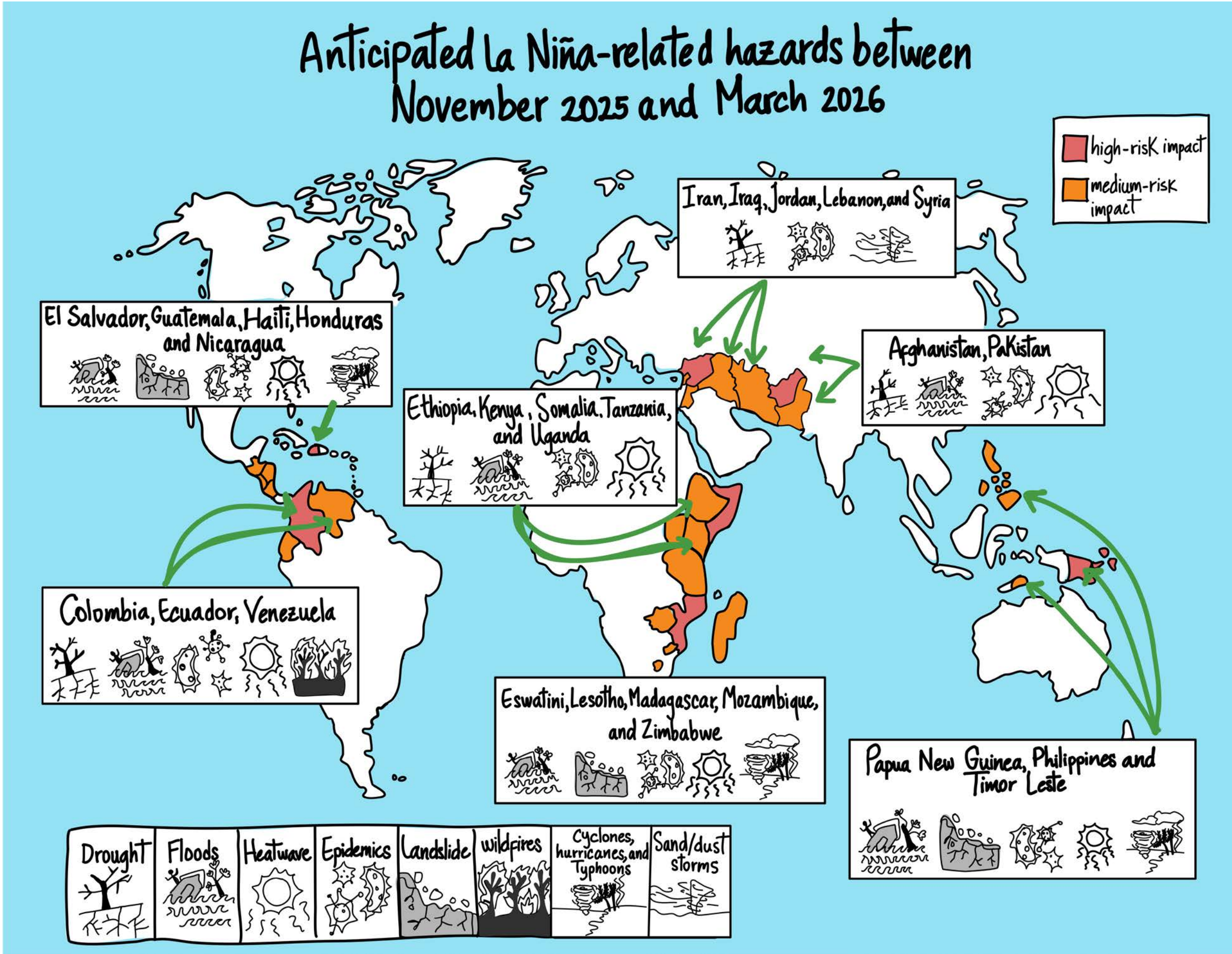
LA NIÑA OVERVIEW

Anticipated humanitarian impact between November 2025-March 2026

Thematic Report
21 November 2025

KEY MESSAGES

- By mid-October, **La Niña conditions** had been announced and forecasted to persist until February/March 2026.
- Seasonal forecasts for the December 2025 to March 2026 period anticipate some of the typical precipitation anomalies brought by La Niña in **Asia and the Pacific (wet conditions), the Caribbean (wet conditions), Central and South America (dry/wet conditions), Central Asia (dry conditions), East Africa (dry conditions), Southern Africa (wet conditions), and Southwest Asia (dry conditions). Temperatures** are expected to remain above average across all tropical and subtropical regions globally, particularly in Asia, the Americas, and several African countries.
- **La Niña is likely to strengthen hurricane and cyclone activity across the Atlantic, northern Indian Ocean,** Bay of Bengal, and Southwest Indian Ocean, increasing the frequency and intensity of storms in the Caribbean, South Asia, and Southern African coastal countries.
- **Drought, flooding, landslides, heatwaves, wildfires, crop and animal pests and diseases, and human infectious disease outbreaks (waterborne and vector-borne) are the main hazards anticipated in the affected regions,** with dengue, malaria and cholera outbreaks being of high concern in several countries across Africa, Asia, and South and Central America.
- Between the end of 2025 and the beginning of 2026, the effects of **La Niña are likely to compound those caused by the exceptionally high global average temperatures resulting from climate change.**
- Countries at the **highest risk** of severe humanitarian impacts caused or worsened by La Niña between November 2025 and March 2026 are **Afghanistan, Colombia, Haiti, Mozambique, the Philippines, Somalia, and Syria. In these countries, environmental pressures** from climate extremes will intersect with conflict, displacement, and **socioeconomic crises,** creating cascading shocks and amplifying vulnerabilities in already fragile contexts.



ABOUT THIS REPORT

Aim

This report provides a global overview of the anticipated humanitarian impact of La Niña between November 2025 and March 2026, aiming to support strategic planning and anticipatory action in the humanitarian sector.

Methodology

