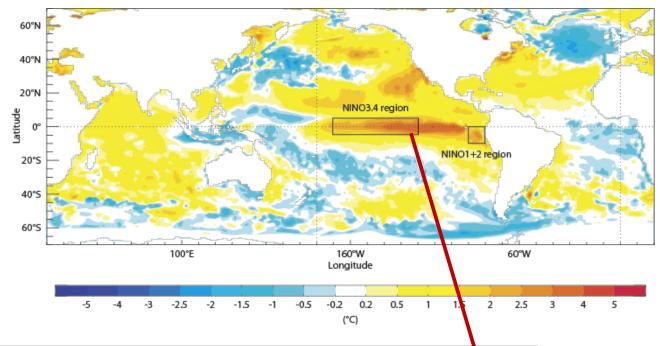


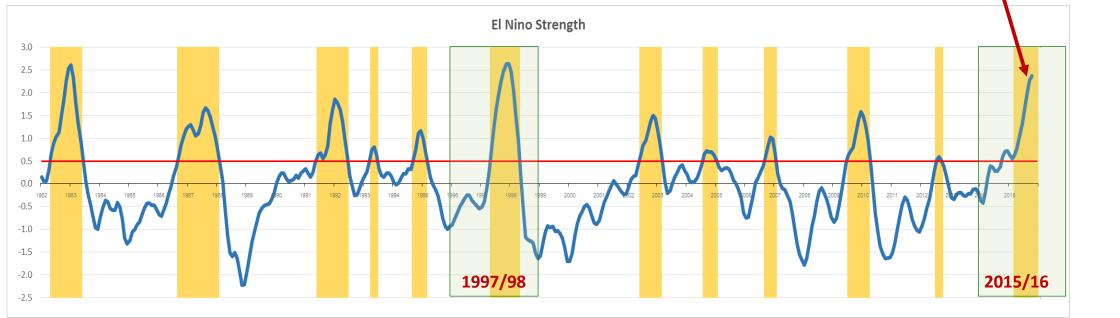
El Nino 2015: The Story So Far and What To Expect Next



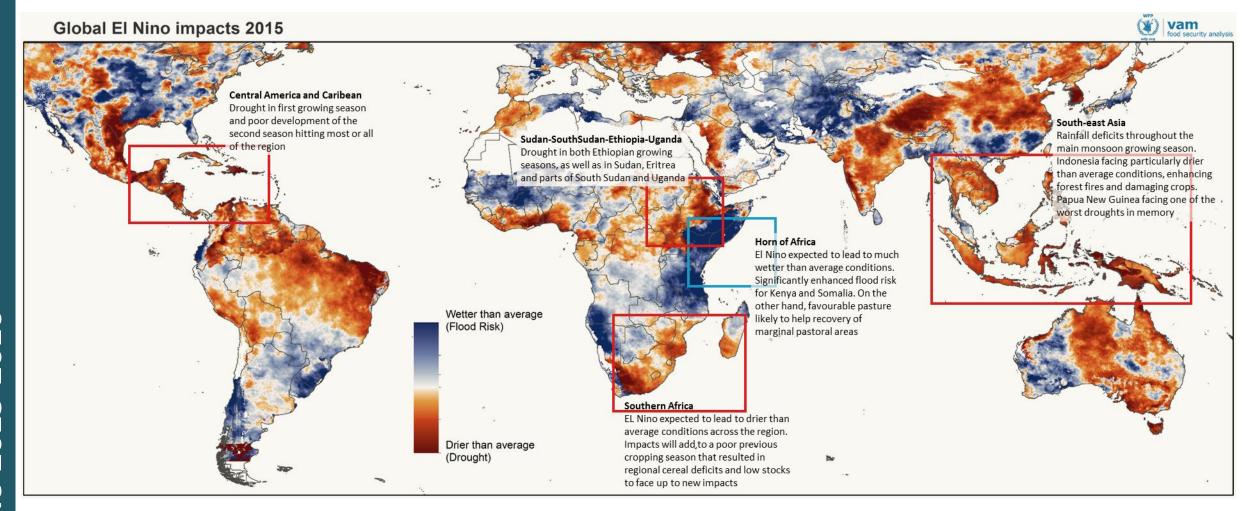
The 2015/16 El Nino Event

- Officially declared in March 2015
- Now approaching peak intensity
- Expected to last through 1st Quarter 2016
- Long lived and definitely one of the strongest on the long term record.



