

REAL

Co-designed, country-specific, sector-specific
and decision-specific IBF

THE PROPOSITION

One trusted architecture that turns Earth-system signals and institutional knowledge into evidence-grounded, user-specific impact intelligence.

Earth-system signals → impact intelligence → institutional decisions

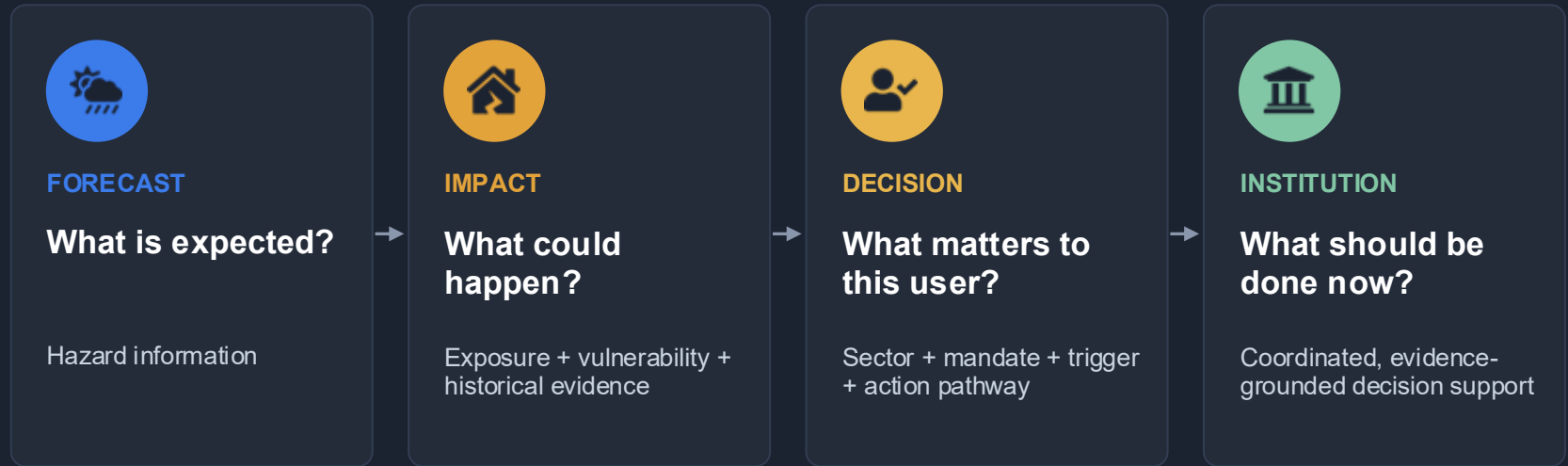


Self-hosted • Transparent • Auditable



The problem: a forecast is not yet a decision

First-generation DSS improved access and operational integration, but interpretation and institutional learning remained heavily human-dependent.



REAL is designed around the decision question — not merely around the forecast variable.

Three levels of localization



COUNTRY-SPECIFIC

National reports • local data • historical events • priorities

The country controls the evidence base and context.



SECTOR-SPECIFIC

Agriculture • water & food • disaster management • finance

Impact pathways reflect sector mandates and information needs.



DECISION-SPECIFIC

User question • trigger • evidence • action pathway

The output is shaped around what the user must decide.

Co-design principle: country ownership + sector relevance + decision specificity.

Country ownership, not imposed technology

REAL is a philosophy of country ownership — not a technology imposed on countries. Only countries inspired by and willing to adopt it take part in co-design.

Countries co-design, own and manage their REAL knowledge



COUNTRY INSPIRED

Participation begins with the REAL philosophy: national ownership, trust, evidence and decision relevance.



CO-DESIGNED

National institutions shape data, sectors, user questions, impact pathways and outputs.



OWN & MANAGE

REAL operates under national institutional stewardship, with country-controlled knowledge and decision context.

RIMES provides the common architecture and regional learning; participating countries shape and govern their own REAL implementation.

