

El Niño 2023-2024: WMO Perspective from Latin America

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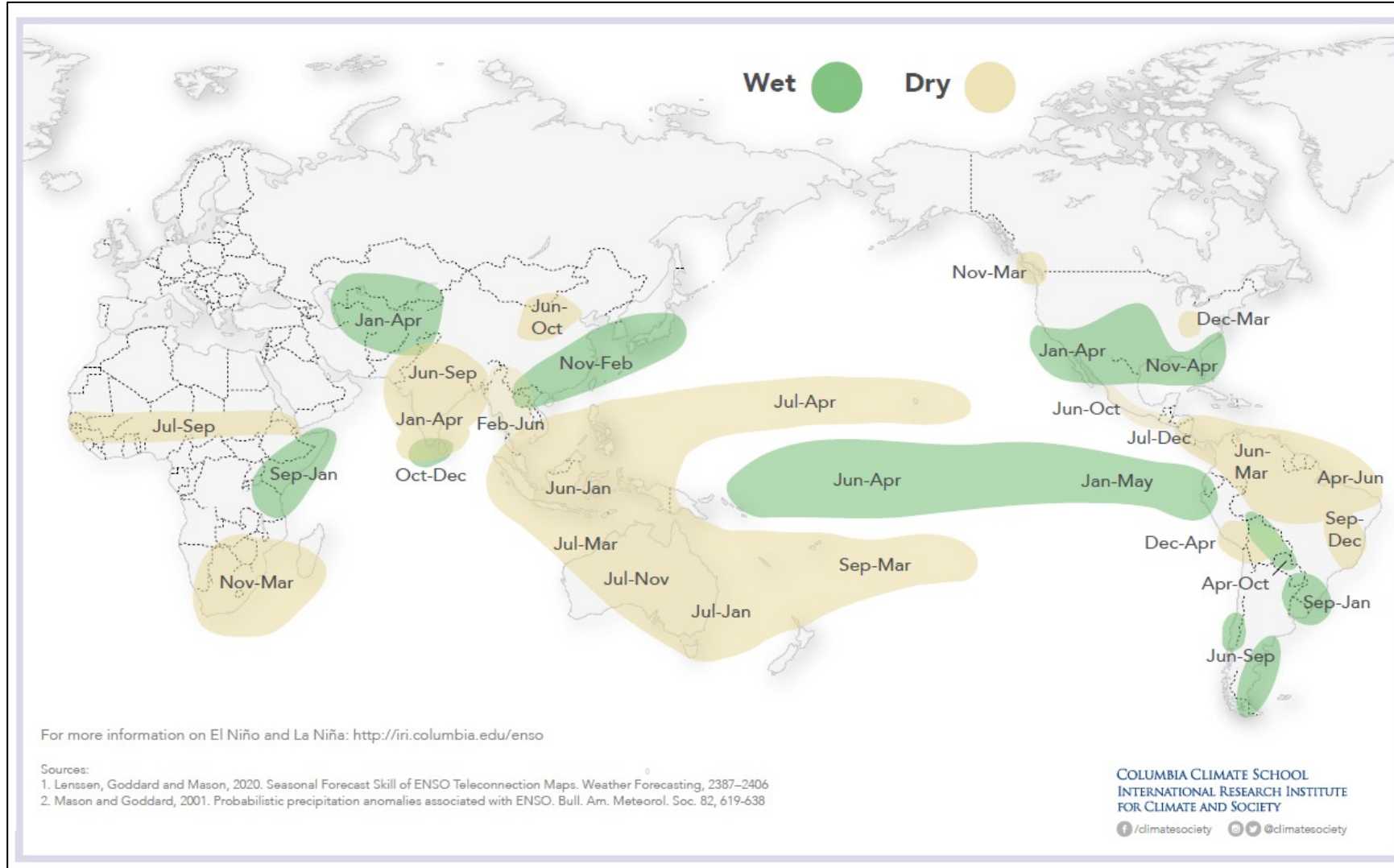
Webcast Wilson Center 12 junio 2023



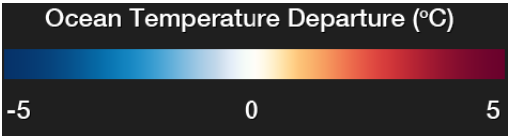
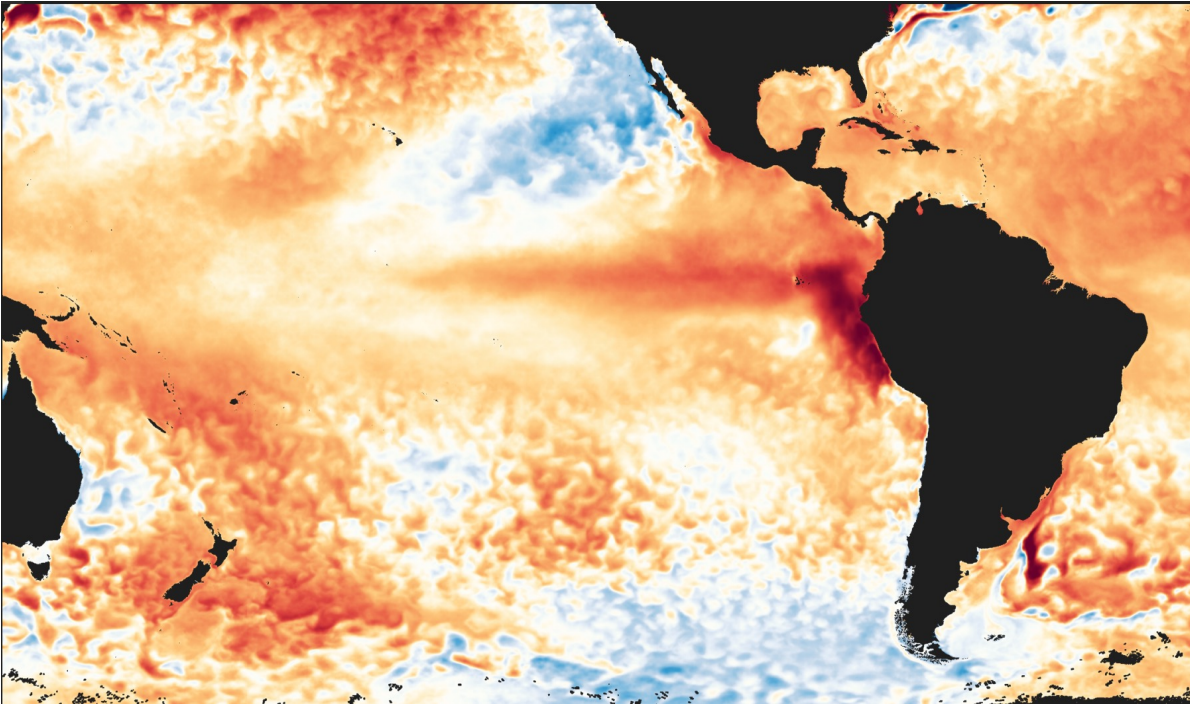
Outline

