El Niño in the Context of Global Change

Implications for Risk

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El Niño Strengthening, Will Be among Biggest on Record, WMO Says

U.N. weather agency says current warming pattern in the Pacific likely to be in the top three strongest on record

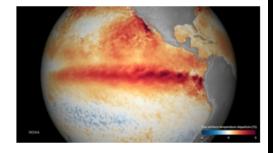
REUTERS

November 16, 2015

By Tom Miles

GENEVA, Nov 16 (Reuters) - The El Niño weather pattern, a phenomenon associated with extreme droughts, storms and floods, is expected to strengthen before the end of the year and become one of the strongest on record, the U.N. weather agency said on Monday.

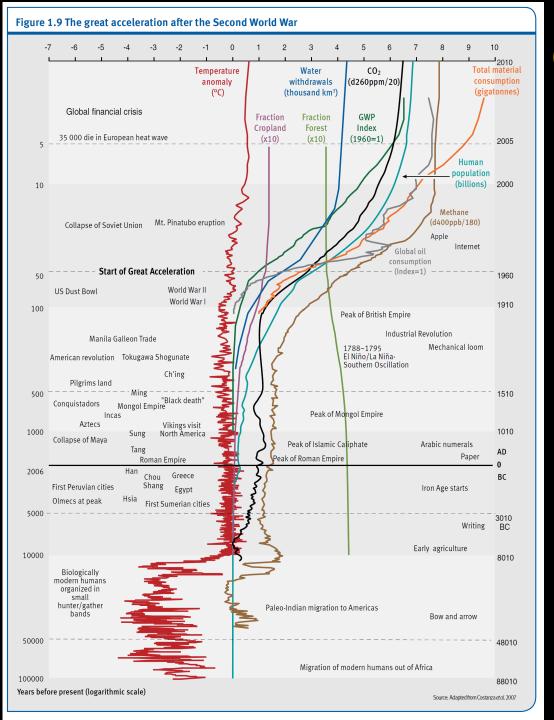
The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) said this El Niño was already "strong and mature" and the biggest in more than 15 years.



El Niño conditions normally reach maximum strength between October and January, then persist through much of the first quarter

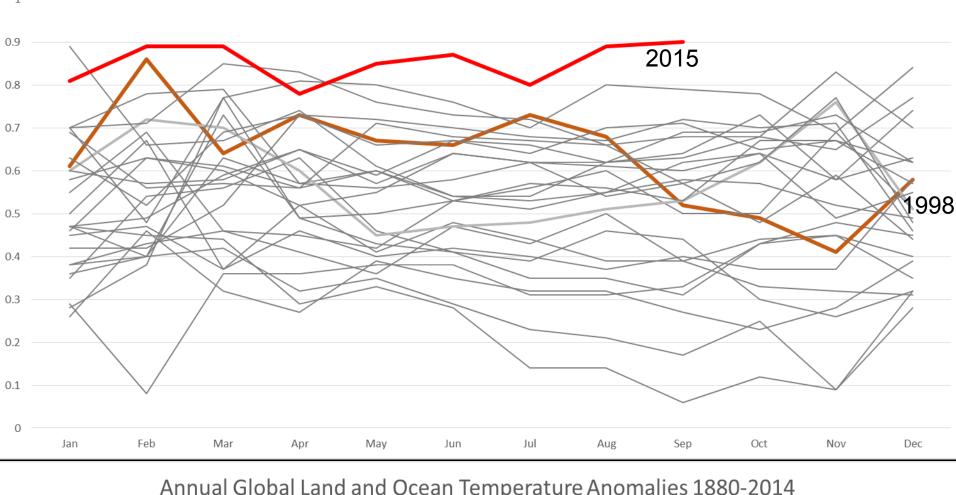
Credit: NOAA

What makes this El Niño different from all other El Niños?



Climate change doesn't have a monopoly on non-analog states

- Rapid global change underway
- Many trends unfavorable
- Alarming implications for risk

