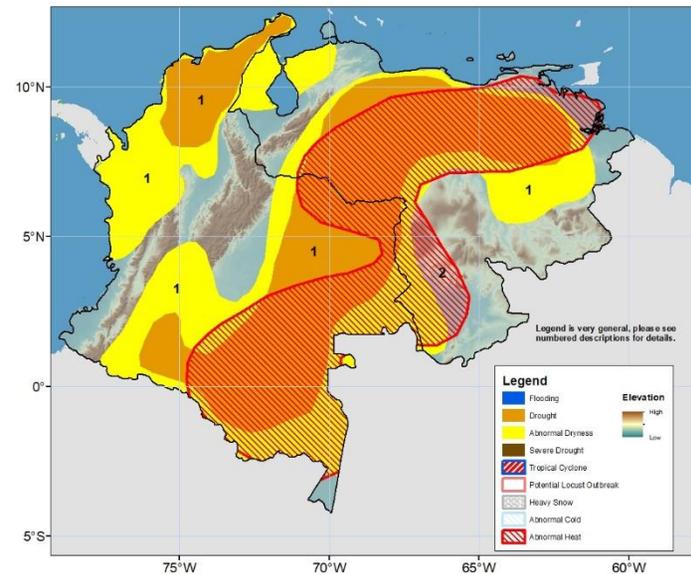


Climate Prediction Northern South America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 2 – 8 November 2023

Hotter and drier-than-average conditions likely to continue over Colombia and Venezuela



During late October, scattered heavy and above-average rainfall was observed over western and northern Colombia, northwestern, and east-central Venezuela, whereas little to light and below-average rainfall was received elsewhere. Compared with climatology, this past week's rainfall was at or above-average across the western and northern parts of Colombia and central Venezuela. Rainfall was, however, below-average in 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. Similarly, over the past 90 days, drier-than-average conditions prevailed throughout the sub-region, with the driest conditions in northern Venezuela, where total rainfall was less than 25% 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, copious (> 100 mm) amounts in rainfall are forecast in the western and northern parts of Colombia and northwestern Venezuela. The anticipated rainfall could trigger flash flood over many already-saturated areas in the region. Farther south, moderate to locally heavy and below-average rainfall is expected in southern Colombia and southern Venezuela, which will likely maintain dryness in the region. Furthermore, maximum temperatures are forecast to remain above average and 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.

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