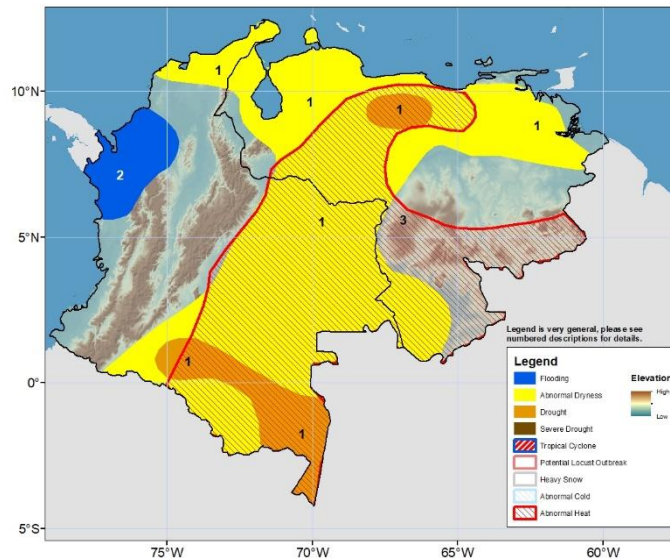


Climate Prediction Northern South America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 7 November – 13 November 2024

Flooding risks continue for northwest Colombia; while dry and hot conditions continue in southern, eastern Colombia and northern Venezuela.



Last week, heavy rainfall (> 75 mm) occurred over western and localized parts of central and northern Colombia, with some localized areas receiving up to 200 mm. However, the majority of the region recorded lighter or no precipitation (<25 mm), which led to rainfall deficits between 25 – 100 mm. Over the last 30 days, below-average precipitation continued, warranting abnormal dryness over much of eastern and southern Colombia and western and northern Venezuela (**Polygon 1**). Furthermore, over the last 90 days, a dry signal has been the dominant feature over the region, with portions of northern Venezuela and southern Colombia noting cumulative rainfall accounting for only between 5-25% of the average. The extended period of dryness and above-average temperatures has resulted in low soil moisture levels, poor vegetation health, and numerous forest fires over areas of the region. Fire activity has subsided over Colombia in the last week, however, fires are still numerous in northern Venezuela. Consequently, droughts have been issued for northern Venezuela and southern Colombia (**Polygon 1**).

Next week, rainfall forecasts predict moderate to heavy (50-100 mm) rainfall in northwestern Colombia, with regions near the coast close to Panama expecting to receive more than 200 mm. Since this region has saturated soil, it is at risk for flooding and landslides (**Polygon 2**). Northwestern and the Guyana highlands of Venezuela are expected to receive heavy rainfall as well. Suppressed rainfall totals are expected for southern and eastern Colombia. Meanwhile, maximum temperatures are forecasted to range from 30 – 40 °C across eastern and southern Colombia and parts of Venezuela. Southern and eastern Colombia and Venezuela should experience positive maximum temperature anomalies of 2 – 4°C. The Hybrid temperature-heat index tool is indicating temperatures above the 90th percentile for central and eastern Colombia and northern and southern Venezuela. The abnormally hot temperatures could lead to hazardous conditions (**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