



Understanding the challenges and implications of El Niño



Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

Team



André Wehrli

Senior Policy Advisor / Focal
Point Climate, DRR,
Environment Network
SDC



Ali Neumann

Head SHA Expert Group
DRR, Environment and Climate
SDC

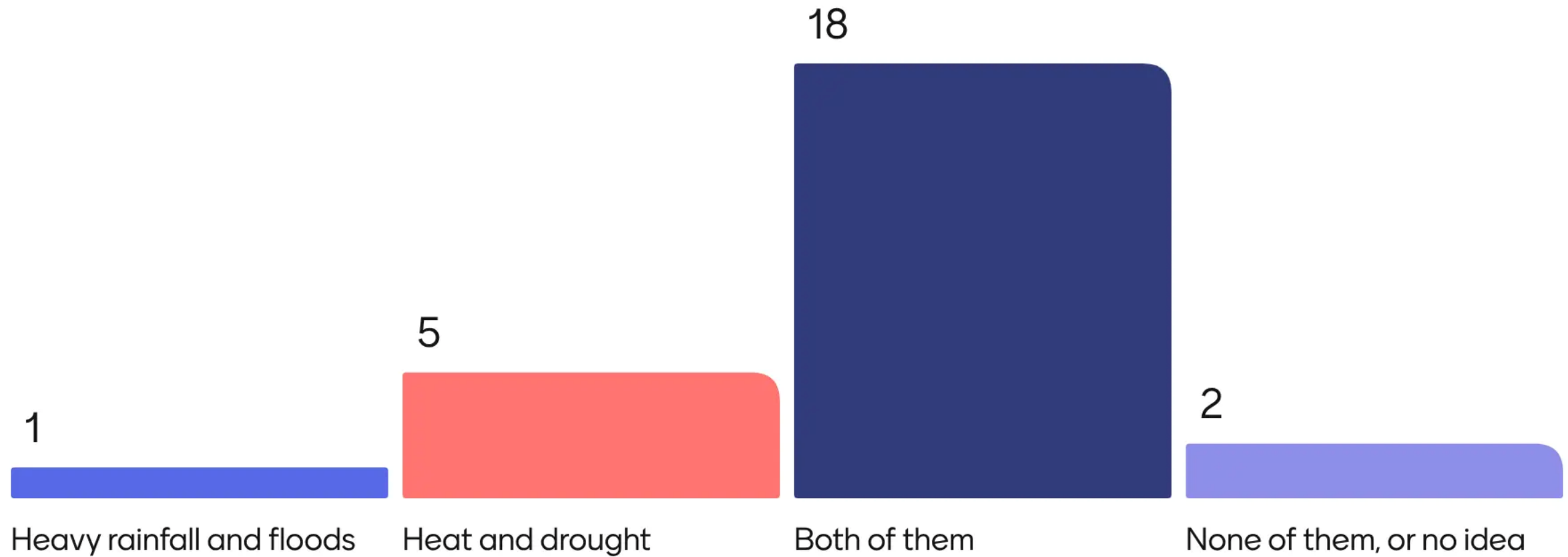


Antonia Does

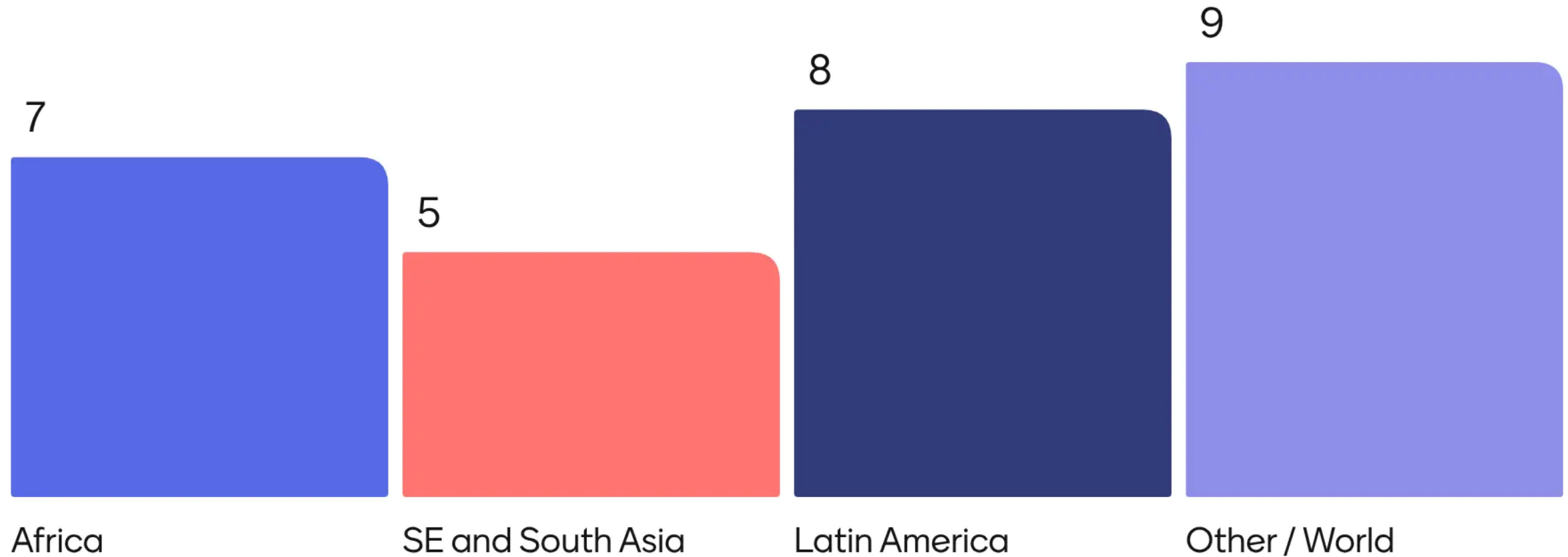
Tech Facilitation

Senior Advisor
Learning & Evaluation
Helvetas

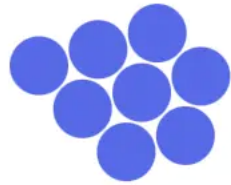
In your work, you assume that you will be more affected by:



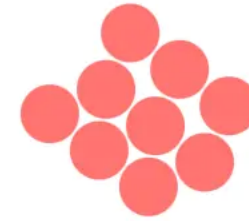
Which region of the world are you most interested in?



The weekly averages of El Niño 3.4 index have already reached:



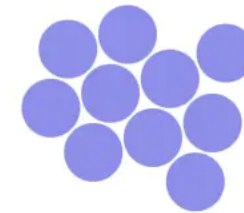
8 2.5 to 3.5 °C



9 3.5 to 4.5 °C



1 > 4.5 °C



10 don't know

Why this webinar?

PROGRAM

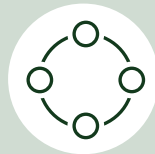
Understanding El Niño

Impacts of El Niño

Omar Bellprat
SDC

Implication for Preparedness and Anticipatory Action

Rafael Millán (SDC): South America
Omar Bellprat (SDC): SE Asia



Forecasts for different regions and timescales

Moritz Flubacher
Meteoswiss

WRAP UP

Understanding El Niño and its impacts

Omar Bellprat

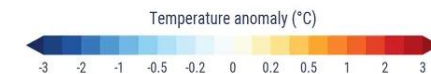
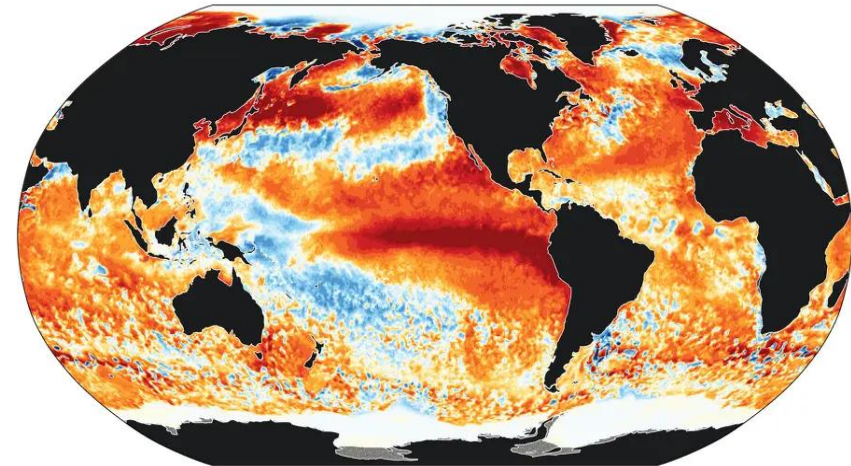
Regional Advisor and
Programme Manager,
DRR and CCA,
SDC Regional Hub
Bangkok

Why is El Niño called «the boy» ?

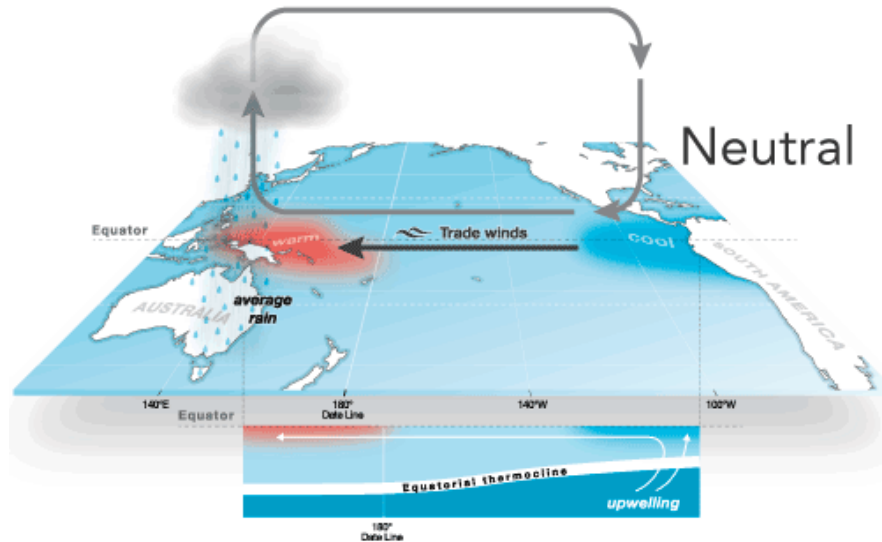


Sea surface temperature anomaly • 21 Aug 2026

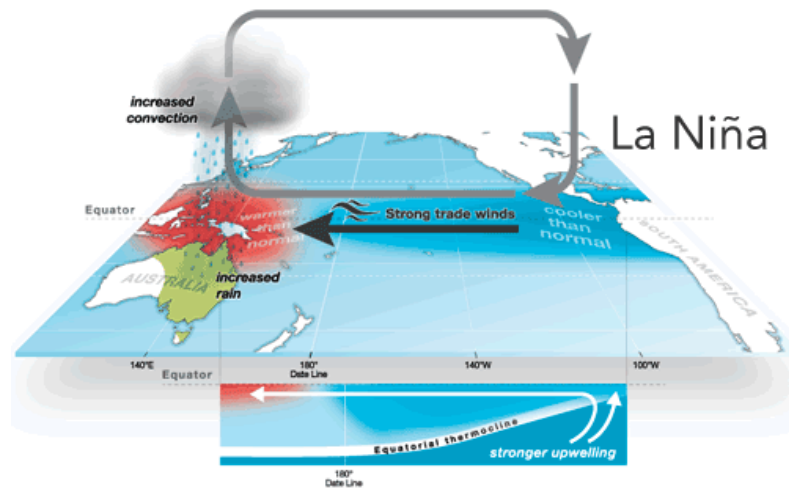
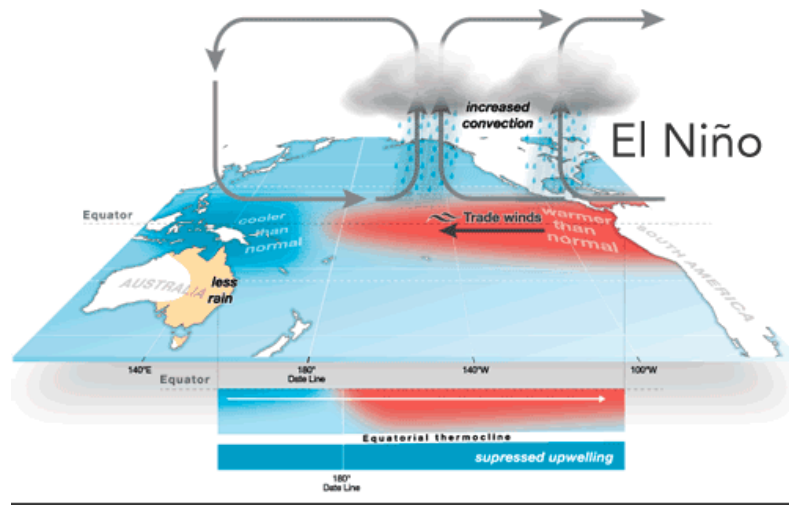
Data: ERA5 • Reference period: 1991–2020 • Credit: C3S/ECMWF



What is the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO)?