1. Climate context
2. Vulnerability factors
3. Recommended actions at national level
4. Key messages

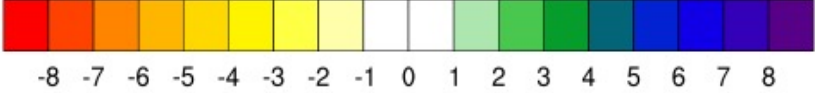
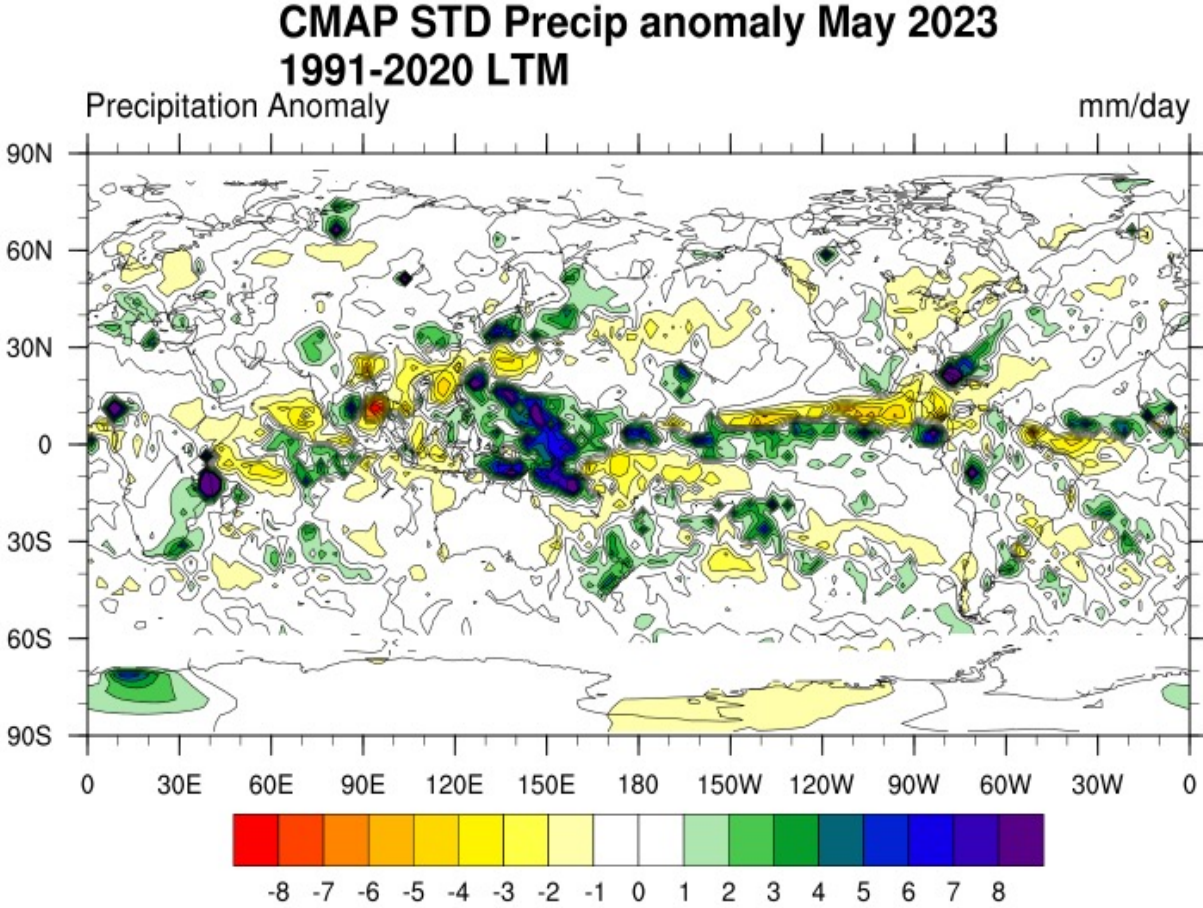
El Niño and rainfall



Sea surface temperature and Precipitation anomalies (May 2023)



