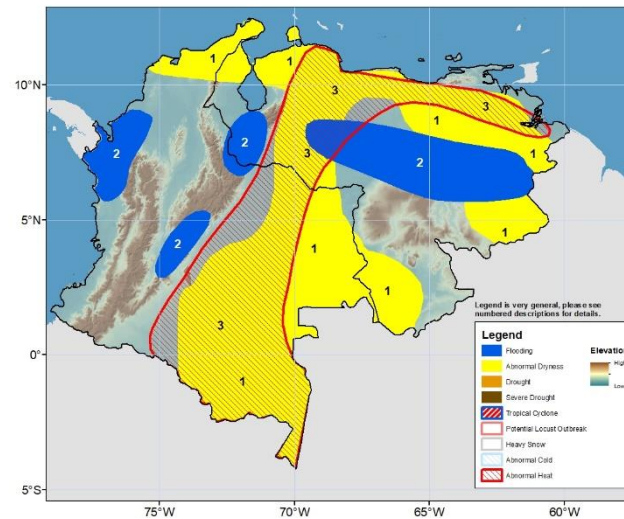


Climate Prediction Northern South America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 29 August – 04 September 2024

Abnormal Heat is likely in central and southern portions of Colombia and central and northern parts of Venezuela.



During the past 7 days, heavy rainfall in excess of 150mm continued in northern and western Colombia, while localized areas in the Apure, Amazonas, and Bolivar states of Venezuela received up to 100-150 mm heavy rainfall. Weekly rainfall anomalies were 25-100mm above the average in the western highlands of Colombia and at isolated places in southern and central Venezuela. On the other hand, northern Venezuela, the far western and most of eastern Colombia experienced rainfall deficits between 25-100mm for the week. These regions and southern Colombia had excessive deficits of 100-300mm, even more at isolated areas, during the last 30 days. The erratic and below average rainfall during the last 30 days has led to a placement and maintenance of abnormal dryness polygon in the southern and eastern parts of Colombia and the Lara, Portuguesa, and Falcon states of Venezuela (**Polygon 1**). Furthermore, 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 conditions across northern Venezuela and southeastern Colombia.

The forecast suggests heavier (100-150 mm) and above-average rainfall in western and northern Colombia and moderate to heavy (50-100mm) rainfall in central and eastern parts of Venezuela during the next week. Although these rainfall amounts are largely below average in most parts of Venezuela, excluding the eastern regions, and over southern and eastern Colombia, a continuation of moderate rainfall in already saturated soil may lead to additional flooding and landslides in the eastern highlands of Colombia and central Venezuela (**Polygon 2**). There are high chances (>70%) for a hybrid maximum temperature/heat index to exceed the 90th percentile for at least 3 days in central and northern parts of Venezuela and central and eastern Colombia (**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.

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