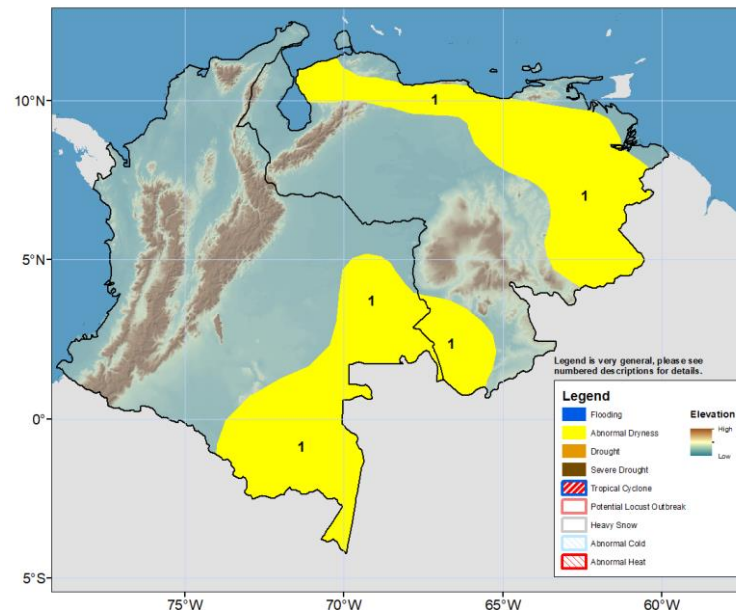


## Climate Prediction Northern South America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 11 July – 17 July 2024

Abnormal dryness continues in parts of Colombia and Venezuela.



During the last week, moderate to heavy rainfall between 75 mm to 500 mm was observed across Colombia and Venezuela. Positive 100 mm to 300 mm anomalies were registered in the northwestern and northeastern Colombian Andes slopes and in the Zulia department in Venezuela. In comparison, weekly rainfall deficits were larger (50-200 mm) in northwestern, eastern, and southern Colombia and most areas of the Llanos and Guayana Regions in Venezuela. Moreover, during the past 30 days, positive rainfall anomalies ranged from 100 mm to 200 mm across the Colombian Andes, where the largest super plus of 300-500 mm was recorded in the departments of Caldas and Antioquia. In contrast, rainfall deficits between 100 mm and 500 mm were registered in the Colombian regions of northern Pacifico, northern Caribe, Orinoquia, and eastern Amazonia, as well as in northern and eastern Venezuela. Due to the rainfall deficits and below-normal streamflows, the Guri reservoir in eastern Venezuela registers below-average water levels (**Polygons 1**). Over the 90-day period, the La Guajira department in Colombia and the Venezuelan departments of Falcon, Lara, Anzoátegui, and Monagas showed accumulated rainfall amounts that are only 5-50 percent of the average. Over the past several months, inadequate rainfall and above-average temperatures have negatively impacted vegetation health across northern Venezuela and southern Colombia, where satellite analysis indicates poor vegetation health.

The forecast suggests heavy rainfalls (100 – 150 mm) in northwestern Colombia and from west to east in central Venezuela. These heavy rainfalls might bring localized flooding and landslides, particularly in areas where moderate to heavy rainfall was recorded last week.

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](mailto: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](mailto:jverdin@usaid.gov)