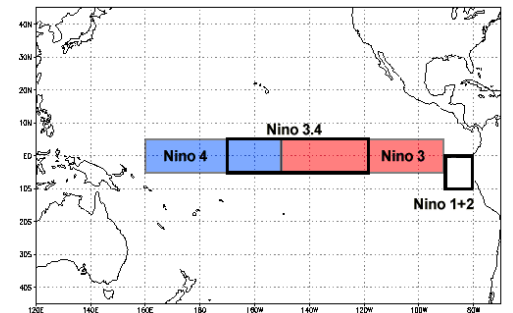
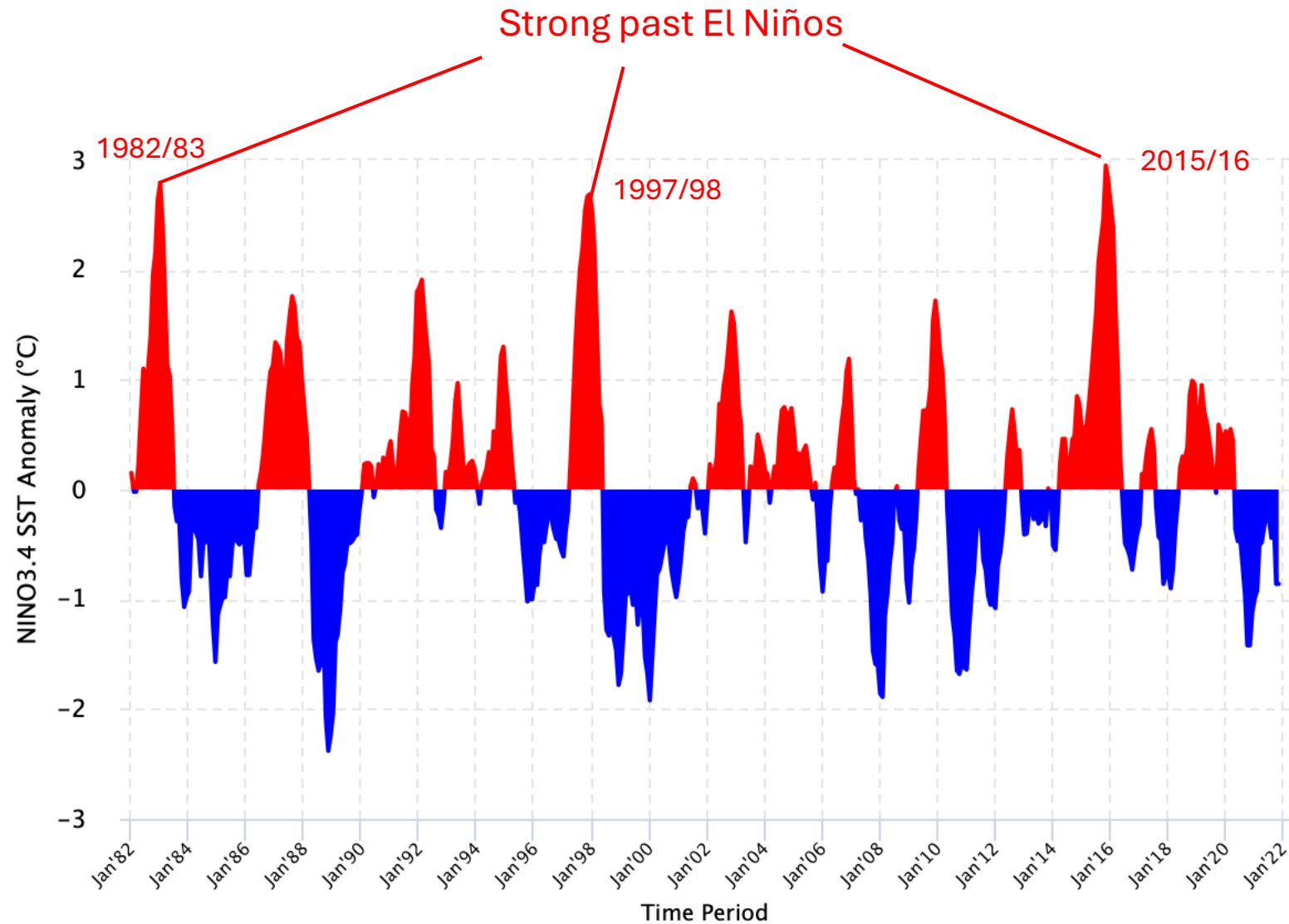


- **Trade winds** drag cold water from the deep Pacific off the coast from South America (upwelling).
- Sea surface temperature rise in the Southeast Asia, causing hot air to rise and causing rain rain and **an atmospheric circulation** (Walker cell)
- The **Southern Oscillation** relates to the change in this atmospheric circulation.

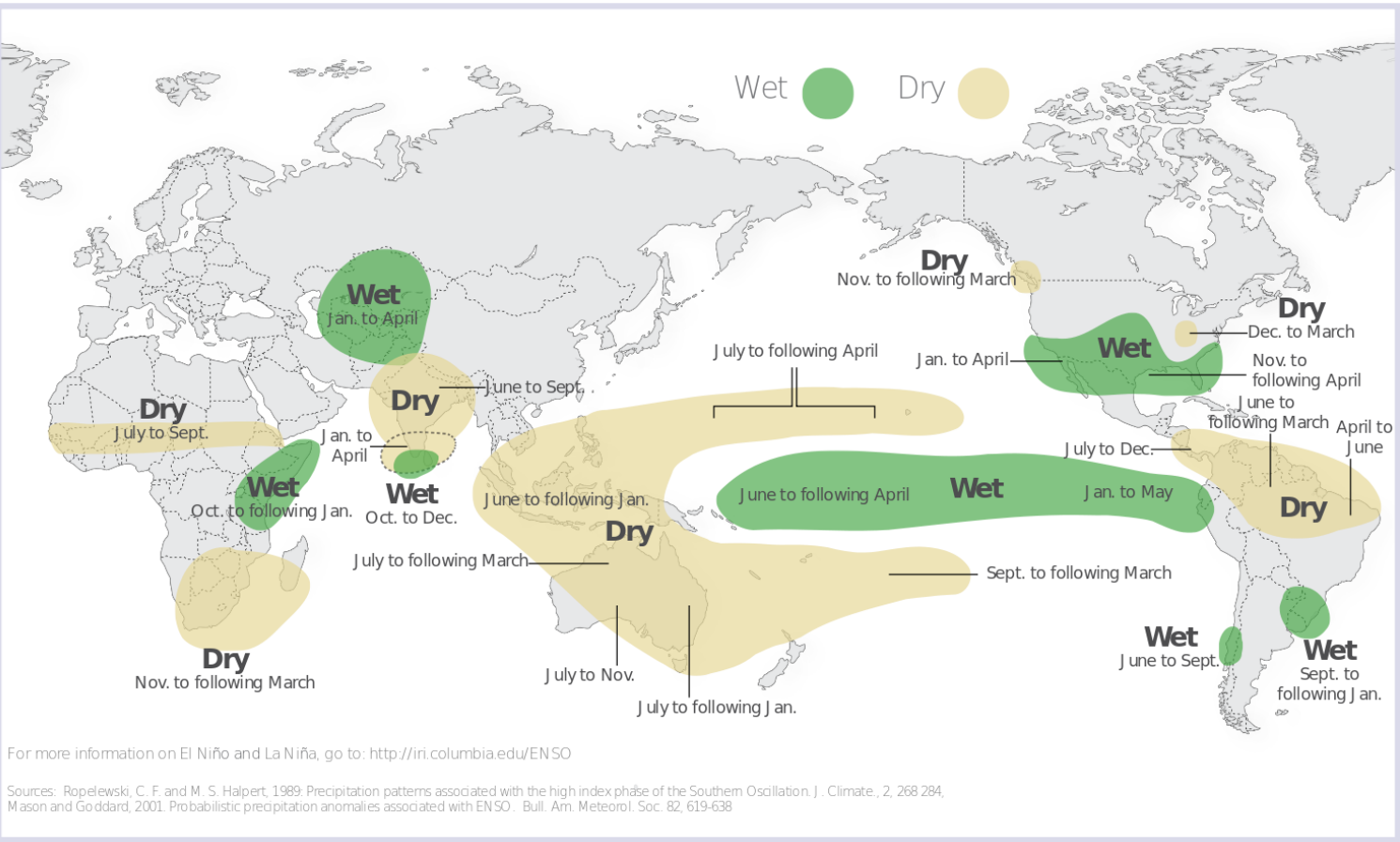


- **During El Niño** trade winds weaken, leading to accumulation of warm sea-surface waters off the coast in Peru (wet Northern Peru)
- **During la Niña**, trade winds strengthen, causing the opposite effect (wet Southeast Asia)
- **Duration:** Typically between 9 – 18 month (Niña states usually a bit longer) peaking between November and February.