This report is based on historical data covering the impacts of previous La Niña events, seasonal climate forecasts, and secondary sources from humanitarian organisations, think tanks, and local and international media. The analysis also builds on three ACAPS datasets: the INFORM Severity Index, Humanitarian Access Index, and Seasonal Calendar.

Scope

While the geographic scope of this report is global, it does not provide exhaustive coverage of all countries exposed to La Niña, instead focusing on areas where temperature and precipitation anomalies, in combination with pre-existing crises and hazard vulnerability factors, are expected to trigger moderate to severe humanitarian impacts between November 2025 and March 2026. The selection of countries and attribution of the **La Niña impact risk level** are based on analysis of the following indicators and factors:

- historical impact of previous La Niña events in the country
- typical influence of La Niña between November–February in the country
- seasonal precipitation and temperature forecast for November 2025 to March 2026
- pre-existing humanitarian crises and vulnerabilities to La Niña-related hazards
- potential impact on agriculture, livestock, and fishery based on agricultural seasonality
- potential disease outbreaks and increased health needs
- national and regional disaster response capacity.

Limitations:

The historical impact of previous La Niña events only indicates what can be expected. It is important to note that each La Niña event is unique, and effects observed in the past may not necessarily occur in the upcoming La Niña, especially those of moderate strength or with a brief duration. The interaction between this La Niña, current record-high global warming, and other interannual variability phenomena can lead to unexpected outcomes. The accuracy of climate forecasts, which provide valuable tools for anticipating the effects of La Niña in the coming months, typically decreases when the lead time exceeds three months.

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SITUATION OVERVIEW

La Niña, together with El Niño, is one of the two extreme phases of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) phenomenon – a natural climate variability occurrence characterised by oscillations in the sea surface temperatures of the equatorial Pacific Ocean. El Niño occurs when the surface waters of the central and eastern Pacific Ocean become warmer than average, while La Niña occurs when these waters become cooler than average. More detailed information on ENSO and La Niña can be found in our La Niña impact report for 2024–2025.

