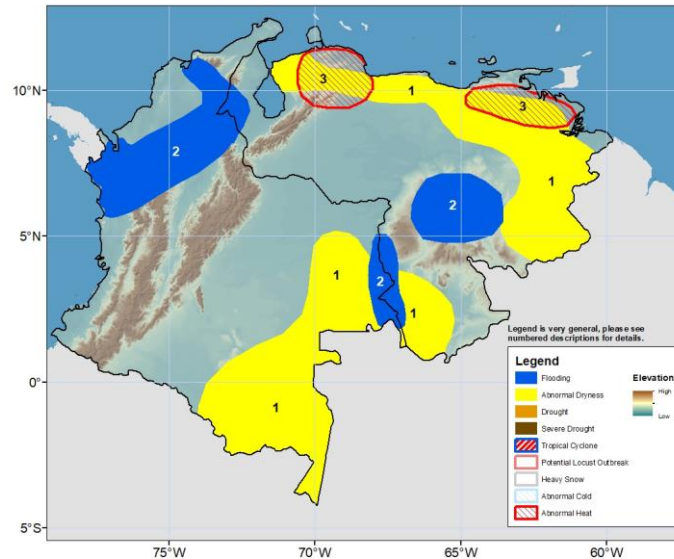


Climate Prediction Northern South America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 04 July – 10 July 2024

Abnormally dry conditions are continuing in southern and eastern portions of Colombia and northern and eastern Venezuela.



During the last week, very heavy rainfall between 100 to 150 mm was observed in Choco and Antioquia provinces of Columbia. Except for a few areas in southern Bolivar province, most parts of Venezuela received below average rainfall. Meanwhile, western and northern parts of Columbia received up to 100 mm above-average rainfall while southern and southeastern regions of Columbia received 10-50 mm below average rainfall for the week. Weekly rainfall deficits were larger (50-100 mm) in western Venezuela and the Amazon region of Columbia. Over the past 30 days, positive rainfall anomalies ranged from 100 mm to 200 mm in parts of western and northern Columbia, and also in the Bolivar and north-central regions of Venezuela. In contrast, rainfall deficits between 100 and 200 mm were registered in northeastern Venezuela and eastern/southern Columbia (**Polygons 1**). Over the 90-day period, northern Venezuela from Falcon to Miranda states showed accumulated rainfall amounts that are only 5-25 percent of the average. Over the past several months, the inadequate rainfall and above-average temperatures have negatively impacted vegetation health across northern Venezuela and southern Columbia, where satellite analysis indicates poor vegetation health.

The forecast suggests heavy rainfall (100 – 200 mm) in western Columbia from Choco through Antioquia to Cesar provinces and 100-150 mm in the Amazonas and Bolivar States of Venezuela. These regions will have weekly rainfall surpluses of 20-50 mm above the average, and will likely experience localized flooding (**Polygons 2**). On the other hand, eastern Venezuela and central Columbia regions are expected to receive 10-20mm below average rainfall during the next week. Meanwhile, the forecast suggests that maximum temperatures will be 2 – 4°C warmer than average in southern Columbia and southern Venezuela, although only eastern parts of Venezuela will have increased probabilities for a hybrid heat index/maximum temperature to exceed the 90th percentile for at least 2 consecutive days (**Polygon 3**).

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.