Oscillation between El Niño and La Niña

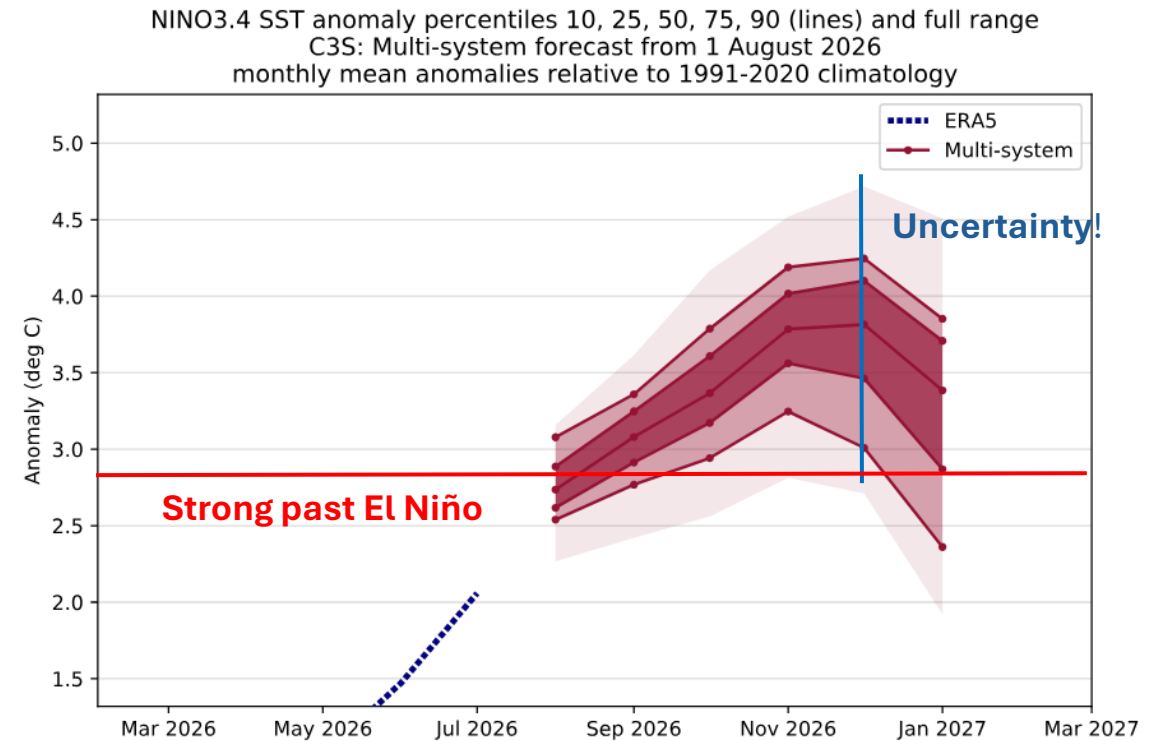


Teleconnections El Niño

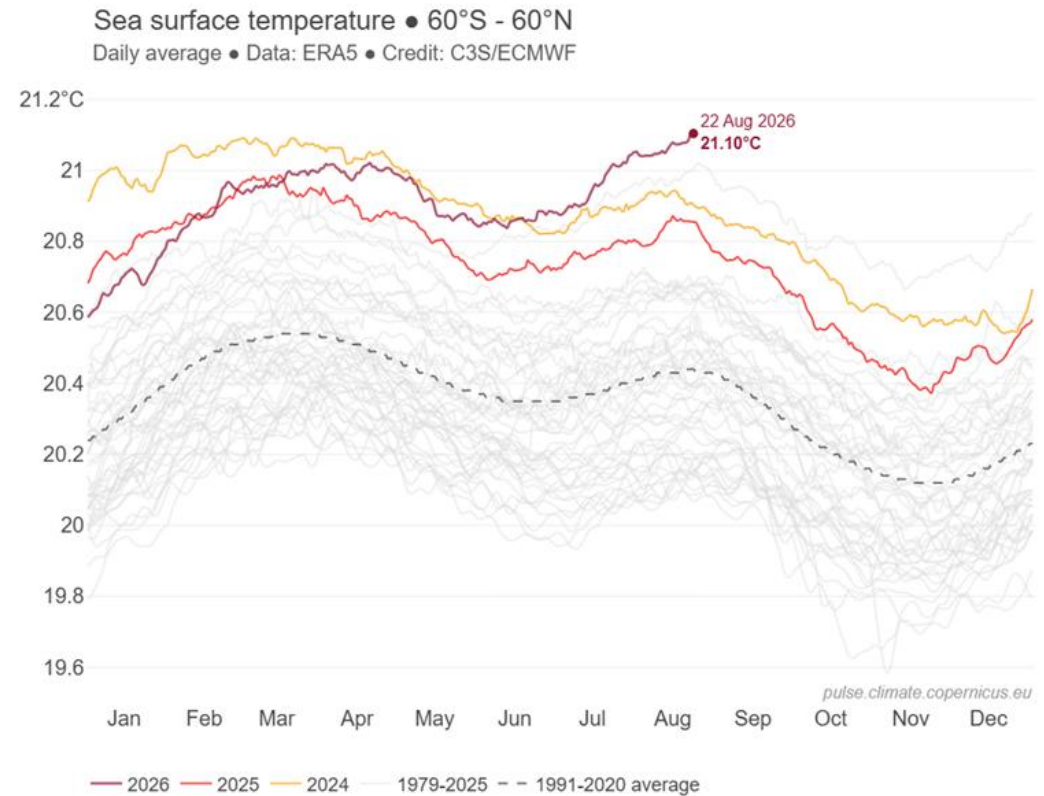
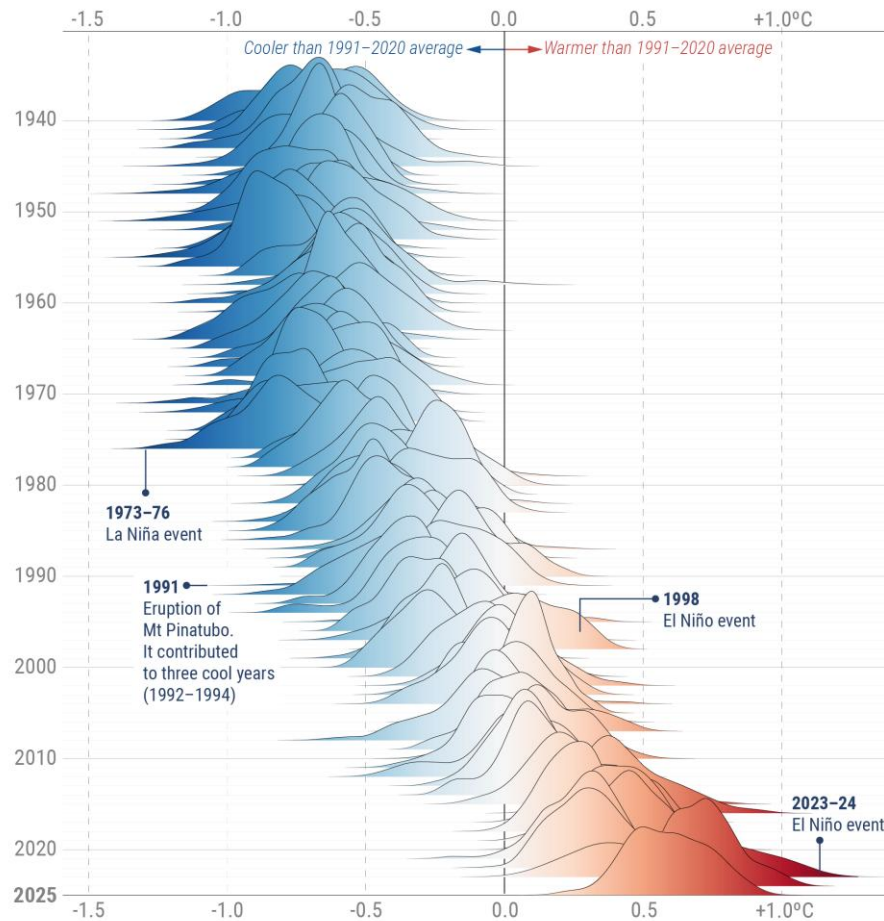


- **Teleconnections** are complex and depend on the time of the year.
- They **shift the climate** («what to expect»); the weather you get might still deviate locally.
- Other **regional climate teleconnections** (e.g. Indian Ocean Dipole) superimpose on the effects.

Seasonal prediction of ENSO is possible



Climate change strengthens ENSO impacts



El Niño: A humanitarian shock and risk multiplier

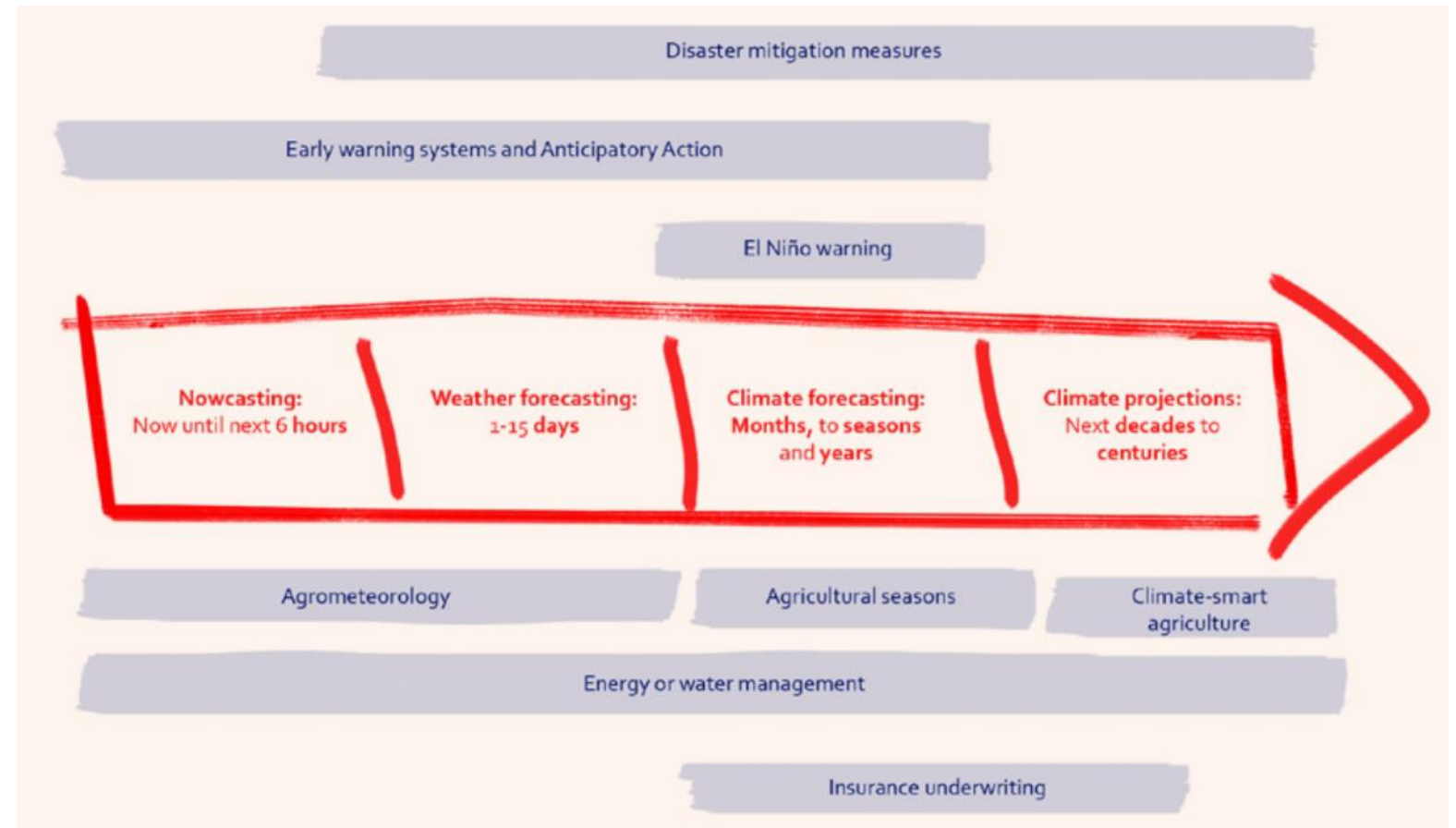


The 2015 El Niño left over 10 million Ethiopians in need of humanitarian assistance.



The 1997–98 El Niño affected hundreds of thousands of people across northern Peru, causing widespread displacement and livelihood losses.

The good news: We can prepare today



**Provision of tailored, reliable
and trusted information and
expert advice from WMO
community to humanitarian
actors**

Álvaro Silva

Climate Scientist
WMO

Moritz Flubacher

International Advisor
Meteoswiss



WMO Coordination Mechanism



Extreme weather and climate events trigger humanitarian emergencies



WCM

Core purpose

Provision of **tailored, reliable and trusted information and forecasts** from WMO to humanitarian actors.

How it is done:

- > Providing **situational awareness** services
- > **Products co-designed** with humanitarian partners

History and role of Switzerland

2019 : Initial concept approved by WMO Congress

2020-2024: Switzerland (MeteoSwiss + SDC) implements **Weather4UN** pilot project to establish the WCM (together with WMO and other NMHSs)

As of 2025: WCM activities integrated in MeteoSwiss operations and support of SDC HA operations

WMO Coordination Mechanism for humanitarians (WCM):

Co-designed and tailored solutions for UN and Humanitarian Agencies (HA)

**Early
Warnings
for All**

WCM: Strategic component of EW4ALL supporting crisis-prone and conflict-affected regions

Situational awareness and expert advice to UN & HA

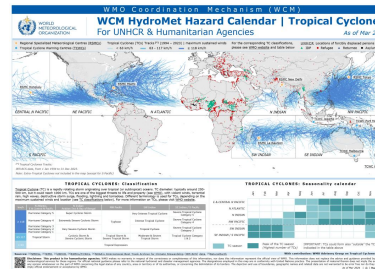
“WCM curates **authoritative** weather, climate and water information and **expert advice** from WMO Members / Centres to improve **situational awareness** and **crisis support** by the UN and HA.”

WCM plays also an important role in terms of **capacity building**.

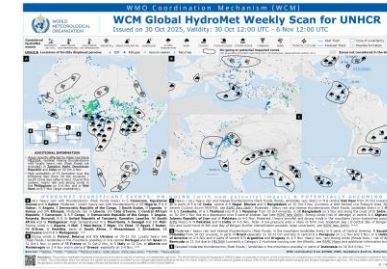
Global

Local / Regional

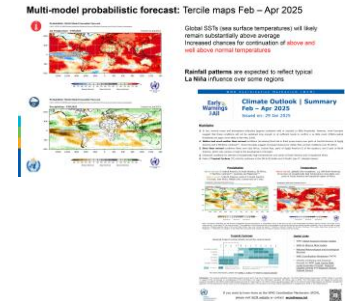
HAZARD
CALENDARS



WEEKLY & TCs
SCANS



CLIMATE
BRIEFINGS & SCANS

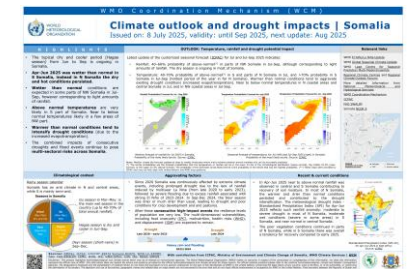
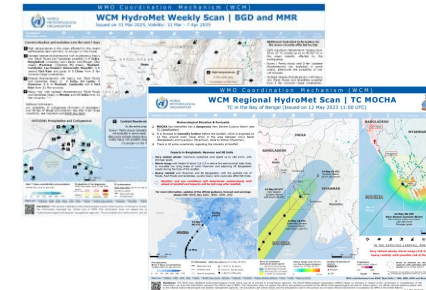


