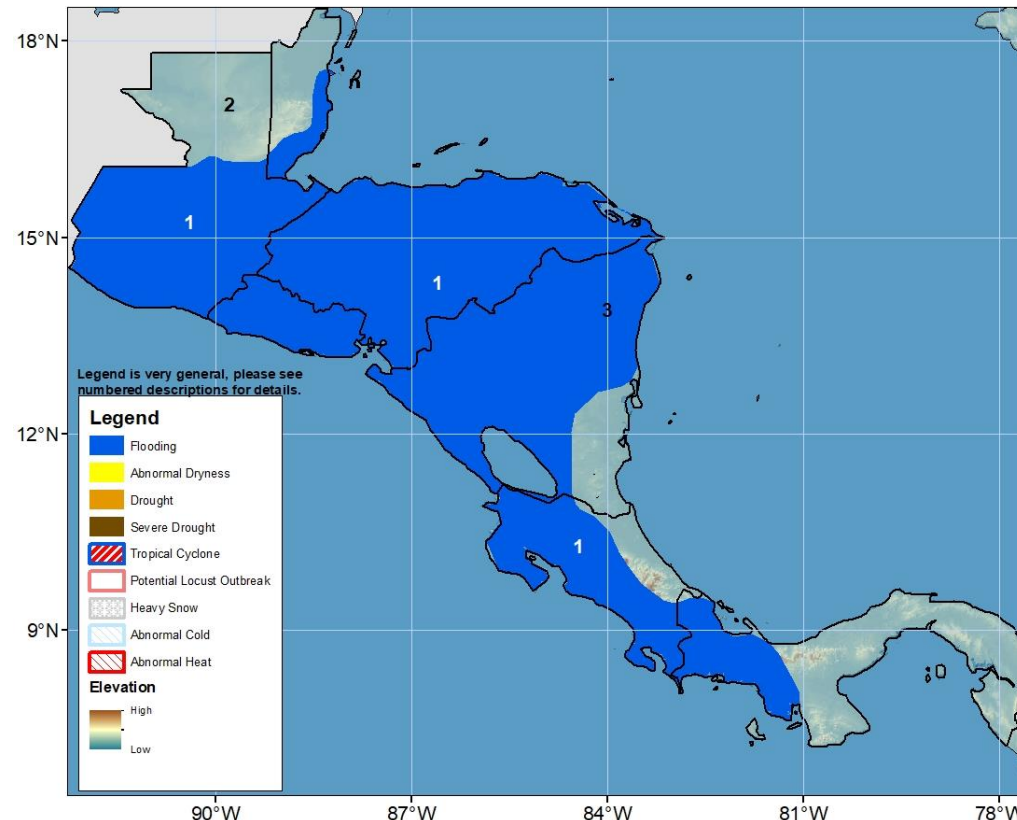


## Climate Prediction Center's Central America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 13 – 19 October 2022

The forecast additional rain over the next week maintains elevated risks for flooding and landslides across the region.



- 1) Julia made landfall in eastern Nicaragua as a Category 1 hurricane, since making landfall it weakened into a tropical storm. This tropical cyclone activity brought heavy rain and landslides to several portions of central America, particularly Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua.
- 2) Following the past 48 hours' heavy and above-average, many areas in Guatemala and El Salvador have been oversaturated, which have caused many floods, landslides, damage in infrastructure, have left some fatalities, and people have been evacuated. Heavy downpours are forecast over portions of El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and northern Panama during the next week, elevating the risks for flooding in Honduras, and along some rivers in Nicaragua (Rio Tuma and Mico) and in Guatemala (Rio Ulua in Honduras, and Rio Motagua).
- 3) A lack of rainfall (less than 50% of average) over the past couple of months has led to abnormal dryness in the Petén department of Guatemala.

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)

## Increased rain forecast along the Pacific-facing Littorals in Central America during the next week

During the past week, abundant rain was observed over many areas in Central America. Those areas included the southern Guatemala, eastern El Salvador, eastern Honduras, northwestern and eastern Nicaragua, and parts of Costa Rica and Panama. The largest rainfall totals exceeded 100 mm and were received in central Guatemala, western Nicaragua, and northwestern Costa Rica. In contrast, limited rain was registered over northern Guatemala and northern Honduras. An analysis of rainfall situation over the past 30 days has indicated that while near to above-average rainfall dominated over the interior of Central America, below-average rainfall was recorded over northern and southern Guatemala, El Salvador, eastern Nicaragua, and Panama.

During the next week, widespread moderate to heavy rain is forecast over Central America. There is risk for flooding and landslides over most areas associated with Julia's remnants as well as the expected additional moisture, these events could exacerbate conditions over many already-saturated areas in the region.

