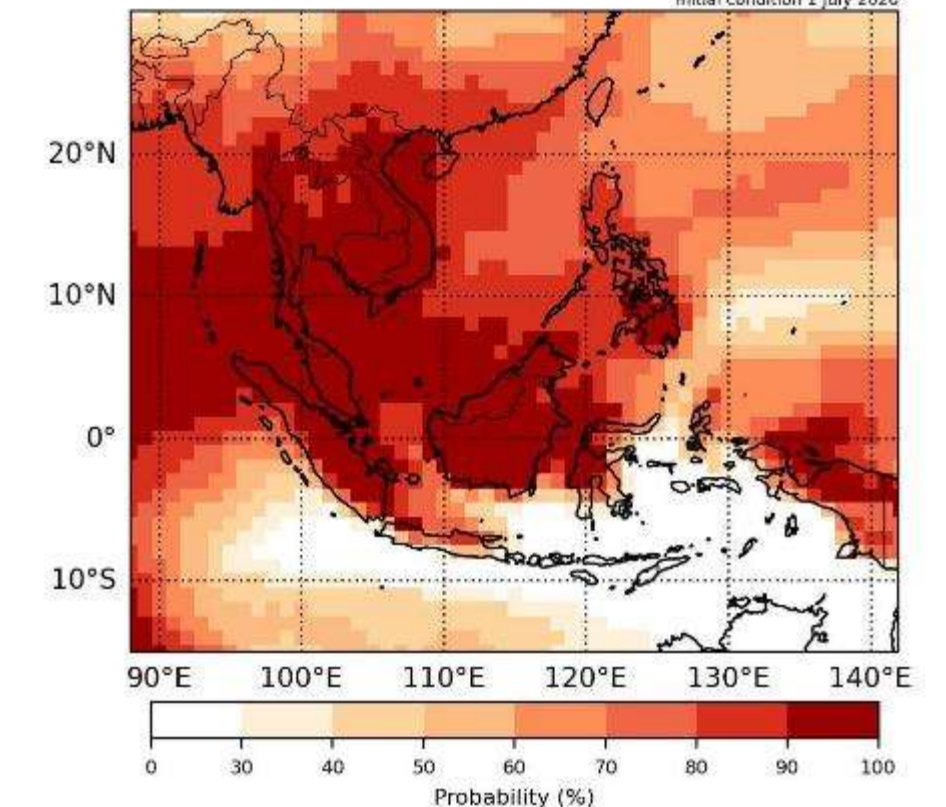
Initial condition 1 July 2026



Chance of Much Warmer

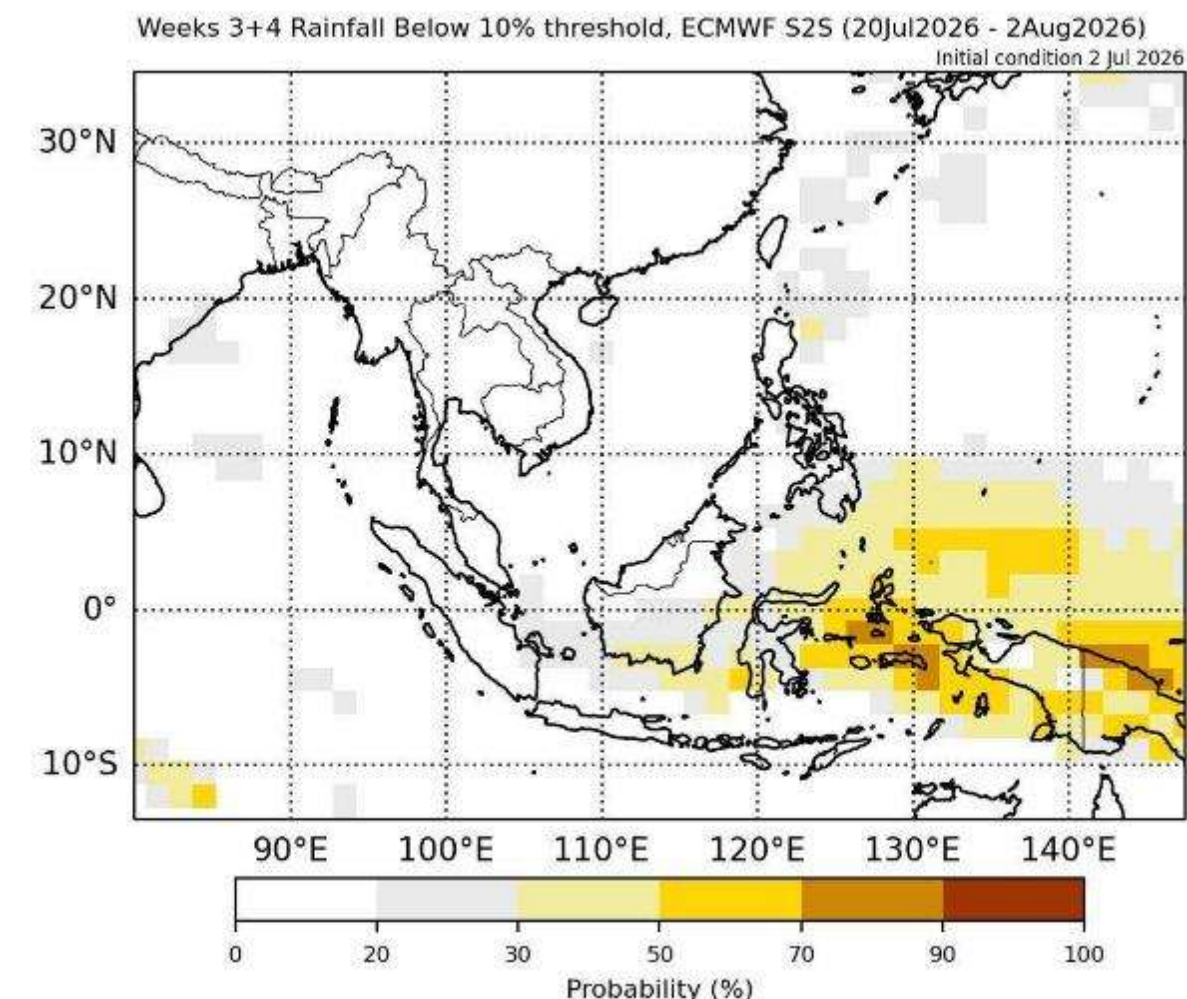
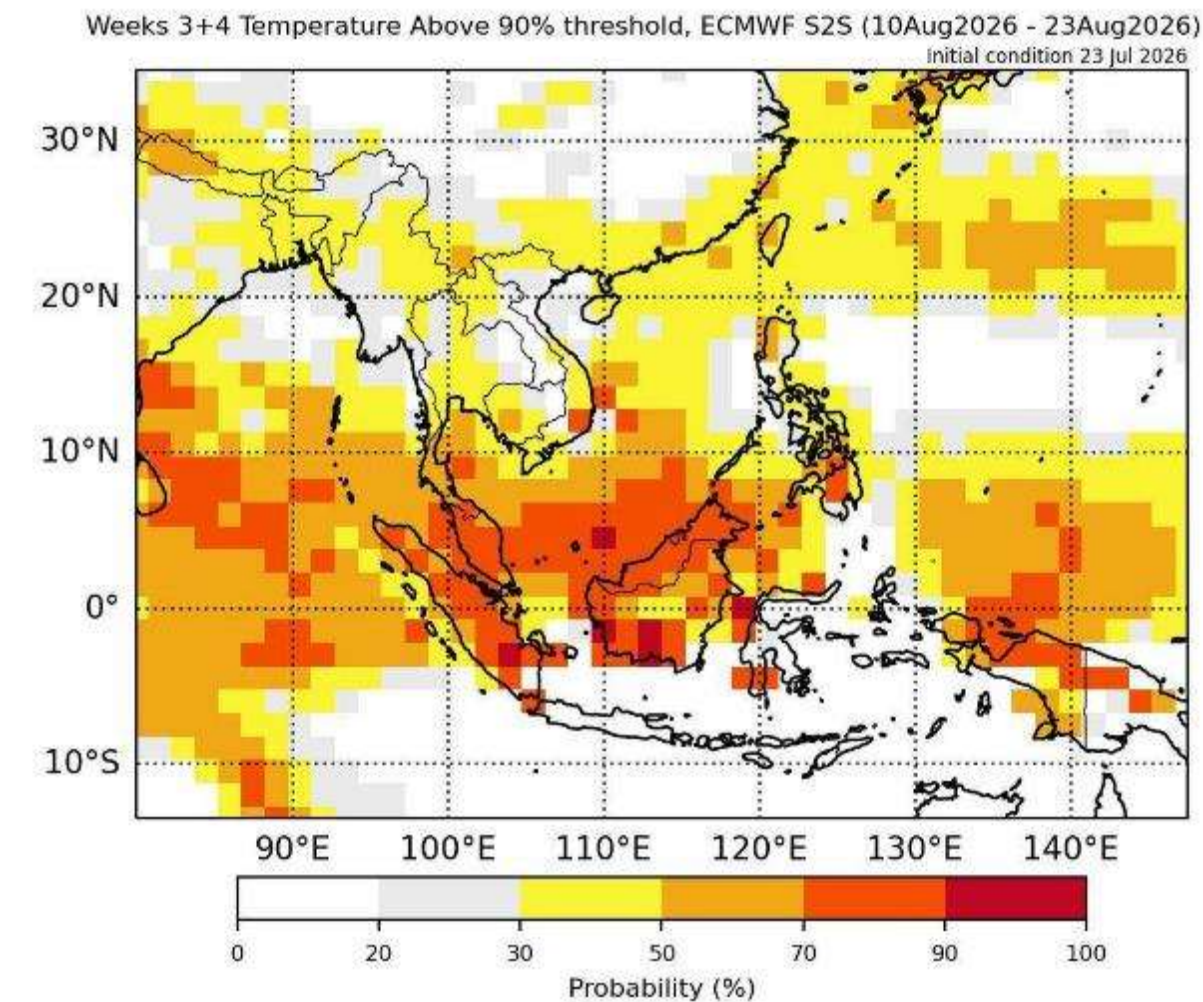
ASO 2026 Temperature Quintile Way Above Normal, RCC-MME

Initial condition 1 July 2026



Subseasonal Outlook on SEA-RCC

- For shorter timescale up to 4 weeks ahead, subseasonal outlook at weekly and biweekly timescale recommended
- Influence of other climate drivers at this timescale
- Subseasonal can provide valuable information for disaster risk reduction and other actions
- Focusing on temperature and rainfall extremes (10th and 90th percentile)



SEA-RCC LRF



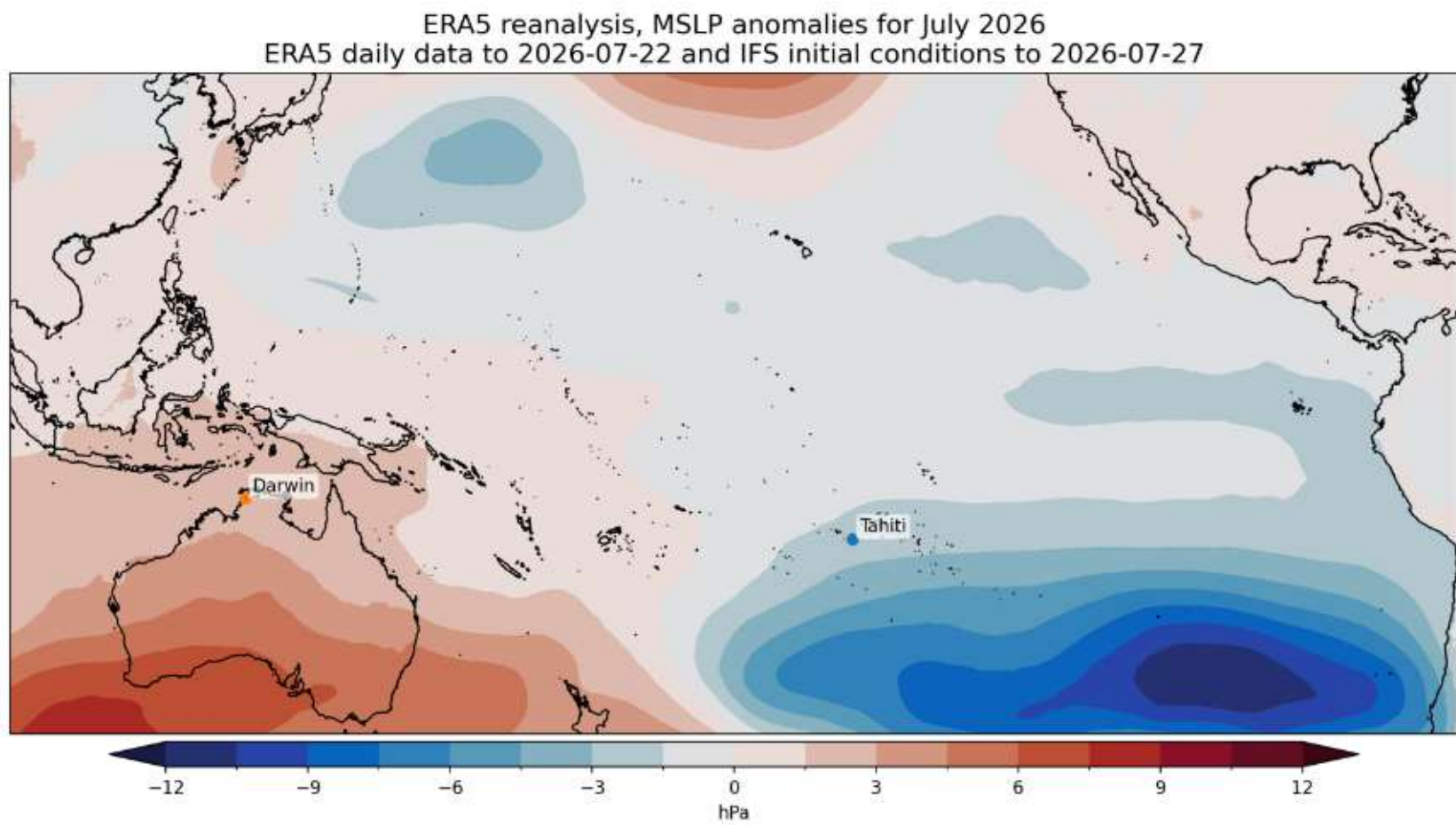
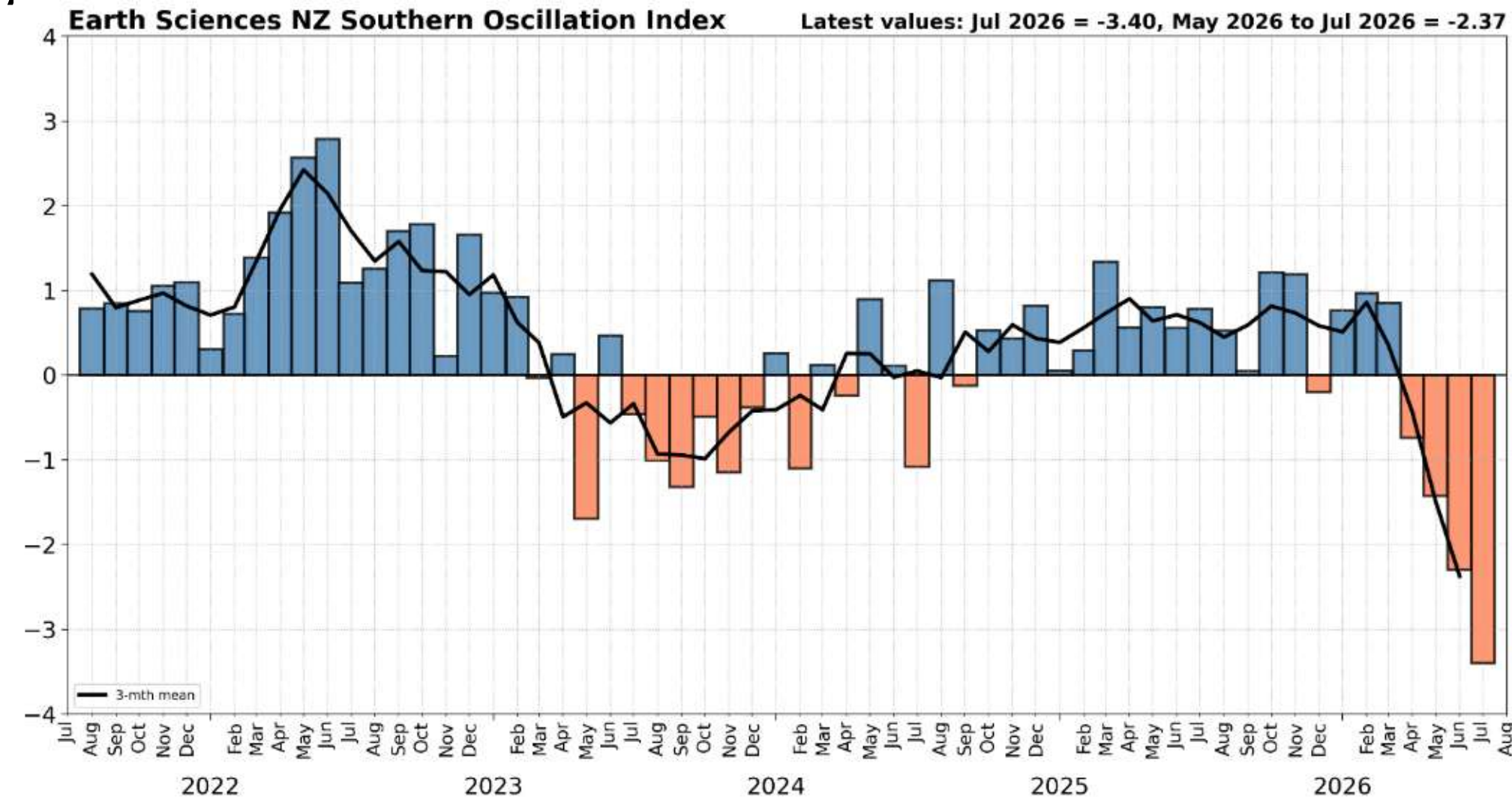
Earth Sciences New Zealand