WCM Service Delivery

From 2022 to mid-2026

700+

(scans and briefings)



years

days / week

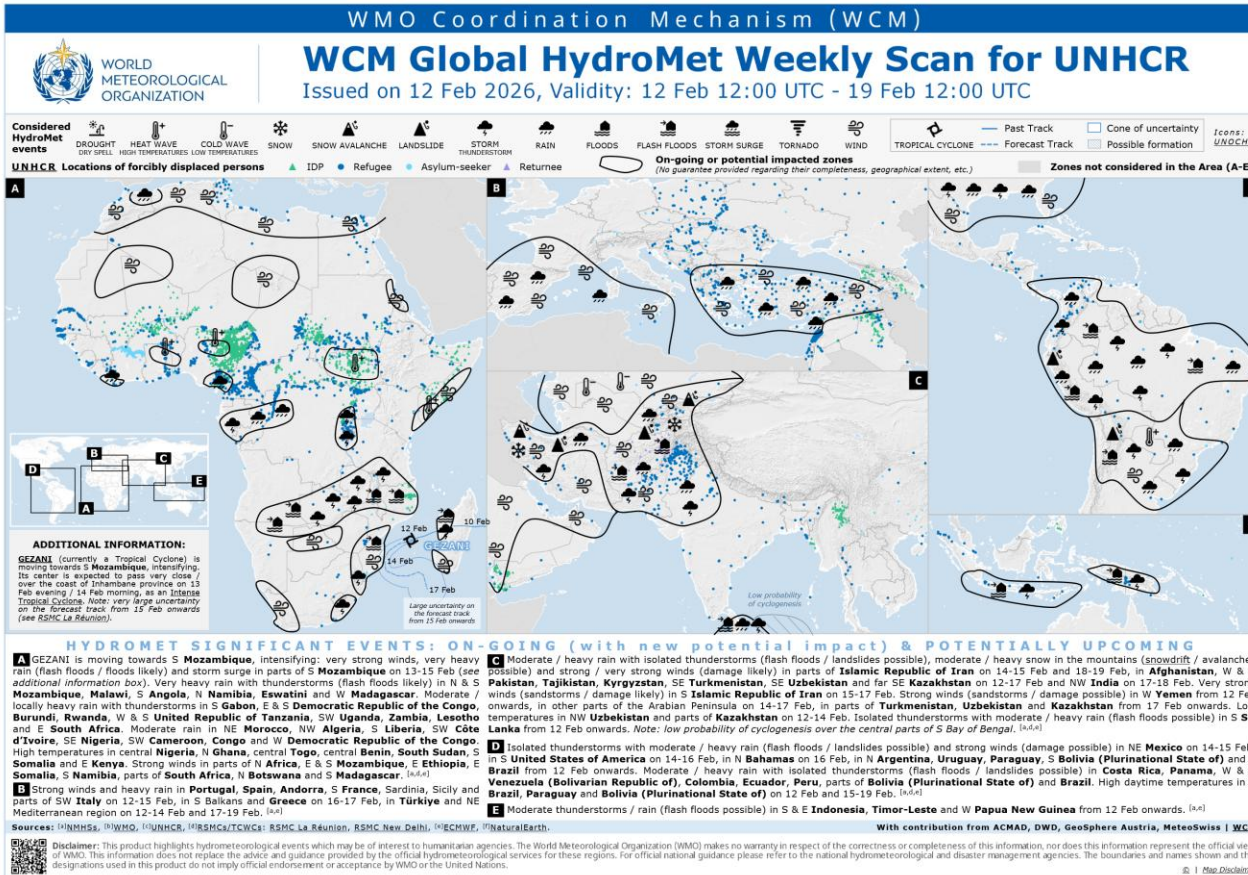
month / season



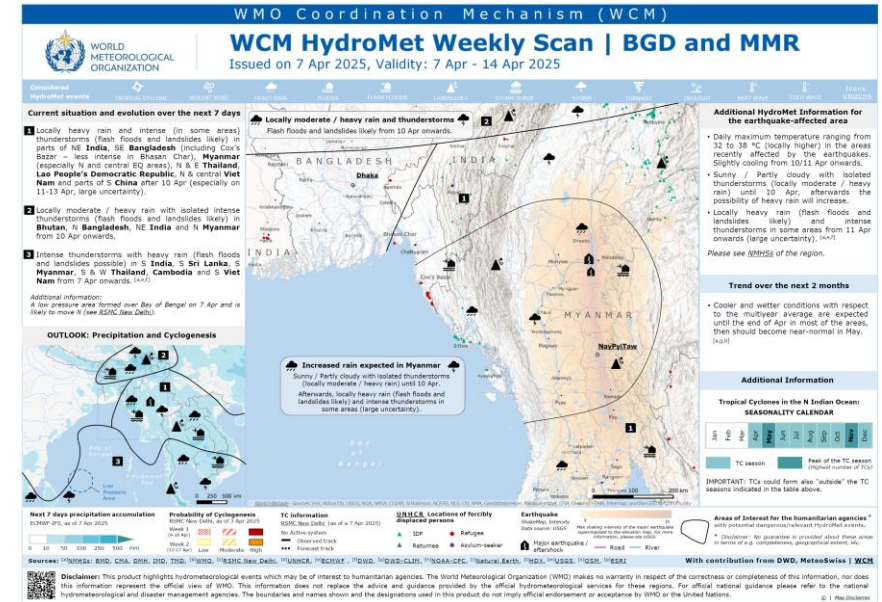
To subscribe, contribute or support WCM, please contact wcm@wmo.int

WCM HYDROMET WEEKLY AND TROPICAL CYCLONE SCANS

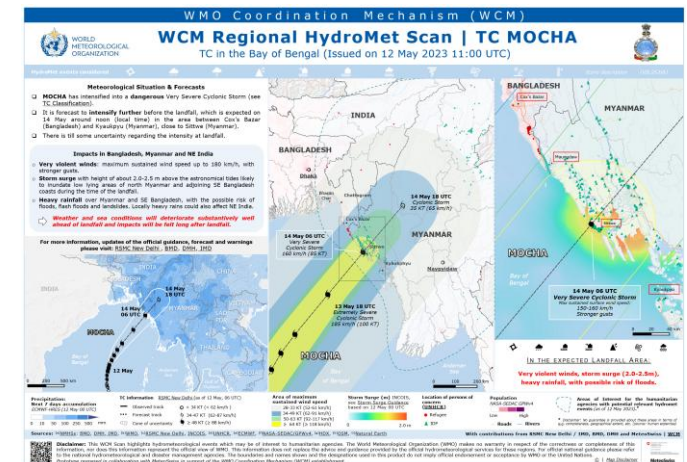
GLOBAL WEEKLY SCAN



REGIONAL WEEKLY SCAN



TC SCAN



Support to the Swiss Humanitarian Aid





Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun Svizra

Departement fédéral de l'intérieur DFI
Office fédéral de météorologie et de climatologie MétéoSwiss

Weather Forecast for N Vietnam
For SDC / SHA

Area of interest: northern Vietnam

Issued on: 26.09.2024

Validity (1-week): 27.09.2024 – 03.10.2024

General conditions regarding large-scale flow and possible evolution:
Friday 27th relatively stable and dry conditions should prevail with only isolated to scattered diurnal shower activity expected in the afternoon, primarily over the mountainous regions northwest of Hanoi. Saturday 28th, these diurnal showers and thunderstorms over the mountains should increase in coverage and intensity. Sunday 29th and Monday 30th, lowering surface pressures associated with an approaching cold front from central China will increase the shower activity over northern Vietnam with scattered to widespread showers and thunderstorms expected in all regions. Behind the cold front, starting on Tuesday Oct 1st, an influx of cooler and drier air from the north should bring much calmer and sunnier conditions up through Thursday Oct 3rd and also for the remainder of the week.

Precipitation:
Daily amounts of rain ranging from 1 to 10 mm can be expected regionally over the mountains of northwest Vietnam on Friday 27th and between 20 and 40 mm on Saturday 28th. On Sunday 29th and Monday 30th with the approach of the frontal zone, daily amounts of 10 to 50 mm will be possible over many regions of Northern Vietnam, with amounts of 50 to 80 mm possible locally on Sunday depending on the convective extent of the precipitation. During the 72 hr period between Saturday September 29th and Monday September 30th, between 40 and 70 mm could regionally fall over northern Vietnam, with locally higher amounts (80-110 mm) possible over the mountainous regions north of Hanoi. Residual shower activity of 1-10 mm could persist early Tuesday Oct 1st, otherwise generally dry conditions are expected for the remainder of the week, up through Saturday Oct 5th.

Sat 28 Sep 00 UTC – Tue 30 Sep 00 UTC

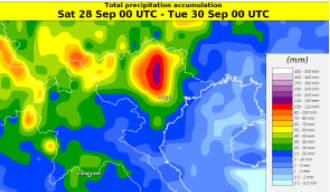


Figure 1 - Total precipitation accumulation from 28 September 00h to 30th September 00h UTC.



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun Svizra

Departement fédéral de l'intérieur DFI
Office fédéral de météorologie et de climatologie MétéoSwiss

Temperatures:
No significant information, normal values.

Winds:
No significant information, normal values



Tailor-made weather forecasts
for the operational area in
northern Viet Nam

Support from MeteoSwiss
forecasters for 2 weeks on a
daily basis



WMO Coordination Mechanism for humanitarians (WCM)

El Niño and Seasonal Climate Outlook

27 August 2026

WCM Team

With thanks to WMO colleagues



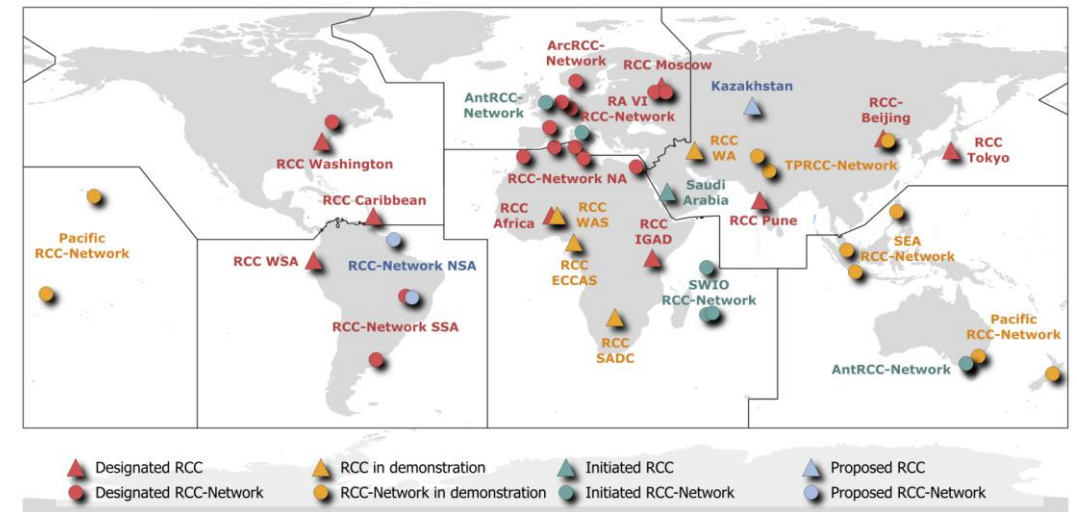
**WORLD
METEOROLOGICAL
ORGANIZATION**

Who predicts El Niño?

WMO has designated 15 Global Producing Centres for Seasonal Prediction



WMO Regional Climate Centres (RCCs)



Authoritative sources:

[National Meteorological and Hydrological Services \(NMHSs\)](#)

[WMO Global Seasonal Climate Update \(GSCU\)](#)

[WMO El Niño/La Niña Update](#)

[Global Producing Centres for Seasonal Predictions \(GPCs-SP\)](#)

[Lead Centre for Seasonal Prediction Multi-Model Ensemble \(LC SPMME\)](#)

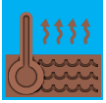
[Regional Climate Centres \(RCCs\)](#)

[Regional Climate Forums \(RCFs\)](#)

[Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres \(RSMCs\) and Tropical Cyclone Warning Centres \(TCWCs\)](#)

[WMO Partner Institutions \(IRI, C3S\)](#)

[WMO Coordination Mechanism for humanitarians \(WCM\)](#)



Climate drivers

El Niño/La Niña Southern Oscillation (ENSO)

- El Niño conditions are forecast to continue intensifying **toward stronger El Niño conditions** in Sep–Nov 2026.
- El Niño is expected to peak towards end of 2026 (multi-model forecasts suggesting around Nov).
- El Niño is a naturally occurring phenomenon but is developing on top of long-term climate warming, which may amplify the impacts.

Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)

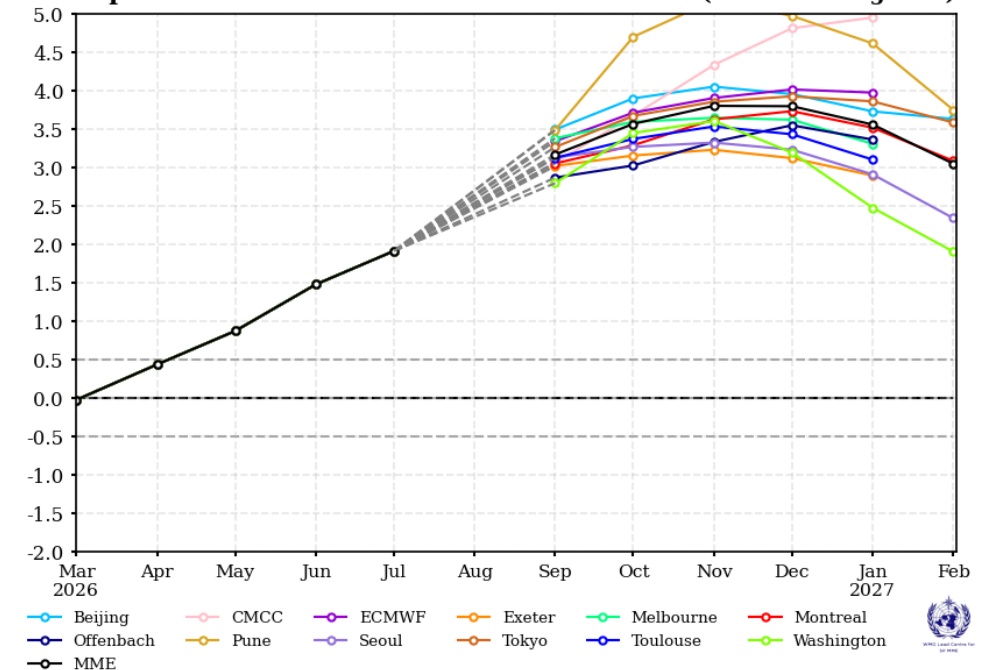
- A positive phase of the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is expected to develop in Sep–Nov 2026.

