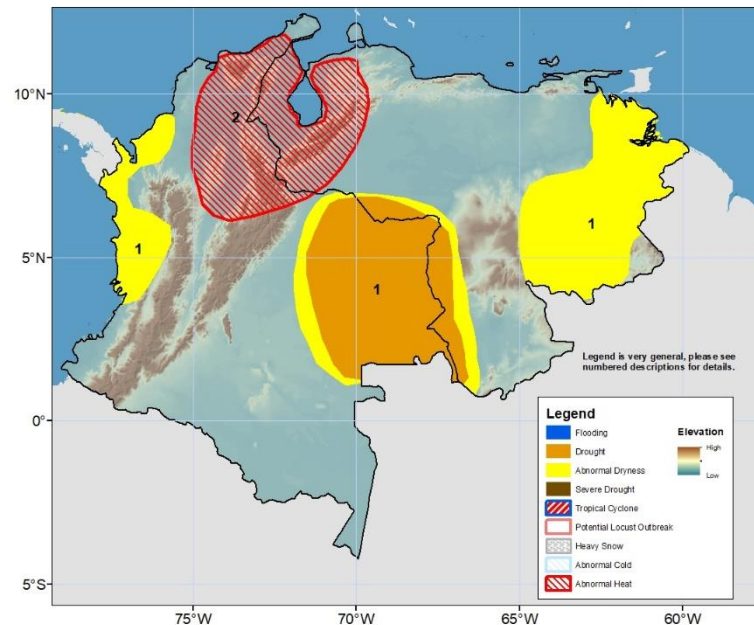


Climate Prediction Northern South America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 18 January – 24 January 2024

Below-average rainfall and above-average temperatures were experienced over parts of Northern South America during the past several weeks.



During the past week, while scattered moderate to heavy rainfall was observed in southern and western Colombia and southern Venezuela, dry conditions, with suppressed rainfall prevailed elsewhere. Compared with climatology, this past week's rainfall was below-average along the Pacific coasts and southern parts in Colombia; but was near-average in the rest of the sub-region. Consequently, drier-than-average conditions, with moderate to large (> 50 mm) 30-day rainfall deficits persisted in the western and eastern portions of Colombia and eastern Venezuela (**polygons 1**). Over the past 90 days, while well below-average rainfall dominated Northern South America, acute dryness with cumulative rainfall below 25% of the average was observed in the Orinoco Basin in eastern Colombia and Orinoco Plains in northern Venezuela. In Colombia, the prolonged insufficient rainfall has already adversely impacted agriculture and livestock over many areas in the country, according to reports.

During the outlook period, moderate to heavy rainfall is forecast in western and southern Colombia and southern Venezuela, whereas dry conditions are expected elsewhere. However, the forecast rainfall amounts could still fall below-average in western Colombia, southern, and eastern Venezuela, which may strengthen short-term rainfall deficits over many local areas. Meanwhile, abnormal heat, which may affect sensitive people is posted across northern Colombia and western Venezuela, where maximum temperatures are expected to range between 35-40°C and exceed 2-6°C above average (**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.

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