ENSO update

2026-07-29

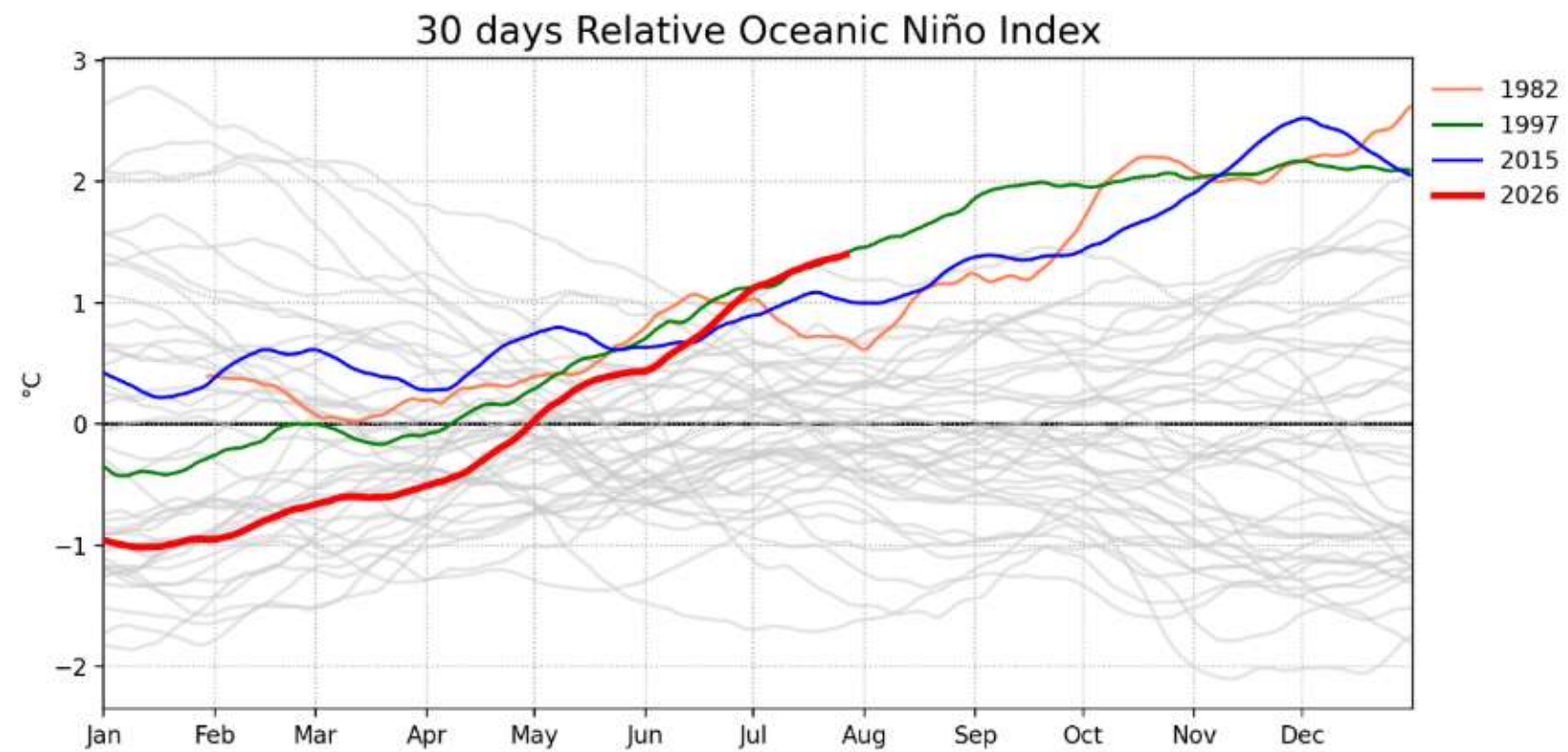
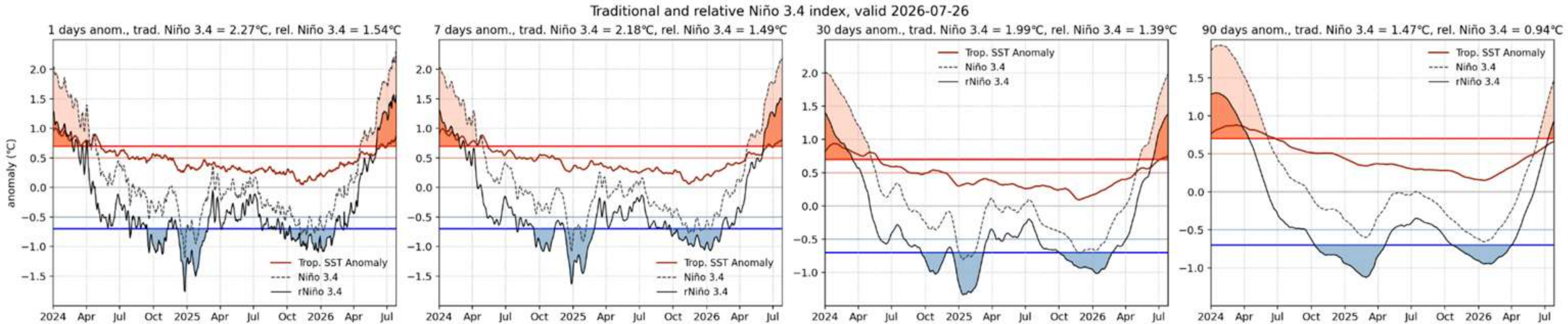
Dr. Nicolas Fauchereau

Current ENSO situation:
Atmosphere



Southern Oscillation Index: currently (estimate for July) the record negative value since 1951 for both July and May-July 2026

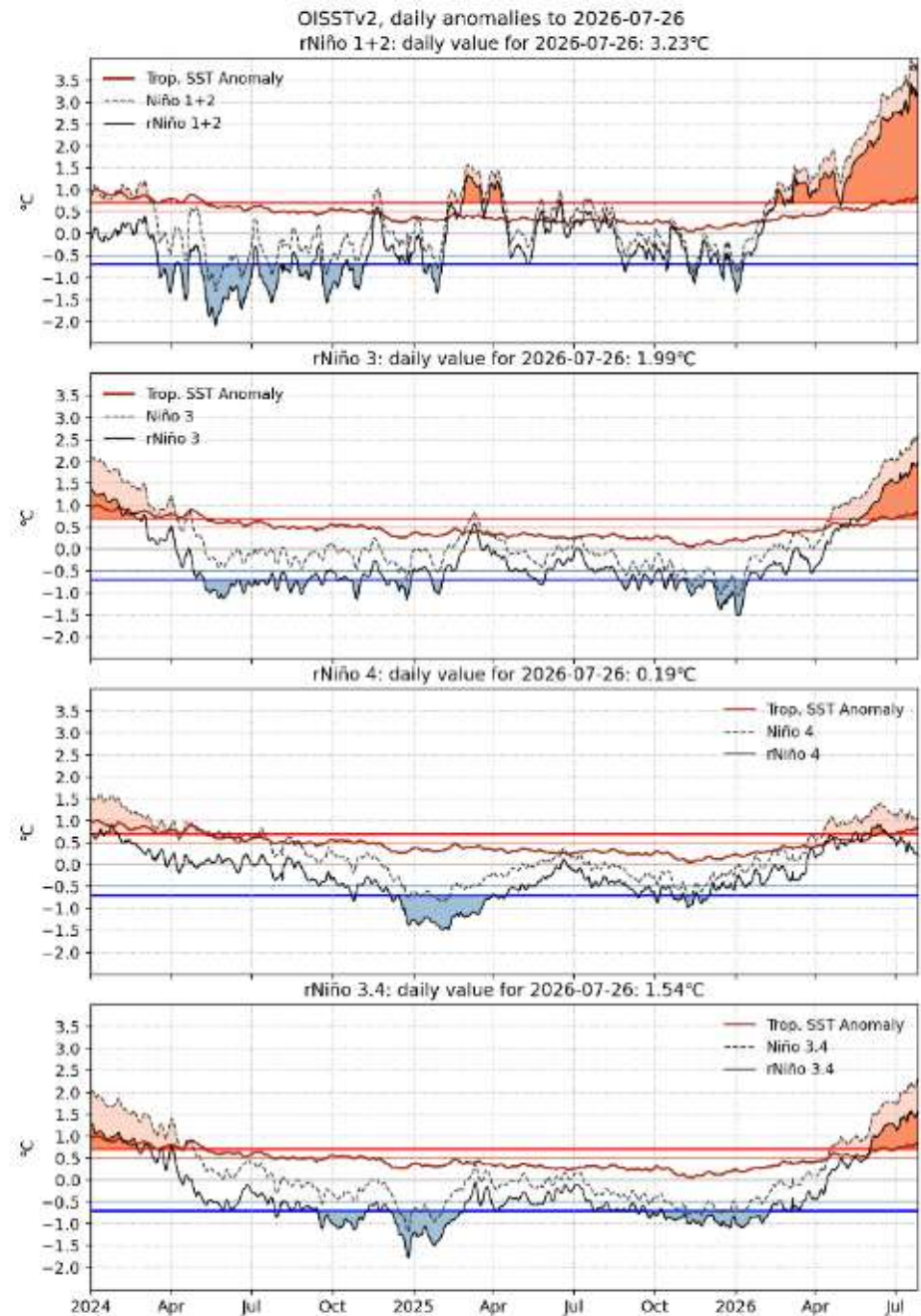
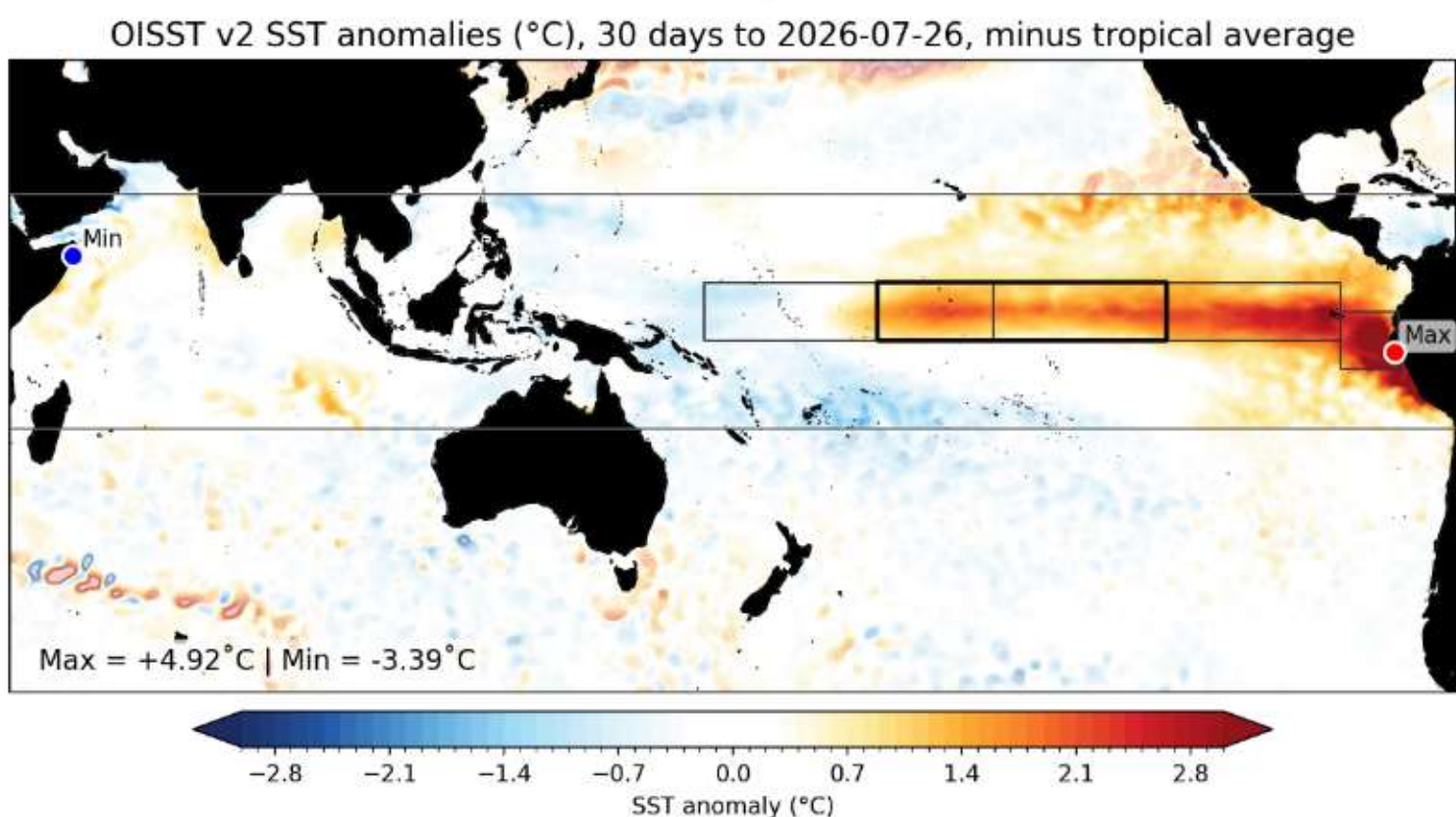
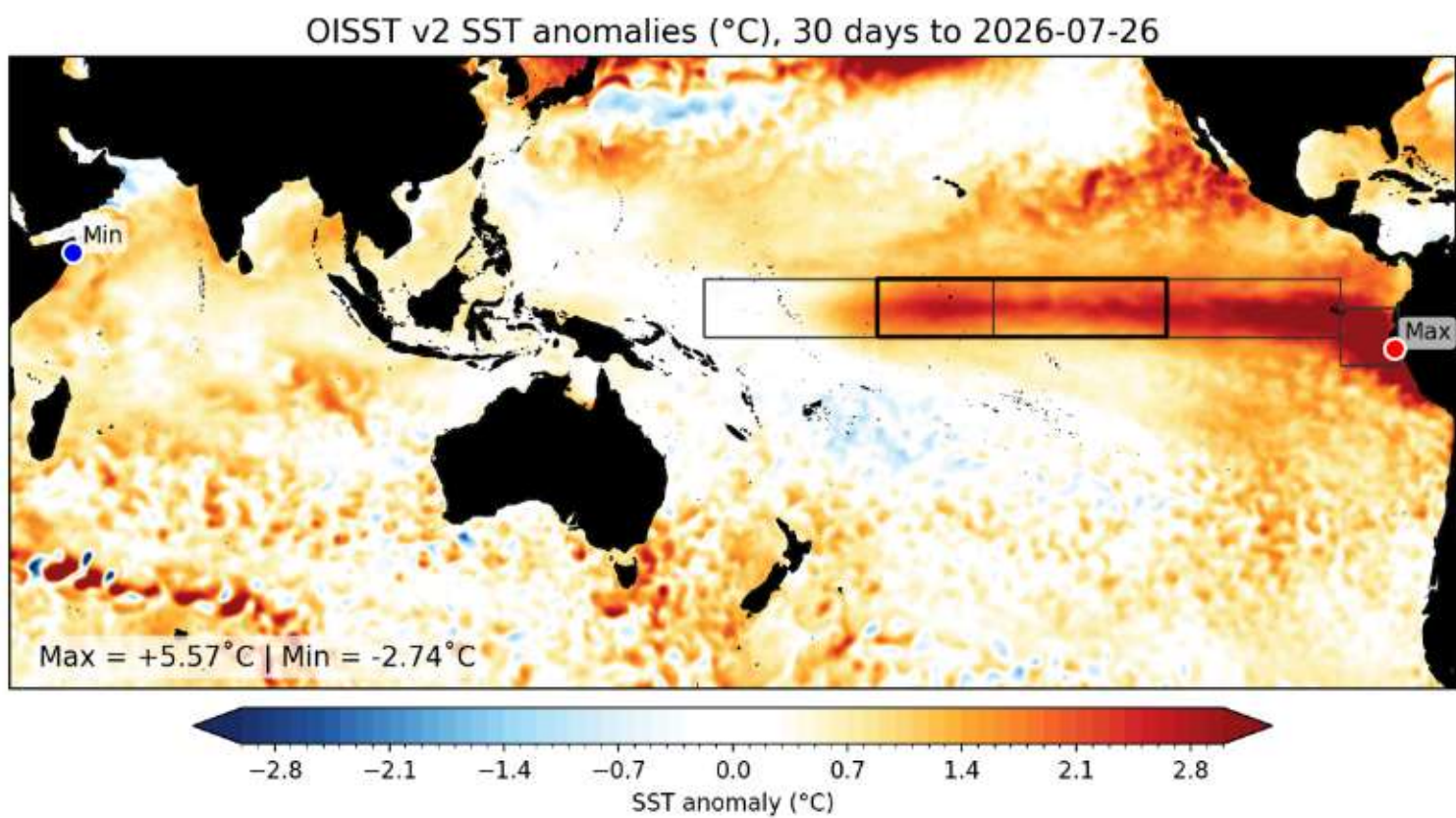
Current ENSO situation



The Relative Oceanic Nino Index (RONI) is close to the 1.5°C already for July, on track with the 1997-1998 El Nino (but likely to exceed it rapidly)

Current ENSO

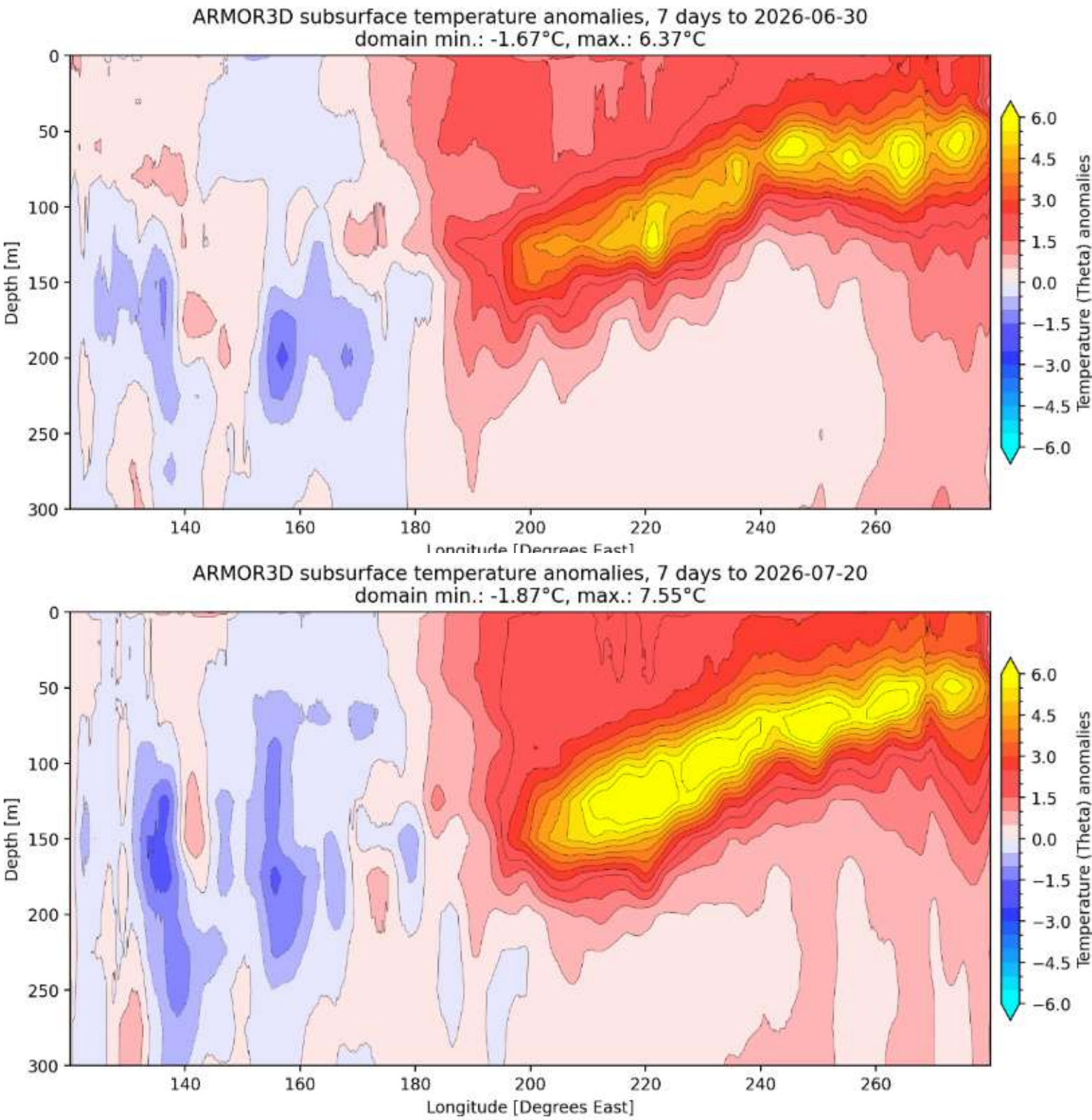
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Nino 3 > Nino 4

This current El Nino is a ‘traditional’ or ‘canonical’ El Nino, where the location of the maximum SST anomaly is well east of the International Dateline (similar to 1997 – 98)