Source: Based on [WMO GSCU](#)

Next [WMO El Niño/La Niña Update](#) to be released on 3 Sep 2026!

Forecast of Nino3.4
Sep2026 to Feb2027

(Issued on Aug2026)



Evolution of Niño 3.4 sea surface temperature anomalies from Aug 2026 initial conditions. The solid black line represents the observed evolution (Mar – Jul 2026), and the coloured lines are the ensemble mean forecasts from various seasonal prediction systems (Sep 2026 – Feb 2027). All anomalies are in °C relative to the 1993–2009 baseline period. (Source: [WMO Lead Centre for Seasonal Prediction](#))



Precipitation forecast | Sep – Nov 2026

Most likely seasonal precipitation anomalies (probability):

Wetter-than-normal

- Eastern and southern East Africa (50-80%)
- Parts of Central Asia & the Middle East (50-80%)
- Far southern South Asia (40-50%)
- Central & eastern equatorial Pacific islands (>60%)
- Parts of southern and western coastal South America (50-80%)
- Parts North America (40-60%)
- Parts of southern & southeastern Europe (40-50%)

Drier-than-normal

- Coastal West Africa (40-60%)
- Parts of Southern Africa (40-50%)
- Most of South Asia (>50%)
- Maritime Continent and most of Southwest and South Pacific (>60%)
- Central America and the Caribbean (>60%)
- Most of northern South America (50-80%)

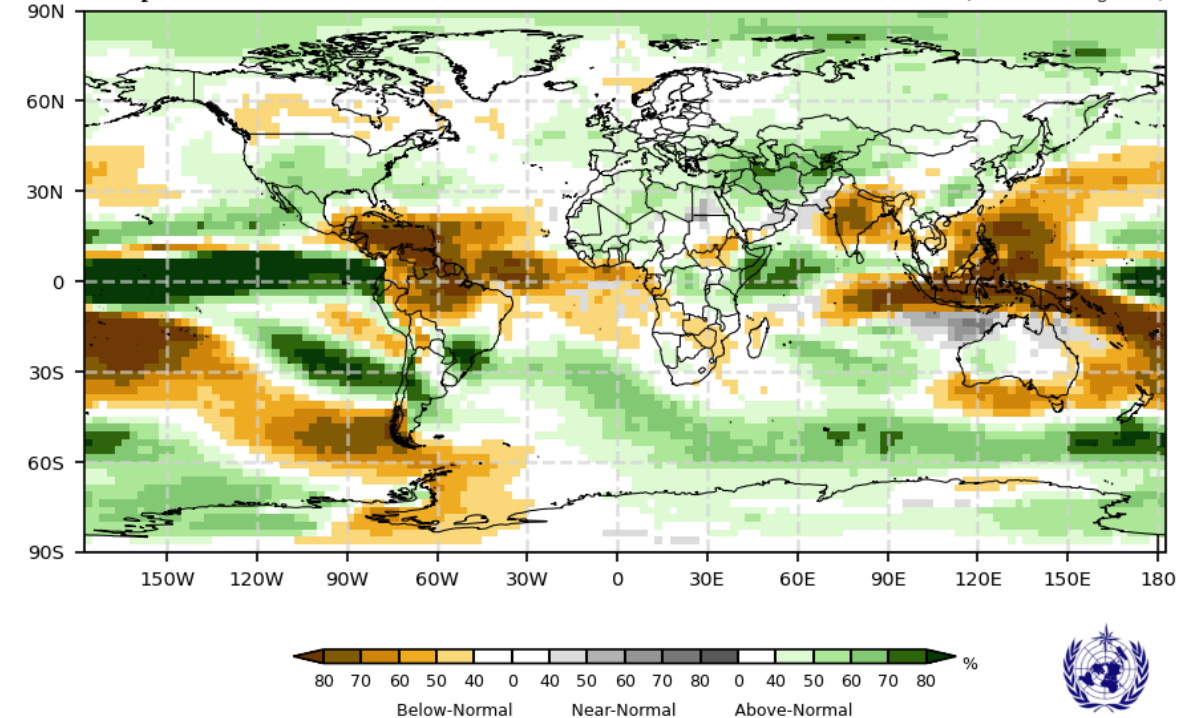
The seasonal precipitation outlook for Sep-Nov reflects the strong influence of El Niño.

Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast

CMCC, CPTEC, ECMWF, Exeter, Melbourne, Montreal, Moscow, Offenbach, Seoul, Tokyo, Toulouse, Washington

Precipitation : SON2026

(issued on Aug2026)



Source: Third-party map. This map was taken from [WMO LC-SPMME](#) on 24 Aug 2026 and may not fully align with United Nations and WMO map guidance.



Precipitation forecast | Nov 2026 – Jan 2027

Most likely seasonal precipitation anomalies (probability):

Wetter-than-normal

- East Africa (50-70%)
- Most of Asia (40-80%)
- Central & eastern equatorial Pacific islands (>80%)
- Parts of southern and northwestern coastal South America (50-80%)
- Parts of North America (40-80%)
- Most of Europe (40-50%)

Drier-than-normal

- Southern Africa (40-70%)
- Most of South Asia (>50%)
- Eastern and Southern Maritime Continent (>60%)
- Most of Southwest and South Pacific (>60%)
- Southern Central America and the Caribbean (>60%)
- Most of northern South America (50-80%)

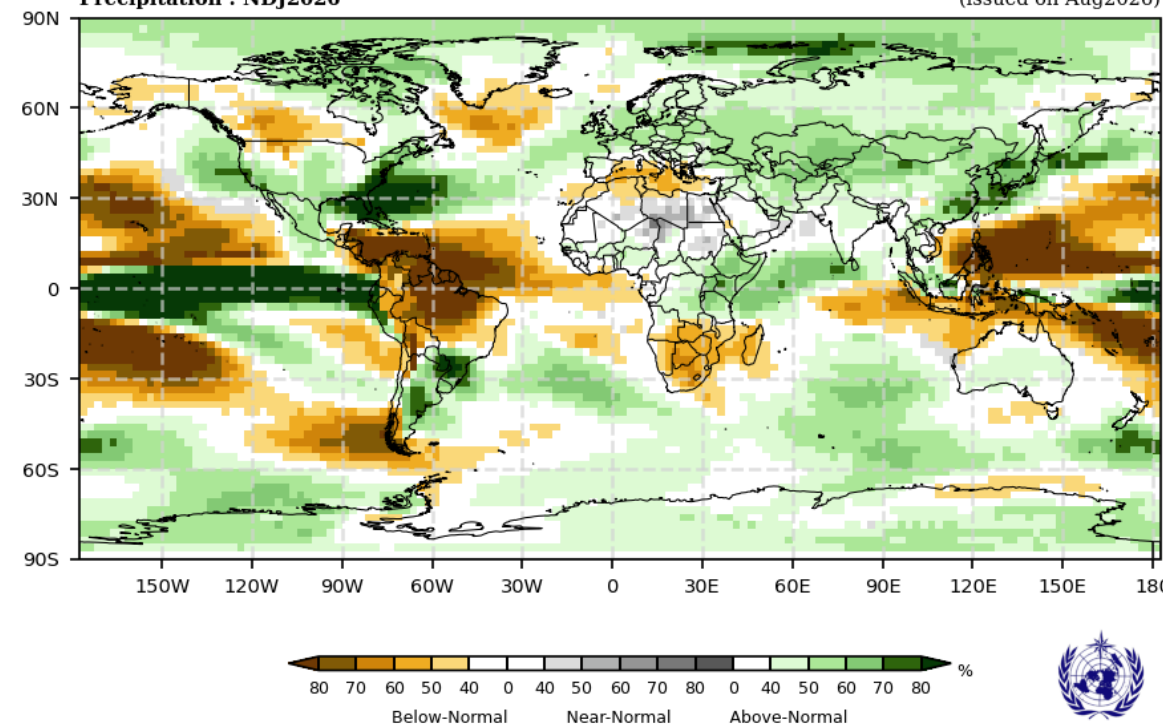
El Niño is expected to continue strongly influencing precipitation patterns in Nov 2026–Jan 2027.

Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast

CMCC, CPTEC, ECMWF, Exeter, Melbourne, Montreal, Offenbach, Seoul, Tokyo, Toulouse, Washington

Precipitation : NDJ2026

(issued on Aug2026)



Source: Third-party map. This map was taken from [WMO LC-SPMME](#) on 24 Aug 2026 and may not fully align with United Nations and WMO map guidance.



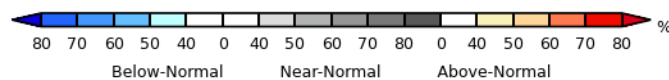
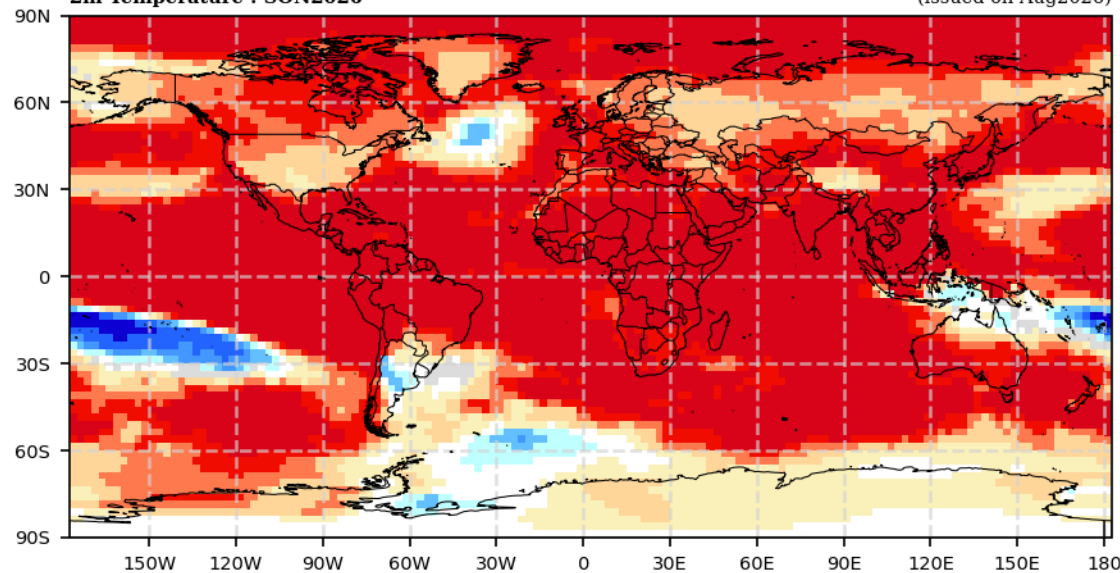
Temperature forecast | Sep – Nov 2026 and Nov 2026 – Jan 2027

Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast

CMCC, CPTEC, ECMWF, Exeter, Melbourne, Montreal, Moscow, Offenbach, Seoul, Tokyo, Toulouse, Washington

2m Temperature : SON2026

(issued on Aug2026)

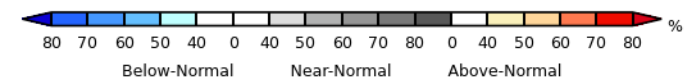
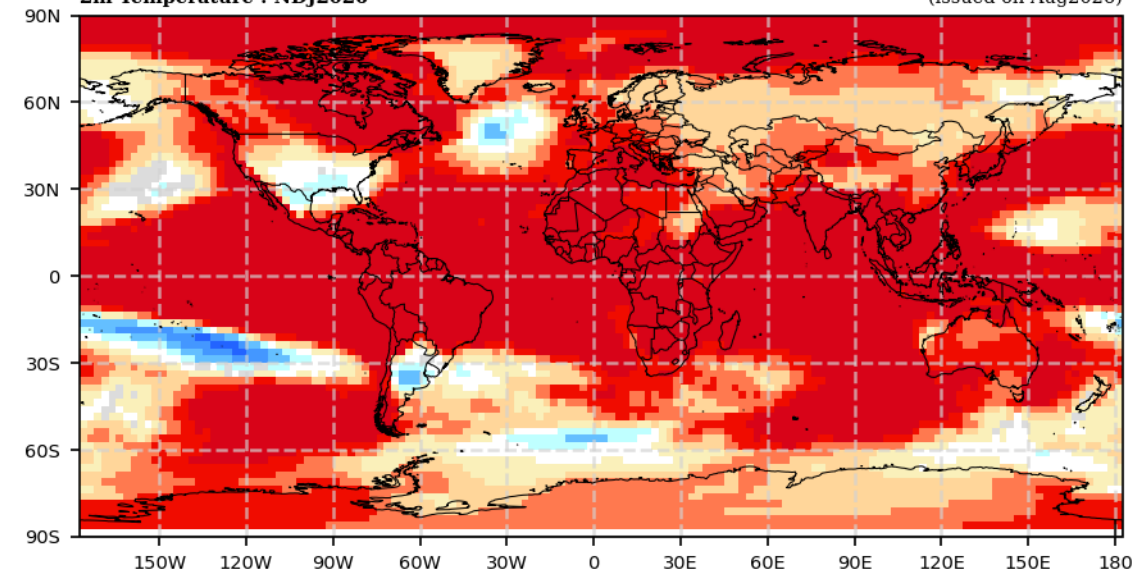


Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast

CMCC, CPTEC, ECMWF, Exeter, Melbourne, Montreal, Offenbach, Seoul, Tokyo, Toulouse, Washington

2m Temperature : NDJ2026

(issued on Aug2026)



Source: Third-party maps. These maps were taken from [WMO LC-SPMME](https://www.wmo.int/en/our-work/monitoring-and-assessment/monitoring-and-assessment) on 24 Aug 2026 and may not fully align with United Nations and WMO map guidance.