Built with 21 member countries — and growing

AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST

Chad
Comoros
Djibouti
Madagascar
Mozambique
Yemen

SOUTH ASIA

Afghanistan
Bhutan
India — Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh
Maldives
Sri Lanka

SE & EAST ASIA

Cambodia
Lao PDR
Mongolia
Myanmar
Thailand
Timor-Leste

PACIFIC

Fiji
Papua New Guinea
Samoa
Tonga



Members share

Reports, observations, corrections



REAL improves

Richer, verified reference for all



Value flows back

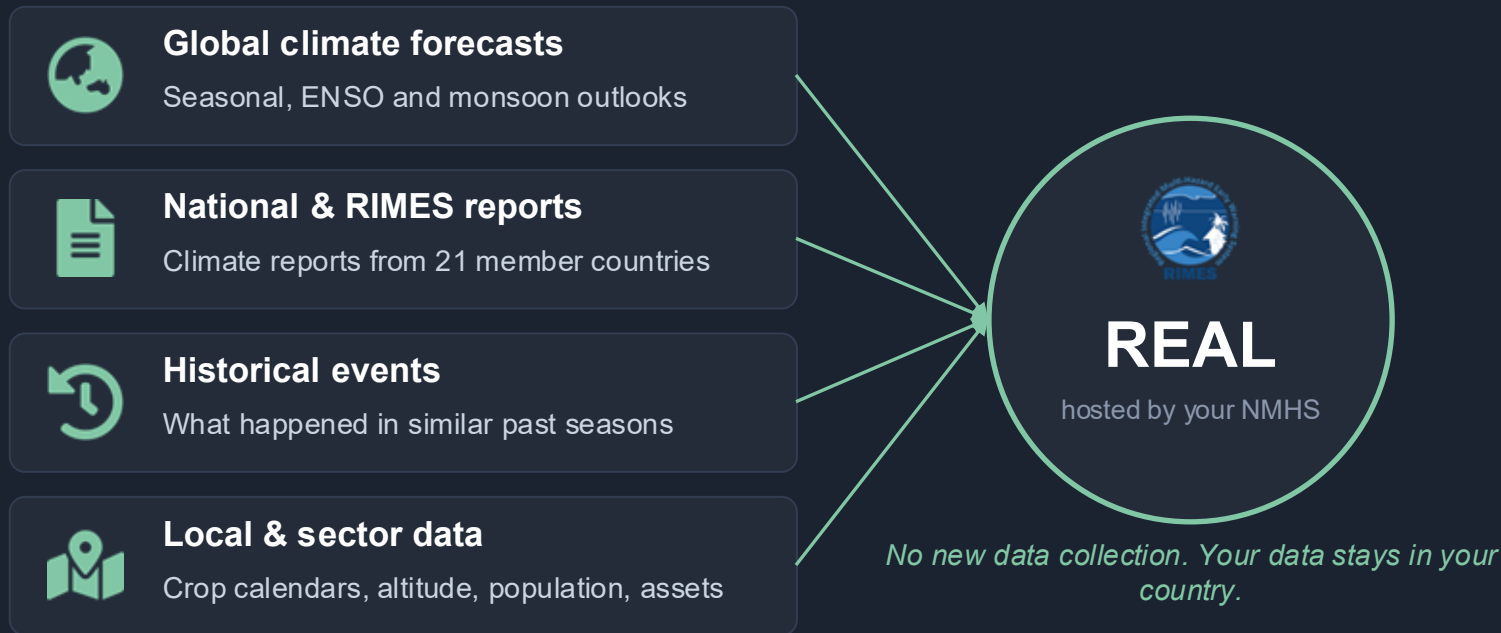
Products tailored to each country



Integration deepens

APIs plug into national systems

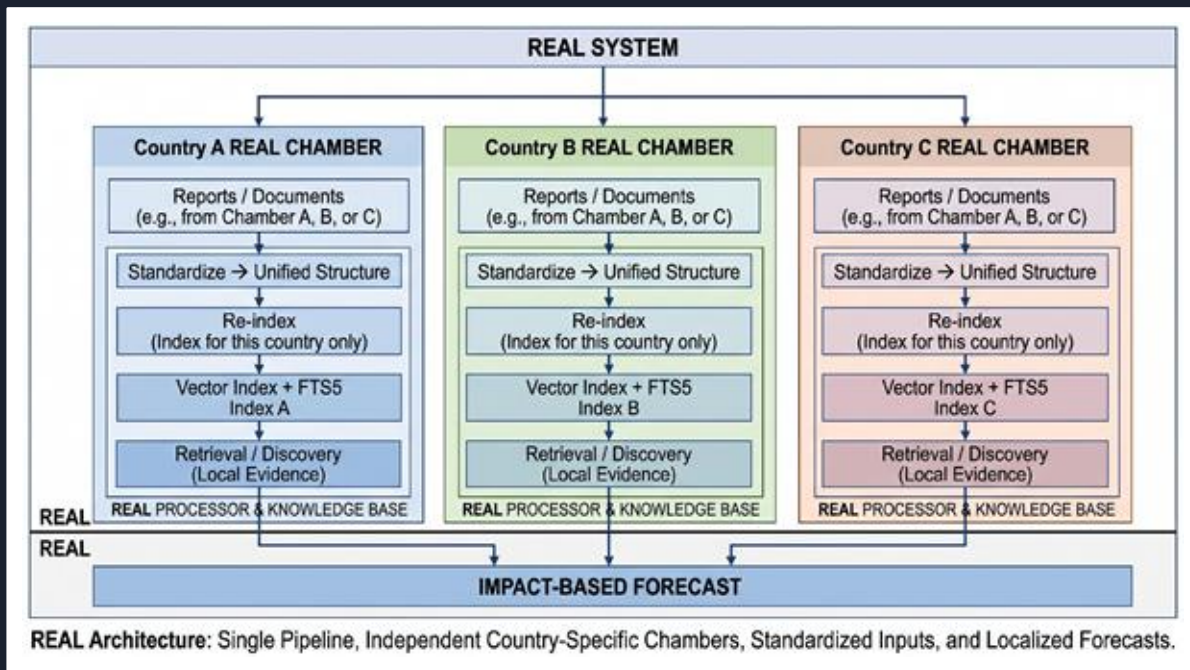
Countries share what they already have



Country data → knowledge base → impact intelligence → country-owned decision support

One core, independent country chambers

A common intelligence core serves independent, country-specific chambers — each with its own standardized inputs, index and localized outputs.



How country chambers work in REAL

REAL is hosted by the NMHS, and data stays in-country.



Not “deploy one system everywhere” — but “deploy one architecture, localized for each country and decision context.”

Three things REAL does that search can't



1. Verifies

Checks every source report and corrects hidden errors before it enters the system.



2. Finds the past

Matches today's signal with similar past events — what happened, where, and to whom.



3. Translates to impact

Turns the hazard into sector-specific impacts, with the source cited in every answer.