NOAA/CLIMATE.GOV



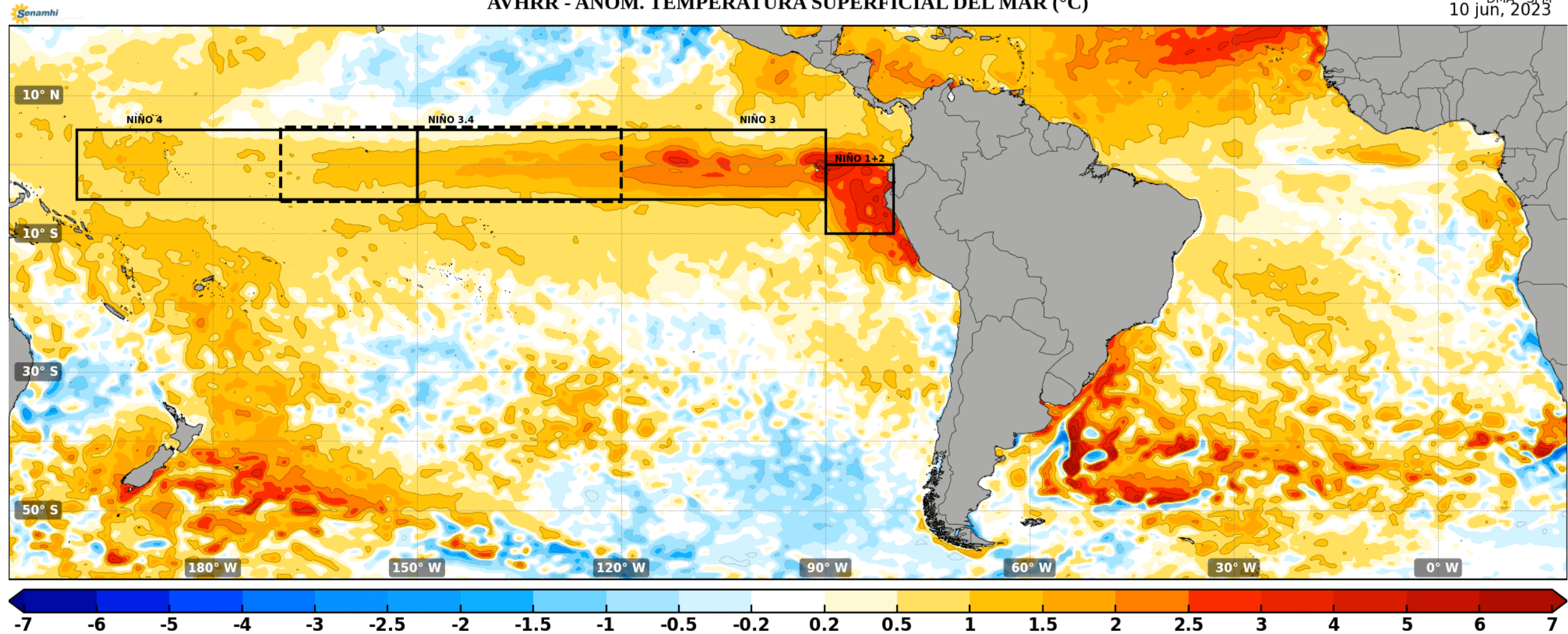
NOAA/PSL



Sea surface temperature anomalies

AVHRR - ANOM. TEMPERATURA SUPERFICIAL DEL MAR (°C)

DMA - SPM
10 jun, 2023



NOAA/AVHRR, Processed by SENAMHI

Some local impacts associated to warming in Tropical Eastern Pacific



Piura, Perú, March 2023 Source: Mongabay



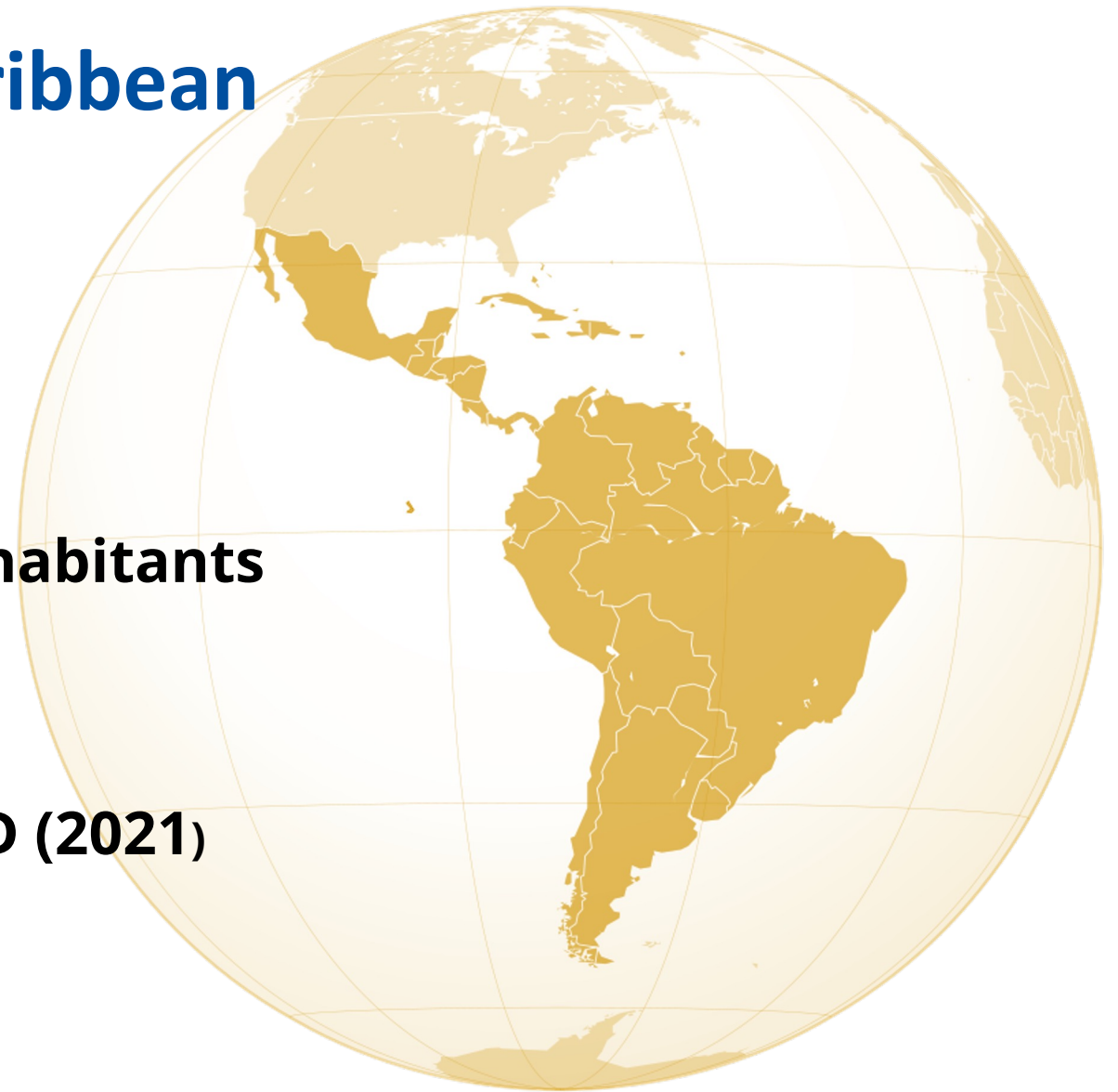
Santa Rosa, Ecuador, March 2023. Source El Universo