By mid-October, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Climate Prediction Center had declared **La Niña conditions,** which are expected to persist until February/March 2026 (NOAA 13/11/2025). La Niña typically contributes to precipitation and temperature anomalies across large regions of the world: wetter-than-normal conditions in Southern Africa, the Caribbean, Central America, northern Latin America, the Pacific, South Asia, and Southeast Asia, as well as drier-than-normal conditions in parts of Central Asia, the Greater Horn of Africa, and Southwest Asia (IRI accessed 11/11/2025; Alizadeh/Mousavizadeh 24/11/2024). The precipitation and temperature anomalies are also likely to be enhanced by the interaction between La Niña and the **negative phase of the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)**, another interannual climate variability phenomenon, which is expected to persist until the end of 2025 (WMO 20/10/2025). The combination of La Niña and negative IOD between October–December typically causes severe drought in the Horn of Africa (IGAD accessed 13/11/2025).

La Niña influences the frequency and intensity of storms across several regions worldwide. It typically strengthens the Atlantic hurricane season, leading to more frequent and intense hurricanes (NOAA accessed 12/11/2025). This calls for close monitoring of hurricane activity near the Caribbean through the end of the season, which usually concludes in November (WMO 03/2024). La Niña also heightens cyclonic activity in the northern Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal, where activity typically peaks in November (Amoghavarsha IAS KAS accessed 27/10/2025; WMO accessed 27/10/2025). The Southwest Indian Ocean cyclone season — peaking between January–March — is expected to intensify under La Niña conditions, increasing storm risks for Madagascar, Mozambique, and other Southern African coastal countries (WMO accessed 27/10/2025).

ENSO and climate change: although the ENSO cycle is independent of climate change, the two are interrelated. Climate change can amplify the rainfall variability related to ENSO and increase the likelihood of extreme climate and weather events (IPCC 09/08/2021). Global warming is also increasing ENSO 'variability', and strong El Niño and La Niña events have occurred more frequently than the pre-1960 average. More frequent swings from a strong El Niño to a strong La Niña are anticipated in the future (Cai et al. 18/05/2023). 2024 marked record-breaking global heat, surpassing even the exceptional warmth of 2023, as 2024 was the first year with average temperatures more than 1.5° C above pre-industrial levels, the limit outlined in the Paris Agreement to curb climate risks. Rising greenhouse gas concentrations and record air and sea temperatures drove numerous extreme events such as floods, heatwaves, and wildfires, underscoring the accelerating influence of human-driven climate change (EU 10/01/2025). 2025 is expected to be the second or third warmest year on record, extending this trend of unprecedented global warming (WMO 06/11/2025).

REGIONAL AND COUNTRY IMPACT

AFRICA

East Africa

In East Africa, the combination of La Niña and negative IOD between October–December is expected to bring below-average precipitation between November 2025 and February 2026, and above-average temperatures between November 2025 and March 2026 (WMO accessed 13/11/2025; IRI accessed 13/11/2025; ICPAC accessed 13/11/2025). This is likely to drive drought conditions across the region, affect water availability, disrupt crop and livestock production, and affect health, with a likely increase in waterborne diseases linked to reduced water availability for drinking and domestic consumption. The effects on livelihoods and food security are likely to be felt during the first trimester of 2026, and beyond.

COUNTRY	NOVEMBER 2025	DECEMBER 2025	JANUARY 2026	FEBRUARY 2026	MARCH 2026
Ethiopia	Drought/waterborne diseases	Drought/waterborne diseases	Drought/waterborne diseases	Drought/waterborne diseases	
Kenya	Drought/waterborne diseases	Drought/waterborne diseases	Drought/waterborne diseases	Drought/waterborne diseases	
Tanzania	Drought/waterborne diseases	Drought/waterborne diseases	Drought/waterborne diseases	Drought/waterborne diseases	
Somalia	Drought/waterborne diseases	Drought/waterborne diseases	Drought/waterborne diseases	Drought/waterborne diseases	
				Heatwaves/waterborne diseases	Heatwaves/waterborne diseases
Uganda	Drought/waterborne diseases	Drought/waterborne diseases	Drought/waterborne diseases	Drought/waterborne diseases	

MEDIUM RISK

Ethiopia (southern Oromia, Somali, South, South West regions), **Kenya,** and **Uganda.**