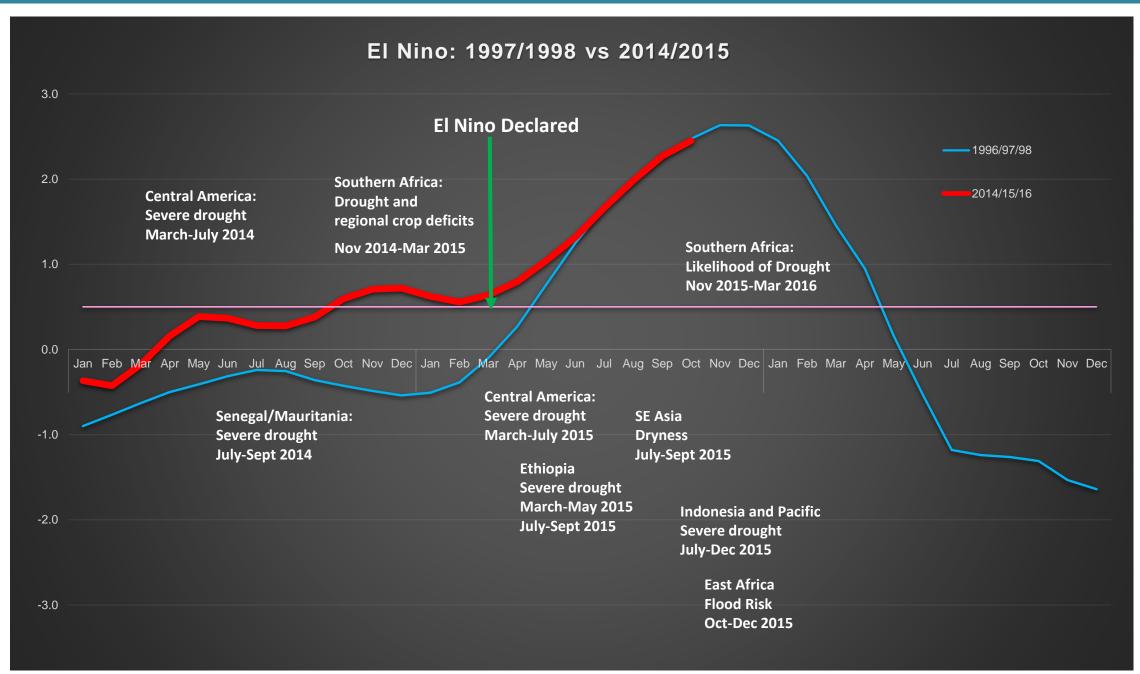


El Nino Global Impacts



The El Nino events have a global reach, with a variety of impacts spread along the year.

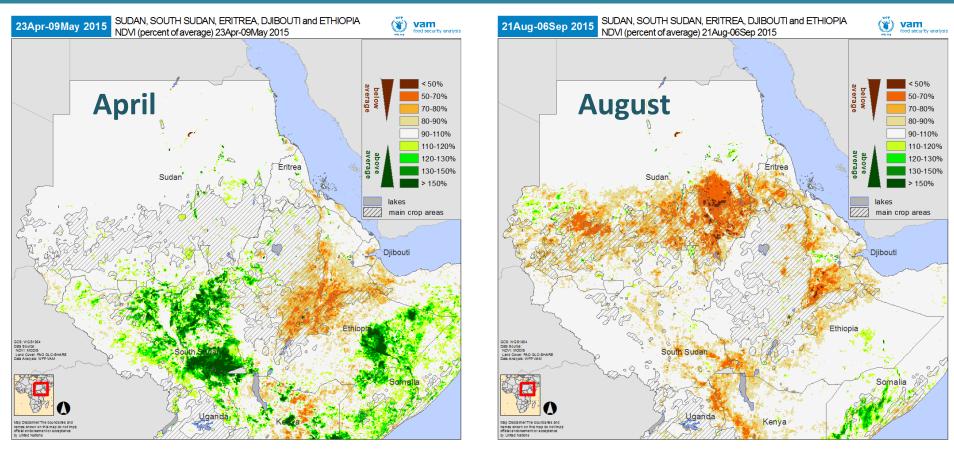
Evolution and Timeline: A Long Build Up to Record Intensity



