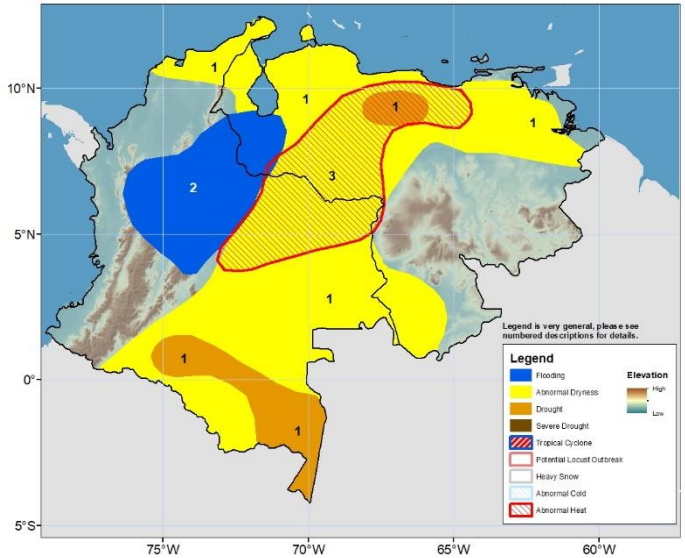
# Climate Prediction Northern South America Hazards Outlook
# For USAID / FEWS-NET
# 14 November – 20 November 2024

**Flooding risks continue for northern Colombia; while dry and hot conditions continue in northeastern Colombia and northern Venezuela.**




Last week, heavy rainfall (> 75 mm) occurred over parts of central and northern Colombia, with some localized areas receiving up to 200 mm. This has resulted in significant destructive flooding in and around Bogota, Colombia with many thousands of people affected. Conversely, portions of western and eastern Colombia, and central and northeastern Colombia recorded lighter or no precipitation (<25 mm), which led to rainfall deficits between 10 mm and 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, especially in northeastern Colombia and northern Venezuela. Consequently, droughts have been issued for northern Venezuela and southern Colombia (**Polygon 1**).

Next week, models predict heavy (75-150 mm) rainfall in northern Colombia, especially the Andes mountain regions. This will reinforce the risk of flooding and landslides over already saturated soil (**Polygon 2)**. Northwestern and the Guyana highlands of Venezuela are expected to receive heavy rainfall (>75 mm) as well. Highly suppressed rainfall totals are expected for western Colombia, with negative anomalies greater than 100 mm. Meanwhile, maximum temperatures are forecasted to range from 30 – 35 °C across eastern and southern Colombia and parts of Venezuela. Southern and eastern Colombia and parts of northern Venezuela should experience positive maximum temperature anomalies of 2 – 4°C. The persistent 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.**

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