HIGH RISK: SOMALIA

For Somalia, seasonal forecasts anticipate below-average October–December Deyr season rainfall and above-average temperatures across the entire country, which are expected to aggravate the drought. Somalia already experience a poor Deyr season in late 2024 and a poor April–June Gu rainy season in 2025, which reduced cereal production and affected pastures and livestock. By July 2025, 2.5 million people across 26 districts were estimated to be moderately or severely affected by drought, with all northern regions severely hit. In Somaliland only, more than 650,000 people have been affected (OCHA 18/08/2025). Forecasted below-average 2025 Deyr rains are likely to worsen drought conditions in the north and extend their impacts to additional areas across central and southern Somalia. Acute food insecurity is projected to worsen across most of the country until January 2026, driven by the cumulative effects of below-average Deyr seasonal rainfall, above-average temperatures, and continuing conflict. It is estimated that around 4.4 million people will face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or above levels of food insecurity between October–December 2025 (FEWS NET 03/09/2025; IPC 23/09/2025). The IPC also estimates that 1.85 million children aged 6–59 months are expected to suffer acute malnutrition and need urgent treatment between July 2025 and June 2026, representing nearly half of all children in this age group in Somalia. Compared to the same season in 2024, the anticipated burden is projected to rise by 12% for global acute malnutrition and 5% for severe acute malnutrition (IPC 23/09/2025).

Southern Africa

During La Niña, Southern Africa typically receives above-average precipitation. Seasonal forecasts confirm this trend, with above-average precipitation anticipated across Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe between November 2025 and March 2026, and above-average temperatures forecasted between November 2025 and March 2026 across the whole region (WMO accessed 24/10/2025; IRI accessed 24/10/2025). While crops and pastures may benefit from abundant rains, there is an increased risk of flooding and landslides in areas experiencing heavy precipitation. The combination of above-average temperatures and flooding may also drive an increase in waterborne and vector-borne diseases. The Southwest Indian Ocean cyclone season — peaking between January–March — is expected to intensify under La Niña conditions, increasing storm risks across Southern Africa coastal regions, especially in **Madagascar** and Mozambique. Forecasts indicate that the cyclone season may exceed normal levels, with 9–14 tropical systems expected, at least six of which could develop into cyclones (Capmad 24/09/2025).

<table>
<tr><th>COUNTRY</th><th>NOVEMBER 2025</th><th>DECEMBER 2025</th><th>JANUARY 2026</th><th>FEBRUARY 2026</th><th>MARCH 2026</th></tr>
<tr><td>Eswatini</td><td colspan="5">Flooding/landslides</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lesotho</td><td colspan="5">Flooding/landslides</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Madagascar</td><td colspan="5">Flooding/landslides</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="3">Cyclones</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Mozambique</td><td colspan="3">Flooding/landslides (southern provinces)</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="3">Flooding/landslides (northern, northwestern, and southern provinces)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3">Cyclones</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Zimbabwe</td><td colspan="5">Flooding/landslides</td></tr>
</table>

MEDIUM RISK

Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, and Zimbabwe

HIGH RISK: MOZAMBIQUE

For Mozambique, seasonal forecasts anticipate that the southern provinces may receive above-average precipitation between November 2025 and January 2026, while the northern, northwestern (including Cabo Delgado), and southern provinces are expected to receive above-average precipitation between January–March 2026. The entire country is expected to experience above-average temperatures between November 2025 and March 2026. As Mozambique continues to recover from the severe effects of drought over the past two years, the impact of Tropical Cyclone Jude in March 2025 added significant strain. The cyclone affected more than 390,000 people and inundated over 1.4 million hectares of land across Cabo Delgado, Manica, Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, Tete, and Zambezia, contributing to food insecurity and depleting household coping mechanisms (FEWS NET 10/2025; ACAPS 25/03/2025). By October 2025, the conflict in Cabo Delgado had displaced over 1.3 million people since 2017, including over 77,000 people between July–October alone (IOM 09/10/2025; ECHO 13/10/2025; OCHA 10/10/2025). Food security across the country is expected to deteriorate between October 2025 and March 2026, corresponding to the lean season, with 2.67 million people projected to face IPC 3 or above levels of food insecurity, including 170,000 people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and 2.5 million people in IPC 3 (IPC 11/09/2025). While abundant rainfall may benefit the primary agricultural season, harvested between March–July, above-average precipitation and higher temperatures will elevate the risk of flooding, landslides, and outbreaks of waterborne and vector-borne diseases, which may be further compounded by the enhanced cyclone season.