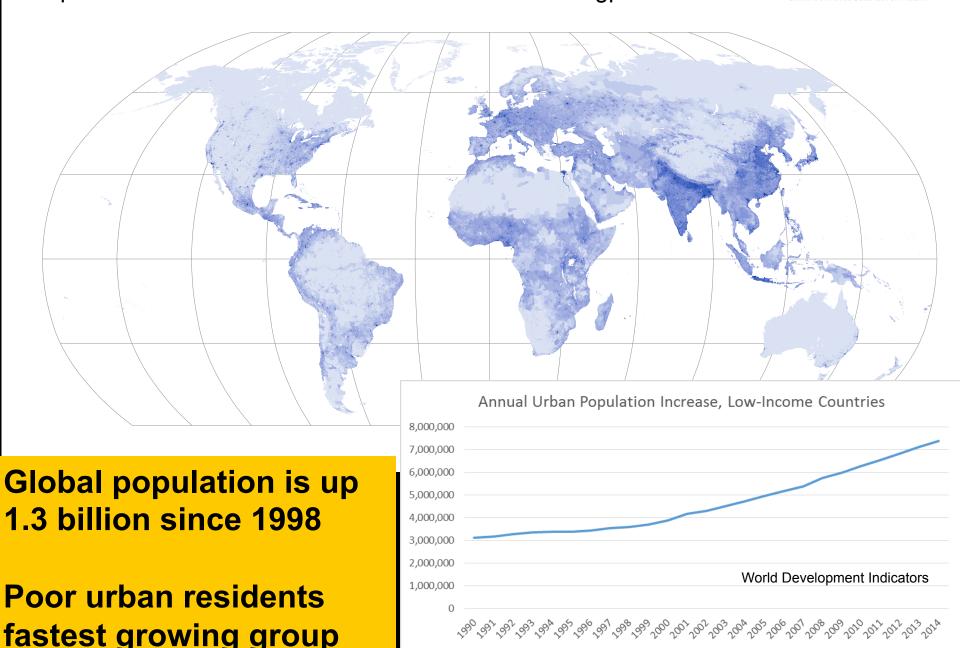


Annual Global Land and Ocean Temperature Anomalies 1880-2014



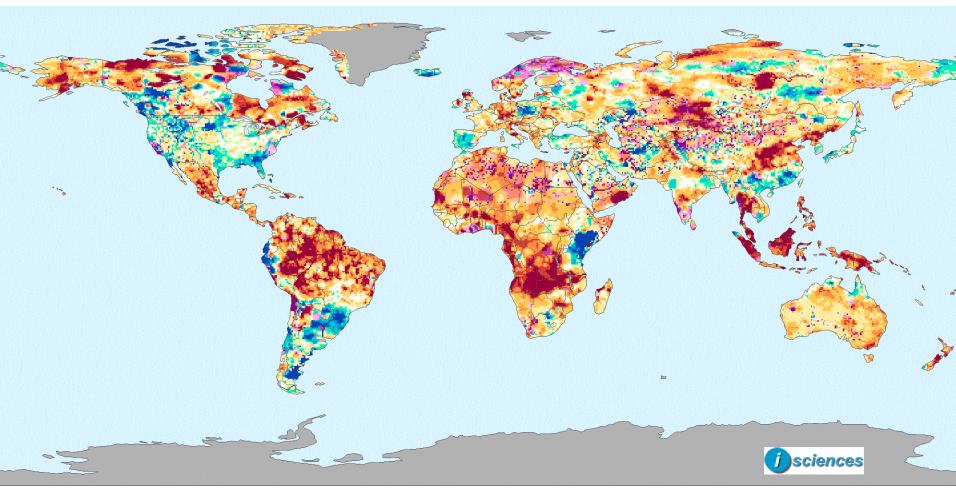
Gridded Population of the World (GPW) version 4 http://beta.sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/collection/gpw-v4

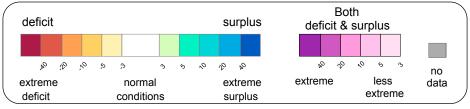
Center for International Earth Science Information Network