Current ENSO situation

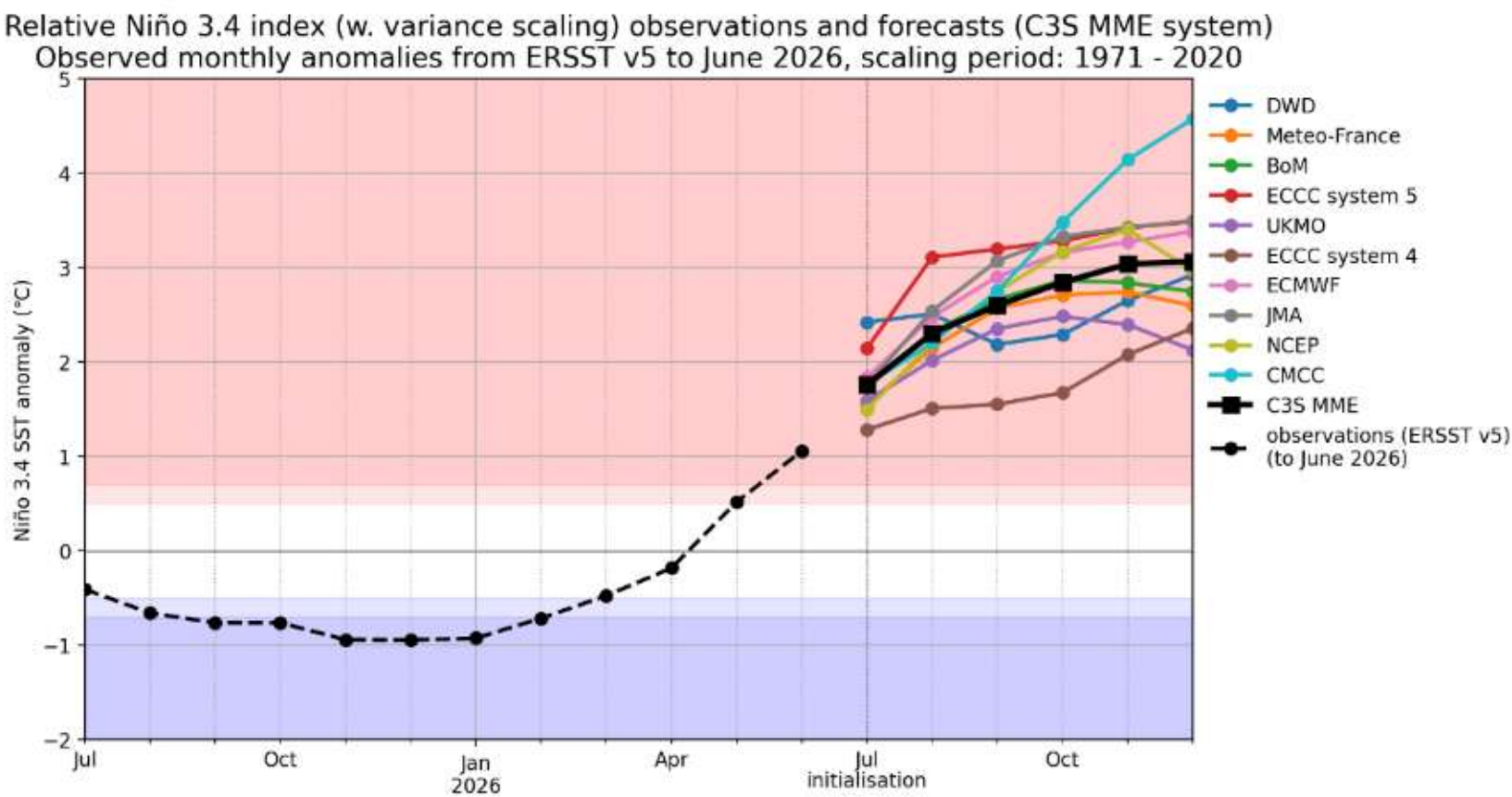
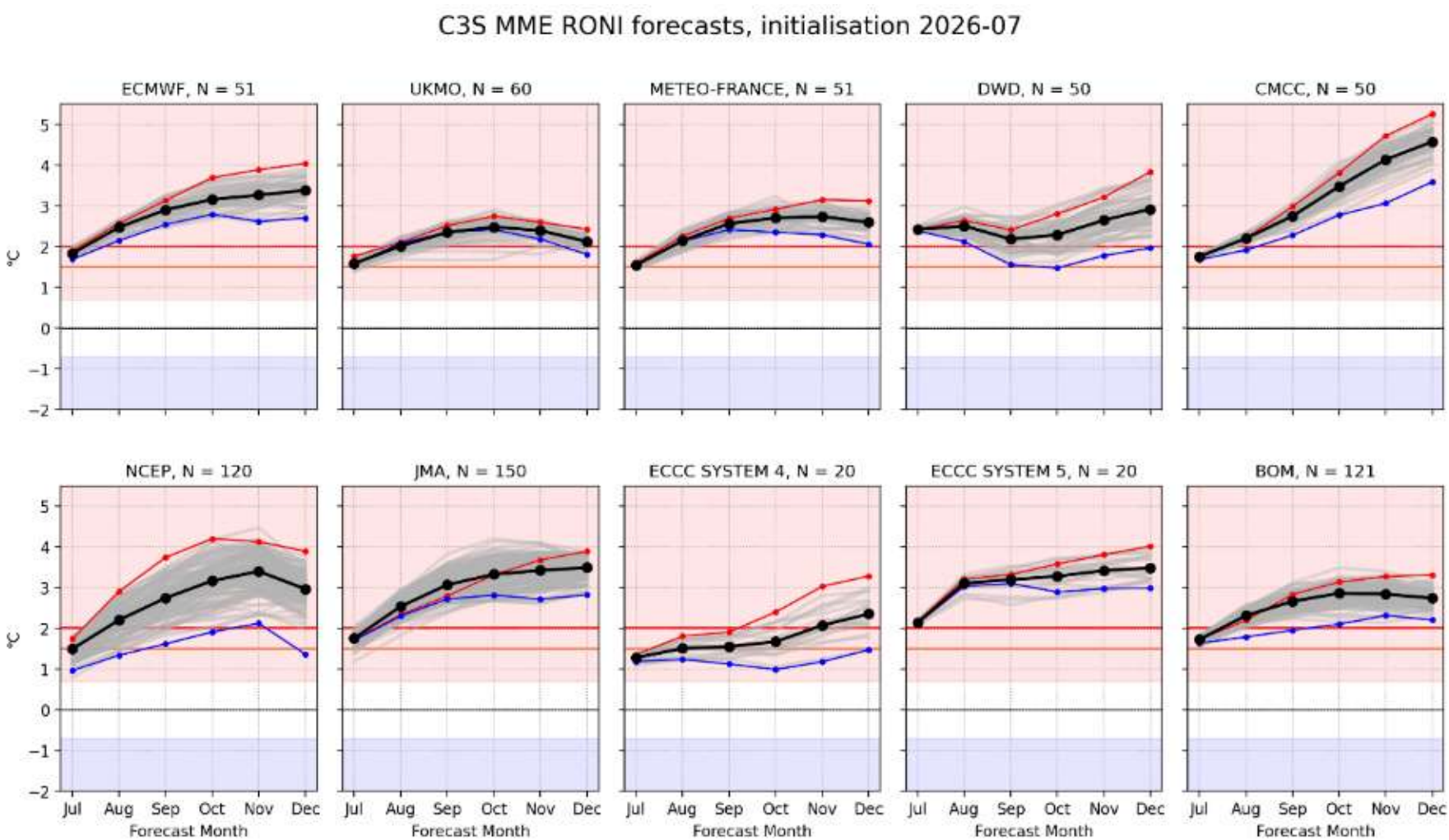


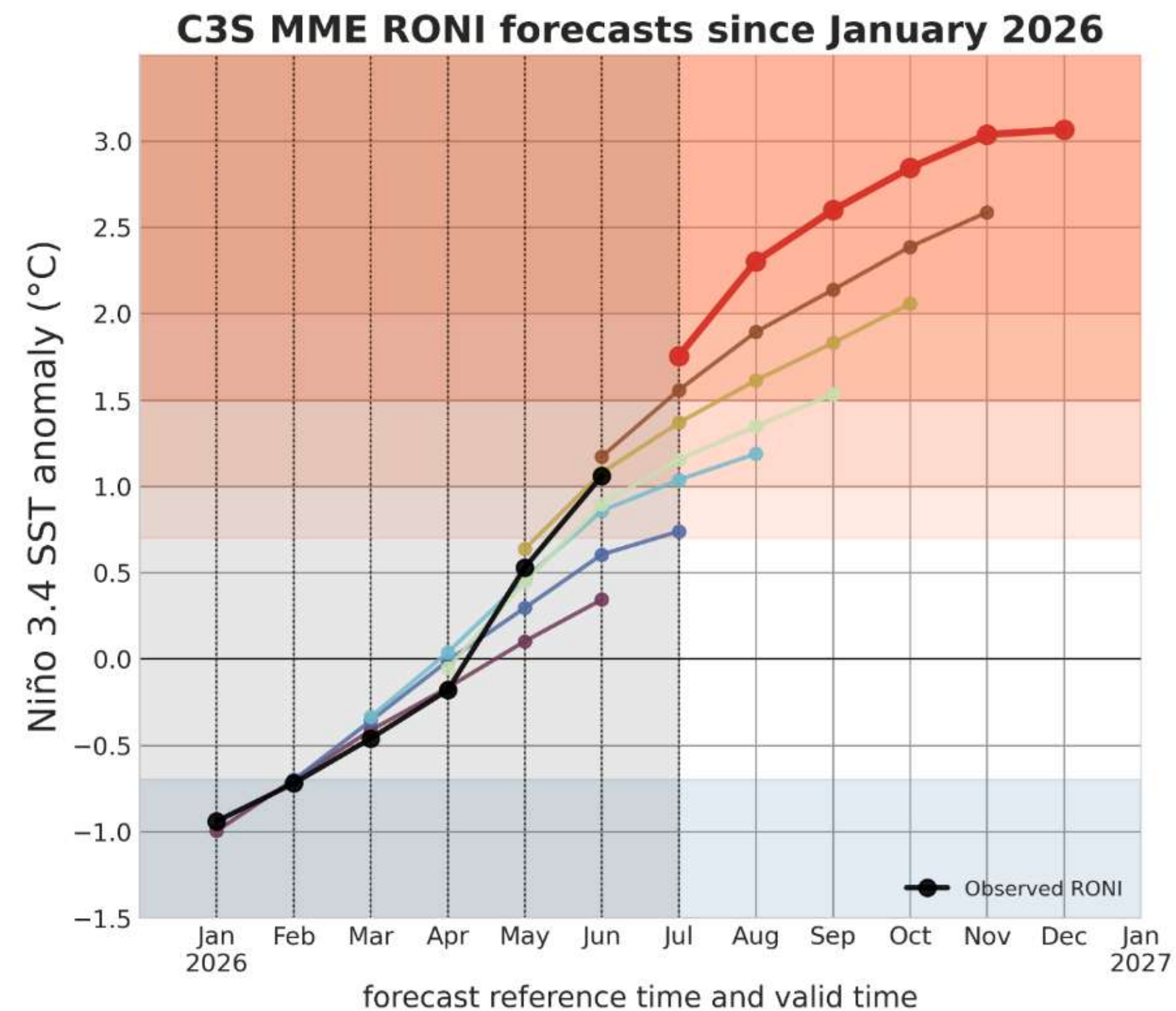
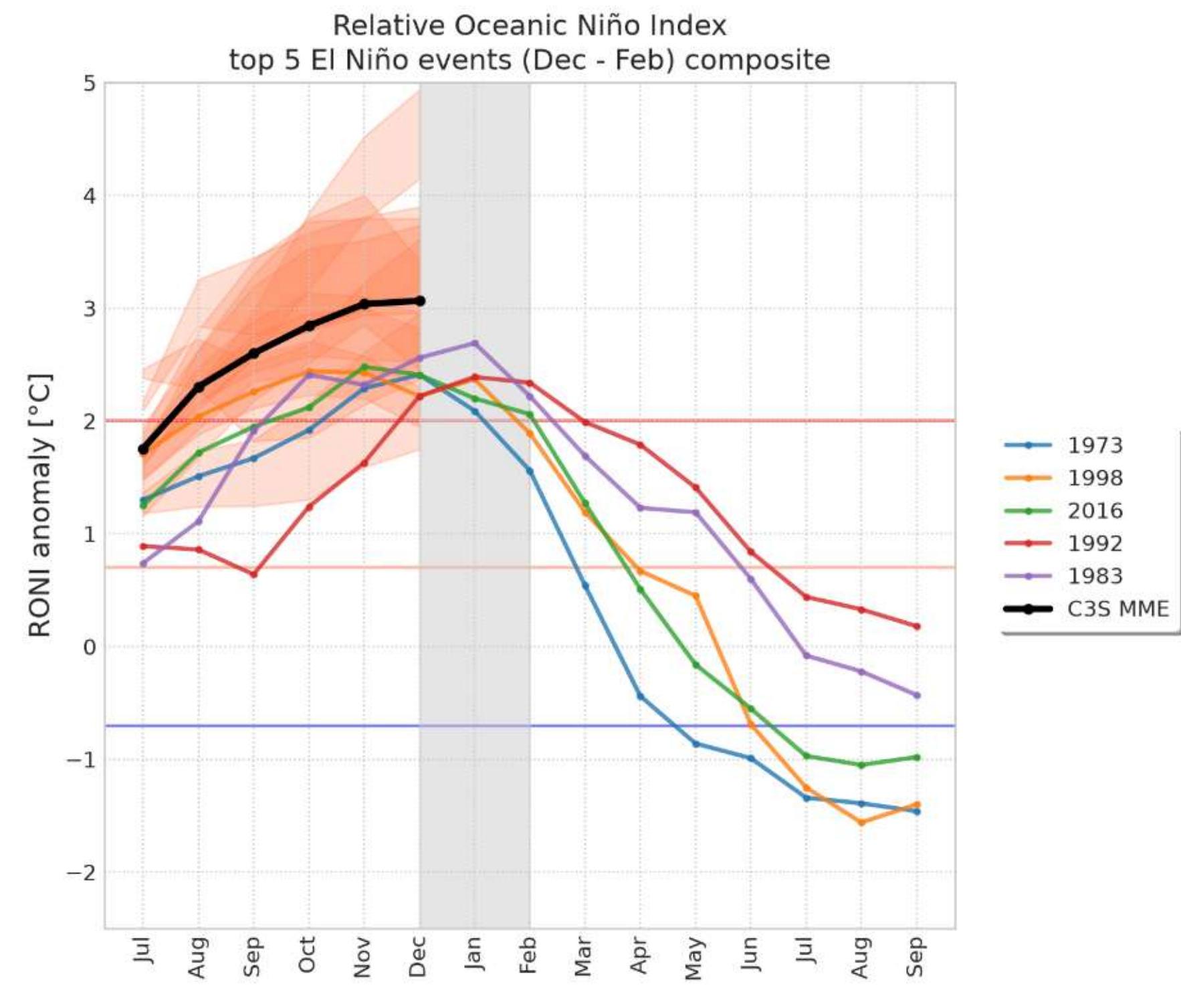
Extreme amount of anomalous heat in the first 300 meters of the ocean, still a lot of room for surface expression (SST anomalies) to increase

ENSO forecasts: Copernicus Climate Change Services [C3S] Multi-Model Ensemble (MME)

10 GCMs, ~ 700 ensemble members ☐ deterministic and probabilistic forecasts

Using the Relative Oceanic Nino Index (RONI:





Successive forecasts indicate stronger and stronger El Niño, latest forecasts place it as far exceeding the strongest El Niño events of the past 70 years

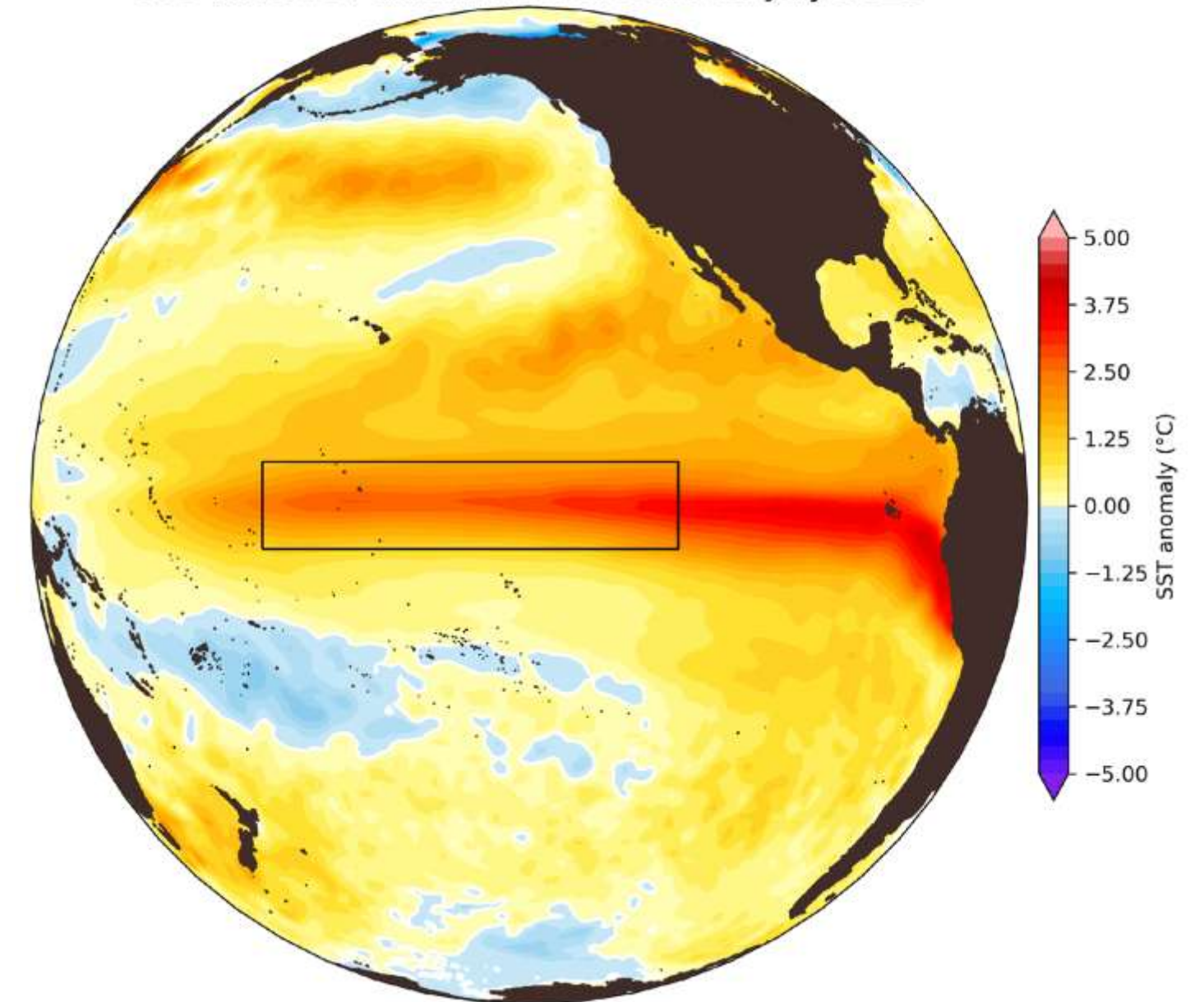
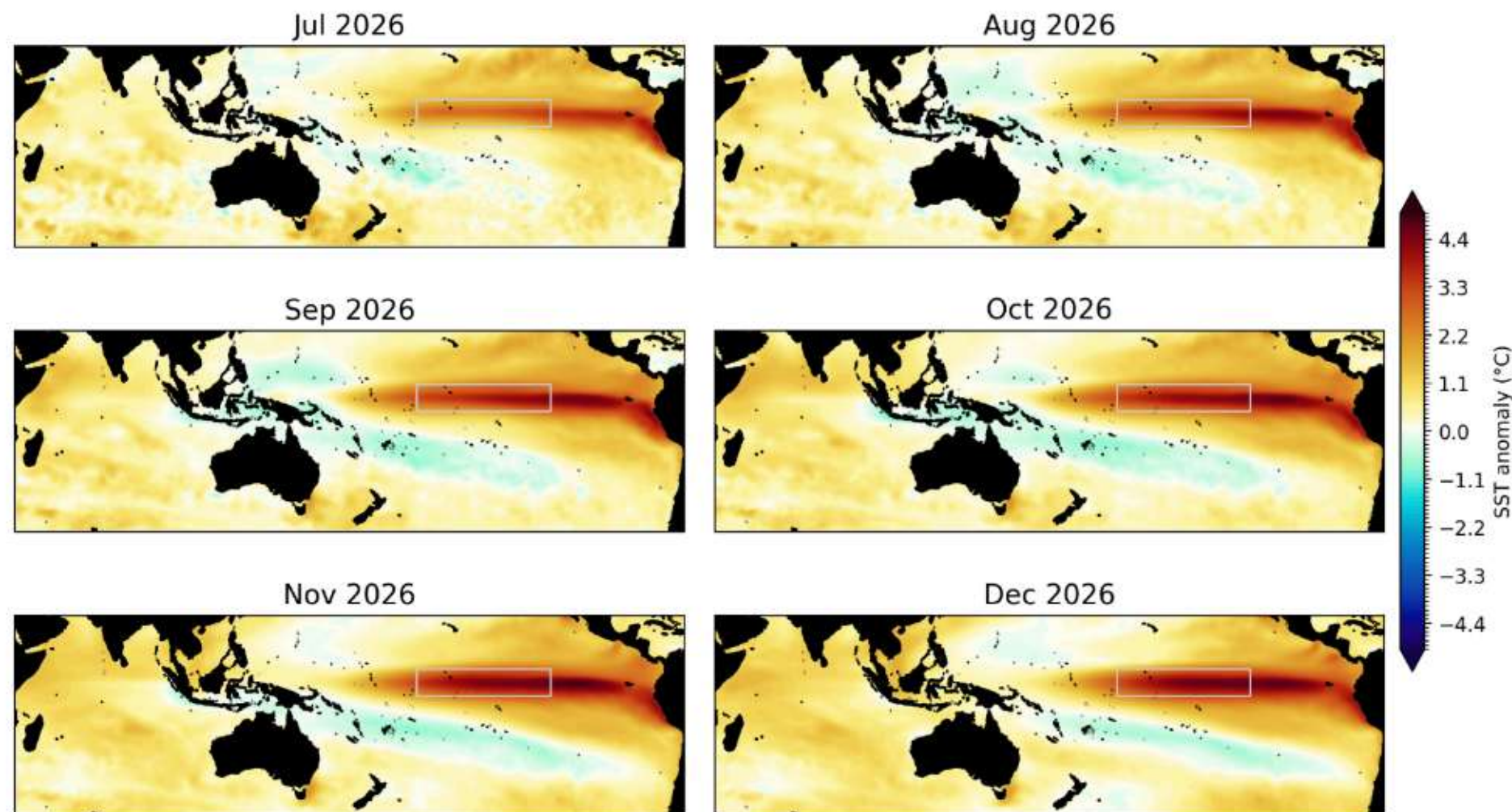
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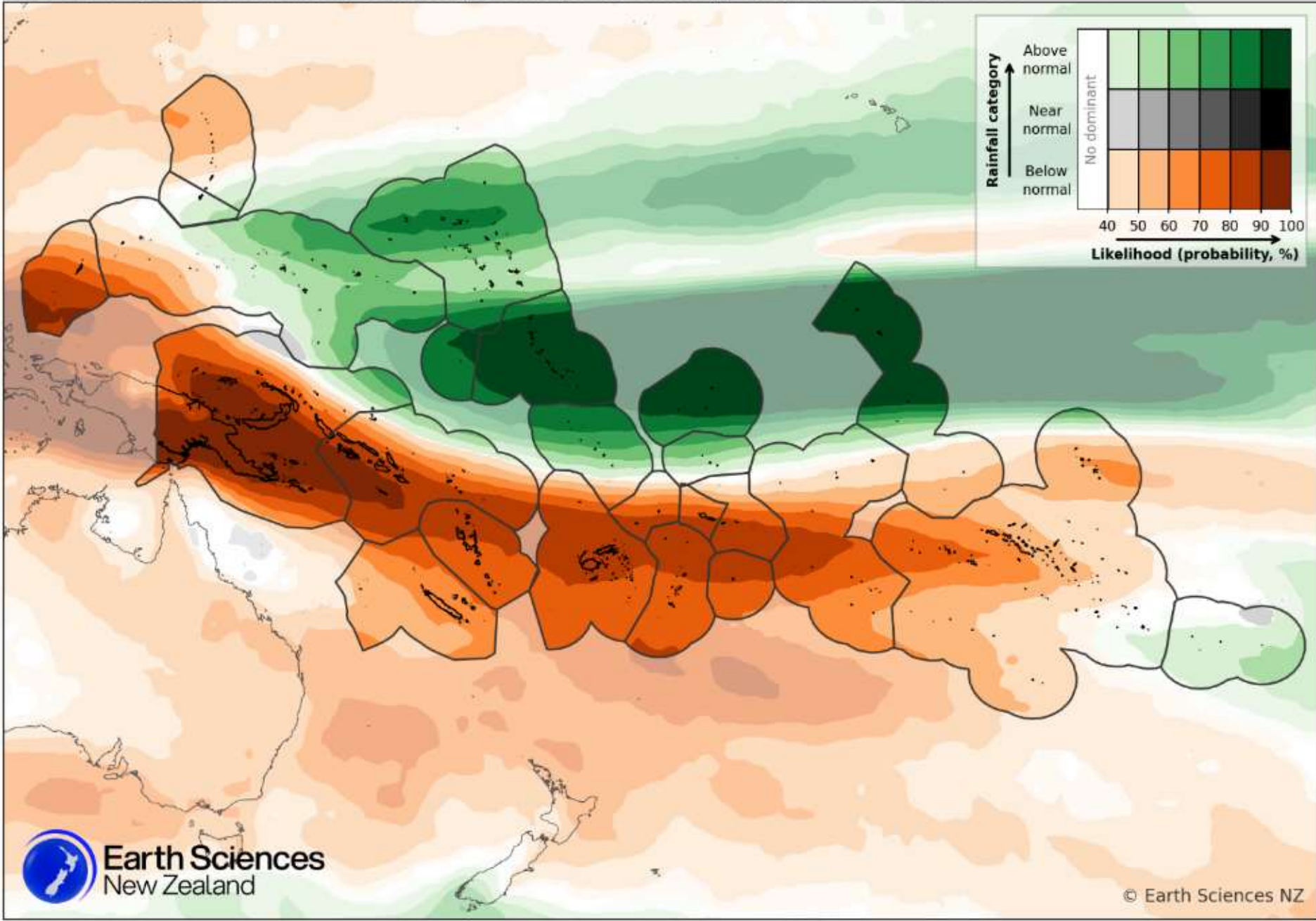
C3S MME SST anomalies, initialised Jul 2026