WFP Regions: El Nino Impacts So Far



East Africa: Ethiopia region, the Sudans, Uganda

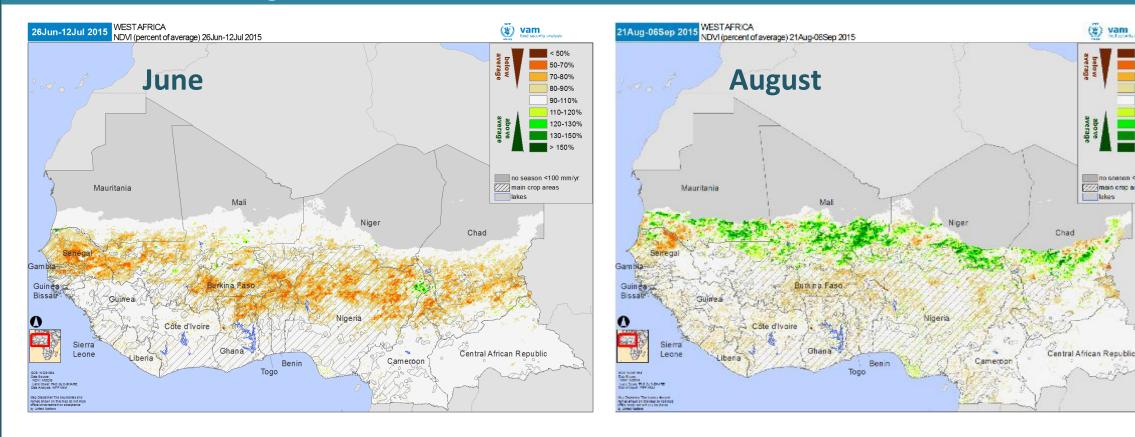


Ethiopia: hit by severe drought on both the first and second (main) growing seasons. Pastoral livelihoods severely affected, situation extends to **Djibouti and Somaliland**.

Sudan, Eritrea: drought on main and marginal cereal producing regions.

South Sudan-Karamoja (NE Uganda)-Turkana (NW Kenya): an excellent start followed by very dry conditions from July onwards

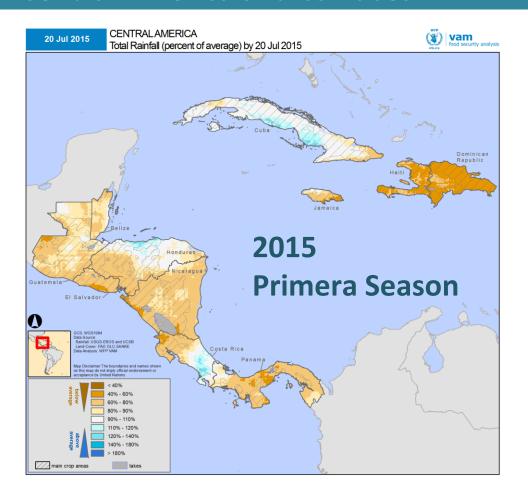
West Africa: Senegal to Chad

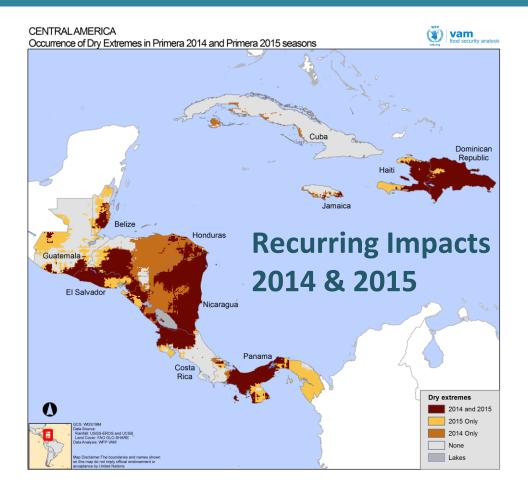


80-90%

- After a very poor start, a remarkable reversal of conditions led to broadly favourable growing season outcomes.
- Some localized concerns: **Chad**, eastern Niger, and very dry conditions in **Gulf of Guinea** countries (e.g. Ghana)