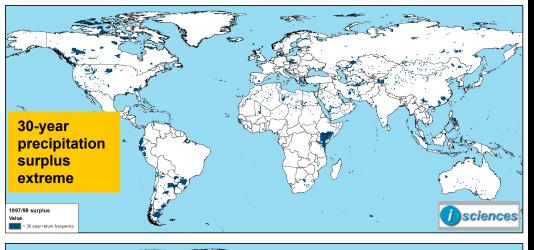


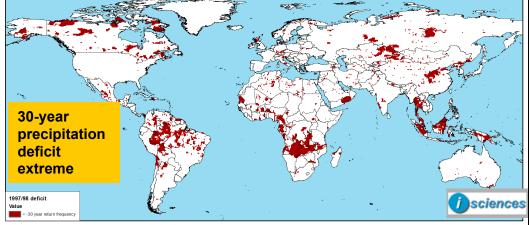


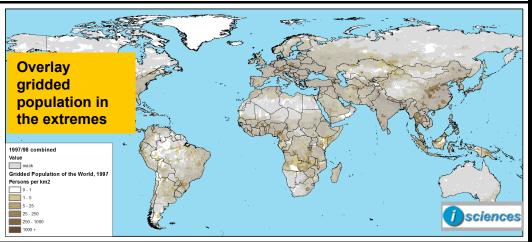
May 1997 – April 1998







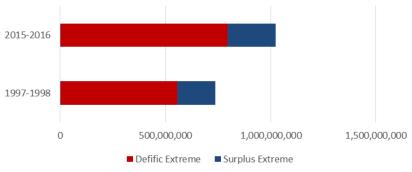




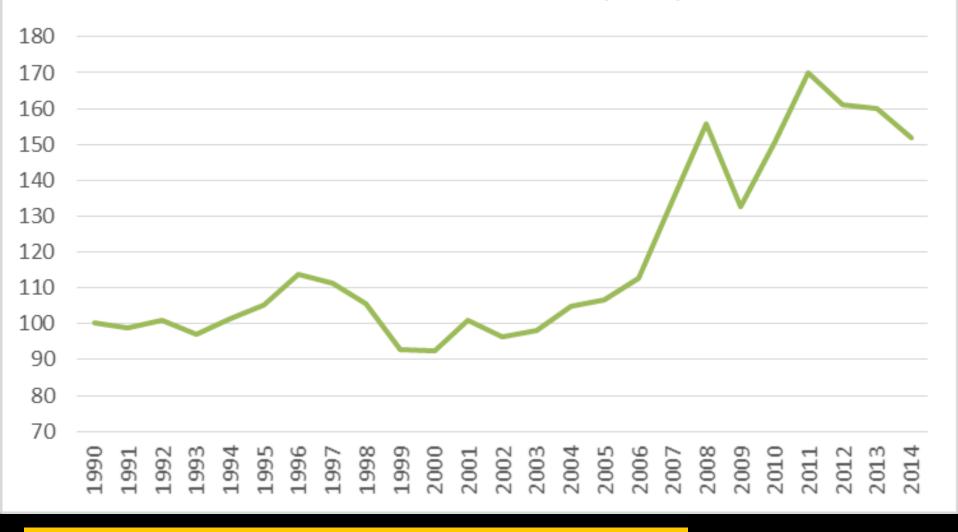
Global population is up 1.3 billion since 1998

Within areas affected by 1997-1998 El Niño 230 million additional people



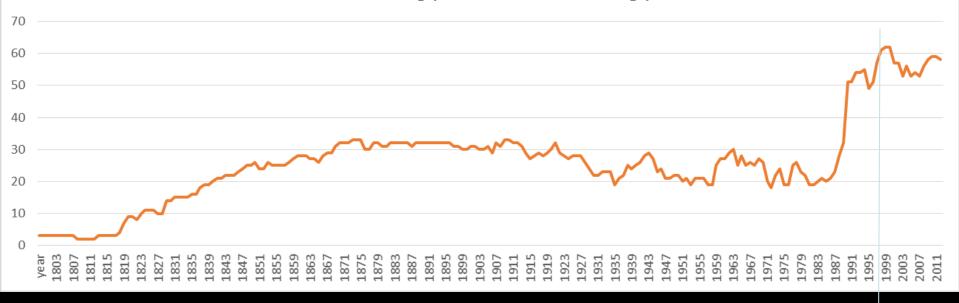


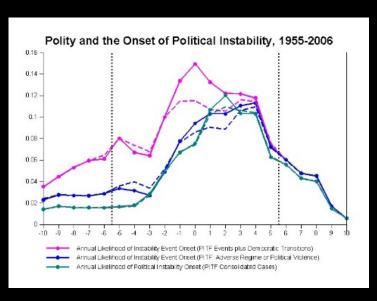
FAO Food Price Index (Real)



Globalization and political fragmentation yield little resilience, few tools.

Number of Countries Neither Strongly Democratic nor Strongly Autocratic 1990-2013



