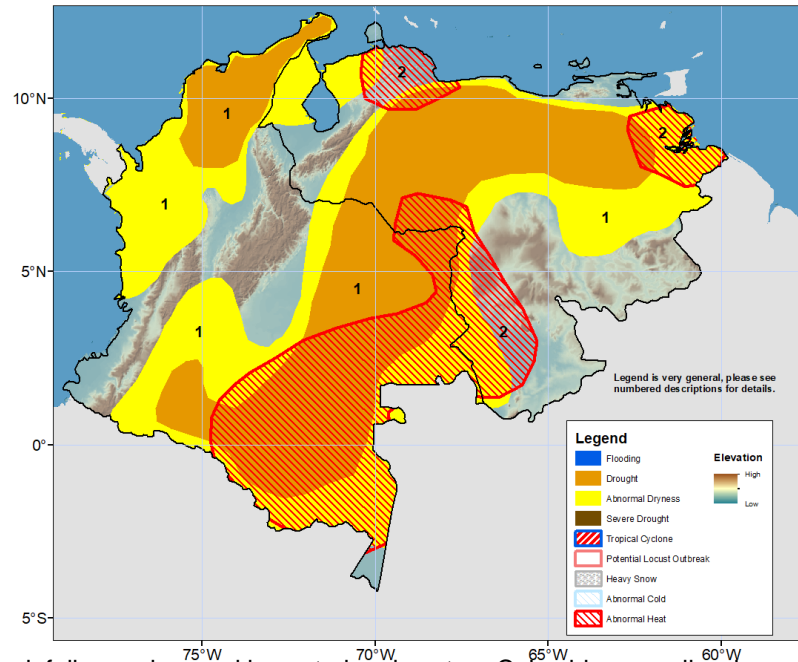


Climate Prediction Northern South America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 9 – 15 November 2023

Warmer and drier-than-average conditions continue over Colombia and Venezuela



During last week, scattered heavy and above-average rainfall was observed in central and eastern Colombia, as well as in northwestern and east-central in Venezuela, whereas little to light and below-average rainfall was received elsewhere. Compared with climatology, largest deficits were observed in northwestern and southern Colombia, and southwestern Venezuela. As a result, this past 30 days, dryness with rainfall accumulation accounting for only 5-80% of the average dominated over Northern South America, particular across Venezuela. Similarly, over the past 90 days, drier-than-average conditions prevailed throughout the sub-region, with the driest conditions in northeastern Venezuela, where total rainfall was less than 5% of the average. This prolonged dryness has already led to large moisture deficits, reduced water availability, deteriorated vegetation, and droughts over many local areas (**polygons 1**).

During the next week, moderate to heavy rainfall is expected across the region, with the largest rainfall amounts predicted over northwestern Colombia. However, near average conditions are forecasted for next week across Venezuela and Colombia, with few areas in the Andes and in the border between Colombia and Venezuela showing above average conditions. Also, below average conditions are anticipated for southern Colombian Andes, and the Choco region. Furthermore, maximum temperatures are forecast to remain above average in southern Colombia, and northern, eastern and southwestern Venezuela. Warmer temperatures and rainfall deficits may worsen vegetation conditions and or affect 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.