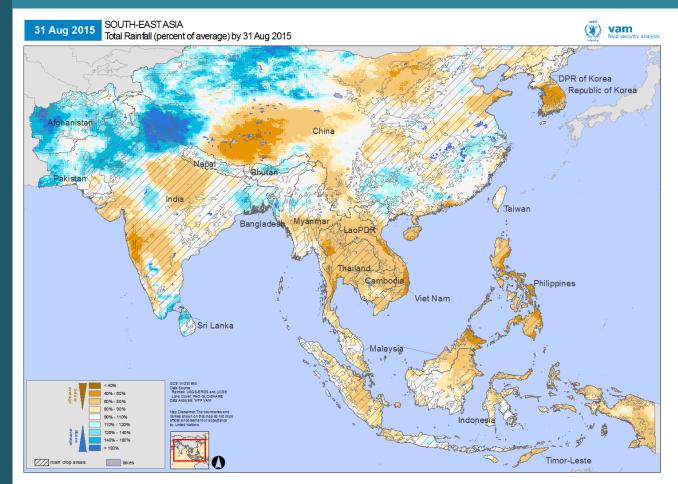
Central America and Caribbean

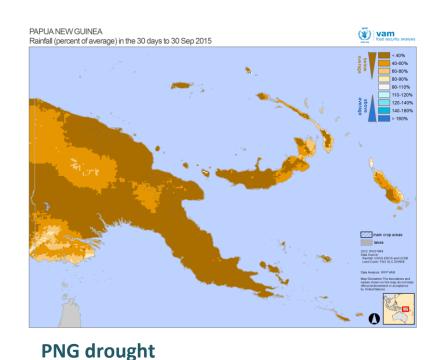




- Widespread drought during the Primera season (April-July) of this year. Second (Postrera) season (August-November) also developing unfavourably.
- Worst hit: Haiti, Nicaragua, Salvador Honduras and Guatemala.
- Lingering effects of major Primera season drought in 2014

Asia and the Pacific





Pronouncedly drier than average conditions since early in the season across SE Asia, with a drier than average monsoon over **India**. **Thailand** and **Philippines** particularly affected. Also **DPRK**.

- Indonesia and Pacific: Very dry conditions throughout.
- Worst conditions in PNG in memory.

El Nino: Summary Highlights for 2015-2016

Early stages of the main season in

in the Philippines

Indonesia and of the secondary season

Early stages of the Short Rains (Oct -

Indian subcontinent

and South Asia

Horn of Africa

Red=Negative; Orange=Watch; Green=Positive

Region	Current Status	Outcomes / Outlook	Impacts
Central America	Poor Postrera season now developing (major bean production)	Widespread drought during Primera (first) season (provides >60% of regional maize production). Likely two drought affected growing seasons in the same calendar year.	Most affected are Haiti, Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua. Affected countries maize production may drop 20% (FAO). Bean crop production shortfalls

No significant impacts expected in the Sahel, apart from localized Sahel: after a very poor start, the season ended wetter than average thanks to good late rains and a later than usual end of season worries in Chad. **West Africa** Rainfall season ended in Sahel Continuing drier than average conditions for Gulf of Guinea countries. The situation for Gulf of Guinea countries requires monitoring.

Ethiopia's Belg and Meher growing seasons both affected by drought. Ethiopia expected to face two consecutive poor seasons and severe Main rainfall season ended in Ethiopia Sudan also affected by poor growing season as well as Eritrea and impacts on Afar pastoral areas. Sudan to face rainfed production **East Africa** (except SE), Sudan, N Eritrea and most shortfall unless later rains improve markedly. Djibouti. of South Sudan

South Sudan late season harvests may be affected by late dryness. Karamoja (NE Uganda) growing season also performed poorly

Favourable season in Afghanistan.

Unfavourable monsoon season in India and most of SE Asia countries.

Indonesia, Philippines and Pacific islands endured drier than average conditions until now and are forecast to continue until January 2016.

Wetter than average conditions across most of the region from SE Ethiopia to Somalia, Kenya and N Tanzania

Kenya and Somalia's river systems. Favourable pasture and marginal agricultural conditions in arid and semi-arid areas due to enhanced rainfall.

December) Early stages of the 2015/16 season Likelihood of drier than average conditions affecting the growing Southern Africa (October to April) season over most of the region.

Possible maize production shortfalls in South Africa (main producer), Zimbabwe and Malawi (risk of impact of large cereal deficits on vulnerable populations). Outcomes crucially dependent on rainfall during planting and flowering stages of the maize crop.

Strong negative impacts already felt in PNG are likely to worsen.

Indonesia expected to face impacts on national crop production,

and on livelihoods of poorer communities in eastern province.

