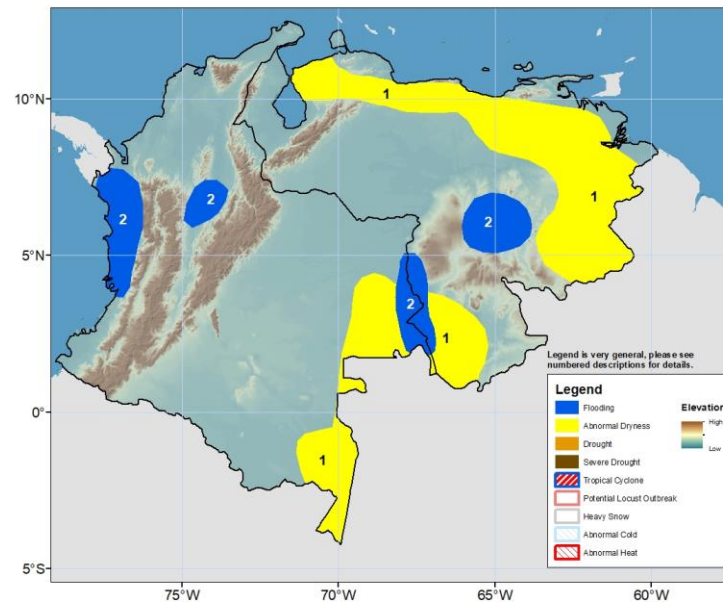


Climate Prediction Northern South America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 20 June – 26 June 2024

Possible flooding is ongoing in several portions of the region, while dryness persists in northern Venezuela.



During the last week, moderate to heavy rainfall was observed throughout many areas in Colombia and Venezuela. Two main regions, including western/central Colombia and central/southern Venezuela, received 100 mm to 300 mm. These patterns yielded positive rainfall anomalies between 25 mm and 200 mm above the mean locally in western Colombia, as well as parts of central Venezuela where flooding is likely taking place. Other areas in southern/eastern Colombia and northern Venezuela received below-average rainfall (25 – 100 mm anomalies). Many parts of northern Venezuela observed less than 25 mm total rainfall. Over the past 30 days, positive rainfall anomalies ranged from 100 mm to 500 mm in parts of central, northern, and western Colombia, and Bolivar, Amazonas in Venezuela. In contrast, rainfall deficits between 100 and 300 mm were registered in some other parts of Venezuela and eastern/southern Colombia (**Polygons 1**). Over the 90-day term, Anzoátegui and Monagas states of Venezuela showed accumulated rainfall deficits between 5-25 percent of the average. Over the past several months, the lack of rainfall and above-average temperatures have negatively impacted vegetation health across northern Venezuela, where satellite analysis indicates that vegetation health is poor.

The forecast suggests heavy rainfall (75 – 150 mm) across much of the region. Only in northern Venezuela and far-southern Colombia are rainfall totals expected to be less than 50 mm during the outlook period. These conditions will yield positive anomalies of 10 – 50 mm in many cases. This rainfall pattern will likely lead to floods and landslides, particularly in central and western Colombia, where soils are already saturated, and along the Amazonian border between Venezuela and Colombia and Bolivar state (**Polygons 2**). Meanwhile, the forecast suggests that maximum temperatures will be 1 – 4°C warmer than average in Venezuela and southern Colombia.

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.