Above-normal temperatures are highly likely globally.

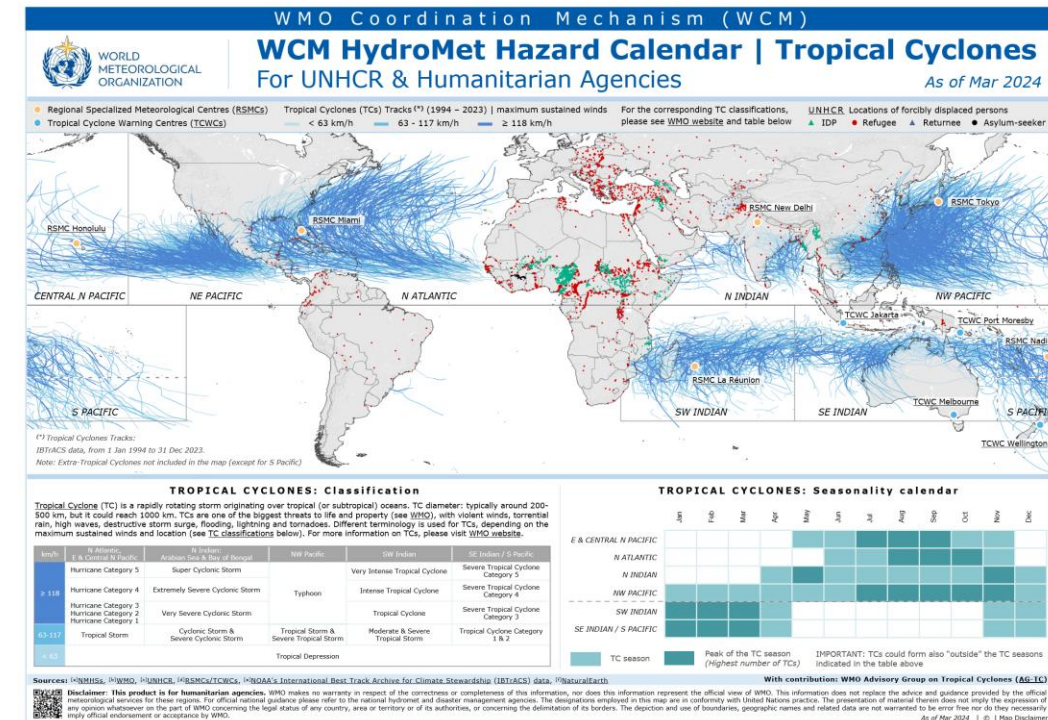
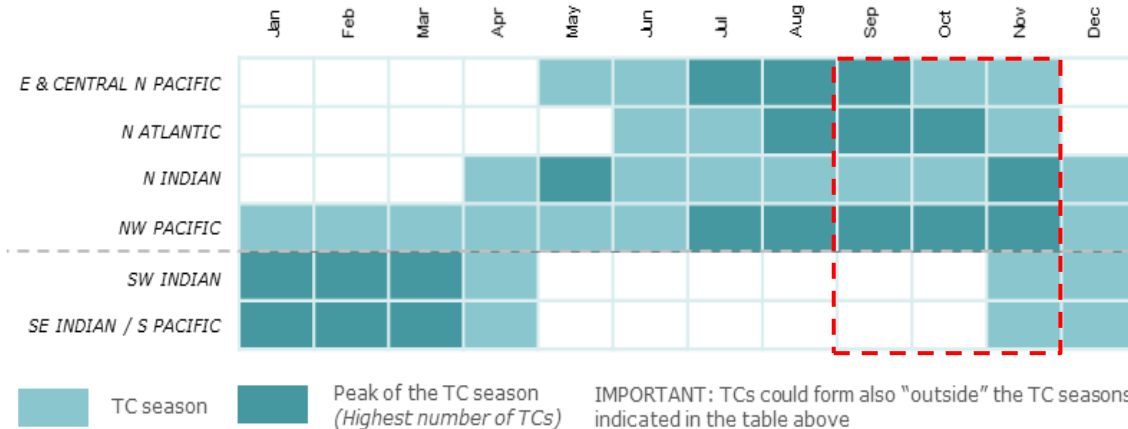
A warmer atmosphere could also intensify weather and climate extremes (heavy rainfall and droughts).

Tropical Cyclones | Sep – Nov

Tropical Cyclone (TC) typical activity in Sep – Nov:

- E & central N Pacific: ongoing (peak of the season until Sep)
- N Atlantic: ongoing (peak of the season until Oct)
- N Indian: ongoing (peak in Nov)
- NW Pacific: ongoing (peak of the season)
- SW Indian, SE Indian and S Pacific (season starting in Nov)

Seasonal TC activity across the various basins



For more information, please see [Regional Specialized Meteorological Centres / Tropical Cyclone Warning Centres \(RSMCs / TCWCs\)](#)

and [WCM TC hazard calendar](#)

Other useful links: <https://severeweather.wmo.int/>

NOAA's 2026 Hurricane Season Outlooks:
 Atlantic: Below-normal | [E & Central Pacific](#): Above-normal.

01

El Niño is strengthening

Significantly increasing the likelihood of heatwaves, droughts, heavy rainfall and other extreme weather and climate events in many parts of the world.

02

Rainfall risks are uneven

Wetter conditions and increased flood risk are favoured in some regions, while others face drier conditions and drought risk.

03

Higher temperatures globally

Above-normal temperatures are highly likely, with potential to compound other climate hazards.

04

Expect cascading impacts

Food security, livelihoods, water, health, energy, transport and supply chains may be affected.

05

Act now and keep reassessing

Use seasonal forecasts to support anticipatory action and continuously update preparedness as forecasts evolve.

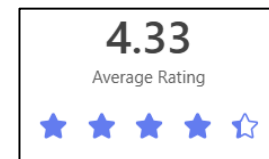
Closely monitor forecast updates from WMO Centres and from National Meteorological and Hydrological Services.

Consult WCM weekly and monthly scans and briefings which provide situational awareness and expert advice curated from WMO Members / Centres.

PREPARE • MONITOR UPDATES • TRANSLATE FORECASTS INTO EARLY ACTION

WCM GLOBAL SEASONAL CLIMATE OUTLOOK BRIEFING FOR UN AND HA

- **Started in Sep 2025**, building on successful climate briefing sessions **co-designed** with **Save the Children** and **Start Network** (2024–2025).
- Increasing demand from UN and HA for seasonal forecasts to inform preparedness and strategic planning.
- Thanks to authoritative and trusted information from **WMO Members and Centres**.
- Summarize key reasons of concern at seasonal climate timescale.
- Briefing materials disseminated to **500+** recipients across **50+** UN and HA.



Structure of the Briefings

Global Seasonal Climate Outlook	WCM Team
Regional Climate/Hazard Outlook	Regional Centre, NMHS
Humanitarian Action	UN / HA
Q&A	Climate and humanitarian experts



WCM GLOBAL CLIMATE OUTLOOK BRIEFINGS FOR UN AND HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES

Every month | Last Wednesday | 12:00 – 12:45 UTC

Registration form

Next session on 30 September, 12 UTC

Q&A

(comprehension)

Implication for **Preparedness and Anticipatory Action:** *Latin America and the Caribbean*

Rafael Millán

Deputy Regional Head
Embassy of Switzerland in Peru
SDC Regional Hub Lima

The region is alert, but not equally ready

Perception has shifted from “will it happen?” to “what decision must be taken, where, and by when?”

HIGH CONFIDENCE

El Niño conditions are established and are projected to intensify. Uncertainty remains around timing, location and severity.

ASYMMETRIC RISK

Flooding gets attention. Slow-building drought, heat and water stress remain deprioritized despite cascading impacts.

SLOW-ONSET BIAS

Slow-building of these impacts fails to generate the same sense of urgency among LAC authorities. This delays the financing of anticipatory actions

MEMORY IS SELECTIVE

The 1997–98 El Niño still dominates institutional memory. Different regions, different impacts, different timings now.

Critical reading

Awareness is widespread. Decision readiness is not.



Critical implication

Improve decision-making under uncertainty, overcoming slow action despite political commitment

Governments are moving. But plans become executable?

A regional picture: meaningful mobilisation, but weak links between forecast, trigger, finance and local delivery.

WHAT IS MOVING

- ✓ Contingency plans and sector readiness
- ✓ Weather, water, droughts, frosts and fire monitoring
- ✓ Inter-sectoral and local coordination
- ✓ Call to action to the private sector

WHERE PARTNERS ADD VALUE

- ✓ Humanitarian triggers and pre-arranged finance
- ✓ Utilities, insurers, agribusiness and financial services
- ✓ Governmental institutions translating risk into action
- ✓ Trusted communication and last-mile delivery.

WHERE THE CHAIN BREAKS

- ✓ National alerts are not always locally actionable
- ✓ The private sector is often a supplier, not a co-designer
- ✓ Public budgets remain reactive; evidence arrives after the event
- ✓ Unclear triggers and mandates delay local action.

New governments in LAC have placed El Niño preparedness high on the political agenda, opening a window for prevention. The critical test is whether political attention translates quickly into clear mandates, allocated budgets and coordinated action

Regional moving from alerts to concrete measures

Responses reflect distinct subregional risks, combining public preparedness, operational measures and anticipatory partnerships.

ANDEAN COUNTRIES

CHL · BOL · PER · ECU
· COL · VEN

Peru clearing waterways, strengthening education preparedness. Colombia: 53 energy measures and water-system maintenance. Ecuador, Bolivia: Local risk updating and capacity building.

THE CARIBBEAN

CUB · HTI · JAM · DOM ·
EASTERN CARIBBEAN

Targeted monitoring (CIMH), reservoir risk assessment, pre-positioned supplies in Barbados. Saint Vincent and Saint Lucia rationing water



CENTRAL AMERICA

BLZ · GTM · SLV ·
HND · NIC · CRI · PAN

Drought triggers activated. Cash transfers, inputs, school feeding before the Primera season.

REGIONAL PARTNERS

PAHO · FAO · WFP · UNICEF ·
GTAA LAC · UNDRR

FAO & WFP: Anticipatory finance reaching 8.8M people through cash, agricultural and water measures. PAHO: Health preparedness. UNICEF: Pre-positioning and WASH. UNDRR: Risk coordination and private-sector engagement.

How the Regional Hub Lima portfolio reach its planning

We tested every proposed adjustment against five questions, not against the pressure to “do something”.



We are anticipating impacts together with our partners



**Result: targeted adaptations measures within approved outcomes, plus light-touch monitoring and learning.
Not a parallel El Niño project.**

One nexus: from long-term resilience to humanitarian response

The Hub connects prevention, preparedness, response and recovery rather than treating them as separate mechanisms.



NEXUS THROUGH PROJECTS

Before, during and after impact

ANTICIPATE

WASH, cash, protection, climate services, urban risk analysis and agreed decision triggers

PROTECT

People, water facilities, family farming, buildings and neighbourhood systems

ADAPT

flexible budgets for technical assistance on the field

RECOVER BETTER

Link emergency support with recovery conditions, local planning and learning.



HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

When humanitarian thresholds are met

ACTIVATE

GIAR as the decentralised humanitarian response mechanism

MOBILISE

Humanitarian Aid experts in LAC (GIAR members), NGOs as required.

COORDINATE

Upon request, with authorities and local partners around assessed needs

DELIVER

Life-saving assistance while safeguarding dignity and early recovery

The Hub's added value: mobilise capacities to bring immediate relief.



