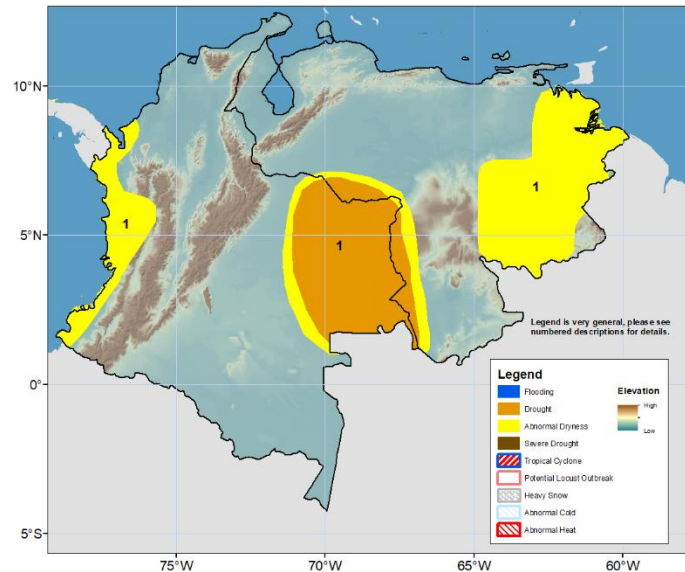


Climate Prediction Northern South America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 08 – 14 February 2024

Insufficient rainfall over the past several weeks have led to dryness and drought in Northern South America.



During the last week, moderate to heavy rainfall was observed in most parts of Colombia and northwestern and southern Venezuela. Heavy rainfall (> 100 mm) was observed in localized areas in Colombia, where positive anomalies reach up to 500 mm above the normal values; however, no floods have been reported. Due to consistent drier, below-average rainfall over the past few weeks, 30-day rainfall deficits increased in western and southern Colombia and south and eastern Venezuela. However, localized areas in the northern Andes and in the Colombia Amazon showed above-average rainfall values between 25-300 mm. During the past 90 days, cumulative rainfall was below average, with totals ranging between 5-25% of the average in parts of northern and eastern Colombia and northern Venezuela. Abnormal dryness has been posted over the dry portions of Colombia and Venezuela, where 30-day rainfall deficits exceeded 50 mm (Polygons 1). The prolonged, insufficient rainfall has already adversely impacted agriculture and livestock in many local areas in Colombia, according to reports. Additionally, well above-average temperatures have exacerbated dryness in many parts of Northern South America over the past several weeks.

Next week, moderate to heavy rainfall is predicted across Colombia and eastern Venezuela. Regarding anomaly, above-than-average rainfall of 20-50 mm is expected in most parts of Colombia and Venezuela. Meanwhile, maximum temperatures are forecasted to average 35-40°C and rise 2-4°C above the mean in Cumaná and Guayana provinces in Venezuela.

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