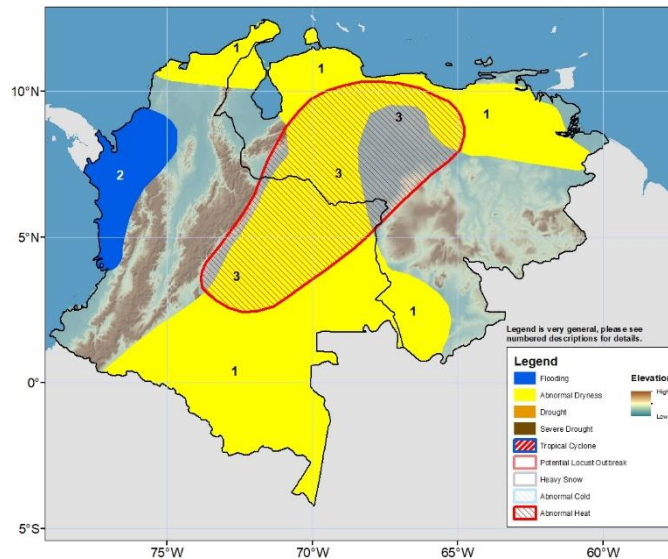


## Climate Prediction Northern South America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 24 – 30 October 2024

While high flooding risks remain in northwestern Colombia, drier and hotter conditions to continue across central Northern South America.



Over the last week, heavy rainfall (>100 mm) occurred over northwestern Colombia, resulting in flood reports from Betania, Colombia. However, the majority of the region recorded light-to-moderate precipitation (10 – 75 mm) resulting in deficits ranging between 25 – 100 mm. Below-average precipitation over the last 30 days continues to persist and warrants the abnormal dryness polygon over much of eastern and southern Colombia and western and northern Venezuela (**Polygon 1**). Furthermore, over the last 90 days, dry signal has been the dominant feature over the region with portions of northern Venezuela, including the States of Falcon, Lara, Anzoátegui, and Monagas, noting cumulative rainfall deficits between 5-25% of the normal (**Polygon 1**). The inadequate rainfall during the last several months has also led to poor vegetation in some parts of the region. In addition, the prolonged period of abnormal dryness and abnormal heat has produced ideal conditions for forest fires which have been an ongoing threat over Colombia and Venezuela.

Next week, heavy rainfall is forecasted over much of Colombia and parts of Venezuela, while moderate to locally heavy rainfall is expected over Venezuela. Forecasts are predicting heavy rainfall (>100 mm) over northwestern Colombia, which could produce flooding and landslides over already-saturated soil (**Polygon 2**). Forecasts suggest temperatures will range from 30 – 40 °C across eastern and southern Colombia and central and southern Venezuela. The largest temperature anomalies (4 – 6 °C) are expected over central and eastern Colombia and central and southern Venezuela. Hybrid temperature-heat index tools are indicating temperatures above the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile for central and eastern Colombia and much of central and southern Venezuela. These abnormally high temperatures could create hazardous condition (**Polygon 3**).

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.

Questions or comments about the hazards outlooks may be directed to Dr. Wassila Thiaw, Head, International Desks/NOAA, wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov. Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, jverdin@usaid.gov