C3S MME SST anomalies forecast for July 2026



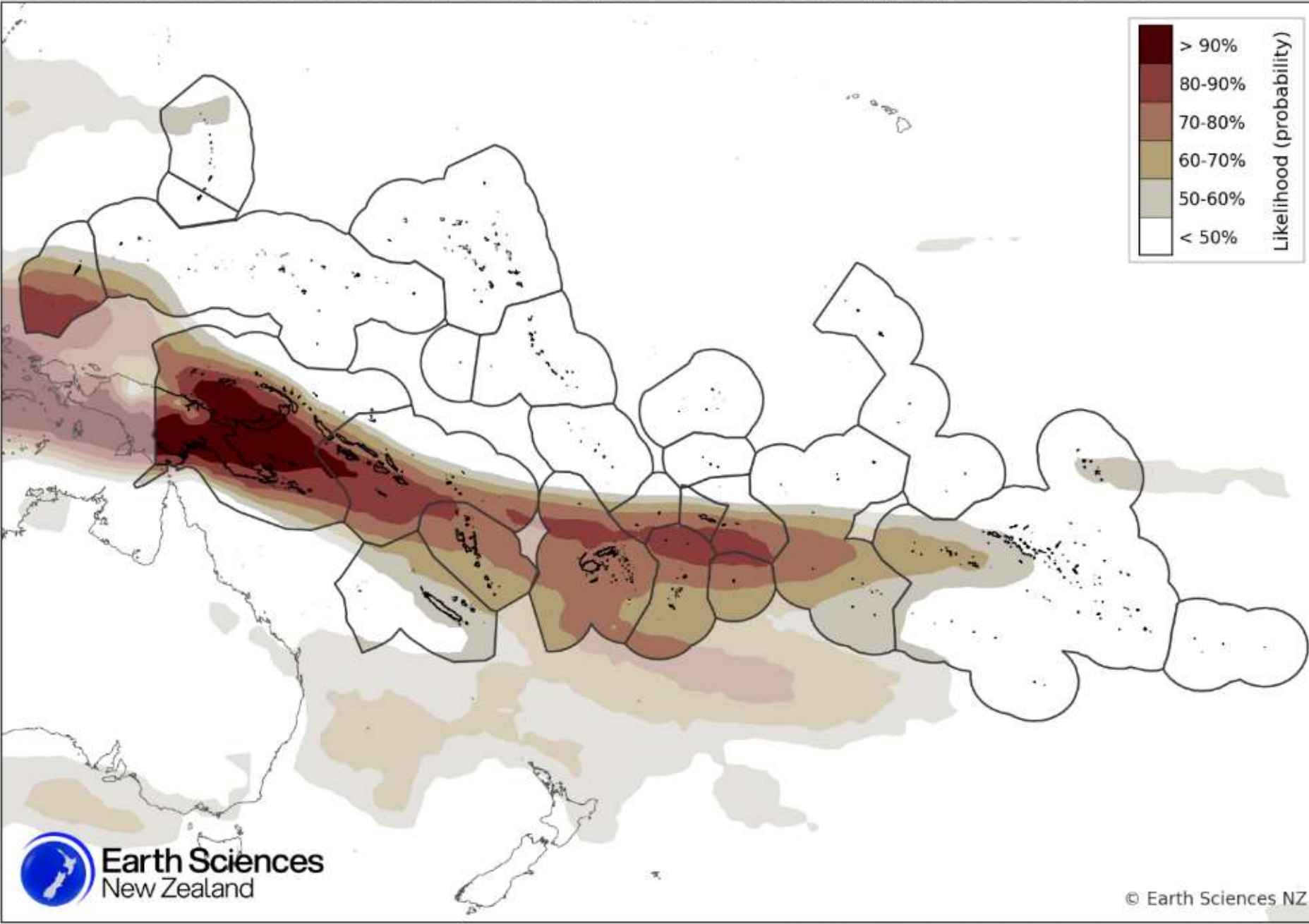
Rainfall forecasts

C3S MME | Seasonal rainfall outlook (tercile probabilities) | August - October 2026



Model initialisation: 1 Jul 2026, Reference period: 1993-2016

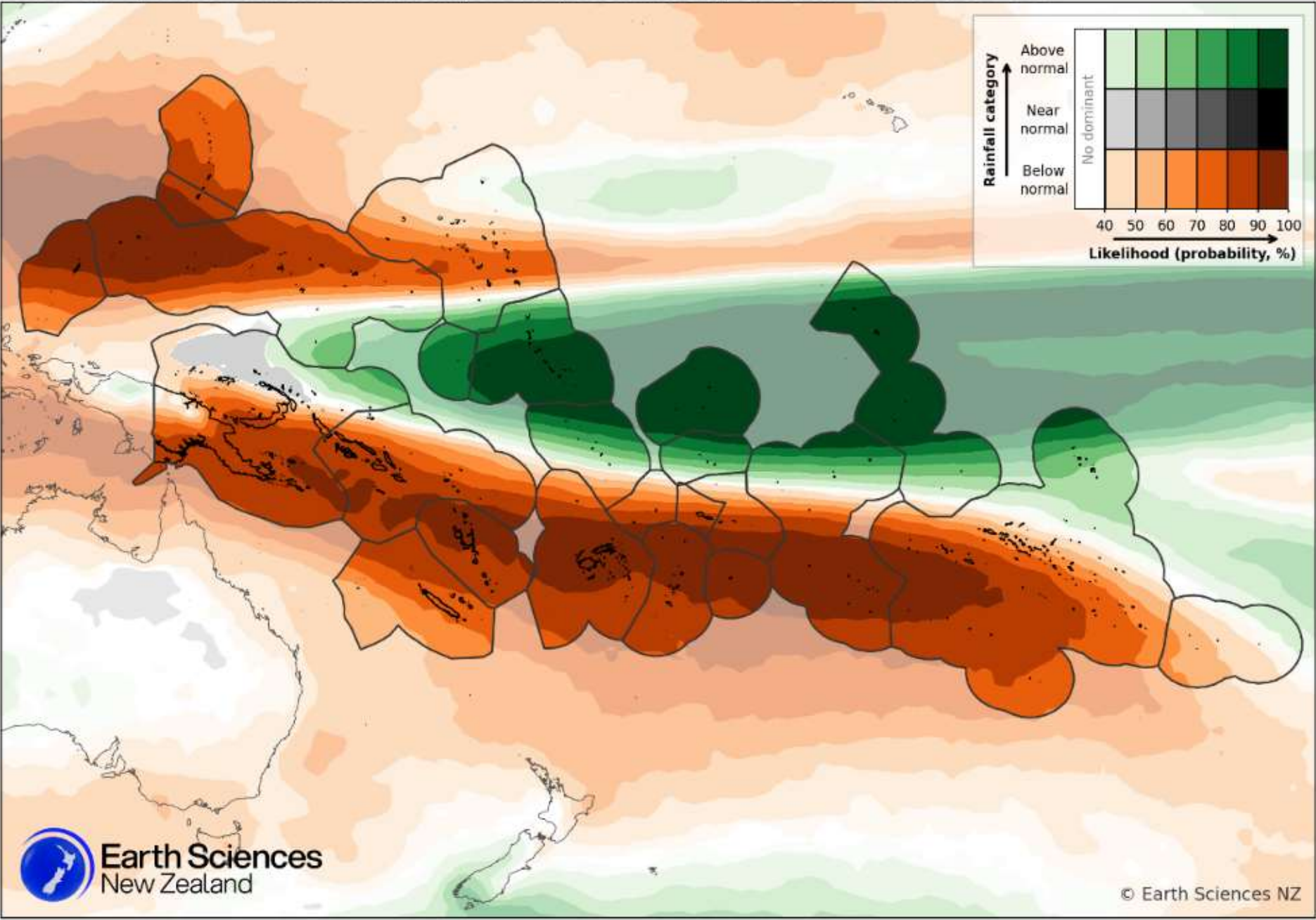
C3S MME | Seasonal outlook for dry conditions (rain <25th percentile) | August - October 2026



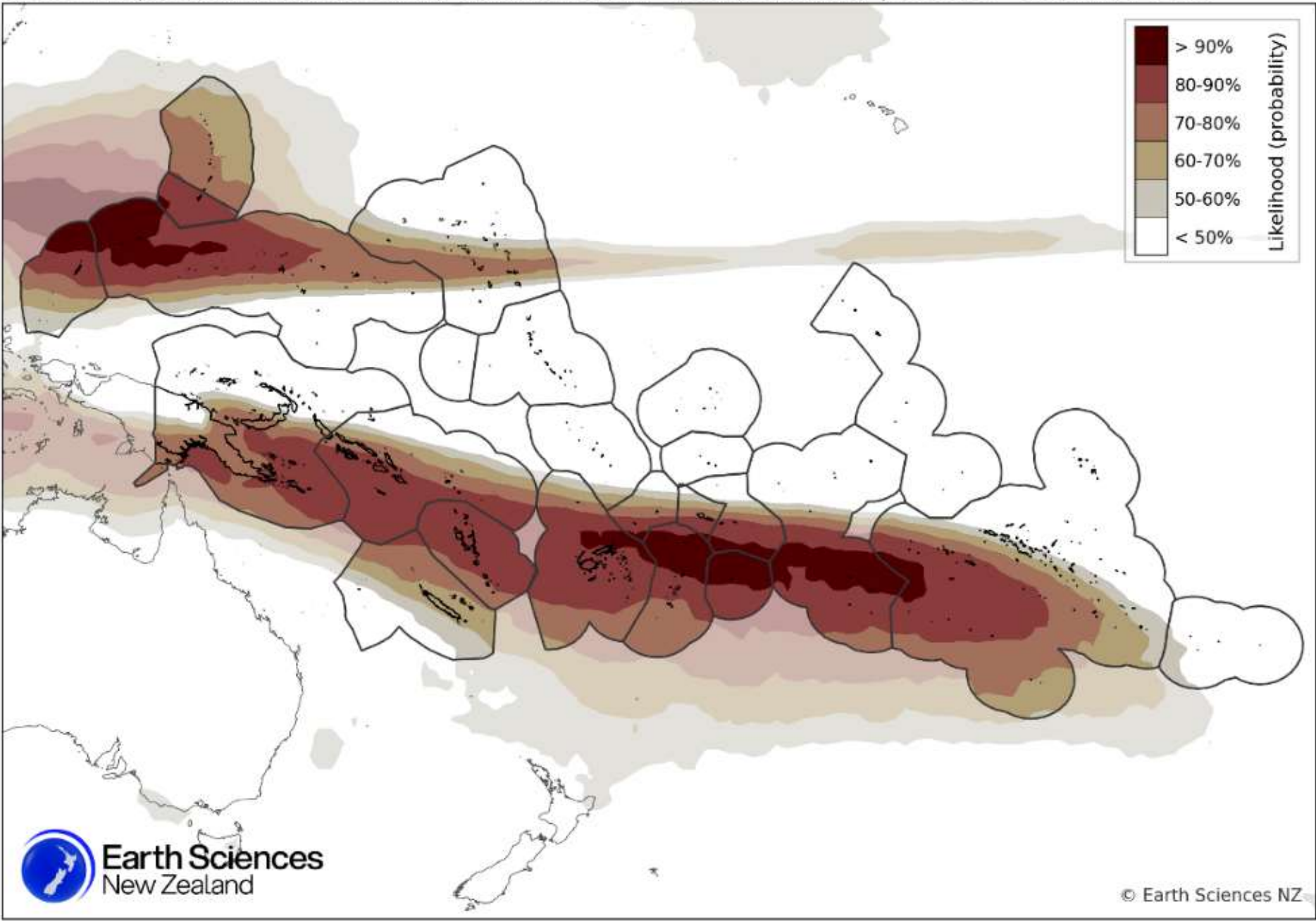
Model initialisation: 1 Jul 2026, Reference period: 1993-2016

Rainfall forecasts

C3S MME | Seasonal rainfall outlook (tercile probabilities) | October - December 2026



C3S MME | Seasonal outlook for dry conditions (rain <25th percentile) | October - December 2026



Resources

- WMO Global Seasonal Climate Update (GSCU): <https://wmo.org/gscuBoard/prevpage>
- WMO El Niño/La Niña Update: <https://wmo.int/themes/el-nino-la-nina-phenomena>
- WMO Regional Climate Centres (RCCs): <https://wmo.int/activities/csis/rcc>
- Regional Climate (Outlook) Forums (RC9O)Fs: <https://wmo.int/activities/csis/regional-climate-outlook-forums-and-regional-climate-forums>
- WMO Coordination Mechanism (WCM) to support humanitarian agencies: <https://wmo.int/activities/wmo-coordination-mechanism-wcm>
- Asia and the Pacific: Snapshot of El Niño & Middle East Crisis (as of 12 June 2026): <https://reliefweb.int/report/indonesia/asia-and-pacific-snapshot-el-nino-middle-east-crisis-12-june-2026>.
- Asia Pacific Technical Working Group on Early Warnings and Anticipatory Action: <https://www.linkedin.com/company/asia-pacific-technical-working-group-on-early-warnings-anticipatory-action/?viewAsMember=true>.

Panel with IGO & MDB representatives



Session 2



1. Mr. Raghavendra Ashrit, BIMSTEC Centre on
Weather and Climate

2. Mr. Saswata Sanyal, Intervention Manager DRR,
ICIMOD

3. Ms. Samantha Cook,
Director Disaster Risk Management,
Asian Development Bank

4. Representative from **SPC**

Moderators:

Catherine Jones (FAO) & Raymond Zingg (Anticipation Hub)



Guiding question

How to translate forecasts into actions, considering operational, financial, and policy constraints & opportunities?



