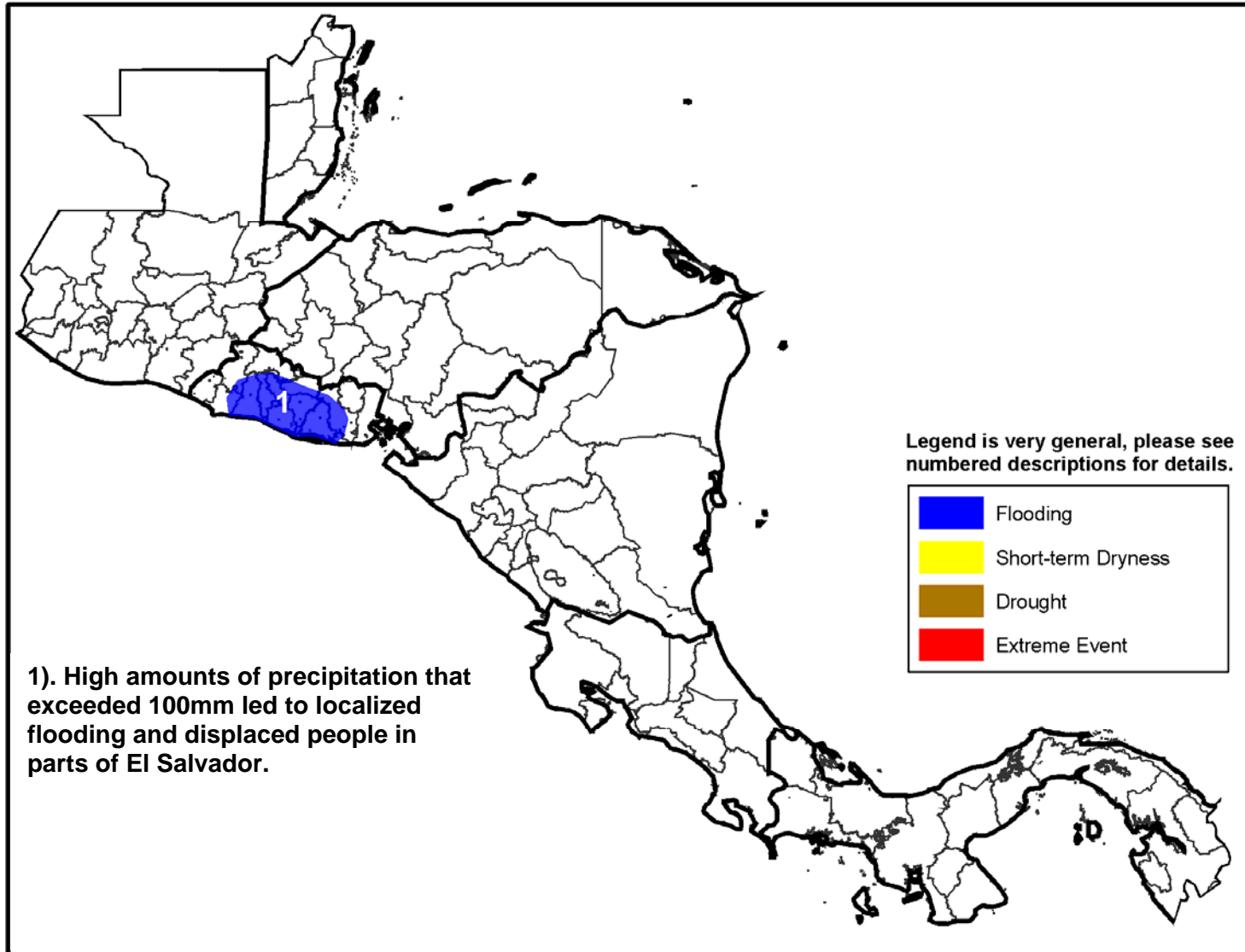


## The USAID MFEWS Weather Hazards Impacts Assessment for Central America June 24 – June 30, 2010

- The offshore development of Hurricane Celia in the Pacific brought increased winds and moisture along portions of southern Guatemala and El Salvador. This led to significant rainfall and localized flooding, displaced people, and elevated river levels in El Salvador.



## Central America precipitation expected to remain seasonal for the next seven days.

In the last seven days, weekly precipitation amounts were seasonally moderate across much of Central America, with the heaviest rainfall accumulations observed in portions of eastern Nicaragua and parts of El Salvador. In Guatemala, rainfall remained fair to moderate, with the highest totals (>50mm) affecting some local areas located in north and southeast. In El Salvador, seven-day rainfall totals in excess of 125mm resulted in localized flooding, displaced people and elevated rivers in the central and southwestern portions of the country. During the Primera season, rainfall anomalies have generally ranged from near to above-average. Since the start of May, the highest rainfall surpluses have been observed along the Pacific coast, with more marginal moisture deficits observed in the Gulf of Honduras region and along the northern coastline of Honduras.

Precipitation forecasts indicate a significant increase in precipitation in the Pacific due to the development of two tropical waves in the next seven days. However, these tropical waves are not expected to make landfall in Central America, as precipitation during the next week will likely remain seasonal. Rainfall amounts ranging between 50-100 are expected for many parts of Guatemala, with the possibility of higher totals (>200mm) in parts of central Costa Rica

