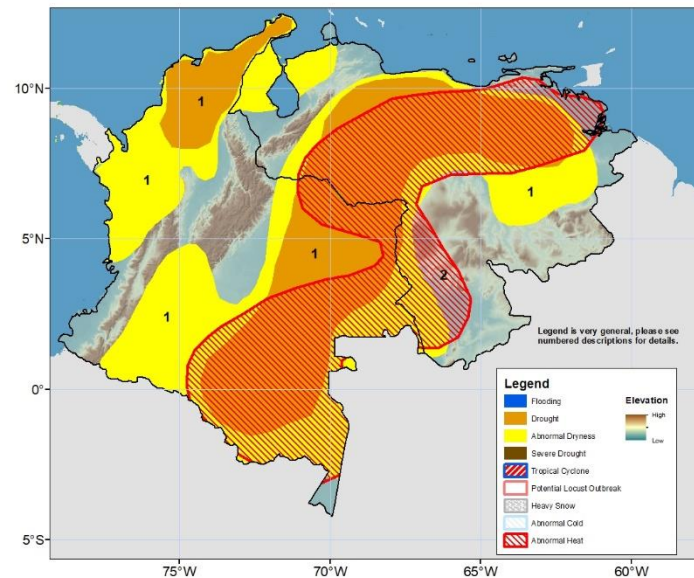


Climate Prediction Northern South America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 26 October – 1 November 2023

Below-average seasonal rainfall and above-average temperatures have led to dryness and droughts in Northern South America.



During the past week, while scattered heavy rainfall was observed over northern Colombia and southern Venezuela, reduced amounts, with little to light (< 25 mm) rainfall were received elsewhere. Compared with climatology, this past week's rainfall was largely below-average in southern Colombia and parts of western Venezuela. Over the past 30 days, rainfall was well below-average over a wide portion of Northern South America, except for parts of western Colombia and localized areas in northern and southern Venezuela, where rainfall was at or above-average. This lack of rainfall, accompanied with large moisture deficits has resulted in abnormal dryness throughout the sub-region. Over the past 90 days, many areas, including northern and southern Colombia, and areas in northern Venezuela received only between 25-50% of their average rainfall, which has already led to reduced water availability, depleted soil moisture, stressed vegetation, and droughts (**polygons 1**). If favorable rainfall distribution does not return over the upcoming weeks, moisture deficits will likely increase and vegetation conditions will degrade further over many local areas.

During the next week, rainfall forecasts suggest that torrential (> 100 mm) and above-average rainfall will fall in western and northern Colombia, northwestern, and central Venezuela, which may trigger flash flooding over many local areas. Moderate (< 50 mm) and near-average to below-average rainfall is forecast over the remainders of the sub-region. Meanwhile, an abnormal heat hazard is posted across southern Colombia and parts of southern and northern Venezuela, where maximum temperatures and heat index are likely to exceed 39°C for three or more consecutive days, potentially affecting vulnerable people in the region (**polygon 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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