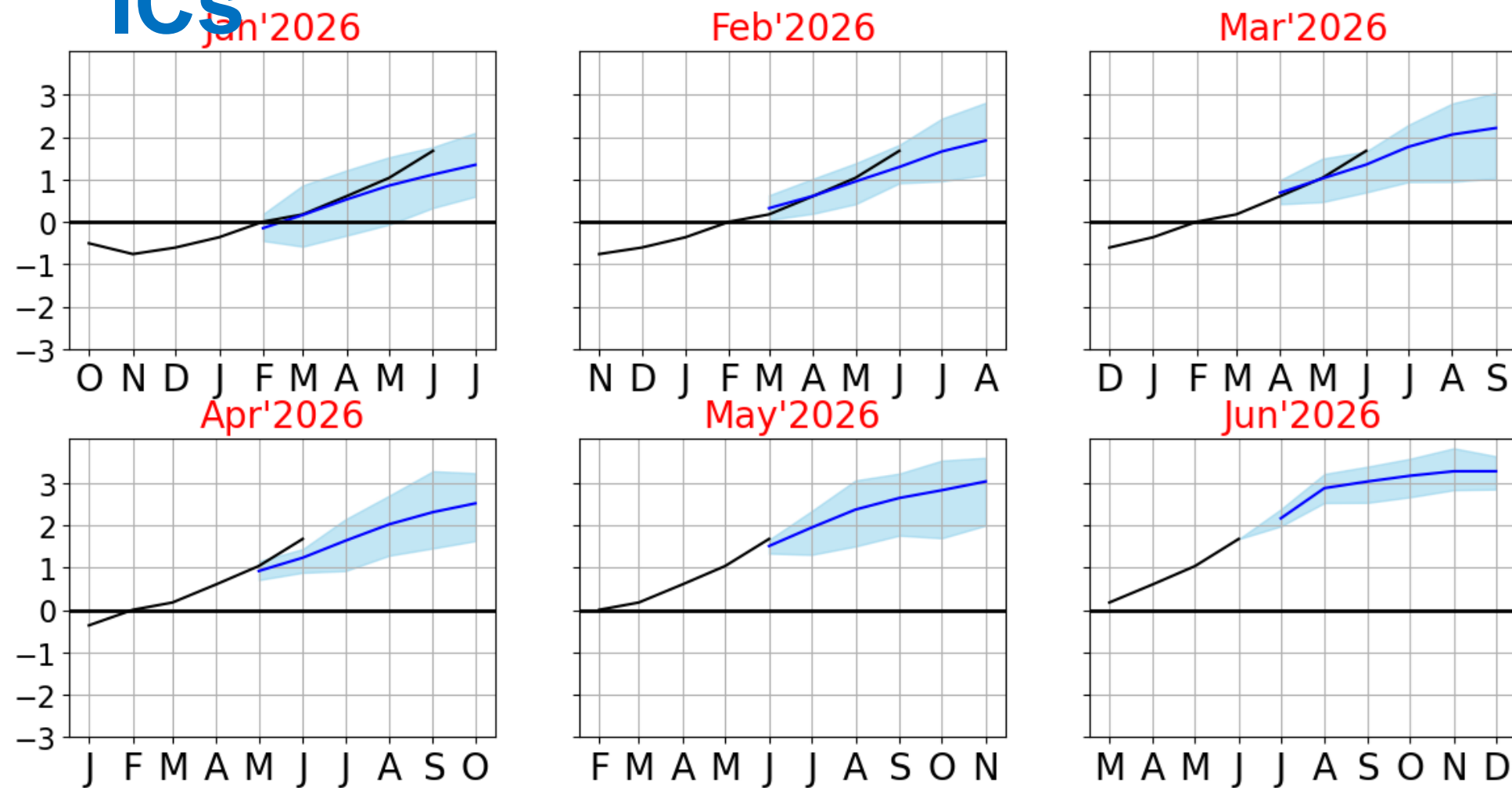
Forecasts and Challenges over the BIMSTEC region

Raghavendra Ashrit

BIMSTEC Centre for Weather and Climate (BCWC)
and

National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF)

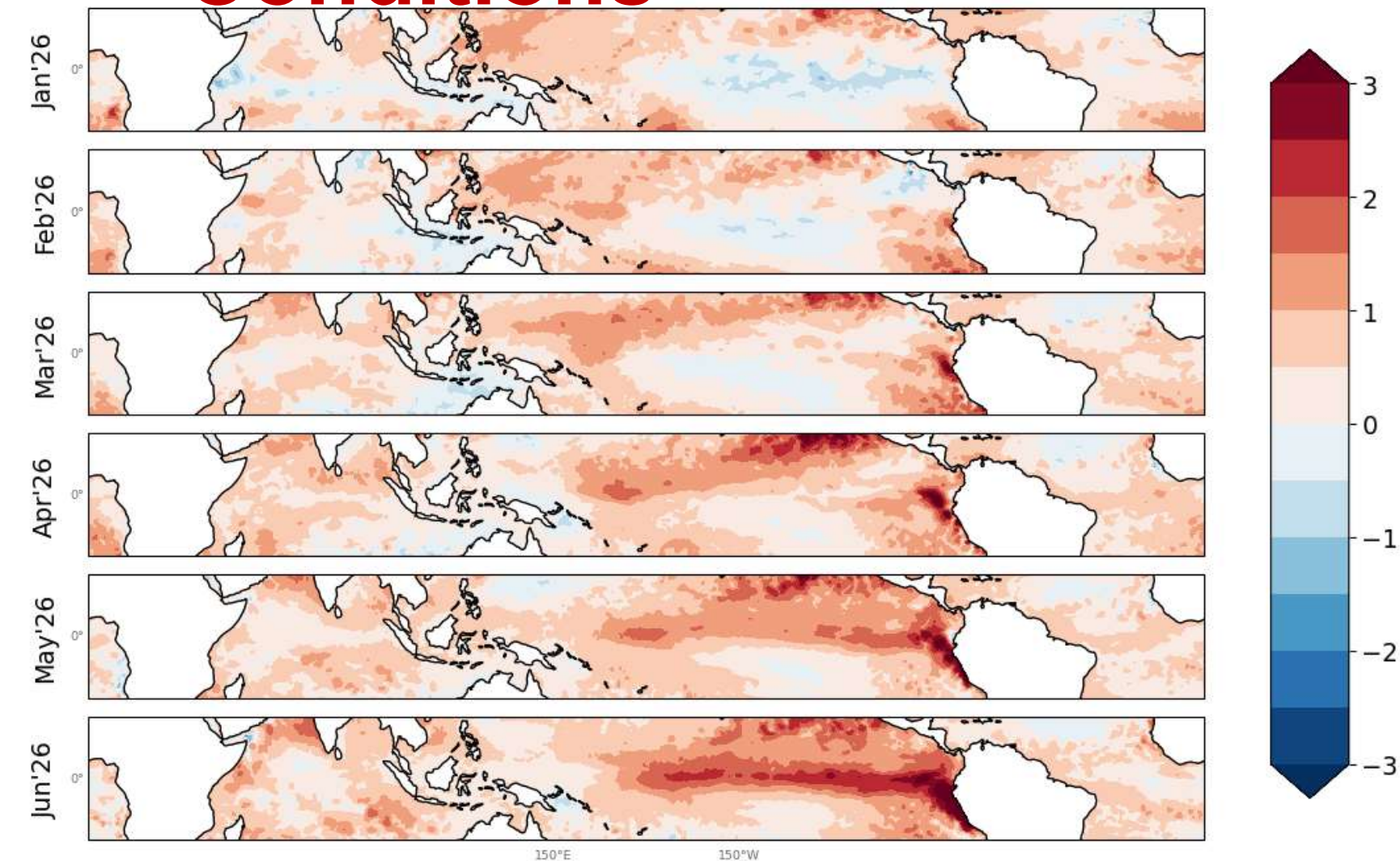
Nino 3.4 forecasts from different ICs



Blue line is model mean and blue shaded shows model spread. Black line is observed NOAA OI SST till June 2026

Model correctly May Nino 3.4 SSTs in January Forecast and onwards (despite spring predictability barrier). But continued to mildly underpredict June Nino 3.4 SSTs until May IC when the forecast is very close to observations

Evolving ENSO Conditions

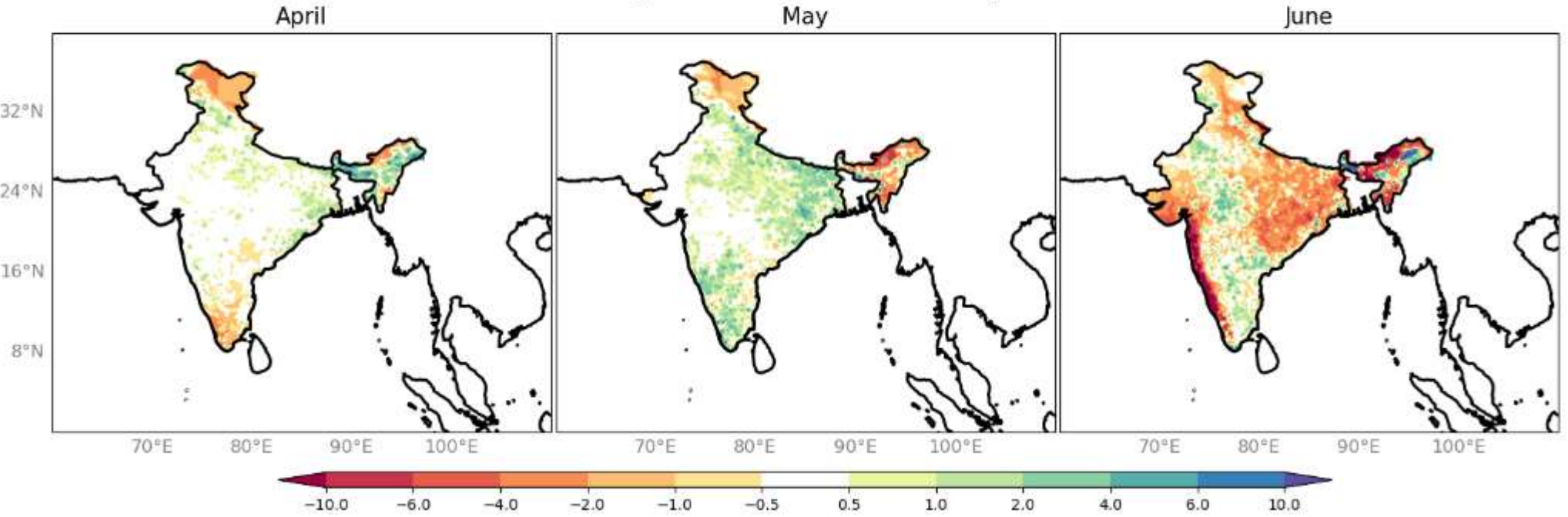


Monthly mean NOAA OI SSTs in 2026:
By May, Nino 3.4 anomalies were already above 1°C.

- Impact of El-Nino on June rainfall correctly predicted.
- Rainfall activity in May is under-predicted. This is likely due to inability of coarse resolution model to capture meso-scale system at long-leads.

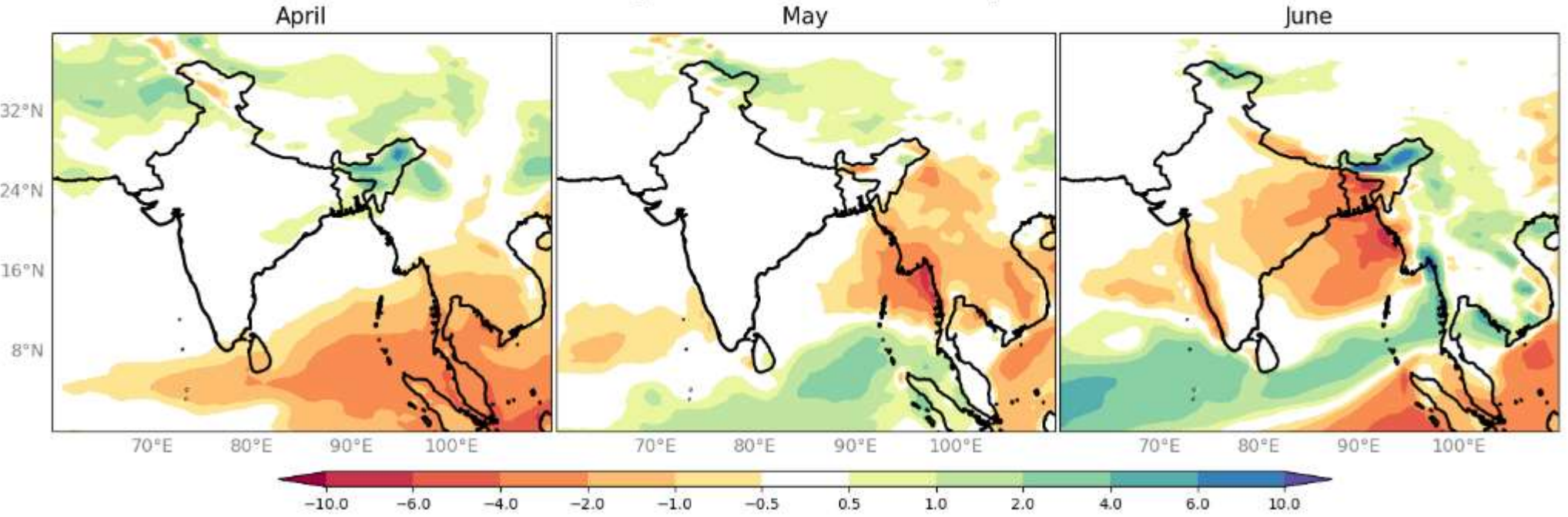
Observations: Merged Rainfall

Precipitation (mm/day)

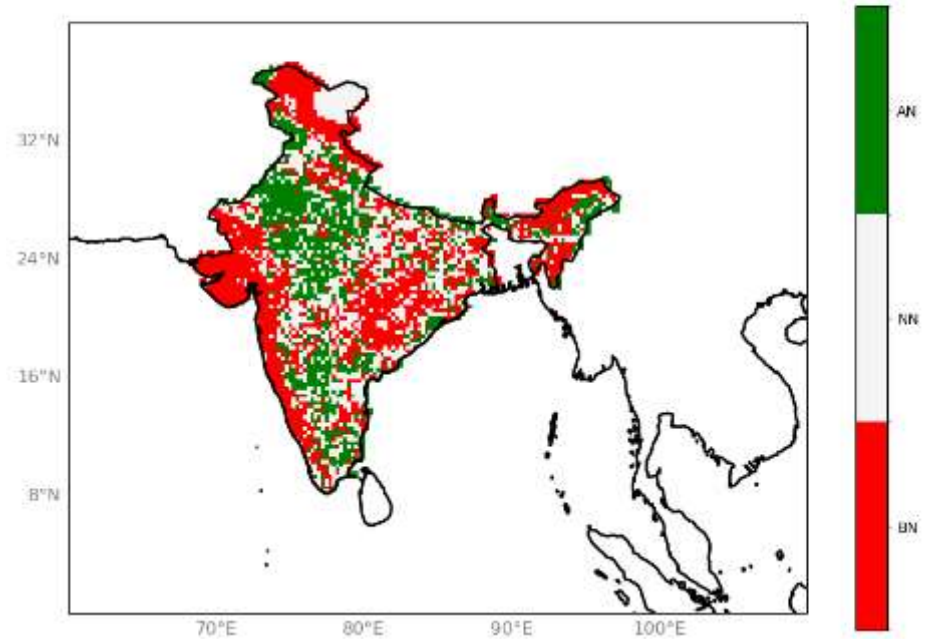


NCMRWF Seasonal Forecasts. IC:March 2026

Precipitation (mm/day)

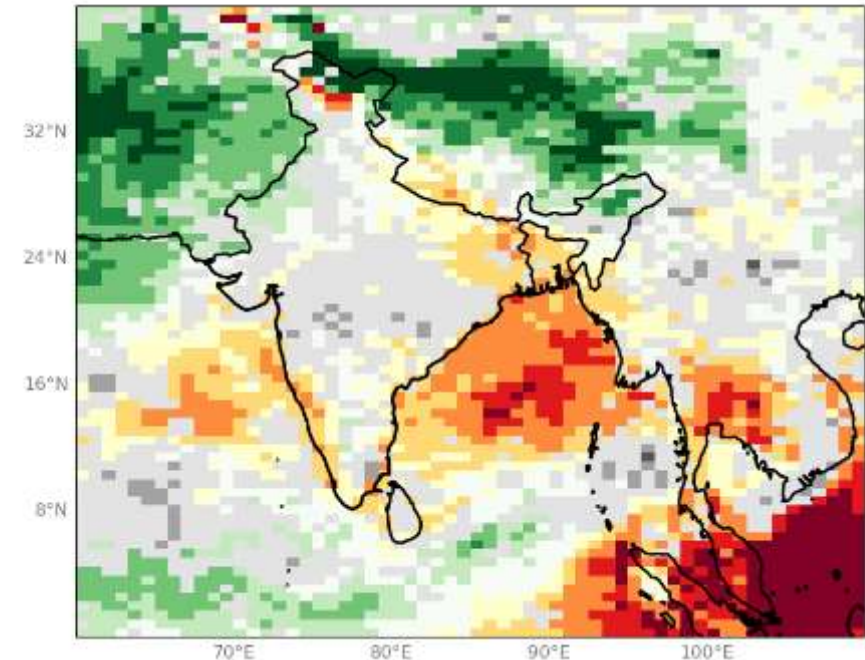
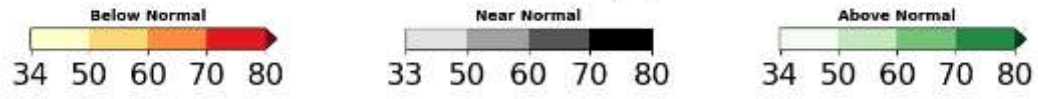


Observations: Merged Rainfall
Precipitation Probability
Valid for: Apr-May-Jun



NCMRWF Seasonal Forecasts. IC:March 2026

Precipitation Probability
Valid for: Apr-May-Jun



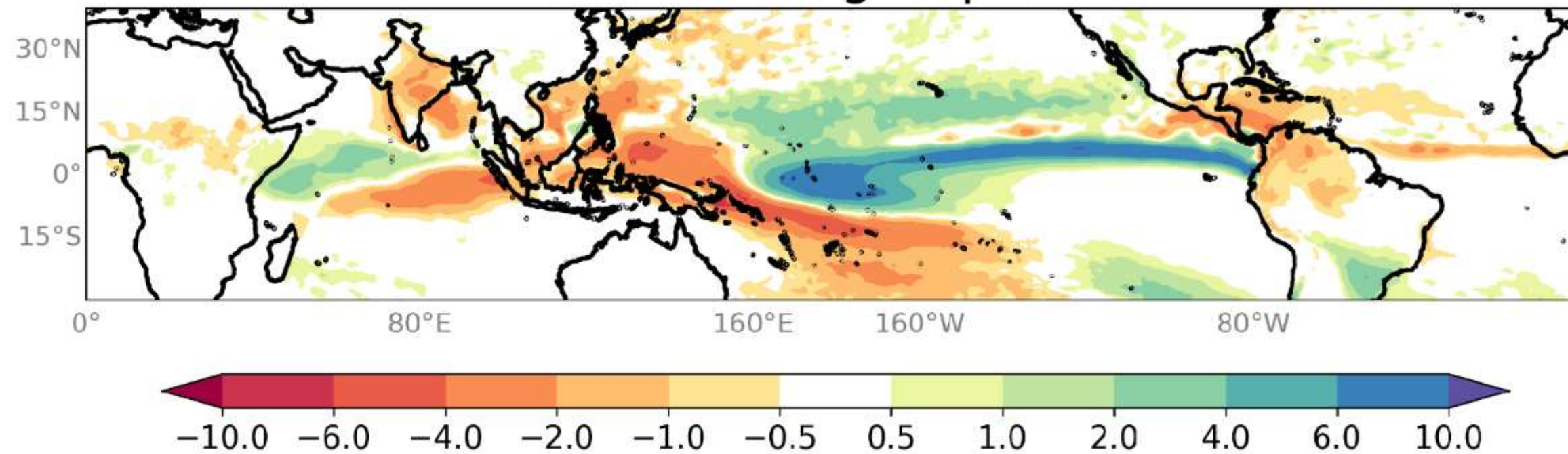
2026 Forecasts

Latest Seasonal Forecasts

NCMRWF Seasonal Forecasts. IC:July 2026

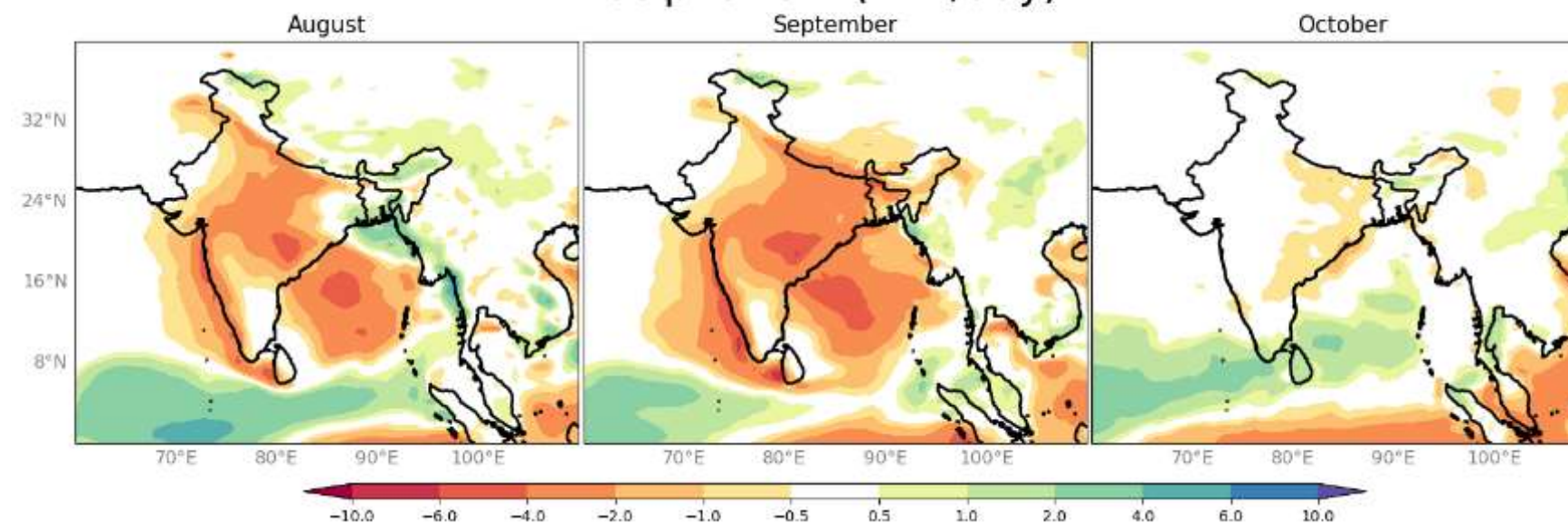
Precipitation Anomaly (mm/day)