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

**Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC**

Regional Hub Lima



Thank you

Implication for Preparedness and Anticipatory Action: *SE Asia*

Omar Bellprat

Regional Advisor and
Programme Manager,
DRR and CCA,
SDC Regional Hub Bangkok

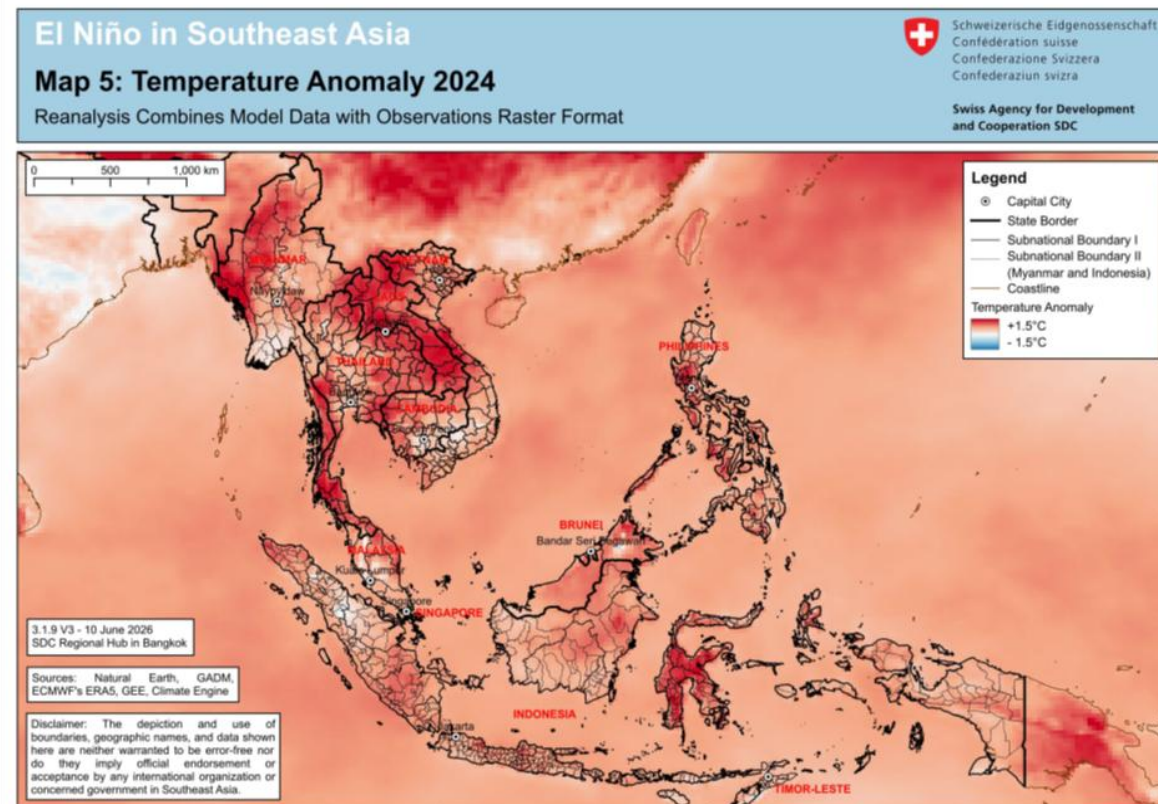
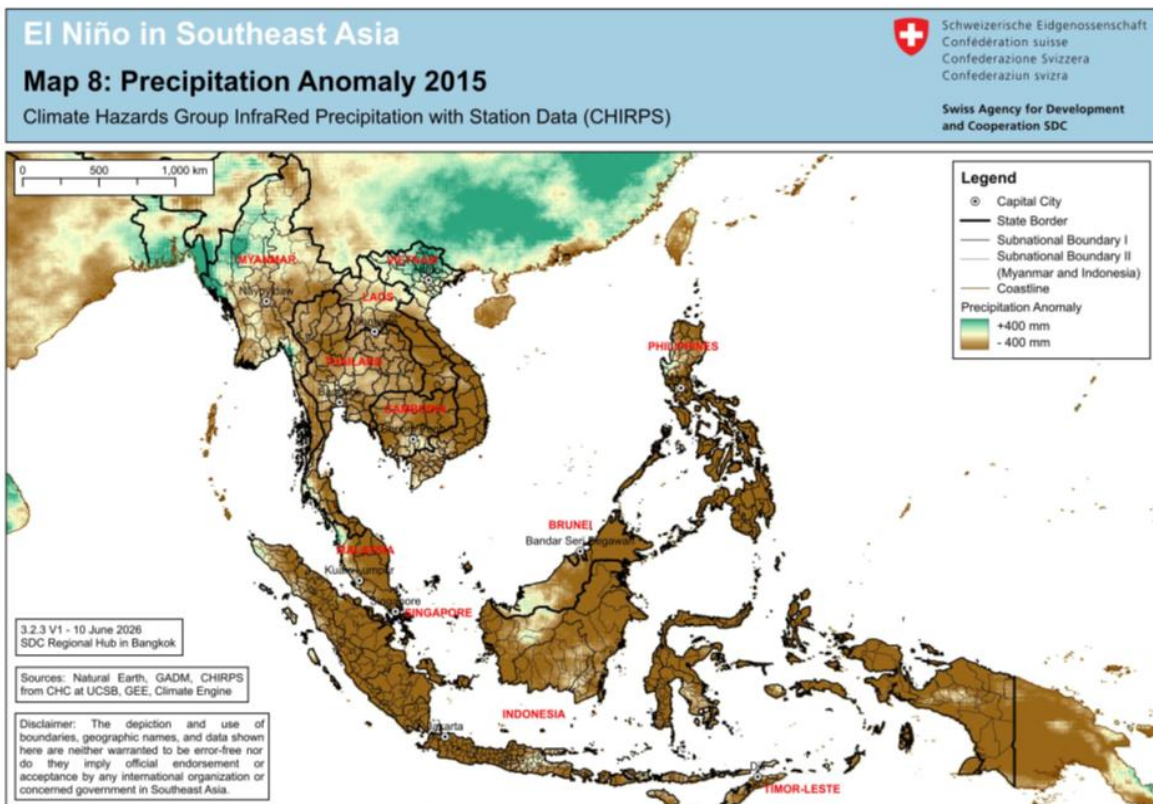
Preparedness at Hub Bangkok

1. **Monitoring and informing Swiss representations** in Southeast Asia
2. **Steering Projects:** Advising on risks to El Niño and consideration of mitigation options ("Community of Practice Cluster Green")
3. **Preparedness for Rapid Response:** New regional concept for Swiss Humanitarian Aid
4. **Provision of anticipatory funding** for established response protocols or «no-regret» DRR in risk hotspots.
5. **Planning programming** as climate change impacts it will gain political momentum in course of 2026 / 2027

Contextualizing impacts for representations

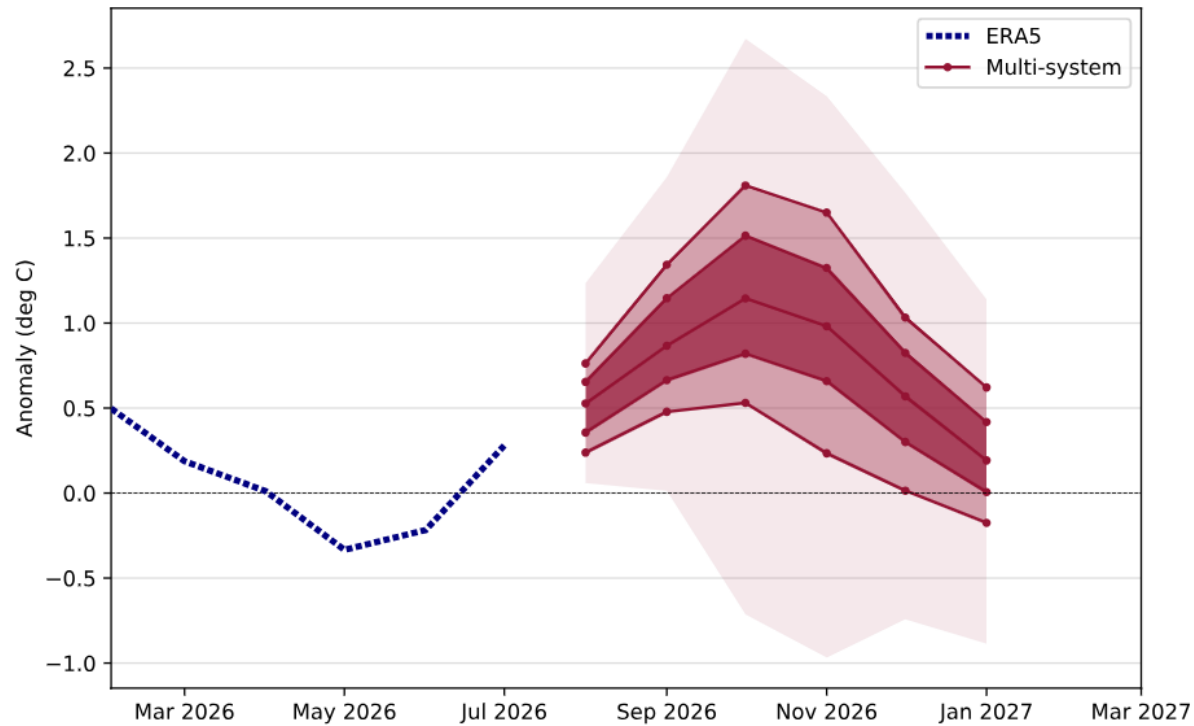
Medium-term 2026: Expected **drought** and **wild-fire risk** (agricultural season)

Longer-term, early 2027: **Extreme heat risk** depending on the length of El Niño

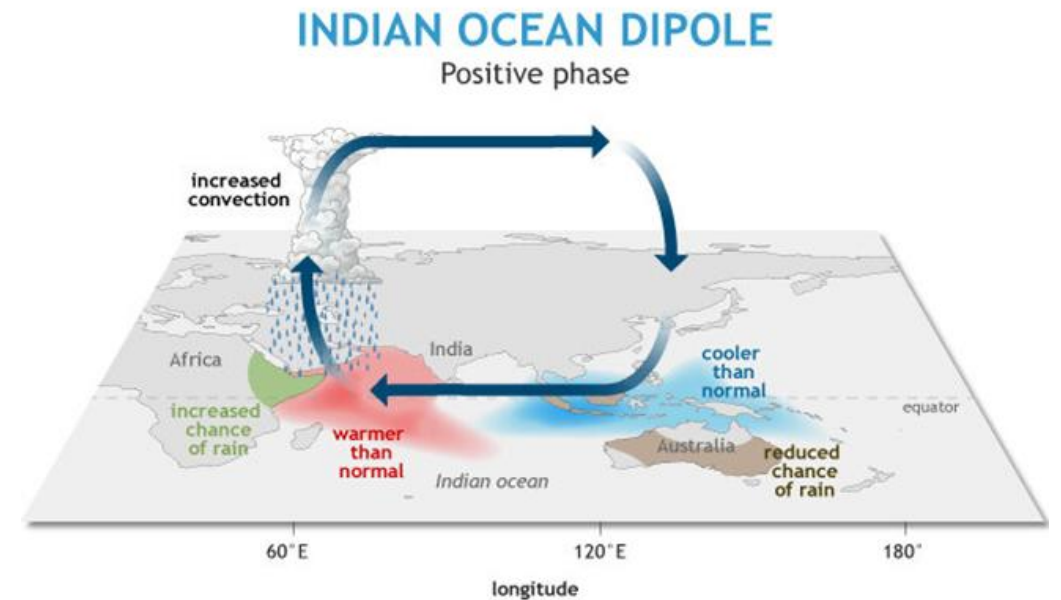


Monitoring the Indian Ocean Dipole

Positive Phase of IOD expected



Additional suppression of rain



Dialogue with regional partners in SEA

COUNTRIES AT RISK

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Snapshot of El Niño & Middle East Crisis

AS OF 12 JUNE 2026



Preparedness by countries in Southeast Asia



SDC Community of Practice "cluster green"



Community of Practice



- **Regional Green Cluster CoP S&SE Asia**
 - A space for sharing strategic approaches, activities, learnings, common challenges, information on relevant stakeholders
 - Foster exchanges and easier participation due to time differences
 - Strengthen SDC's engagement to tackle the challenges associated to climate change, environmental degradation and DRR
- SDC with strong engagement on climate change, DRR and environment
 - South Asia and South East Asia through the SCOs
 - Regional Thematic Hub in Bangkok as well as
 - SDC teams in Delhi and Beijing with a thematic focus



Provision of anticipatory funding



- SDC thematic Hub in Bangkok manages **flexible funds for disaster relief** support in case of an emergency in Southeast Asia and the Pacific
- Instead of awaiting the impacts, we plan to finance anticipatory action to increase efficiency.
- **Contribution to the Anticipatory Action Group Asia-Pacific** for preparedness activities in drought and triggers of protocols under in the pipeline.