The screenshot displays the RIMES REAL web application. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'All documents' and a list of files including '14. Enhancing weather compressed p...', 'afghanistan_el_nino.md', and 'maldives_el_nino.md'. The main content area shows a detailed report titled 'what is the impact of elnino in south asia?'. The report text discusses the impacts of El Niño in South Asia, mentioning Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Pakistan. It includes sections on 'Rainfall Variability' and 'Sri Lanka', detailing how El Niño affects the monsoon season and rainfall patterns. The interface is clean and professional, with a dark header and a light main content area.

A forecaster asks in plain language. REAL answers with the reports it used.

Self-hosted · Transparent · Auditable

El Niño 2026–27 across multiple time scales

REAL is operationalized to co-generate El Niño IBF. El Niño is a large-scale signal; its impacts are modulated by other climate drivers and local synoptic conditions.

EL NIÑO IMPACTS VARY

Impacts differ across countries, seasons and sectors — depending on how El Niño interacts with other drivers and local conditions.

REAL CO-GENERATION LOGIC

El Niño signal + climate drivers + local synoptic evolution + country evidence + historical analogues → country/sector-specific IBF

MODULATING DRIVERS

- IOD — Indian Ocean Dipole
- MJO — Madden–Julian Oscillation
- Low-pressure systems
- Monsoon / local synoptic circulation
- Other regional ocean–atmosphere conditions