Valid for: Aug-Sep-Oct



NCMRWF Seasonal Forecasts. IC:July 2026

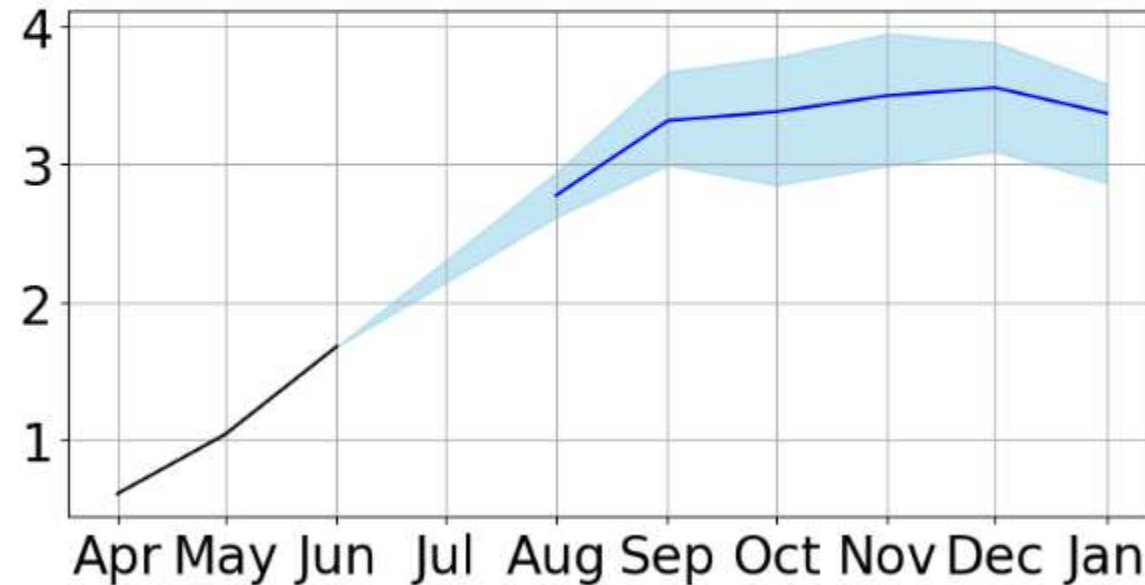
Precipitation (mm/day)



Latest Seasonal Forecasts

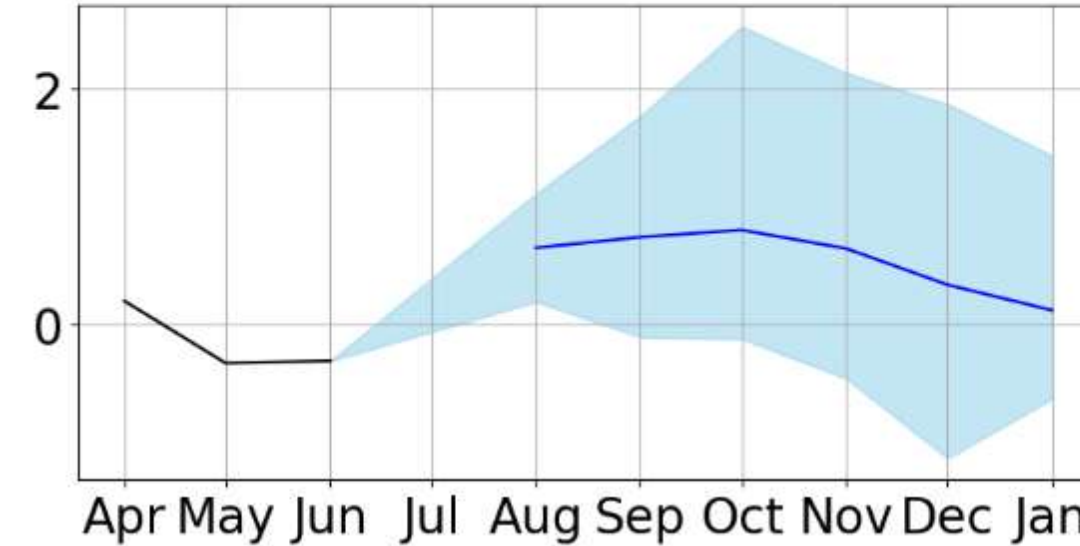
NCMRWF Seasonal Forecasts. IC:July 2026

Nino 3.4 PlumeForecast



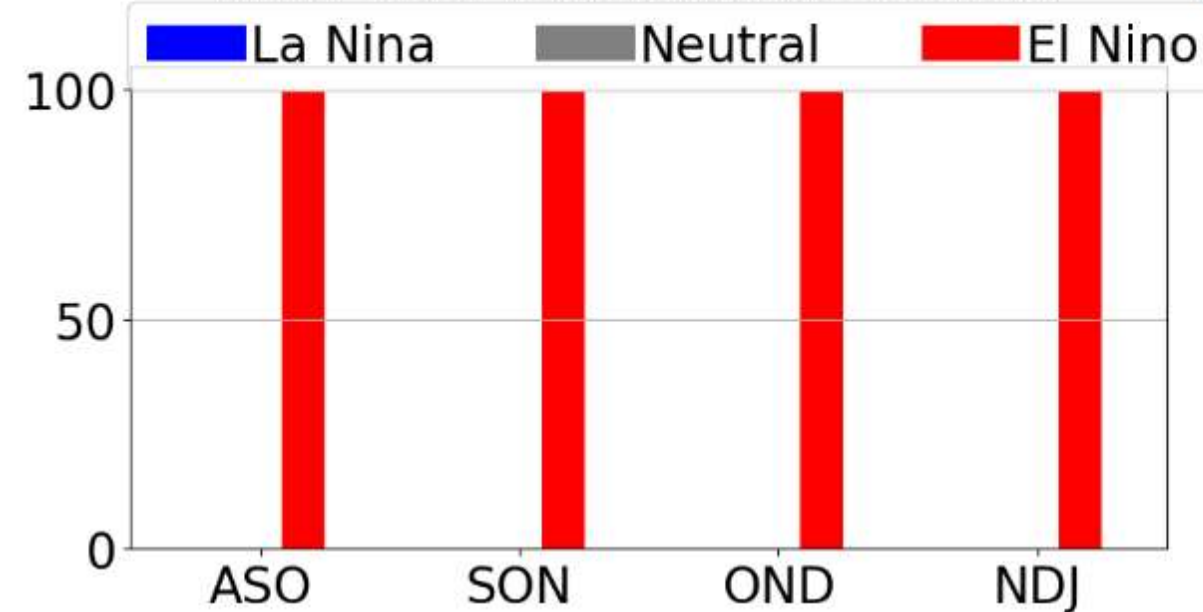
NCMRWF Seasonal Forecasts. IC:July 2026

DMI PlumeForecast



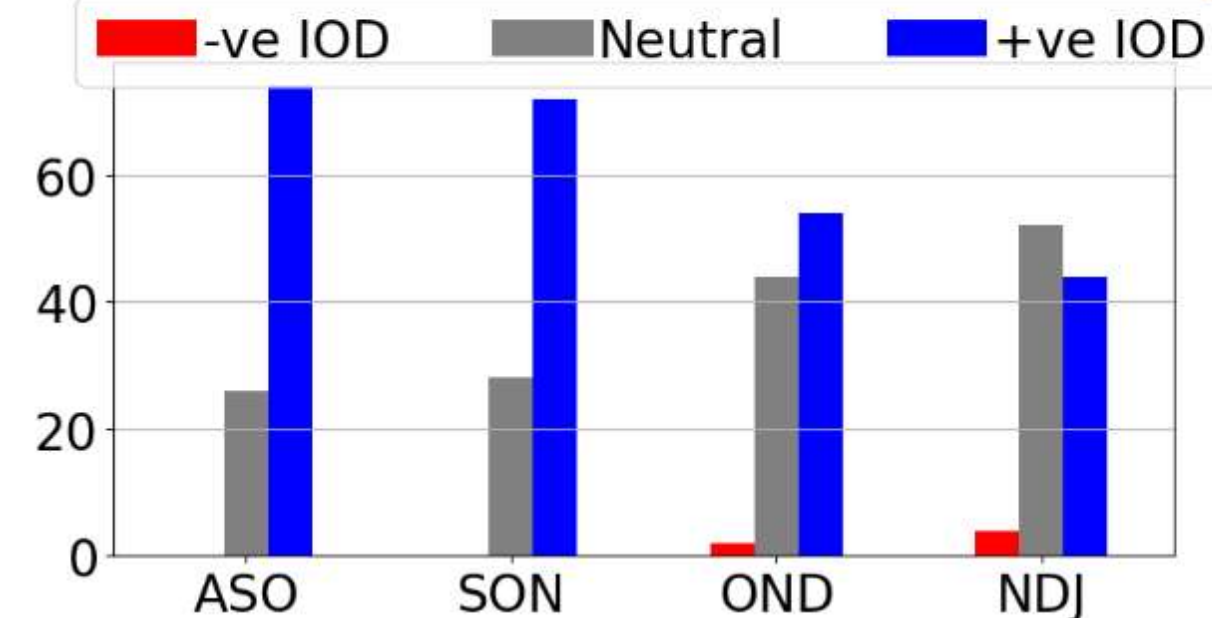
NCMRWF Seasonal Forecasts. IC:July 2026

Nino 3.4 ProbabilisticForecast



NCMRWF Seasonal Forecasts. IC:July 2026

DMI ProbabilisticForecast



Nepal

- **Use of Forecasts**

- Seven-day agro-meteorological forecasts to support agricultural advisory services.
- Preparation of special weather warning bulletins during periods of potentially hazardous weather.
- Support for synoptic analysis and operational weather forecasting.

- **Challenges / Bottlenecks**

- Forecast uncertainty remains relatively high for extended-range forecasts, limiting confidence in operational decision-making.
- Forecast skill is affected by Nepal's complex topography, which introduces significant spatial variability and uncertainty.
- Higher temporal resolution (e.g., hourly or 3-hourly forecast outputs) would improve operational applications.
- Access to digital gridded forecast data would greatly facilitate analysis, visualization, and integration into operational forecasting systems.

Myanmar

How the forecast is being used in decision making?

In Myanmar, El Niño forecasts are critical tools for anticipatory action, risk mitigation, and operational planning. Because El Niño in Myanmar typically causes delayed or shortened monsoons, record heatwaves, reduced rainfall, and severe dry spell, especially in the central Dry Zone.

Decision-makers rely on early warnings from the Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH) and global climate monitoring bodies to prepare across key sectors.

Here is how El Niño forecasts are actively integrated into decision-making across major domains:

- Agricultural & Cropping Decisions**
- Water Resource Management & Urban Utilities**
- Disaster Risk Reduction & Early Warning**
- Public Health Preparedness**
- Energy and Power Grid Management**

While forecast capability has improved, converting regional predictions into localized, community-level decisions remains challenging due to logistical limits, information gaps in remote rural areas, and limited fiscal buffer for farmers to absorb climate shocks without institutional support.

Myanmar

What are the bottlenecks/difficulties?

To address these bottlenecks, key priorities include:

- **Upgrading Infrastructure:** Expanding community-level rainwater harvesting, solar-powered tubewells, and canal maintenance.
- **Climate-Smart Agriculture:** Introducing drought-resistant crop varieties and efficient irrigation techniques.
- **Public Health Readiness:** Setting up emergency cooling centers, expanding clean water distribution, and raising public awareness around heat-related illnesses.

Sri Lanka

- Uncertainty of seasonal weather forecast
- Identification of dry spell and drought
- Quantification weather forecast (at least grid value)
- No verification of seasonal weather forecast

HKH Monsoon Outlook 2026: what it means for anticipatory action

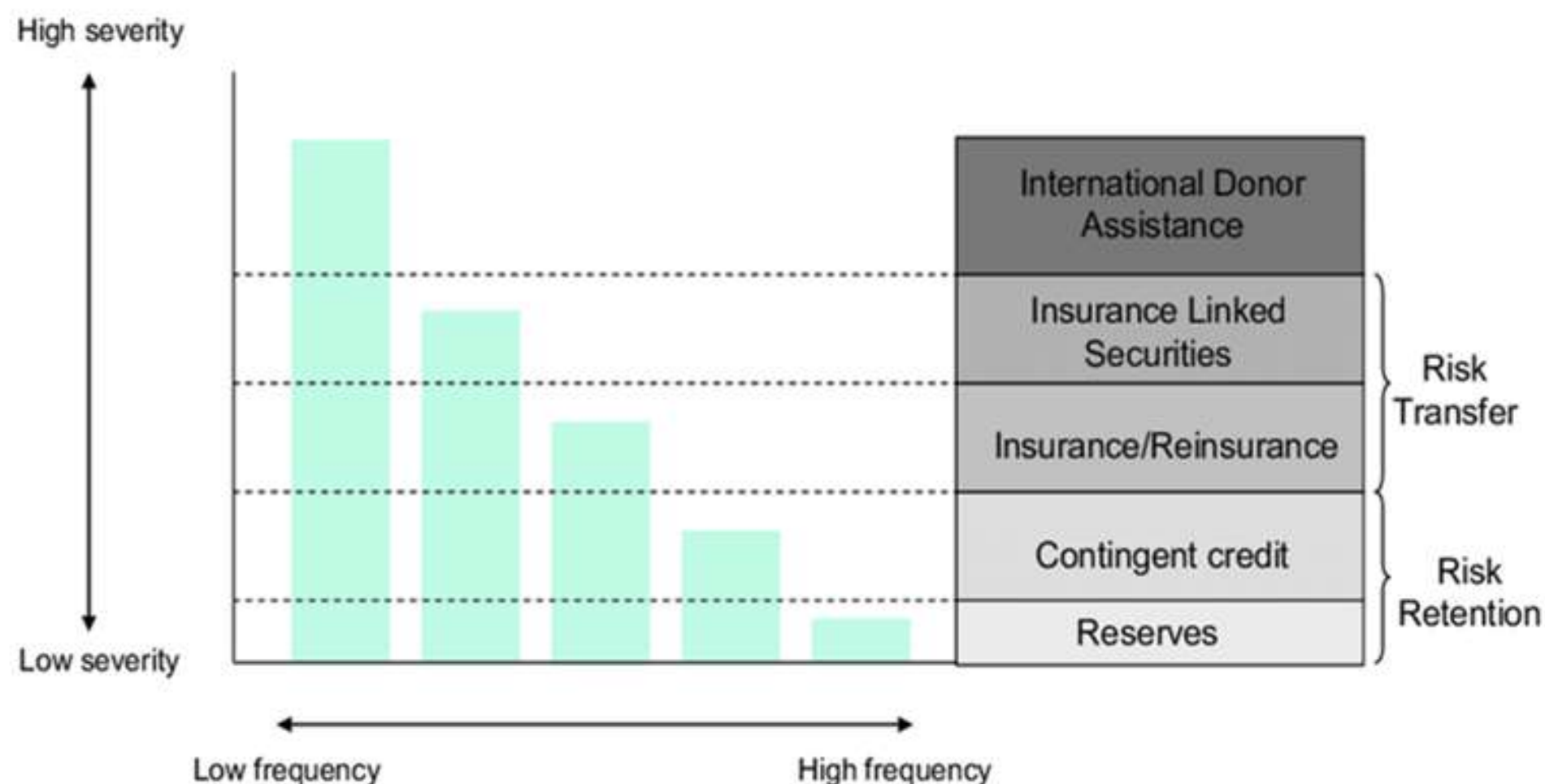
Saswata Sanyal Ph.D
DRR Specialist, ICIMOD



| Navigating the 2026 El Nino | 30 July 2026

Disaster losses are a structural feature of the Pacific

General risk layering structure



ADB and development partners directly support two pre-arranged instruments in the Pacific: contingent disaster financing under policy-based lending, and sovereign parametric insurance through PCRIC.

~5%

of regional GDP lost to disasters in an average year

14–21%

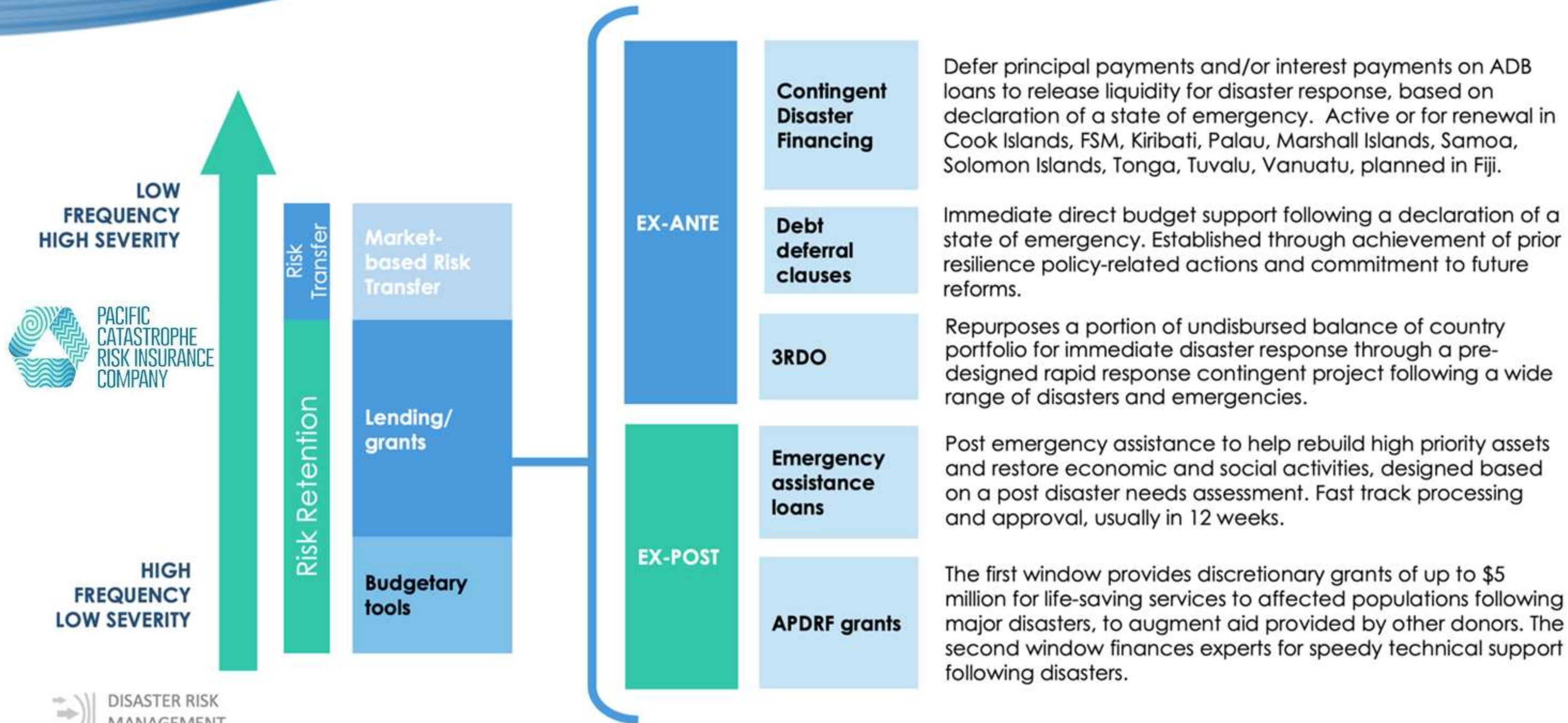
of GDP: estimated fiscal cost of a severe disaster spread over three years¹

1–1.5%

of GDP a year in reserves needed for adequate self-insurance, a level few Pacific governments can sustain¹

¹ IMF Working Paper WP/19/152 (2019); regional estimates, individual country experience varies.