Implication for **Preparedness and Anticipatory Action:** *South Asia*

Divya Mohan

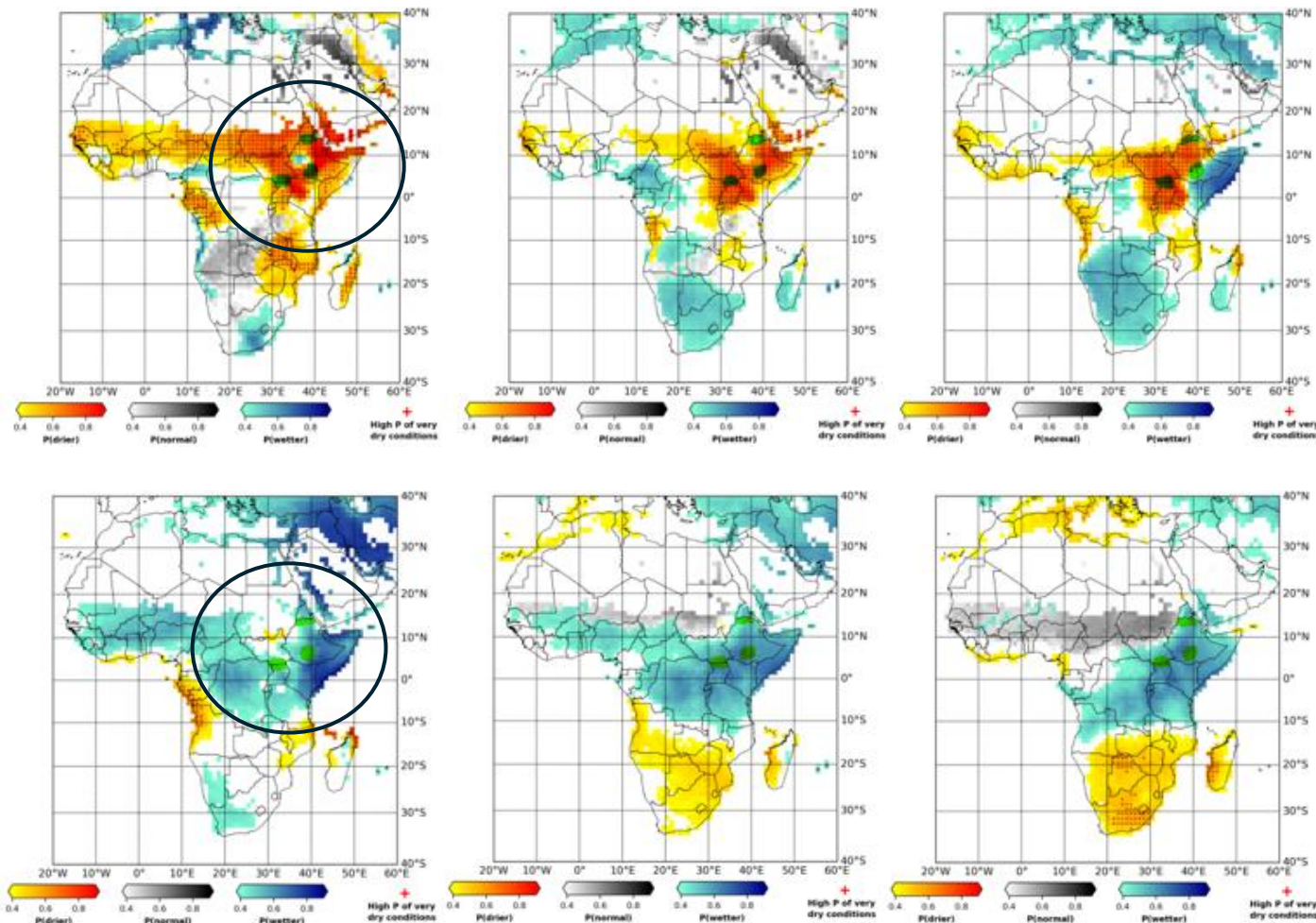
SDC, New Delhi

Implication for **Preparedness and Anticipatory Action:** *East Africa*

Maria Claudelin

Knowledge Manager Climate
Caritas Switzerland

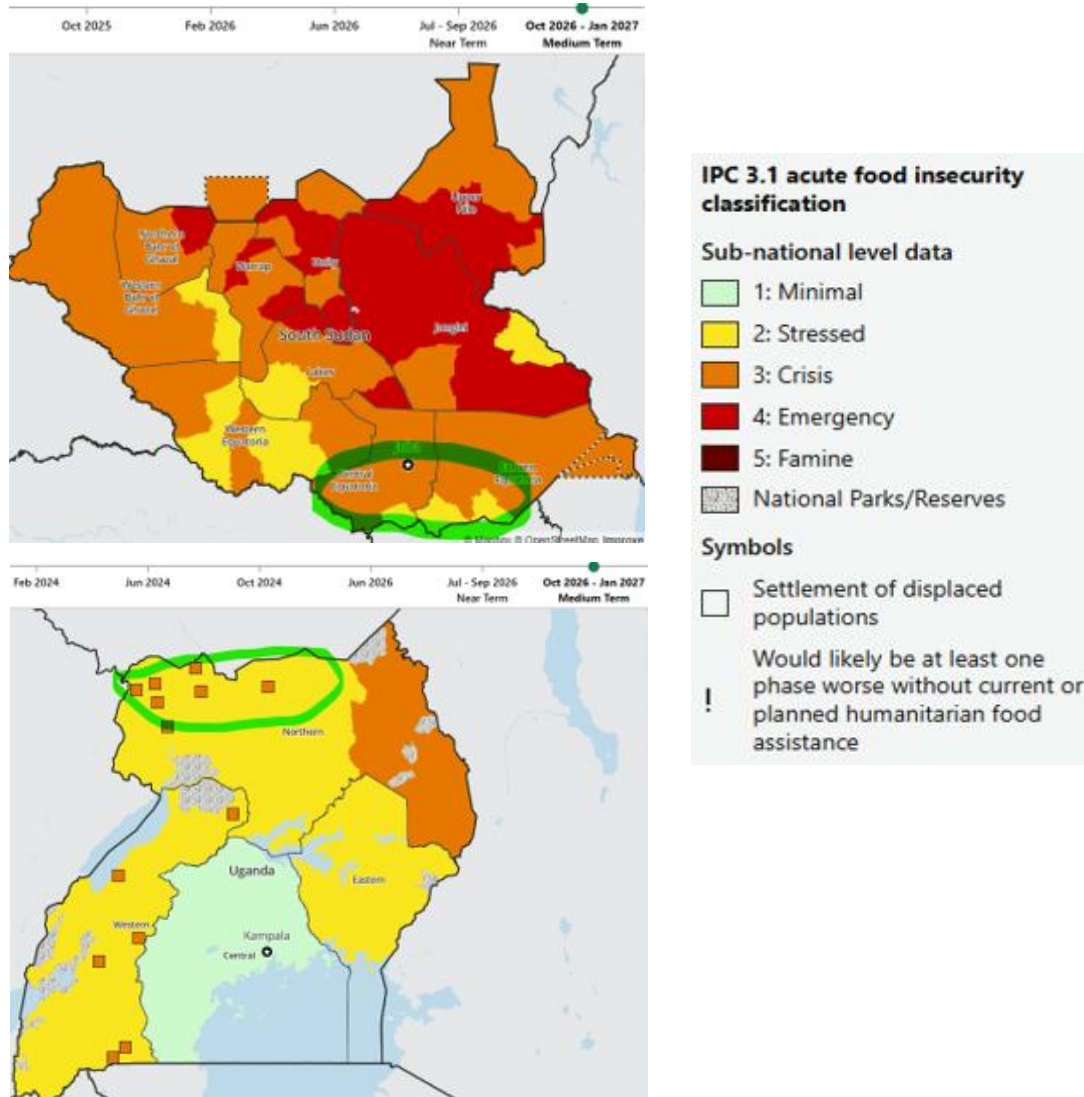
El Niño Projections for Project Locations



Precipitation

- July – September: dry
- October – December: wet

Food Security in Project Locations



Southern South Sudan & Northern Uganda

- October – January: Stressed / crisis – especially in refugee settlements

Impacts on Projects and Responses

- The dry spell May – July led to lost yields of the first season
- There has been little / unstable rain in August, giving hope for the second season

➔ Monitoring local forests and advising farmers to plant:

- Less rain: short maturity crops
- More / extended rain: also long maturity crops

NYORI MULTI PURPOSE COOP CROPPING CALENDAR

CROPS	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1- CASSAVA				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
2- MAIZE			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
3- G/NUI.				✓				✓	✓			
4- BEANS						✓	✓		✓			
5- SORGHUM				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
6- POTATOES (GIRI)				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
7- RICE						✓	✓	✓				
8- COCOA/COFFEE BANANA				✓	✓	✓	✓					
9- TOMATO/CABBAGES/ ONIONS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
HAZARDS												
1- DRY SPELL	✓	✓			✓	✓						✓
2- PEST & DISEASES				✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		
3- HEAVY RAINS								✓	✓	✓		
4- STRAY ANIMALS	✓	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓
5- HILL STONE								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6- THEFT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7- LAND CONFLICTS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

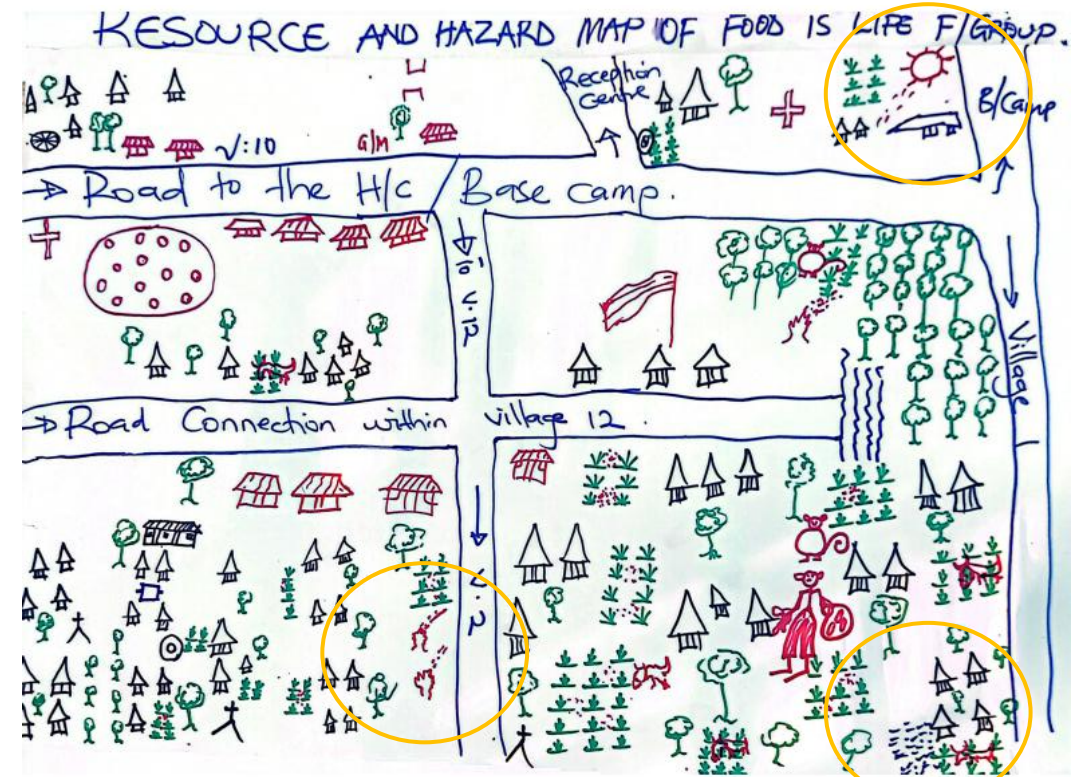
Community cropping calendar in South Sudan

Project Crisis Modifier

- Existing flexible project budget line to be used in crisis situations
- Additional funding for crisis responses; from donors and/or head office and country office



- Repairing properties destroyed by flooding
- Cash transfers/vouchers when crops have been destroyed
- Emergency shelter



Community resource & hazard map in South Sudan

Q&A

and discussion

Take home messages

Poll

Let us know what you thought
about today's webinar

CDE Webinar Evaluation - 27 Aug 2026

Meeting poll ended | 2 questions | 18 of 18 (100%) participated

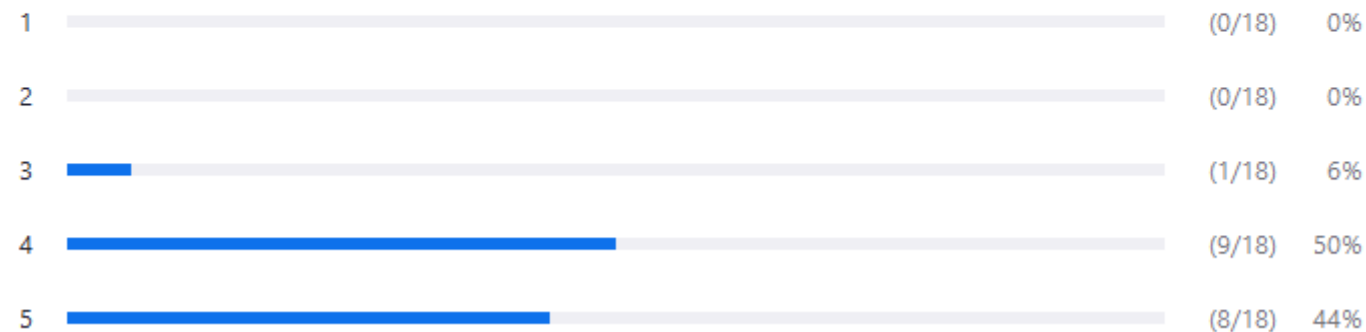
1. How useful did you find today's webinar in the context of your work? (Rating scale) *

18/18 (100%) answered



2. How would you rate the quality of today's webinar? (Rating scale) *

18/18 (100%) answered



WRAP UP



THANK YOU

To all participants,
speakers and co-organizers
for making this event
happen.



JOIN US NEXT TIME

Don't miss the next webinar on “**Event Analyses** in
Switzerland, Pakistan & Armenia”
See: [https://www.sdc-cde.ch/en/learning-from-](https://www.sdc-cde.ch/en/learning-from-disasters)
[disasters](https://www.sdc-cde.ch/en/learning-from-disasters)

16 September 2026
9:00 CEST



STAY TUNED

Resources and more details at
www.sdc-cde.ch

Or contact
cde-network@eda.admin.ch



Organisers & speakers: please remain online for a few minutes