FIVE TIME SCALES

Seasonal

Seasonal outlook

Subseasonal

Subseasonal evolution

Weekly

Weekly risk window

3 days

Operational outlook

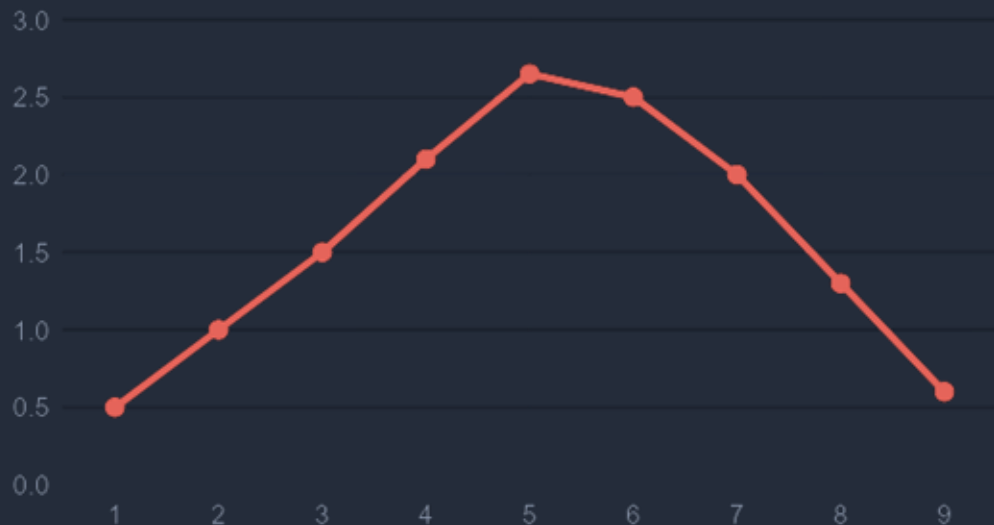
Nowcast

Immediate conditions

Not a single El Niño product — a continuously updated, multi-timescale IBF intelligence chain.

Reference case: PNG El Niño 2026–27

Oceanic Niño Index forecast, 2026–27 (°C anomaly)



+2.65°C

forecast peak anomaly, Oct–
Dec 2026

69%

event probability, based on
historical analogues

One signal, many impact pathways



PATHWAY A

Too little water

Drought and heat: crops, water supply and food security



PATHWAY B

Too much water

Floods, cyclones and storm surge: homes, roads, access and lives



PATHWAY C

Heat & cold

Frost, cold waves and heat stress: crops, livestock and health

Example: in PNG, one El Niño produced three pathways at once — drought, highland frost and cyclone.

One signal, different decision products



AGRICULTURE

Which crops and districts will be hit hardest?

Evidence: Crop calendars • terrain • altitude • past seasons

Decision pathway: Pre-position tolerant seed; adjust planting/harvest timing



WATER & FOOD

Where will drought hit water and food first?

Evidence: Past drought impacts • supply gaps • duration

Decision pathway: Pre-position water tanks; prepare food rations



DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Where do we pre-position supplies — and by when?

Evidence: Past affected areas • population • access

Decision pathway: Pre-stack relief kits; plan airlift routes



FINANCE & DONORS

What to fund, and when?

Evidence: Layered risk/action pathway • escalation logic

Decision pathway: Stage early costs before larger contingency

Your data, your system, your decisions



Self-hosted

Runs on NMHS infrastructure. No cloud fees, no data leaving the country.



Transparent

Every answer shows the reports it came from — no black box.



Auditable

Verified inputs and traceable outputs, ready for review at every step.

	Manual search	Commercial cloud AI	RIMES REAL
Data stays in-country	Yes	No	Yes
Verified sources	User judges	No	Yes
Sector-ready answers	No	Partial	Yes

Data stays under country control

REAL operates within national data policies and country-authorized governance arrangements.



NATIONAL DATA POLICIES

Country data is handled under the applicable national data, cybersecurity, information-governance and institutional policies.



COUNTRY REAL CHAMBER

Country data and documents are secured within the country's own REAL chamber, with controlled, firewalled access.



NO THIRD-PARTY ACCESS

Country data is not accessible to third parties unless the country explicitly authorizes such access.

COUNTRY DATA GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLE



Data sovereignty is a core design principle of REAL — not an afterthought.

One architecture, locally owned and adapted

Regional scale comes from a reusable architecture, not identical country deployments.