ADB'S CRISIS RESPONSE TOOLKIT



El Niño and Pacific SIDS



Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique



Fiji floods: State of emergency declared as rains continue



South Pacific islands running out of water

By Hilary Whiteman, CNN

October 4, 2011 — Updated 0936 GMT (1736 HKT)



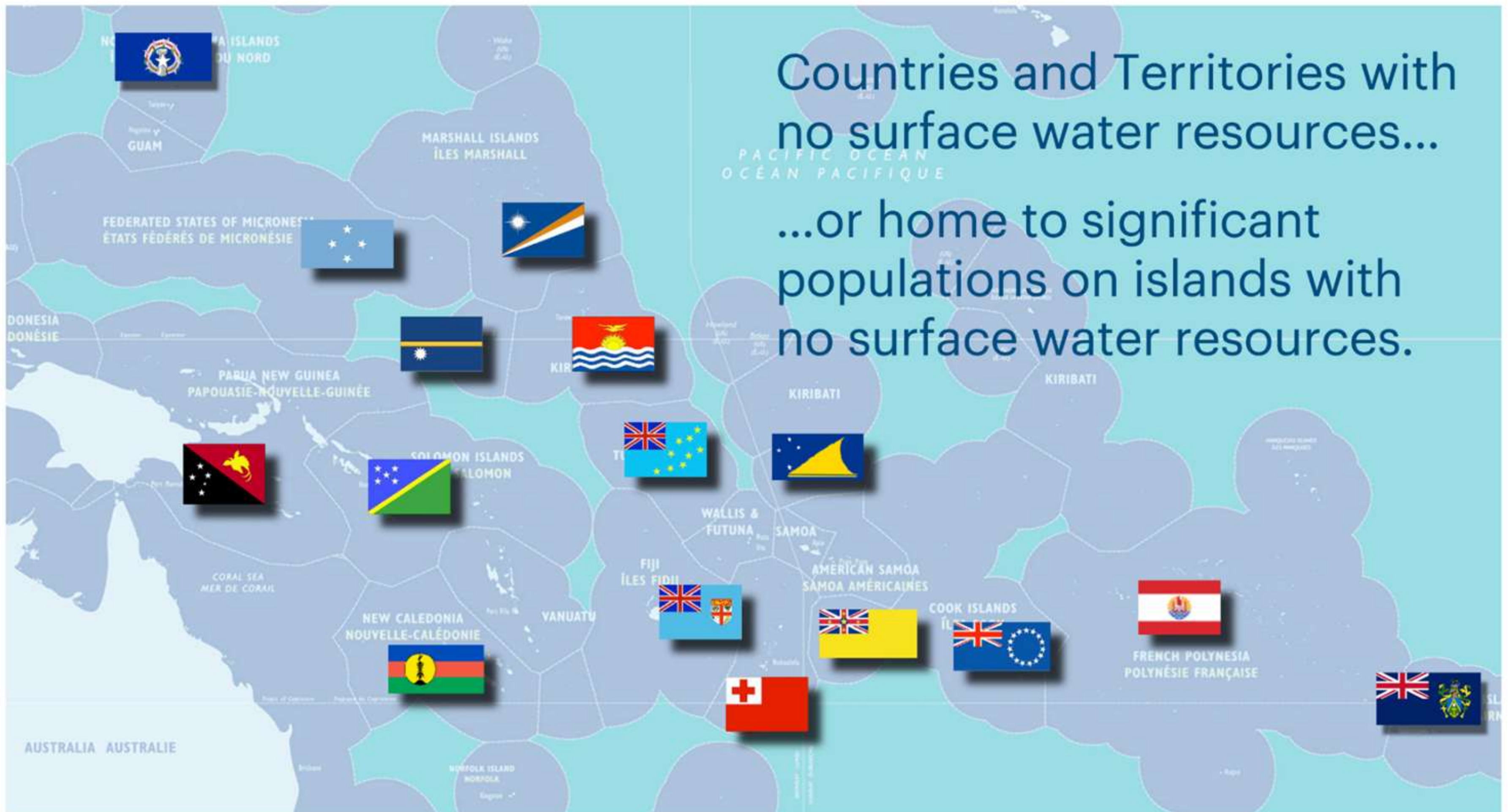
Locals helping with the transfer of emergency water supplies by the Government of Tuvalu and the Tuvalu Red Cross.

HIDE CAPTION

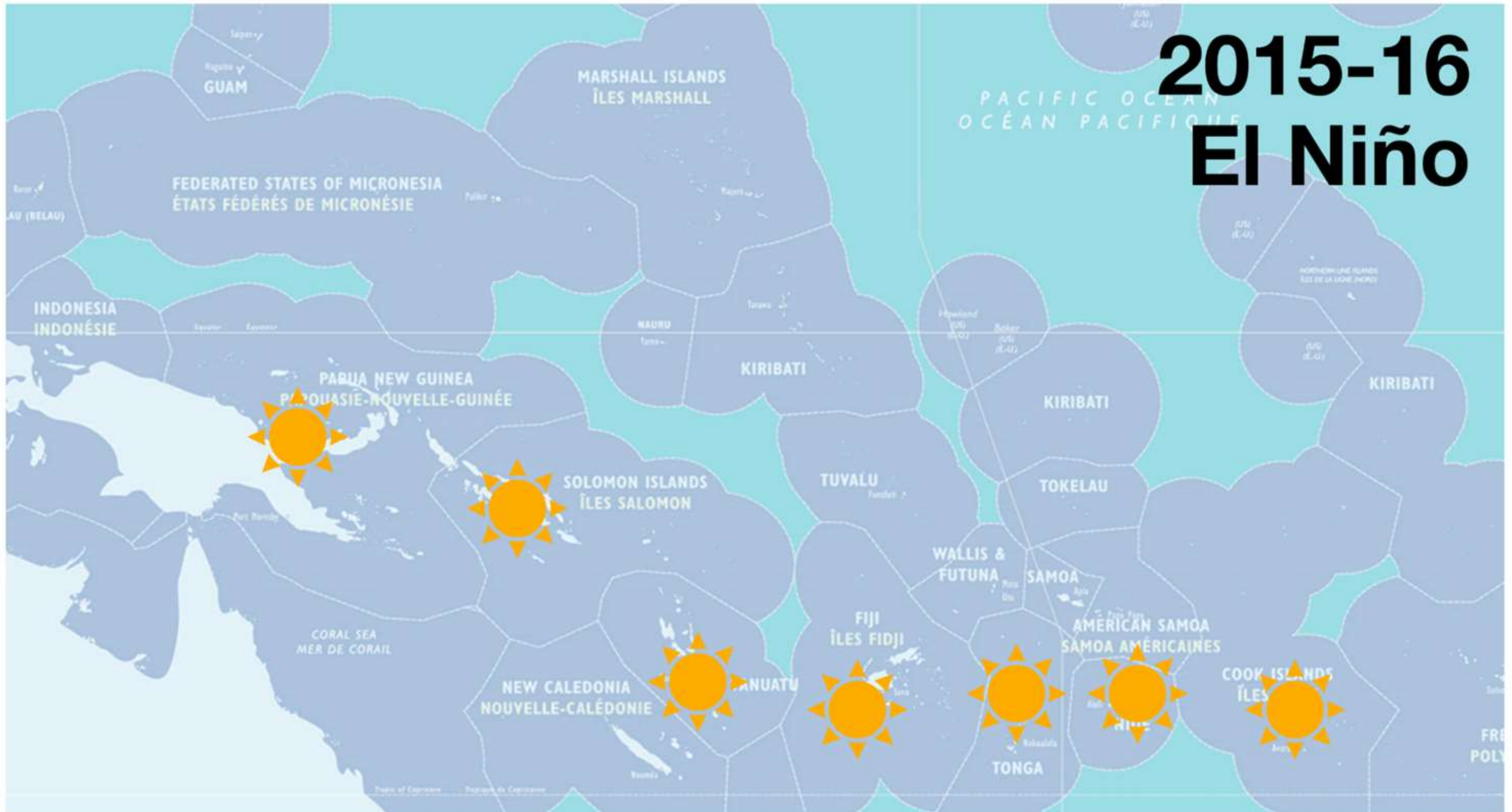
Drought hits South Pacific islands

Countries and Territories with
no surface water resources...

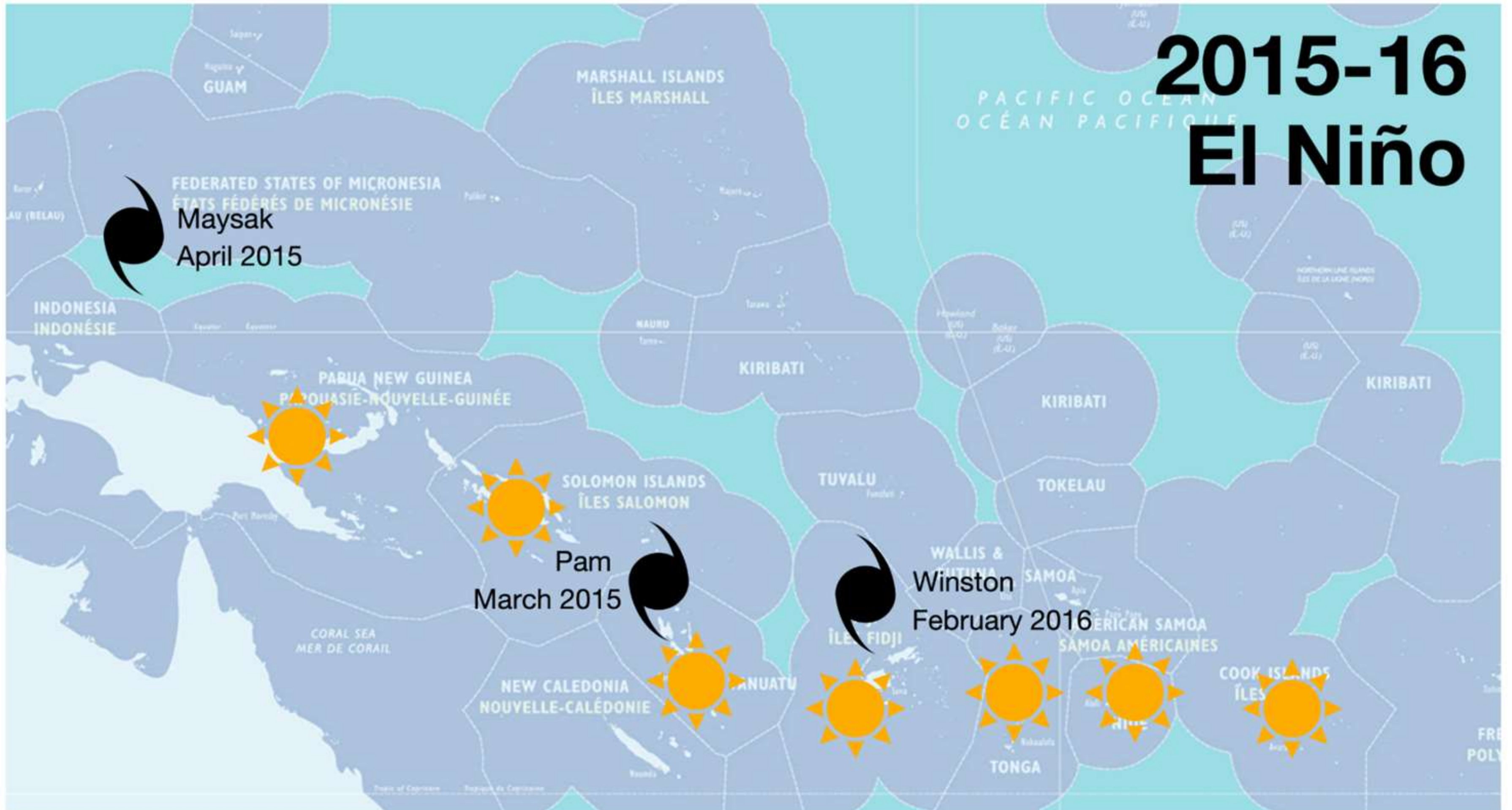
...or home to significant
populations on islands with
no surface water resources.



