OFFICIAL ENFEN STATEMENT No. 20-2026

November 13, 2026

Coastal El Niño Alert

THE COASTAL NIÑO WOULD CONTINUE UNTIL EARLY WINTER 2027

Sea warming continues throughout much of the tropical Pacific, reaching its peak at the surface off the Peruvian coast. The coastal El Niño (Niño 1+2 region), which began in March 2026, would remain extraordinarily significant until February 2027, progressively weakening until July 2027. Likewise, El Niño in the central Pacific (Niño region 3.4) would continue with a very strong magnitude until February 2027, subsequently beginning a decline that would lead to a neutral condition in June 2027.

Given these scenarios of abnormal sea warming, the following is expected:

- Precipitation from November 2026 to January 2027 would continue above normal on the northern coast, western northern highlands, central coast, and western central highlands, with moderate to high-intensity episodes increasing, particularly on the northern coast. On the other hand, in the southeastern highlands, central-eastern highlands, and the Amazon, precipitation would range from normal to below; in the Titicaca region, below-normal precipitation is expected.

- For the summer of 2027, precipitation would remain above normal along the entire coast, the northwestern and central-western highlands, being heavier and more frequent on the northern coast; while in the southeastern highlands, central-eastern highlands, and the Amazon region, rainfall is expected below or within normal limits.

- Flows would remain above normal in the rivers on the northern coast, such as Tumbes, Chira, Piura, La Leche, and Jequetepeque, particularly the Tumbes and Piura rivers, where they would be much higher. This trend would extend to the central and southern coast from January 2027 for the Chillón, Rímac, Lurín, Pisco, and Ica rivers. In contrast, in the south-central eastern highlands, flows would remain normal to below. On the other hand, the tributary rivers of Lake

Titicaca would continue with below-normal flows, affecting the recovery of Lake Titicaca's water level. For the Amazon, in the northern jungle flows would remain normal, but in the center and south they would be below normal, in rivers such as the Ucayali, Huallaga, Apurímac, and Vilcaota.

- Air temperatures would remain much higher than usual along the entire Peruvian coast, with new records set for the summer.

- Water volumes in the northern coast reservoirs could remain at their current levels or with very slight increases; for now, the Tinajones reservoir (Lambayeque) would not reach normal operating levels. On the other hand, reservoirs located in the center and south of the country would continue to decline, meeting water demands normally, unlike the Paucarani reservoir (Tacna), which could continue to decline to very low levels.

- The anchoveta would continue to have concentration nuclei in areas very close to the coast and with a deeper distribution than normal. Samasa would continue to have significant availability in the northern coastal region. On the other hand, on the central-northern coast, the availability of chain-fed and sawfish would be maintained, as well as brown prawn, while species such as parakeet, yellowfin tuna, and melva would remain present along the entire coast.

- Sea level would remain above its average level along the entire coast, with higher elevation in the northern area. Likewise, during December 2026 and January 2027, a higher probability of anomalous waves coming from the north is expected, potentially with greater impact, without ruling out the presence of waves coming from the south. These conditions, coinciding with high sea levels, would increase the risk of flooding and coastal erosion, mainly on low-slope beaches.

Se exhorta a las autoridades y a la población a mantenerse informadas a través de los Avisos Especiales de Oleajes publicados por la Dirección de Hidrografía y Navegación de la Marina de Guerra del Perú.

Se mantiene la recomendación hacia la población ubicada en zonas expuestas a lluvias intensas, inundaciones, movimientos en masa y peligros asociados, que

lluvias intensas, inundaciones, movimientos en masa y peligros asociados, que deben reforzar la protección de sus viviendas y estar alerta de la información de las autoridades locales.

Se exhorta a los tomadores de decisiones considerar los estudios de escenarios de riesgo actualizados, elaborados en base a los avisos meteorológicos y pronósticos estacionales para la reducción de riesgo de desastres y la preparación ante peligros inminentes.

Se insta a las autoridades y a la ciudadanía consultar los canales oficiales del ENFEN y de sus entidades técnico científicas adscritas. Se pone a disposición de los tres niveles de gobierno el uso del Visor INDECI como herramienta de soporte técnico para la gestión de emergencias.

Esta Comisión mantiene el monitoreo continuo de las condiciones oceánicas, atmosféricas, hidrológicas y biológicas-pesqueras para actualizar sus perspectivas. El próximo Comunicado Oficial se emitirá el lunes 30 de noviembre de 2026.

Comisión Multisectorial encargada

del Estudio Nacional del Fenómeno El Niño

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