COUNTRY

**National evidence
+ priorities**

→ Country-specific REAL
chamber



SECTOR

**Impact pathways +
mandates**

→ Sector-specific
products



DECISION

**User question +
trigger + action**

→ Decision-specific
outputs



REGION

**Shared
architecture +
learning**

→ Interoperability and
regional learning

RIMES REAL: one trusted intelligence architecture — many national, sectoral and decision contexts.



RIMES REAL

Sign in

Don't have an account? [Register](#)



Answers draw on 39 of 41 documents

Untick a document to leave it out of your own answers.

Select all · Clear all

SRI LANKA 10/12 all

☐ 202609 SriLanka IBF PolicyBrief Cycle2

☐ 202609 SriLanka IBF Monthly
October2026 Cycle2

☒ 202609 SriLanka IBF Monthly
November2026 Cycle2

☒ 202609 SriLanka IBF Cycle2
WhatChanged

☒ 202609 SriLanka Farmer Advisory
October2026 Cycle2

☒ 202609 SriLanka Farmer Advisory
November2026 Cycle2

☒ 202609 SriLanka Farmer Advisory 17-
24Sep2026 Cycle2

☒ RIMES SriLanka ElNin o
ConsolidatedFoundationDocument

☒ SLS El Nino 2026-27 IBF
DetailedTechnical (2)

☒ SriLanka El Nino Report Integrated

☒ srilanka el nino

☒ El-Nino-Impacts-in-Sri-Lanka-Analogues

what is effect from el nino for sri lanka 2026

The document states that Sri Lanka's El Niño has a dual-season paradox: it suppresses the Yala (southwest monsoon) season and tends to enhance the Maha (northeast monsoon) season. The real danger lies in the post-event tail, meaning compound drought risk in 2027. In the Yala 2026 period the suppression is projected as a -15% to -25% reduction in irrigated agricultural production; the Maha 2026-27 period is near normal if the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) remains positive, while a shortfall up to -30% on the compound-tail pathway could occur in Maha 2027-28. These are the effect pathways described for Sri Lanka in the 2026-27 El Niño season [1][2].

Sources

- ▶ [1] Sri Lanka-Hydrology-SLS_El_Nino_2026-27_IBF_DetailedTechnical (2).pdf, p.6
- ▶ [2] Sri Lanka-Hydrology-SLS_El_Nino_2026-27_IBF_DetailedTechnical (2).pdf, p.7
- ▶ [3] El-Nino-Impacts-in-Sri-Lanka-Analogues.docx
- ▶ [4] Sri Lanka-_All-202609_SriLanka_IBF_Monthly_November2026_Cycle2.md
- ▶ [5] Sri Lanka-_All-202609_SriLanka_IBF_Cycle2_WhatChanged.md
- ▶ [6] Sri Lanka-_All-202609_SriLanka_IBF_Monthly_October2026_Cycle2.md



what is effect from el nino for sri lanka 2015 16 on agriculture

The document describes the agricultural impacts of the 2015-16 Very Strong El Niño in Sri Lanka as follows:

- Maha 2015/16 paddy was +0.9% above the previous Maha, a bumper harvest under the El Niño plus positive IOD [1].
- Yala 2016 paddy fell -21.9% to approximately 1.5 Mt under severe drought [1].

New chat

Ask a question...

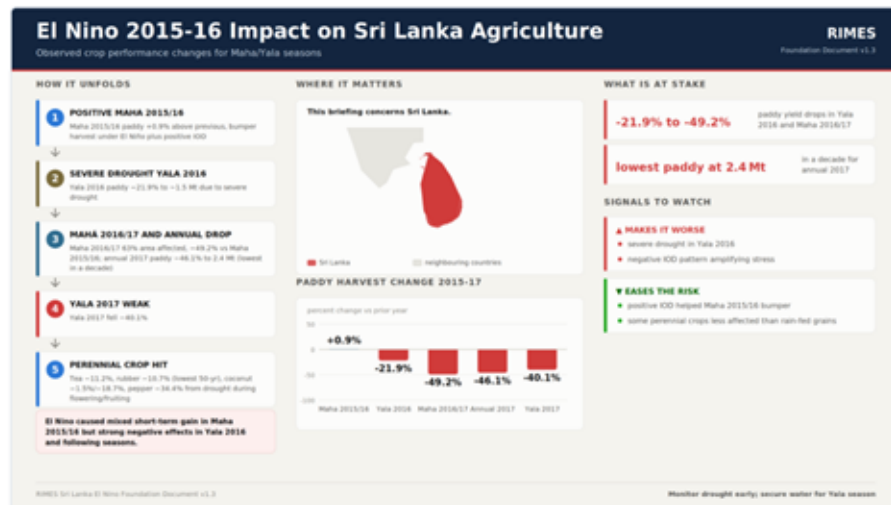
Send

(the lowest in 50 years for 2016), coconut -10.7% to 5.0% (mean 2016) and then -10.7% (2017); pepper -34.4% (2016) from drought during flowering and fruiting [1].