ASIA PACIFIC

Central Asia

In Central Asia, La Niña typically triggers below-average precipitation between January–May, with countries such as Afghanistan, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan (northern regions), Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan potentially experiencing dry conditions (WMO 29/10/2020; IRI 2023). Seasonal forecasts anticipate below-average precipitation across Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan (northern regions), Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan between November 2025 and January 2026, and above-average temperatures between November 2025 and March 2026 (WMO accessed 24/10/2025; IRI accessed 24/10/2025). This increases the risk of drought, water scarcity, and heatwaves across the region.

COUNTRY	NOVEMBER 2025	DECEMBER 2025	JANUARY 2026	FEBRUARY 2026	MARCH 2026
Afghanistan	Drought				
Pakistan	Drought (northern provinces)				

MEDIUM RISK:

Pakistan (northern provinces)

HIGH RISK: AFGHANISTAN

In 2025, Afghanistan faces a severe humanitarian crisis, with 22.9 million people – nearly half the population – requiring urgent aid as a result of the combination of prolonged drought, recurrent flooding, a weak economy, and the continuing return of households from Iran and Pakistan, which is increasing pressure on labour markets and basic services (ACAPS accessed 31/10/2025). These challenges have been worsened by the severe earthquakes in Kunar, Laghman, and Nangarhar provinces on 31 August 2025, and Balkh, Samangan, and Saripul provinces on 3 November 2025, which destroyed homes, damaged health facilities, and further stretched community resources and disaster response capacities (ACAPS 08/09/2025; ECHO 06/11/2025). Between May–October 2025, over 9.5 million people (21% of the population) were projected to experience IPC 3 or above levels of food insecurity, including 1.6 million people in IPC 4 and around 7.93 million in IPC 3 (IPC 04/06/2025). The likely below-average start of the rainy season is expected to affect winter wheat for the 2025/2026 season, reducing yields and further deteriorating food security (FEWS NET 01/09/2025). Reduced precipitation may also affect snow cover, which plays an essential role in water security in spring and summer (IWMI 13/12/2023).

Southeast Asia and the Pacific

During La Niña, Asia and the Pacific typically experience rainfall anomalies. In the central and eastern Pacific, sea surface temperatures become cooler, leading to increased precipitation in the western Pacific. This causes countries such as Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, and the Philippines to experience above-average rainfall, leading to floods and landslides, (SPREP 21/04/2023). Seasonal forecasts anticipate above-average precipitation in the **Philippines** and **Timor Leste** between November 2025 and March 2026, and in **Papua New Guinea** between November 2025 and January 2026. The three countries are also expected to experience above-average temperatures between November and March 2026 (WMO 29/10/2020; IRI accessed 31/10/2025). Above-average rainfall may benefit agriculture, as La Niña conditions tend to boost the production of commodities such as rice, wheat, sugar cane, and palm oil in the region (Coface 18/07/2024; ZCA 14/05/2024). At the same time, above-average rainfall is likely to increase the risk of flooding and landslides, damaging infrastructure and crops and disrupting lives and livelihoods. With flooding, the risk of waterborne diseases, such as diarrhoea, increases (Eggeling et al. 28/03/2024). La Niña can also contribute to dengue outbreaks, primarily by increasing mosquito breeding habitats and vector capacity (FAO 20/09/2024).