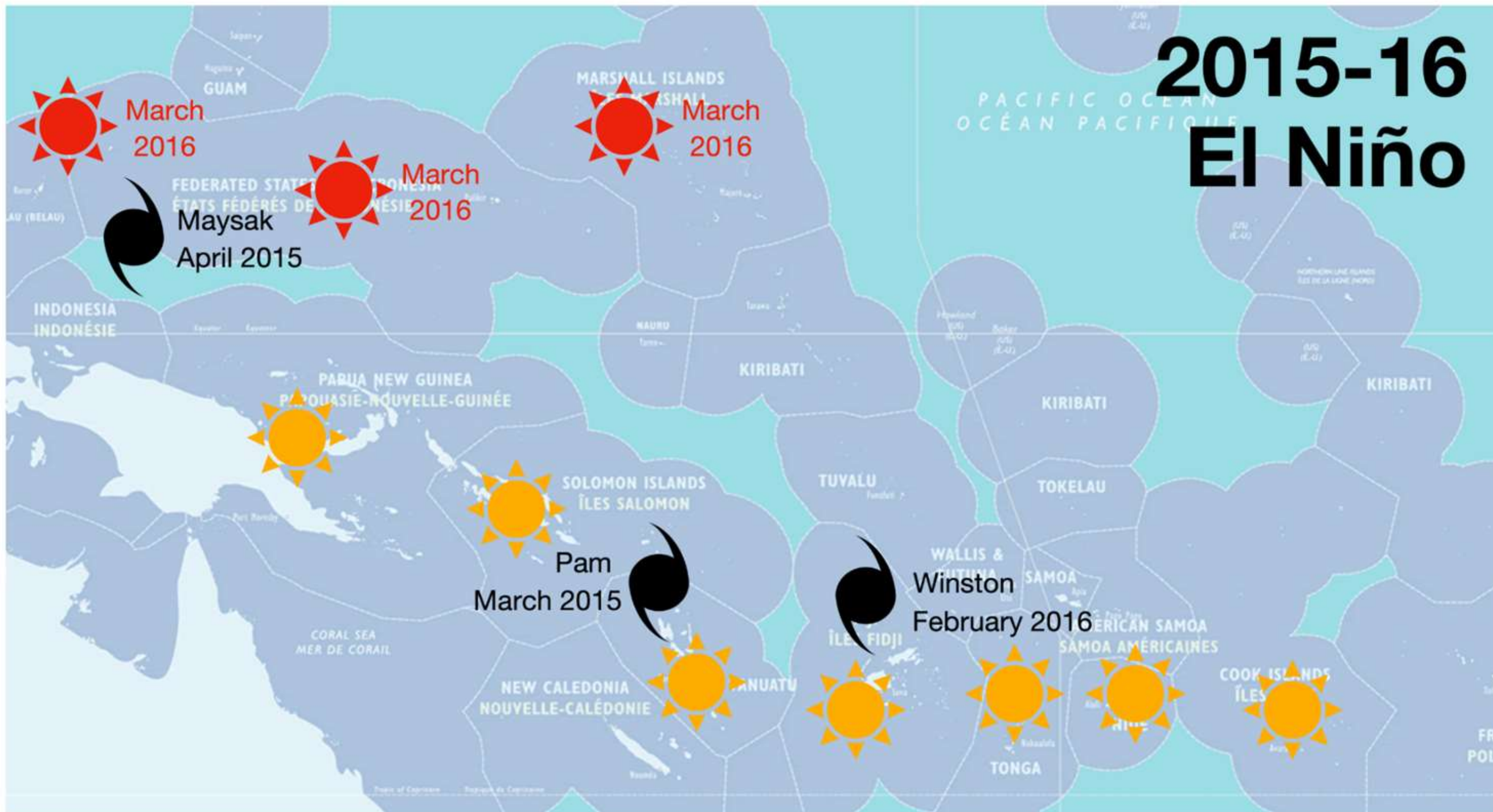
2015-16 El Niño



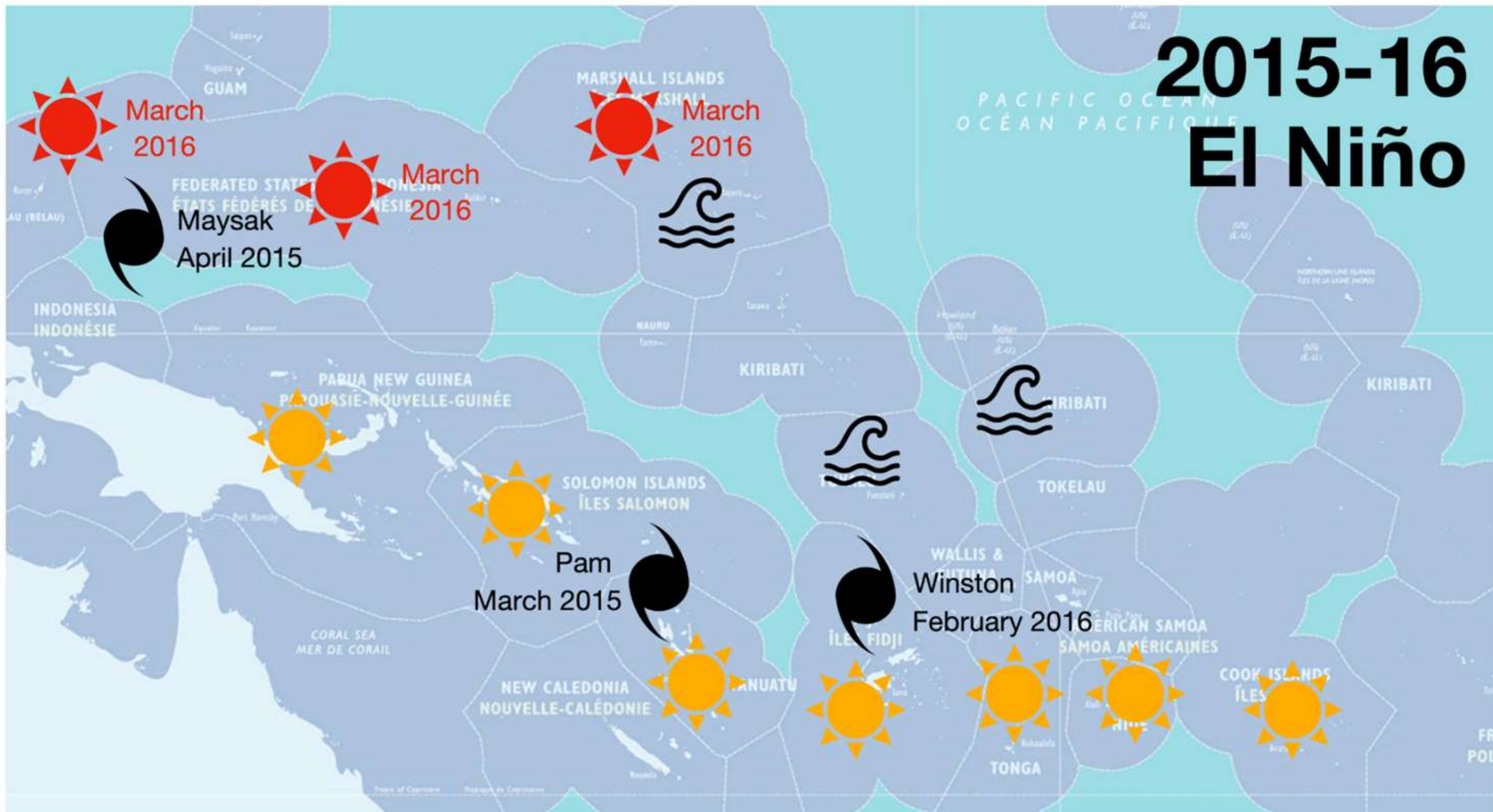
2015-16 El Niño



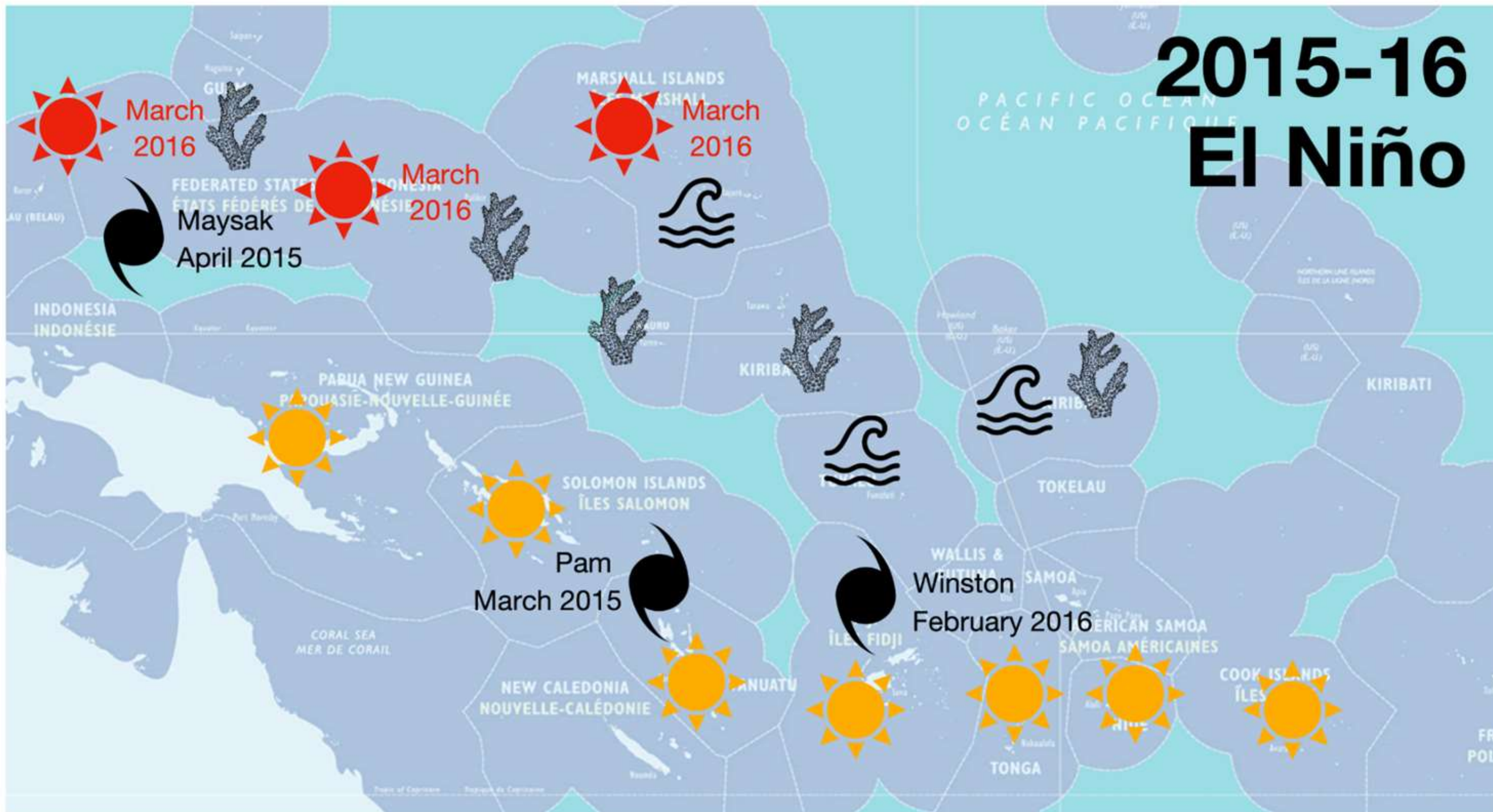
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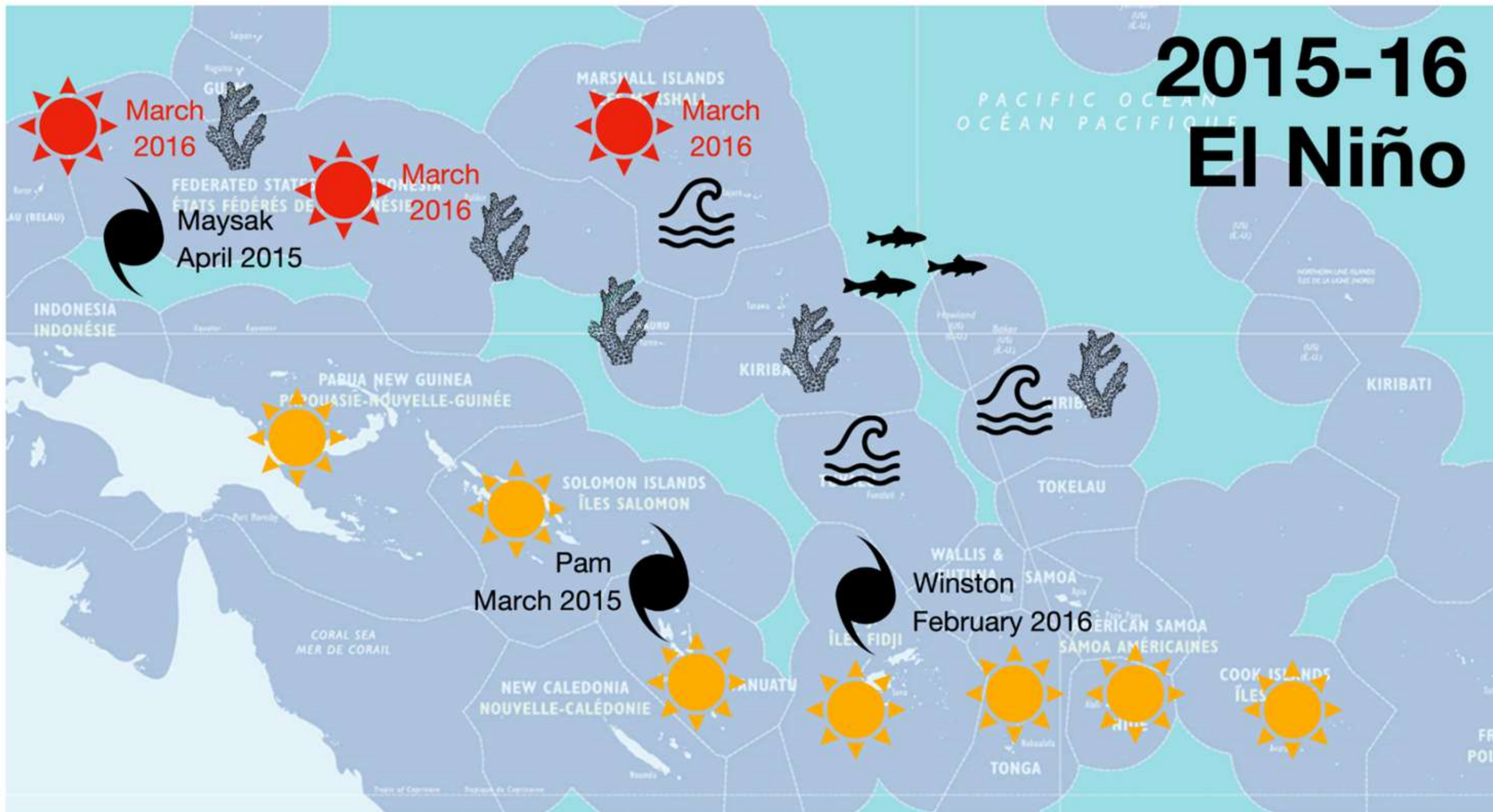
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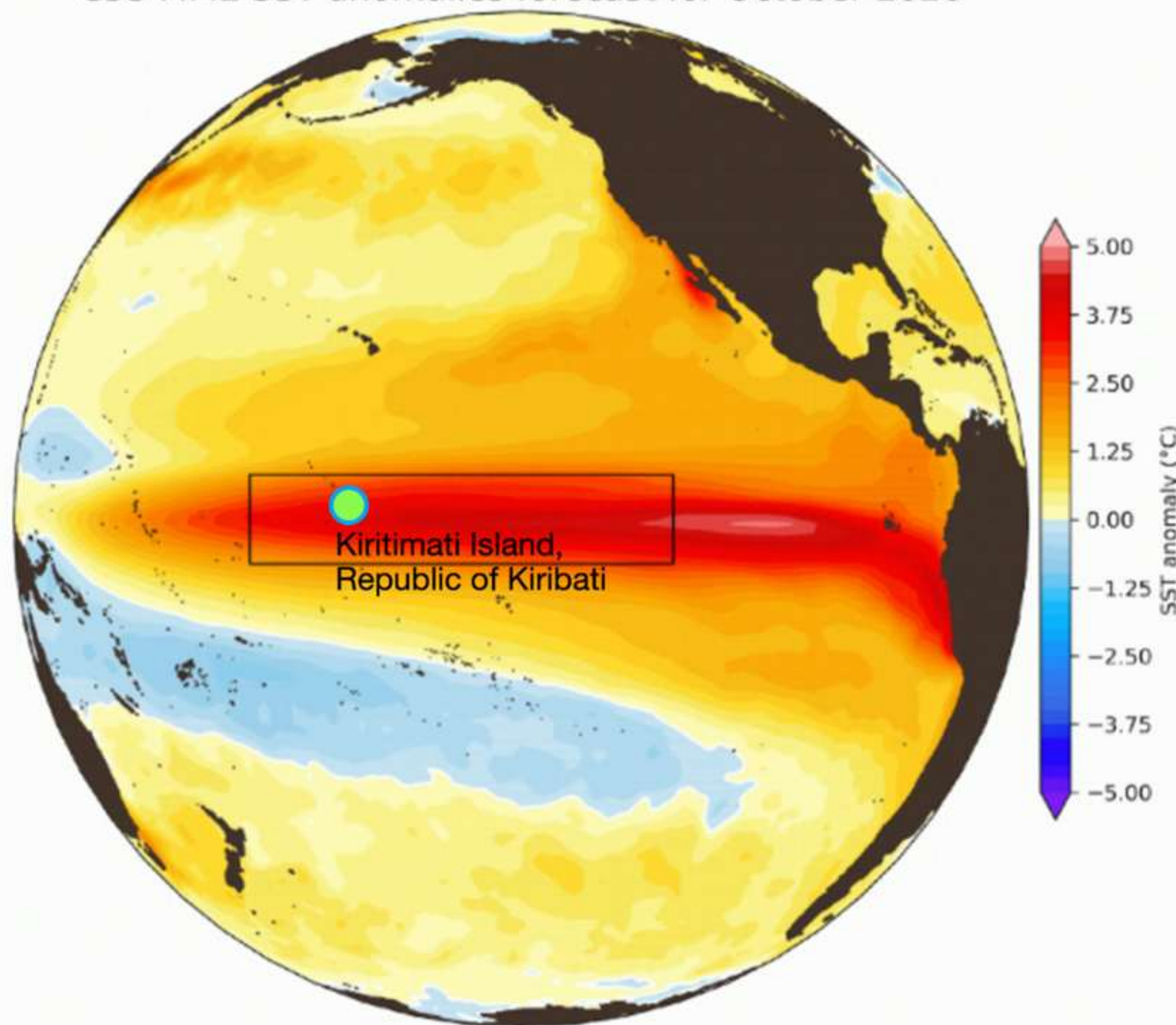
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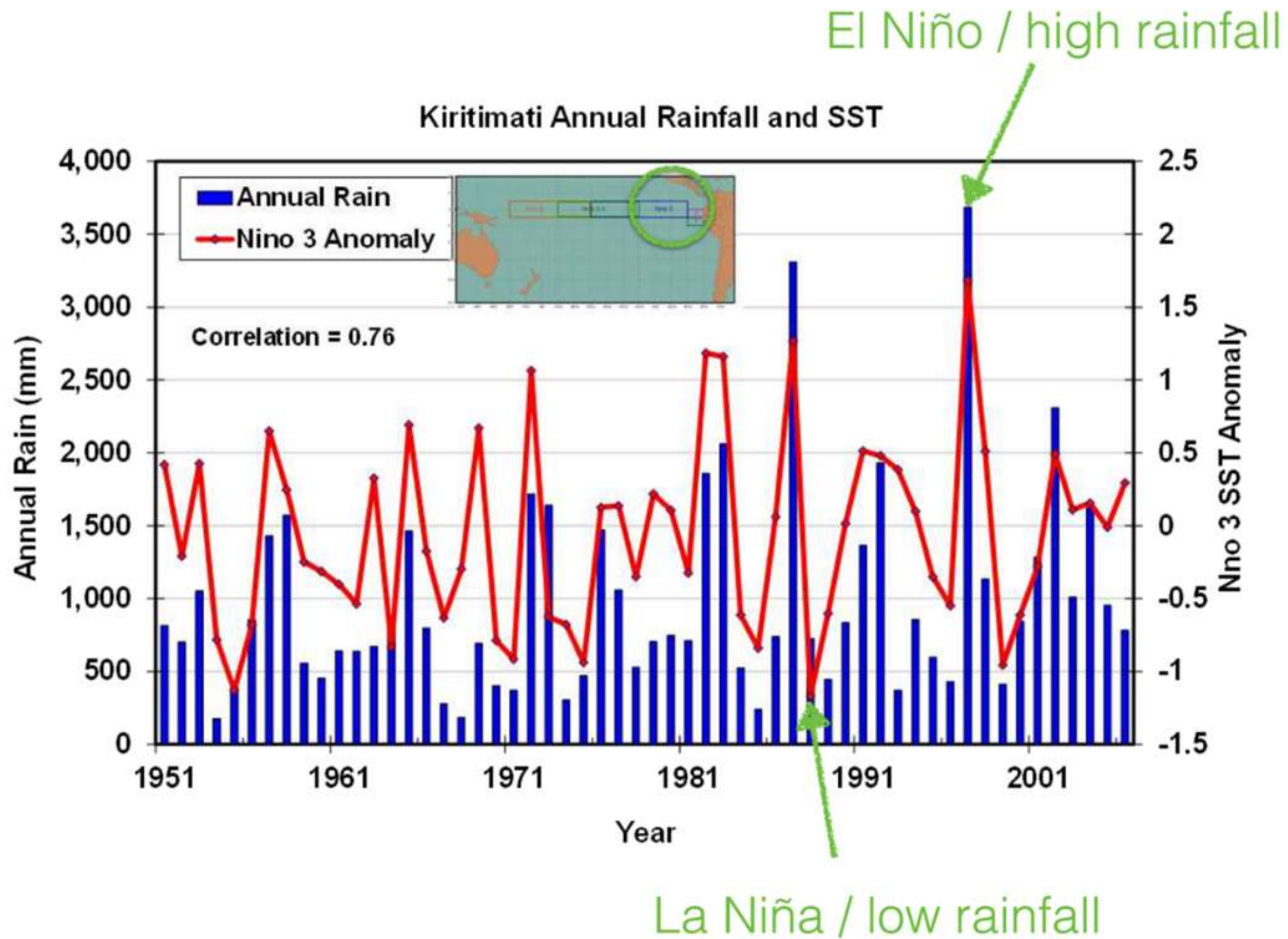
2015-16 El Niño



C3S MME SST anomalies forecast for October 2026



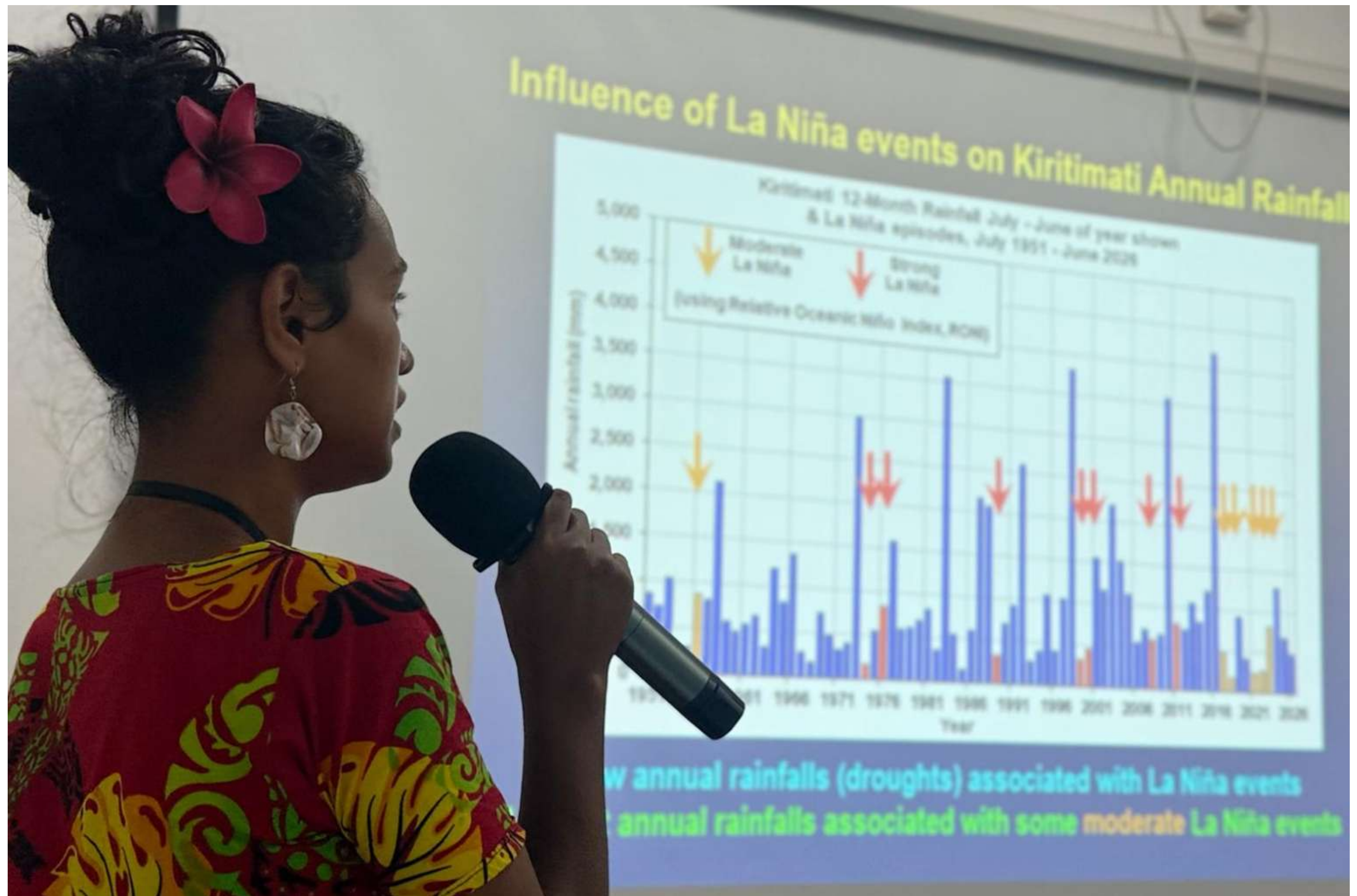














Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique

CASE STUDY - RMI







Pacific Partnership for Atoll Water Security



Vinaka!



Pacific
Community
Communauté
du Pacifique



Moderated discussion



Session 3

Moderator:
Diana Patricia Mosquera Calle (UNDRR)