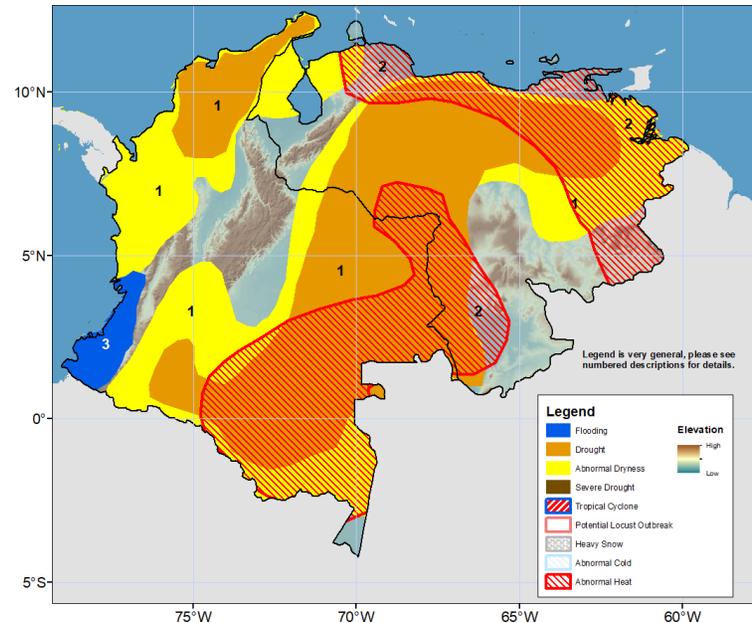


## Climate Prediction Northern South America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 23 – 29 November 2023

Deficits in rainfall and high temperatures persist across the region. Heavy rainfall continues in southwestern Colombia and might contribute to local floods.



During the last week, moderate to heavy rainfall (between 50 mm and 300 mm) was registered in western Colombia and a local area in southern Venezuela. The larger rainfall superpluses were observed in Colombia, toward the west and the Andean regions, where above-average rainfall values were between 50 mm and 200 mm. Meanwhile, the largest deficits were observed in southeastern Colombia and southwestern Venezuela. Over the past 30 days, the Orinoquía and Amazonía regions of Colombia and the western Amazonas region in Venezuela showed rainfall deficits larger than 100 mm. Rainfall deficits also prevailed over the past 90 days, with the driest conditions over the north of Colombia, southern Colombia, northeastern and southern Venezuela, where total rainfall deficits reach up to 500 mm. This prolonged dryness has led to large moisture deficits, reduced water availability, and deteriorated vegetation across the region. Over Colombia, livestock has been mainly affected by the dry conditions, and thus, cattle are being relocated due to deteriorated pasture. Further, dryness and elevated temperatures are still causing crop problems due to irrigation deficits in the Caribbean areas in northern Venezuela (**polygons 1**).

During the next week, moderate to heavy rainfall is expected across the region, with the largest rainfall predicted in southwestern Colombia. The southwestern Colombia region has observed above-average rainfall during the 30-day and 90-day periods, and given that the forecast predicts heavy rainfall during the following week it is expected that localized floods might happen in this area (**polygon 3**). On the contrary, below-average conditions are forecasted for most parts of Northern South America. Furthermore, maximum temperatures prevail over Colombia and Venezuela. These warmer temperatures and rainfall deficits may worsen vegetation conditions and affect vulnerable people in the region (**polygons 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.