Latin America and the Caribbean

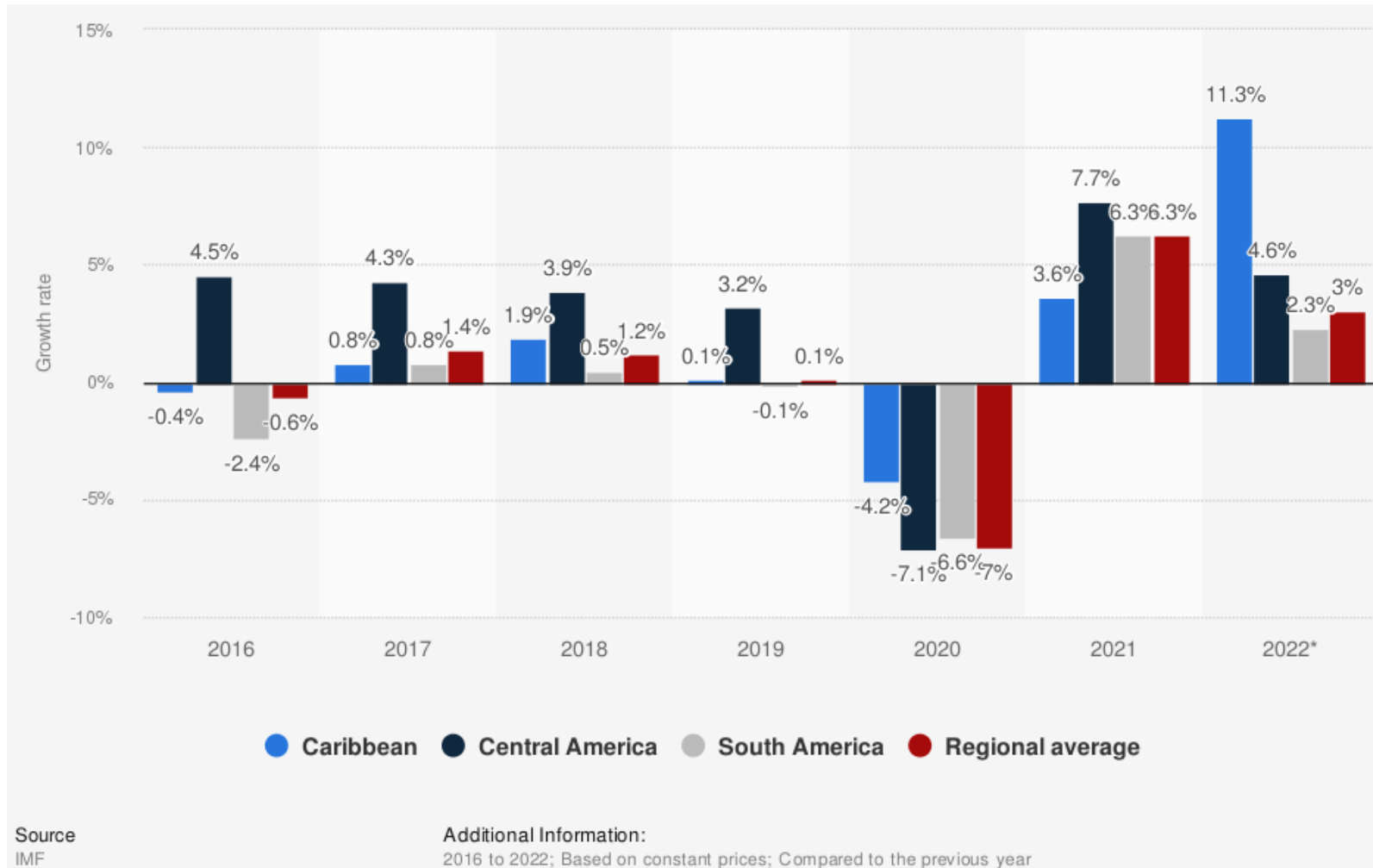
40 countries and territories

Population: 664.9 million inhabitants

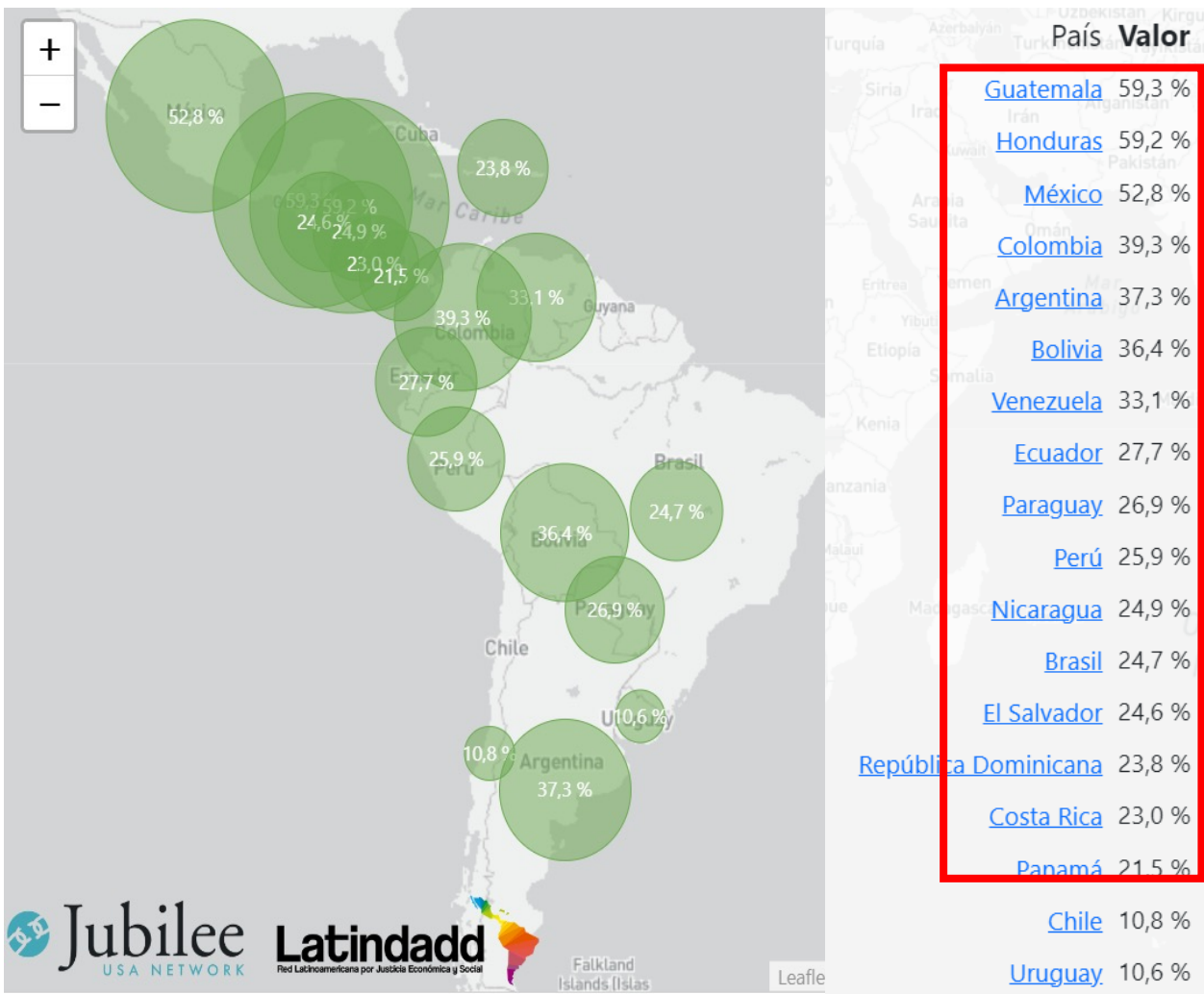
