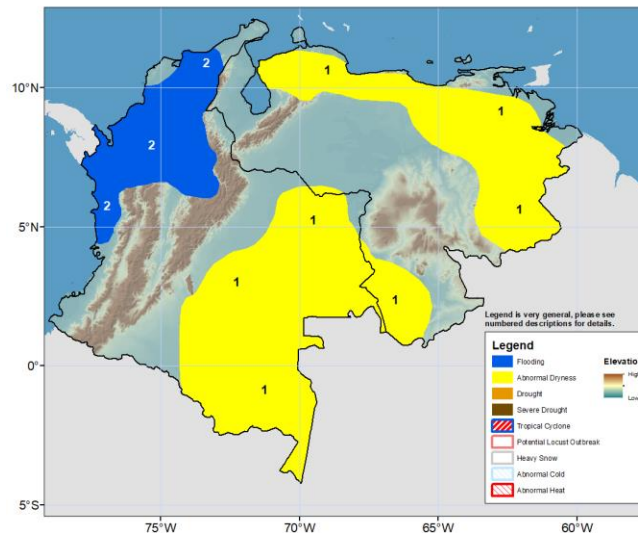


## Climate Prediction Northern South America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 01 – 07 August 2024

Heavy rain might bring floods in northern Colombia.



During the past 7 days, moderate to heavy rainfall was observed in northwestern Colombia and the Bolivar State of Venezuela. Rainfall accumulation from 100 mm to 500 mm was noted in portions of the Pacific and the Caribbean Regions of Colombia, as well as in the States of Apure, Amazonas, and Bolivar of Venezuela. However, positive anomalies ranging from 25 mm to 300 mm were noted only in localized areas of northern Colombia and in the States of Apure, Amazonas, and Bolivar of Venezuela. In comparison, most North South America observed negative anomalies between 25 mm and 200 mm. Moreover, during the past 30 days, positive rainfall anomalies ranged from 100 mm to 500 mm in portions of the Pacific and Andean Regions of Colombia and the western and eastern Bolivar State of Venezuela. In contrast, rainfall deficits between 100 mm and 500 mm persist in portions of the Pacific, the Caribbean, Orinoquia, and Amazonia Regions in Colombia, as well as northern and southern Venezuela. The erratic rainfall during the last 30 days has expanded abnormal dryness conditions over the Orinoquia and the Amazonia Regions in Colombia and the Lara and Portuguesa States in Venezuela (**Polygons 1**). Further, during the last 90 days, portions of the Venezuelan States of Falcon, Lara, Anzoátegui and Monagas showed cumulative rainfall deficits between 5-25 percent of the average. The inadequate rainfall during the last several months has led to poor vegetation health across northern Venezuela and southeastern Colombia.

The forecast suggests heavy rainfalls (50 – 300 mm) in northwestern and northern Colombia, and in portions of the Venezuelan States of Amazonas and Bolivar. However, positive rainfall anomalies of 20 mm to 100 above the mean are forecasted only in the Colombian Pacific, Caribbean and western Andean Regions, and southeastern Bolivar State in Venezuela. It is expected that heavy rainfall will bring floods and landslides in northern Colombia, where heavy rainfall during the last weeks has caused floods and river overflow as well as contributed to saturating the soil moisture (**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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