COUNTRY	NOVEMBER 2025	DECEMBER 2025	JANUARY 2026	FEBRUARY 2026	MARCH 2026
Papua New Guinea	Flooding/landslides/waterborne diseases				
Philippines	Flooding/landslides/waterborne diseases				
	Typhoon				
Timor Leste	Flooding/landslides/waterborne diseases				

MEDIUM RISK

Papua New Guinea and Timor Leste

HIGH RISK: THE PHILIPPINES

In the Philippines, above-average precipitation is likely to increase the risk of flooding between November 2025 and March 2026, as the country is still recovering from a series of destructive typhoons and earthquakes that have stretched the capacities of disaster responders and humanitarian organisations. On 22 and 26 September 2025, Super Typhoon Ragasa and Typhoon Bualoi made landfall across northern and central provinces, affecting 4.6 million people. Over 150,000 houses have been destroyed or damaged and more than 60,000 people displaced. On 30 September, a magnitude-6.9 earthquake struck northern Cebu province, causing significant damage and affecting more than 750,000 people, with 22,000 displaced. On 10 October, two earthquakes with magnitudes of 7.4 and 6.8 hit Mindanao, affecting 1.5 million people and displacing 2,400 (OCHA 28/10/2025). On 2 and 9 November, Tropical Cyclone Kalmaegi and Super Typhoon Fung-Wong hit the Visayas and Central Luzon regions, affecting over six million people and displacing over one million (OCHA 11/11/2025). As a result of climate change, precipitation outside the main typhoon and monsoon seasons (May–November) is increasing, especially during the Amihan season (Northeast Monsoon), which spans from October–March (Oscar M. Lopez Center 2024). This rise in seasonal rainfall, which will be further enhanced by La Niña, increases the risk of flooding in flood-prone areas, including many provinces already severely hit by natural hazards this year. In December 2024, heavy rainfall triggered flooding and landslides in northwestern Mindanao and western Visayas, resulting in population evacuation and heavy damage (ECHO 02/12/2024). Alongside above-average precipitation, La Niña can also strengthen tropical cyclone activity in the Philippines, raising the risk of new typhoons in the coming months, as climate change is causing typhoons in December and January to become more frequent (PNA 26/08/2025; Climate Tracker 15/11/2024).

Southwest Asia

There is increasing evidence that La Niña reduces precipitation in Southwest Asia during autumn, winter, and spring, increasing the risk of drought (Alizadeh/Mousavizadeh 24/11/2024; Zoljoodi/Didevarasl 04/2013). Seasonal forecasts anticipate below-average precipitation between November 2025 and January 2026 and above-average temperatures between November 2025 and January 2026 in Iran, northern Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria (WMO 29/10/2020; IRI accessed 31/10/2025). This is likely to worsen dry conditions in a region devastated by consecutive droughts since 2020, threatening food and water security. **Iraq** has been facing a severe prolonged drought since 2020, with its water reserves dropping sharply from 60 billion m3 in 2020 to only ten billion by October 2025 (FEWS NET 13/10/2025). Poor winter rainfall is expected to affect the 2025/2026 agricultural season, potentially reversing gains made during the improved 2024/2025 wheat harvest. This threatens food security, particularly among IDPs and communities unable to access government food distribution programmes (FEWS NET 13/10/2025). Tehran, **Iran,** home to over ten million people, is experiencing one of its most severe water shortages in decades, with dam levels near the capital at their lowest in nearly 70 years. Early in 2025, southern provinces were hit by extensive sand and dust storms, affecting thousands of people and disrupting infrastructure (The Conversation 16/10/2025). Below-average rainfall and above-average temperatures may reduce wheat yields in 2025/2026, further worsen water scarcity, and increase the frequency of sand and dust storms. Lebanon is experiencing unprecedented drought conditions, with rainfall reduced by over 50% and water reservoirs critically low. Around 1.85 million people, approximately one-third of the population, live in areas highly exposed to drought, and 44 % depend on expensive and unsafe water trucking (UNCHR 12/09/2025). In **Jordan,** a sharp decline in rainfall during the last rainy season triggered the second-worst drought in the country's 65-year history, causing widespread crop losses. The country faces a severe water deficit, with dam storage down by approximately 100 million m3 and groundwater levels alarmingly low (ITA 23/09/2025; Jordan Times 12/10/2025).