GDP: 5.454 trillions USD (2021)



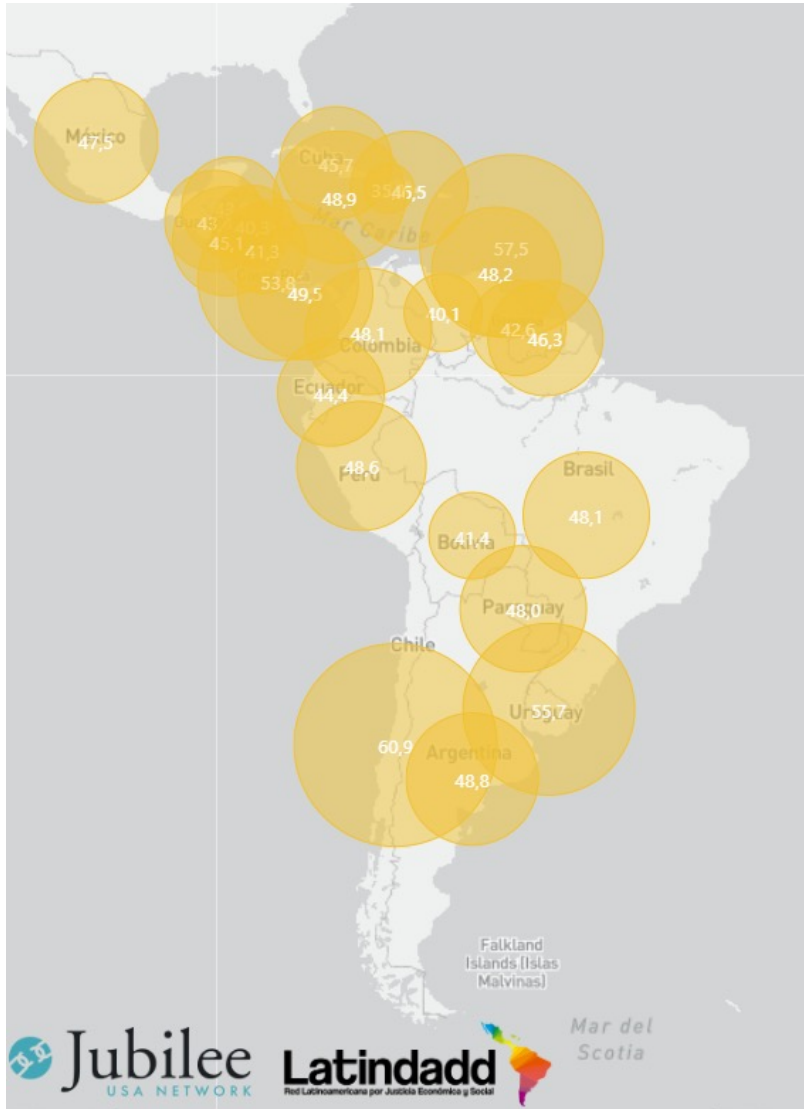
Gross domestic product (GDP) real growth rate in Latin America and the Caribbean (2016-2022) by subregion



