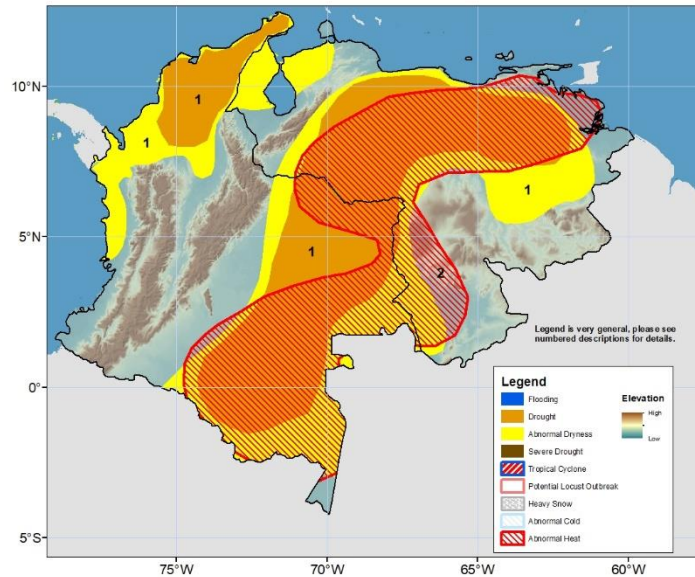


Climate Prediction Northern South America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 19 – 25 October 2023

Abnormally hot and drier-than-average conditions have maintained dryness and droughts in Northern South America.



During the past week, heavy and above-average rainfall fell in western Colombia, while scattered, moderate to heavy and below-average rainfall was received over most places in the southern part of Northern South America. In Venezuela, dry conditions, with suppressed rainfall prevailed in the north, which contributed to maintain dryness in the region. Over the past 30 days, rainfall was below-average over most areas in Colombia and Venezuela, with the largest rainfall deficits ranging between 100-500 mm in northern Colombia, northwestern and southern Venezuela. Over the past 90 days, most areas in northern and southern Colombia and Venezuela received only between 25-50% of their average rainfall, which has already led to reduced water availability, negatively impacted vegetation, and droughts in many areas (**polygons 1**). Additionally, abnormally high temperatures over the past several weeks also exacerbated the loss of water in the soil through enhanced evapotranspiration.

During the next week, heavy and above-average rainfall is forecast in western Colombia, which could trigger flash flood over many local areas. Heavy rainfall is also expected in northern Colombia, northwestern and the Guiana Highlands in southern Venezuela, while moderate and near-average rainfall is forecast elsewhere. The anticipated rainfall amounts will unlikely be sufficient to fully erode accumulated rainfall deficits over many areas. Meanwhile, an abnormal heat hazard is posted across southern Colombia, southern, and northern Venezuela as maximum temperature and heat index are expected to exceed 39°C for at least three consecutive days, potentially affecting vulnerable people (**polygons 2**).

Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium-range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), sub-seasonal forecasts up to 4 weeks, and assesses the potential impact of extreme events on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed and predicted to continue during the outlook period. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at the spatial scale of the map. This product takes into account long-range seasonal climate forecasts but does not reflect current or projected food security conditions. FEWS NET is a USAID-funded activity whose purpose is to provide objective information about food security conditions. Its views are not necessarily reflective of those of USAID or the U.S. Government. The FEWS NET weather hazards outlook process and products include participation by FEWS NET field and home offices, NOAA-CPC, USGS, USDA, NASA, and a number of other national and regional organizations in the countries concerned.

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