These figures represent the observed agricultural effects of the 2015-16 El Niño event in Sri Lanka [1].

Sources

- [1] Sri Lanka-General-RIMES_SriLanka_ElNin_o_ConsolidatedFoundationDocument.docx
- [2] Sri Lanka-General-RIMES_SriLanka_ElNin_o_ConsolidatedFoundationDocument.docx
- [3] srilanka_el_nino.md
- [4] El-Nino-Impacts-in-Sri-Lanka-Analogues.docx
- [5] SriLanka_El_Nino_Report_Integrated.docx
- [6] srilanka_el_nino.md



[Download slide \(2560x1440\)](#)

New chat

Ask a question...

Send

The retrieved passages are all about Sri Lanka's climate response to El Niño events (including the 2015-16 "Super" El Niño). None of the provided documents contain information about the effect of an El Niño event on agriculture in India for 2015-16. Therefore, based on the given context, no statement can be made about India's agricultural effects from El Niño in 2015-16.

Sources

- ▶ [1] Sri Lanka-General-RIMES_SriLanka_ElNin_o_ConsolidatedFoundationDocument.docx
- ▶ [2] Sri Lanka-General-RIMES_SriLanka_ElNin_o_ConsolidatedFoundationDocument.docx
- ▶ [3] srilanka_el_nino.md
- ▶ [4] srilanka_el_nino.md
- ▶ [5] SriLanka_El_Nino_Report_Integrated.docx
- ▶ [6] SriLanka_El_Nino_Report_Integrated.docx





Documents

Choose files

PDF, Word, Excel, XML, JSON, Markdown or text

Anything you upload becomes readable by approved Sri Lanka users in Agriculture, and by your country's General account, which decides whether any other sector sees it — and can be quoted in their answers. Each upload is converted to markdown, and that markdown is what answers are built from.

Search filename or owner...

All (41)

My uploads (17)

Shared with me (24)

41 of 41

FILENAME	UPLOADED BY	READABLE BY	STATUS	CHUNKS	ACTIONS
Sri Lanka-Agriculture-Influences of el nino and lanina.pdf	you	Agriculture	ready	17	Download Delete
Sri Lanka-Agriculture-Identification of potential growing season.pdf	you	Agriculture	ready	16	Download Delete
Sri Lanka-Agriculture-Identification of drought prone agro-ecological regions in.pdf	you	Agriculture	ready	18	Download Delete
Sri Lanka-Agriculture-Adaptation to the vulnerability of paddy cultivation to climate.pdf	you	Agriculture	ready	32	Download Delete
Sri Lanka-Agriculture-Tropical_Book2015 163.pdf	you	Agriculture	ready	152	Download Delete
Sri Lanka-Agriculture-The wettest place in Sri Lanka.pdf	you	Agriculture	ready	17	Download Delete
Sri Lanka-Agriculture-Recent trends in annual and growing seasons rainfall of Sri Lanka.pdf	you	Agriculture	ready	18	Download Delete
Sri Lanka-Agriculture-Recent Changes of Rainfall Regime of Hakwatuna Oya Watershed of Sri Lank...	you	Agriculture	ready	22	Download Delete
Sri Lanka-Agriculture-FARMERS_ PERCEPTION AND ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE.pdf	you	Agriculture	ready	637	Download Delete
Sri Lanka-Agriculture-ClimateSmartAgriculture-StrategiestoRespondClimateChangeinSouthAsia20...	you	Agriculture	ready	344	Download Delete
Sri Lanka-Agriculture-ClimateriskandfoodsecuritySriLankaSpringer2015.pdf	you	Agriculture	ready	62	Download Delete

Thank you



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