Poverty and extreme poverty (%)



Climate response capacity and economic losses of climate related disasters



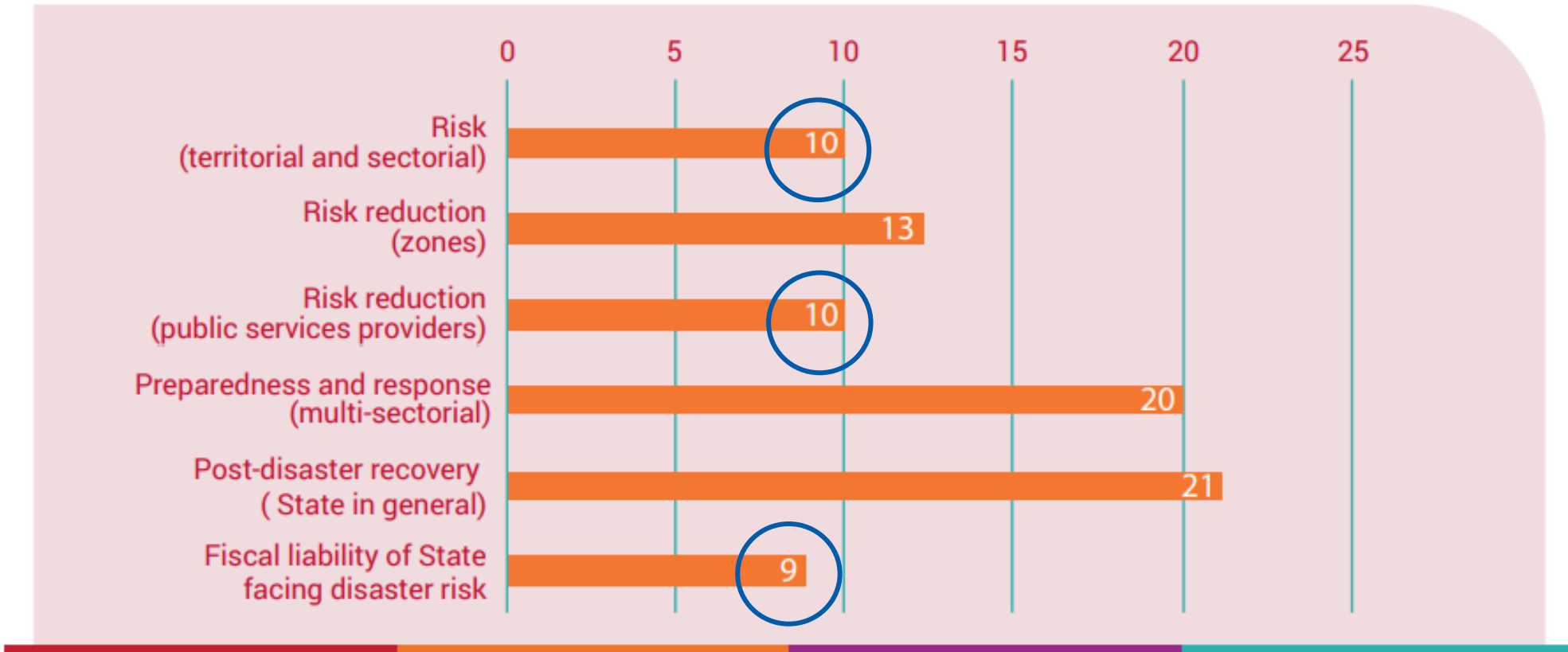
País	Valor
Chile	60,9
Barbados	57,5
Uruguay	55,7
Costa Rica	53,8
Panamá	49,5
Jamaica	48,9
Argentina	48,8
Perú	48,6
Trinidad y Tobago	48,2
Brasil	48,1
Colombia	48,1
Paraguay	48,0
México	47,5
República Dominicana	46,5
Surinam	46,3
Cuba	45,7
El Salvador	45,1
Ecuador	44,4
Belice	43,8
Guatemala	43,4
Guayana	42,6



México	7910,0
Brasil	5200,0
Honduras	5000,0
Argentina	3400,0
Perú	3200,0
Colombia	2320,0
Chile	1500,0
Guatemala	1150,0
El Salvador	1000,0
Ecuador	1000,0
Nicaragua	919,0
Jamaica	895,0
Bolivia	590,0
Uruguay	500,0
Belice	277,5
Panamá	200,0
Costa Rica	185,0
Venezuela	170,0
Paraguay	30,0
Barbados	5,0
Trinidad y Tobago	3,7

Some facts associated to Governance (RAR 2021)