Above average rainfall may result in large scale flooding along

Thank You

Data Sources:

Rainfall: CHIRPS, Climate Hazards Group, UCSB

Vegetation: MODIS NDVI, EOSDIS-NASA

Seasonal Forecasts: ECMWF, Regional COFs, CPC

Processing:

VAM software components, ArcGIS

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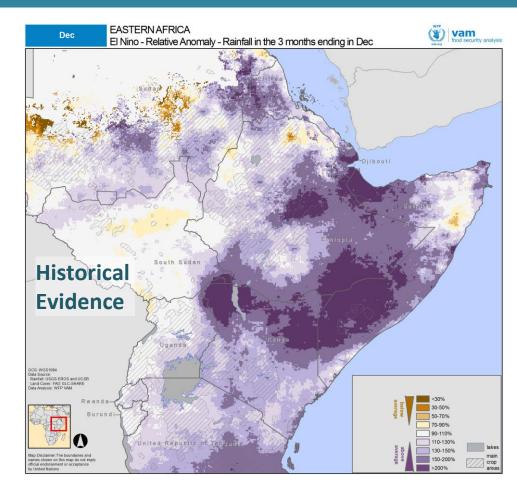
Arif Husain: arif.husain@wfp.org



WFP Regions: Developing Impacts

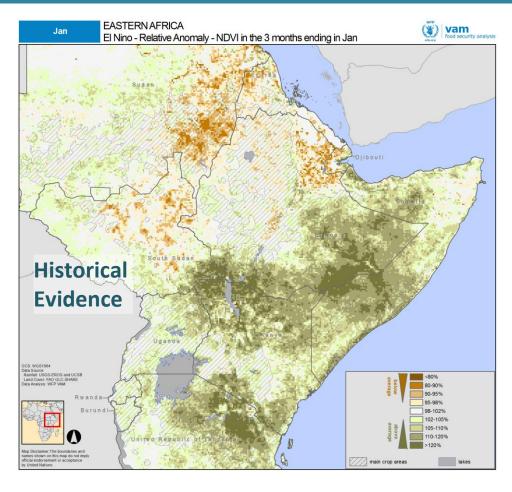


Horn of Africa: Short Rains Oct-Dec 2015



El Nino strongly associated with **wetter than average** conditions during October to January. Current forecasts confirm this tendency

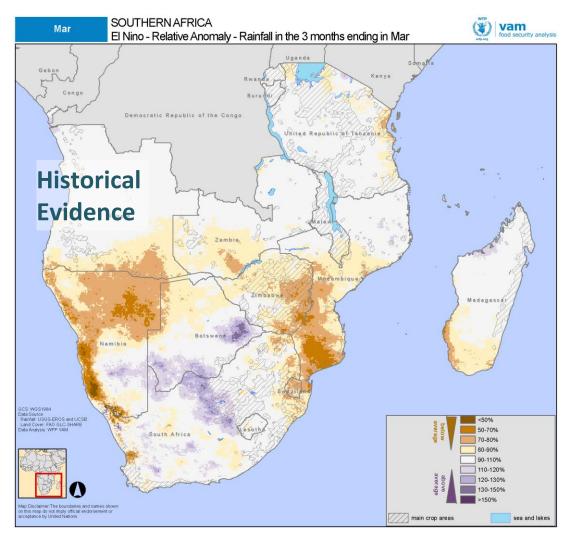
Outcomes: Possibility of large scale floods in Somalia and Kenya, as in 1981, 1997 and 2006.



Wetter than average season leads to better than usual pasture and crop development.

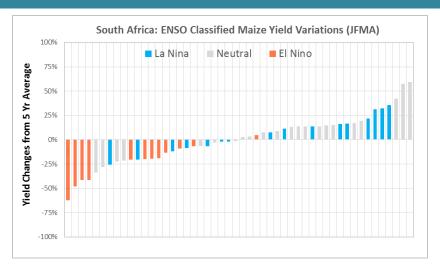
Outcomes: Good growing conditions in pastoralist areas, livelihoods asset recovery.

Southern Africa: Oct 2015 – April 2016

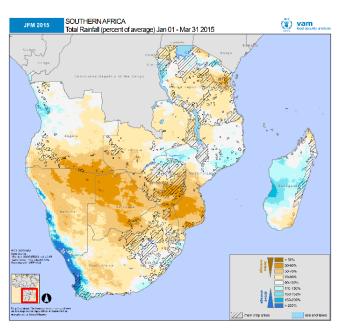


El Nino strongly associated with drier than average conditions from October to April.

Current forecasts confirm this tendency



Outcome: Maize drops in production



Context: Poor previous season, low stocks