COUNTRY	NOVEMBER 2025	DECEMBER 2025	JANUARY 2026	FEBRUARY 2026	MARCH 2026
Iran	Drought				
Iraq	Drought				
Jordan	Drought				
Lebanon	Drought				
Syria	Drought				

MEDIUM RISK:

Iran, Iraq, Jordan, and Lebanon

HIGH RISK: SYRIA

Syria was ranked sixth globally in the November 2024 to May 2025 Hunger Hotspot Outlook, with approximately 14.56 million people estimated to be food insecure. Of these, 9.1 million face acute food insecurity driven by conflict, severe drought, and high inflation (OCHA 28/01/2025). Agricultural production in 2025 is estimated to be 60% below average as a result of drought, elevated temperatures, and restricted access to farmland caused by conflict and explosive ordnance contamination. The FAO anticipated that the wheat production deficit would affect at least 16.2 million people (GEOGLAM 10/2025; OCHA accessed 31/10/2025). Nearly ten million people struggle to meet basic water needs, increasing public health risks and aggravating malnutrition and protection concerns, particularly among IDPs, returnees, and communities affected by insecurity (OCHA accessed 31/10/2025). Since December 2024, almost 1.86 million IDPs – including over one million children – and over one million Syrian refugees have returned to their areas of origin; many face significant challenges as a result of damaged infrastructure, limited services, and continuing insecurity (UNICEF 10/10/2025). Below-average precipitation from November 2025 to January 2026 is expected to affect 2025/2026 wheat production and access to water in 2026. This situation, combined with above-average temperatures, could lead to increased food insecurity, higher malnutrition rates, and elevated morbidity and mortality from waterborne diseases, particularly among at-risk populations.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Central America and the Caribbean

La Niña typically brings above-average precipitation in the Caribbean and Central America (Somos el Cambio 27/02/2024; WMO 31/08/2022). Seasonal forecasts anticipate above-average precipitation and above-average temperatures in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua between November 2025 and March 2026. In Haiti, the same forecasts indicate a very high probability of above-average precipitation between November 2025 and January 2026, and above-average temperatures until March 2026 (WMO 29/10/2020; IRI accessed 31/10/2025). The predicted above-average rainfall in Central America could benefit the production of maize and rice, two main staple crops in the region, which the 2023 drought severely affected (WFP 27/03/2024). That said, abundant rains may also cause localised flooding, while expected above-average temperatures could increase the incidence of vector-borne diseases, such as dengue. The region may also be more exposed to hurricanes until the end of the hurricane season in November, as La Niña increases the frequency of hurricanes and contributes to the formation of more intense storms (NOAA accessed 30/04/2014).

<table>
<tr><th>COUNTRY</th><th>NOVEMBER 2025</th><th>DECEMBER 2025</th><th>JANUARY 2026</th><th>FEBRUARY 2026</th><th>MARCH 2026</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">El Salvador</td><td colspan="4">Flooding/vector-borne diseases</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4"></td><td>Heatwaves</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Guatemala</td><td colspan="4">Flooding/vector-borne diseases</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4"></td><td>Heatwaves</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Haiti</td><td colspan="4">Flooding/vector-borne diseases/waterborne diseases</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4"></td><td>Heatwaves</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cyclone</td><td colspan="4"></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Honduras</td><td colspan="4">Flooding/vector-borne diseases</td><td></td></tr>
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<tr><td rowspan="2">Nicaragua</td><td colspan="4">Flooding/vector-borne diseases</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4"></td><td>Heatwaves</td></tr>
</table>

MEDIUM RISK:

El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua

HIGH RISK: HAITI

Haiti's crisis continues to deepen, fuelled by armed conflict, economic downturn, inflation, and low agricultural productivity. In 2025, six million people are in need of humanitarian assistance (OCHA 19/02/2025). By August 2025, gang violence had displaced almost 1.3 million people, and continues to disrupt food access and availability (IOM 15/09/2025; FEWS NET 02/10/2025). Between September 2025 and February 2026, 5.7 million people, over half the total population, are expected to face IPC 3 or above levels of food insecurity, including 1.9 million people (17 % of the population) in IPC 4, with severe food shortages and heightened levels of acute malnutrition, and 3.8 million people (34% of the population) in IPC 3 (IPC 10/10/2025). Haiti is particularly vulnerable to flooding and landslides, and this risk is expected to increase as a result of forecasted above-average precipitation. Potential damage to sanitation infrastructure, stagnant water, and anticipated above-average temperatures may also drive an increase in the incidence of waterborne (e.g. cholera) and vector-borne (e.g. malaria and dengue) diseases (OPS 04/10/2024; ECCC et al. accessed 12/11/2025). Between 1 January and 30 October 2025, Haiti reported 2,852 suspected cholera cases, 186 confirmed, and 48 deaths, with over one-third affecting children under nine (HRW 05/11/2025). In October 2025, Hurricane Melissa brought heavy rains, flooding, and wind damage across the Tiburon Peninsula, displacing over 14,000 people and increasing the risk of cholera outbreaks and food insecurity in affected areas (PAHO 31/10/2025; HOPE 03/11/2025; WFP 04/11/2025). Hurricane risk, enhanced by La Niña, remains high until the end of November.

South America

La Niña typically brings above-average precipitation in northern South America (Somos el Cambio 27/02/2024; WMO 31/08/2022). In Colombia, seasonal forecasts anticipate above-average precipitation across northwestern departments between November 2025 and January 2026, while central departments are forecasted to receive below-average precipitation between January–March 2026. Temperatures are expected to remain above average across the whole country between November 2025 and January 2026. In **Venezuela,** seasonal forecasts anticipate above-average precipitation across central, eastern, and southern states between November 2025 and March 2026, while western states are forecasted to receive below-average precipitation between January–March 2026. The country is likely to experience above-average temperatures between November 2025 and January 2026. **Ecuador** is forecasted to experience below-average precipitation nationwide from November 2025 to January 2026 (WMO 29/10/2020; IRI 2023). These anticipated rainfall and temperatures anomalies are expected to increase the risk of drought, epidemics (vector-borne and waterborne), heatwaves, and wildfires in Ecuador, while Venezuela will face an increased risk of drought (western states), flooding (central, eastern, and southern states), epidemics (vector-borne and waterborne), heatwaves, and wildfires.

COUNTRY	NOVEMBER 2025	DECEMBER 2025	JANUARY 2026	FEBRUARY 2026	MARCH 2026
Colombia	Flooding (northwestern departments)	Flooding (northwestern departments)	Flooding (northwestern departments)		
			Drought (central departments)	Drought (central departments)	Drought (central departments)
Ecuador	Drought	Drought	Drought		
Venezuela	Flooding (central, eastern, and southern states)	Flooding (central, eastern, and southern states)	Flooding (central, eastern, and southern states)	Flooding (central, eastern, and southern states)	Flooding (central, eastern, and southern states)
			Drought (western states)	Drought (western states)	Drought (western states)

MEDIUM RISK

Ecuador and Venezuela

HIGH RISK: COLOMBIA

In Colombia, an estimated 9.1 million people are expected to be in need of humanitarian assistance in 2025 as a result of the combined effects of conflict and disasters (OCHA 22/01/2025). The country hosts over seven million IDPs and three million Venezuelan migrants and refugees (ECHO 03/11/2025). Conflict-related violence in Colombia reached unprecedented levels between January–June 2025, affecting nearly 1.5 million people, an increase of over 333% compared to the same period in 2024. In the first half of 2025, conflict displaced over 95,000 people and led to the confinement of over 96,000, making Colombia the country with the third-highest number of conflict-induced displacements worldwide, after Sudan and Syria (OCHA 05/08/2025; UNICEF 27/10/2025). In the same period, natural hazards affected more than 632,000 people (OCHA 05/08/2025). In La Mojana, flooding from the Cauca River forced thousands to flee and devastated agricultural livelihoods. In Arauca, Atlántico, La Guajira, and Orinoquia, extended droughts have disrupted water supplies, halted school activities, and intensified food insecurity. Nearly one million people live in zones highly prone to drought, while 84,000 households remain without access to safe drinking water (UNICEF 27/10/2025). The enhanced risk of drought (central departments), flooding (northwestern departments), epidemics (vector-borne and waterborne), heatwaves, and wildfires is likely to compound the crisis, potentially leading to a further increase in humanitarian needs in 2026.