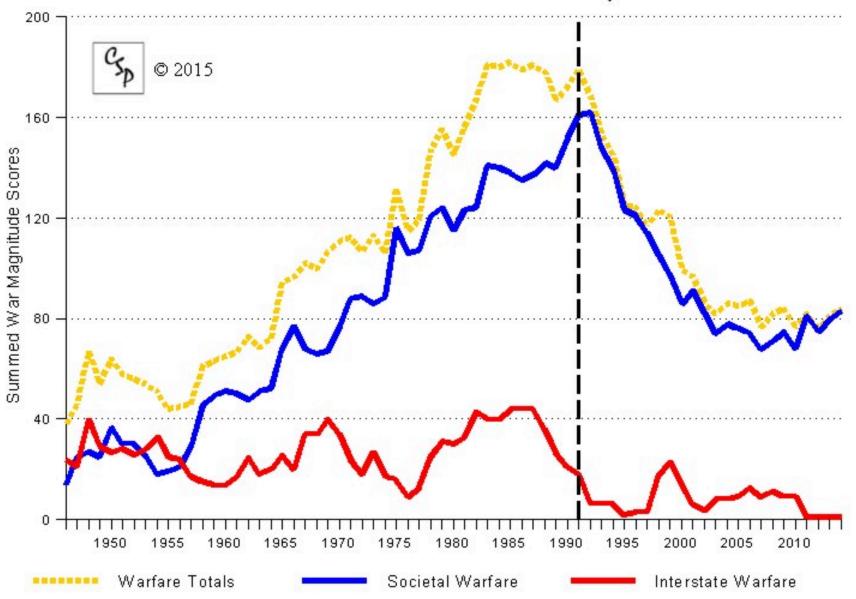


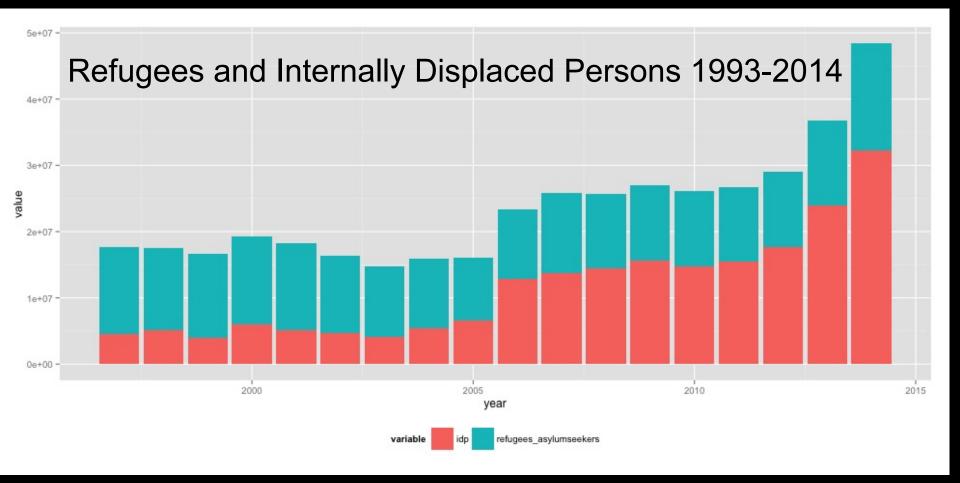
We remain in period of high political transition

Dominant trend is democratization

But system transitions are dangerous

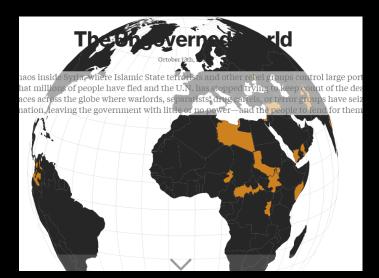
Global Trends in Armed Conflict, 1946-2014







Expansion of ungoverned territory

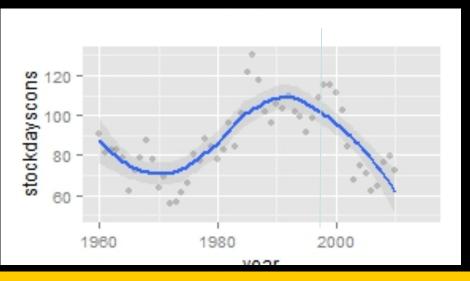


The Ungoverned World bloomberg.com
13 October 2015



d chaos inside Syria, where Islamic State terrorists and other rebel groups control large por re that millions of people have fled and the L.W. Has stopped trying to keep count of the de y places across the globe where warlords, separatists, drug cartels, or terror groups have sei gn nation, leaving the government with little or no power—and the people to fend for then



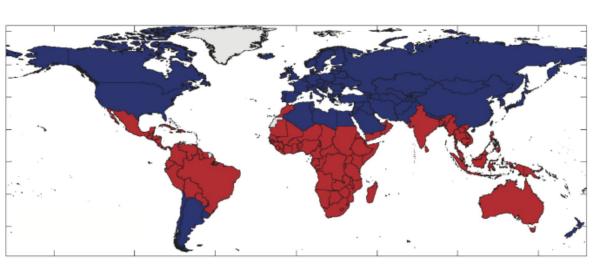


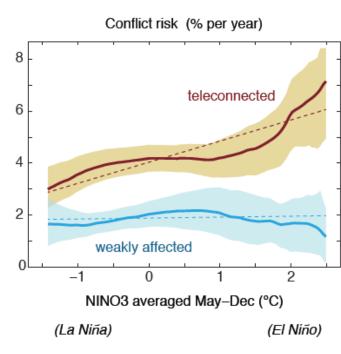
Food stocks are at all-time low, and distributed in ways that make rapid response to food crises difficult

Capacity and tolerance for humanitarian assistance is low



Hsiang, Meng & Cane, Nature, 2011









Implications for Risk

Since 1998, widespread anxiety over systemic risk.

We worry about linked risk more

Our worstcase scenarios are much worse

Our audience is different

The decisionsupport needs are different We need to embed in multi-risk communities and frameworks