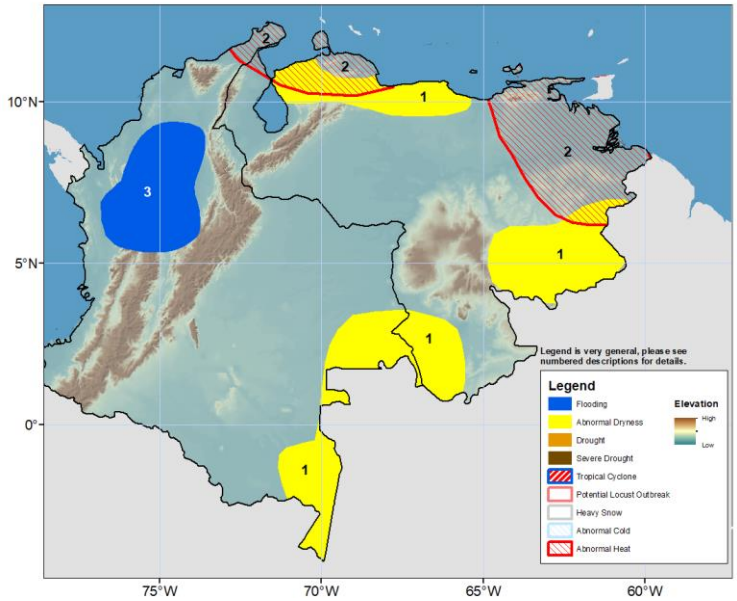
Climate Prediction Northern South America Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
30 May – 05 June 2024

Floods are expected in parts of the Colombian Andes



During the last week, moderate to heavy rainfall was observed in Colombia and southern and eastern Venezuela. These patterns yielded positive rainfall anomalies between 50 mm and 300 mm above the mean in coastal Colombia and the Colombian Andes, as well as northwestern and southeastern Venezuela, while the rest of the territory observed negative conditions. Over the past 30 days, positive rainfall anomalies ranged from 100 mm to 500 mm in the Pacífico, Andes, western Orinoquia, and southeastern regions in Colombia, and western Plains, Andes, and central Guayana regions in Venezuela. In contrast, rainfall deficits between 100-300 mm were registered in northern and southern Venezuela and coastal areas in northwestern and southern and eastern Colombia (**Polygons 1**). Over the 90-day term, northern Caribe in Colombia and northern and central Venezuela showed accumulated rainfall deficits between 1-25 percent of the average. Over the past several months, the lack of rainfall and above-average temperatures have negatively impacted vegetation health across central Venezuela.

The forecast suggests heavy rainfall in northwestern Colombia, and Bolivar and Amazonas departments in Venezuela during the next week. These rainfall conditions will yield positive anomalies between 20 mm and 100 mm in northern Colombia and most parts of Venezuela (**Polygon 3**). These rainfall patterns might lead to floods and landslides, particularly in the Colombia Andes, where heavy rainfall has been recorded since last week. Meanwhile, the forecast for maximum temperatures suggests that abnormal heat will likely happen in the northern and eastern parts of 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.

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