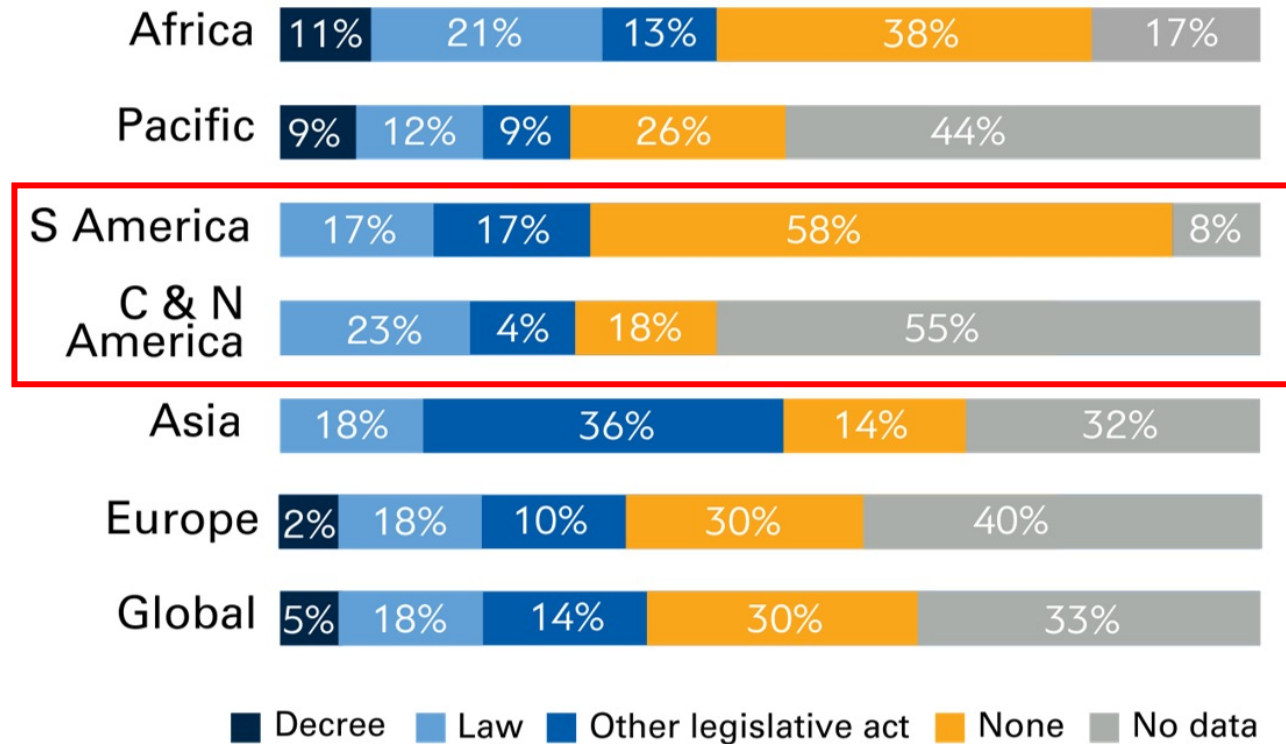
Inclusion of disaster risk management processes in law, policies and plans (number of countries)



Source: Inter-American Development Bank (2015a).

Early Warnings Gap Remain Globally

Even fewer countries have MHEWS that are based in national legislation and regulatory frameworks for emergency response, which are essential to ensure their effectiveness.



Percentage of Members reporting to have legislation on MHEWS

Source: WMO Performance Monitoring System, July 2022



POLITICAL RISKS

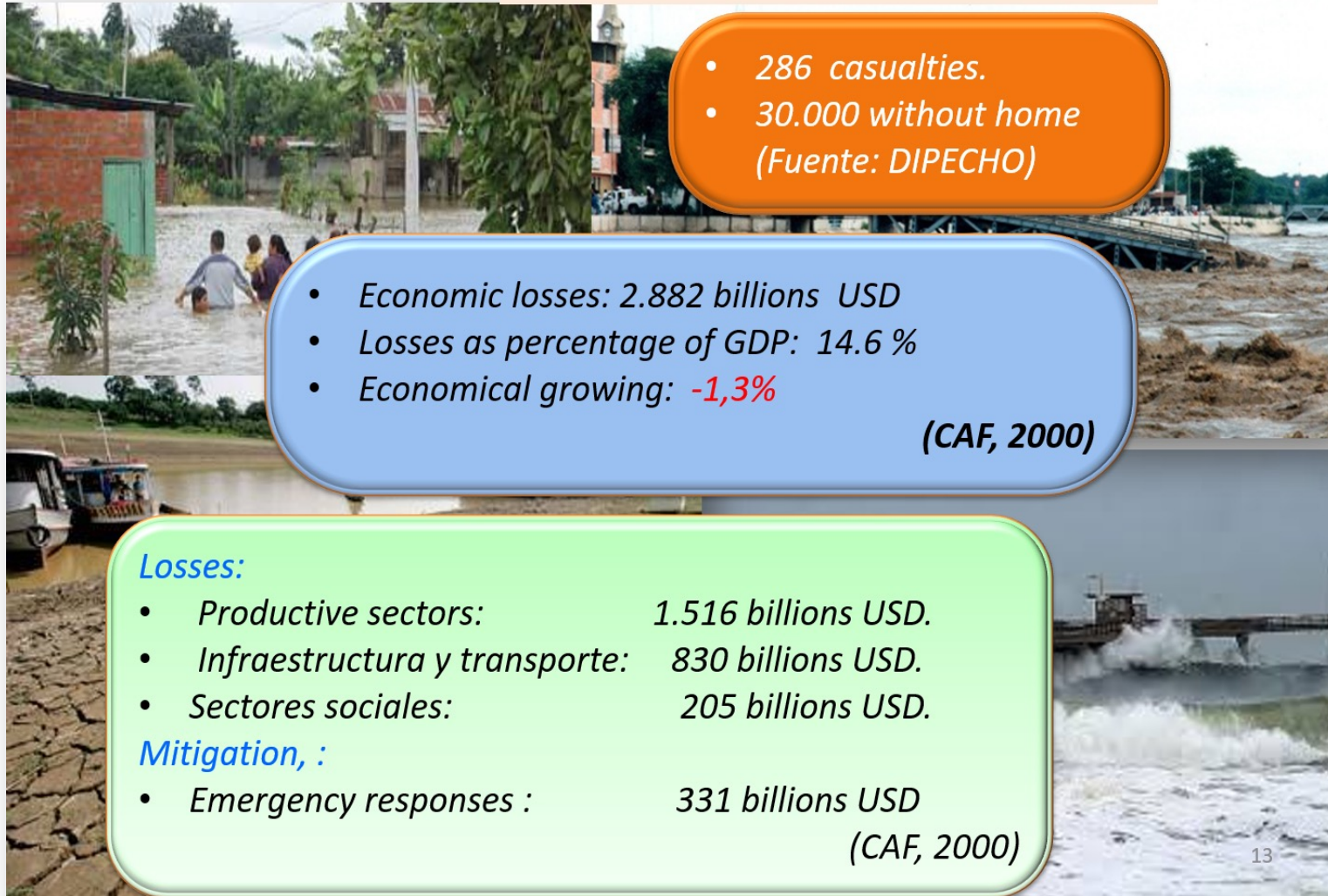
Table 2: Political risks*

Country	Corruption	Support for a strong leader who bends the rules	Tolerance towards military coup under corruption	Party system	Political polarisation	Percentage point change in migration stock %	Average
Peru	0.88	0.05	1.00	0.86	0.94	0.62	0.72
Venezuela	0.93			1.00	0.93	0.01	0.72
Haiti	0.97	0.59	0.78	1.00	0.79	0.00	0.69
Nicaragua	0.87	0.23	0.79	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.65
Colombia	0.72	0.03	0.56	0.71	0.81	1.00	0.64
El Salvador	0.79	1.00	0.27	0.71	0.89	0.00	0.61
Bolivia	0.98	0.21	0.79	0.57	0.98	0.01	0.59
Ecuador	0.69	0.44	0.74	0.71	0.72	0.09	0.56
Brazil	0.63	0.18	0.55	0.86	0.99	0.05	0.54
Guatemala	0.85	0.08	0.94	0.86	0.51	0.01	0.54
Mexico	1.00	0.21	0.57	0.57	0.85	0.02	0.54
Honduras	0.90	0.08	0.75	0.57	0.80	0.00	0.52
Paraguay	0.92	0.36	0.77	0.43	0.43	0.01	0.49
Dominican Republic	0.72	0.44	0.43	0.57	0.41	0.01	0.43
Panama	0.68	0.13	0.68	0.43	0.39	0.06	0.39
Argentina	0.53	0.21	0.29	0.43	0.88	0.01	0.39
Chile	0.08	0.03	0.41	0.57	0.76	0.14	0.33
Costa Rica	0.17	0.00	0.46	0.57	0.18	0.03	0.23
Uruguay	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.07

*Scores are displayed on a 1-0 scale, with 1 and 0 corresponding to the worst and best outcome in the sample respectively.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies, 2022

EL NIÑO 1997-1998 (impacts in Ecuador)



- 286 casualties.
- 30.000 without home
(Fuente: DIPECHO)

- Economic losses: 2.882 billions USD
- Losses as percentage of GDP: 14.6 %
- Economical growing: **-1,3%**

(CAF, 2000)

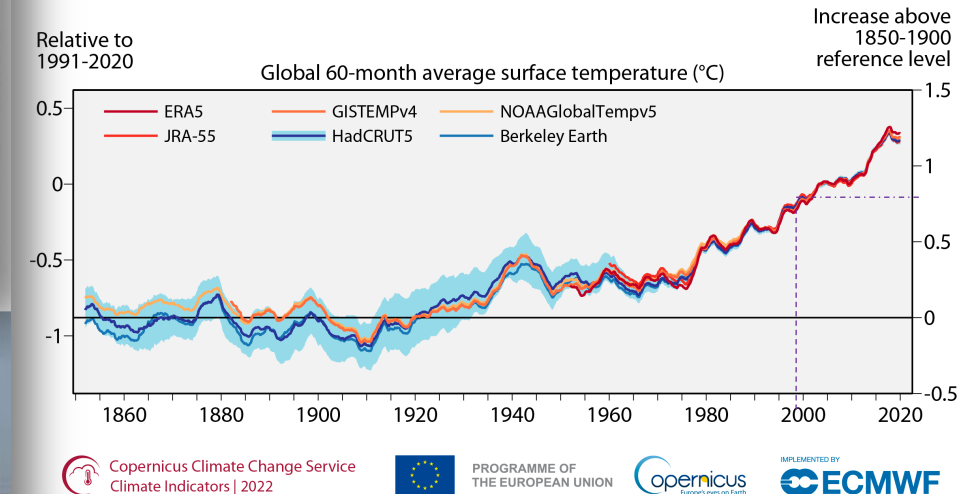
Losses:

- Productive sectors: 1.516 billions USD.
- Infraestructura y transporte: 830 billions USD.
- Sectores sociales: 205 billions USD.

Mitigation, :

- Emergency responses : 331 billions USD

(CAF, 2000)



RECOMMENDED ACTIONS



CIIFEN, 2016



EARLY WARNINGS FOR ALL

The UN Global Early Warning Initiative for the Implementation of Climate Adaptation



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Disaster risk knowledge

Systematically collect data and undertake risk assessments

- Are the hazards and the vulnerabilities well known by the communities?
- What are the patterns and trends in these factors?
- Are risk maps and data widely available?



Detection, observations, monitoring, analysis and forecasting of hazards

Develop hazard monitoring and early warning services

- Are the right parameters being monitored?
- Is there a sound scientific basis for making forecasts?
- Can accurate and timely warnings be generated?



Preparedness and response capabilities

Build national and community response capabilities

- Are response plans up to date and tested?
- Are local capacities and knowledge made use of?
- Are people prepared and ready to react to warnings?



Warning dissemination and communication

Communicate risk information and early warnings

- Do warnings reach all of those at risk?
- Are the risks and warnings understood?
- Is the warning information clear and usable?



Key messages

1. El Niño 2023-2024 will generate **significant economic and social impacts** in Latin America.
2. **Multilateral financial assistance** must be mobilized to implement **risk retention and/or transference mechanisms** at national and subnational level.
3. There is still room for Governments to mitigate **potential impacts and implement effective contingency plans**
4. Strengthened **Early warning systems** are critical to mitigate impacts.
5. The UN is working with governments at subregional and national level to advocate for **preventive actions and policy mechanisms** to mitigate adverse impacts of El Niño.



Gracias
Thank you
Mercy



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