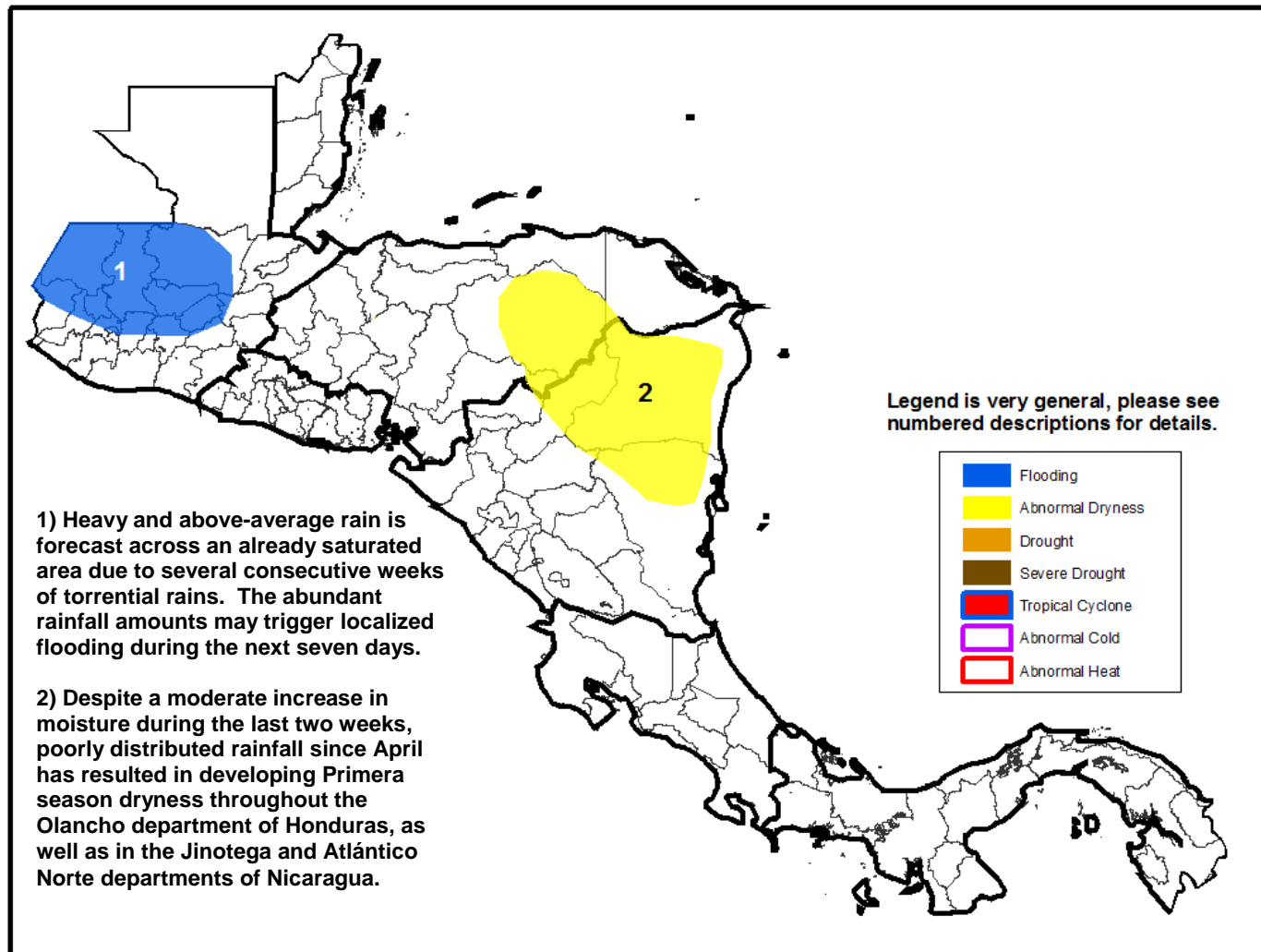


Climate Prediction Center's Central America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET June 6 – June 12, 2013

- Torrential rains fell across much of northern Central America, especially Guatemala and Honduras, during the past week.



Widespread convection associated with a northerly displaced ITCZ caused widespread heavy rain.

During the last seven days, torrential rains (>50mm) were observed throughout much of Central America. The heaviest weekly precipitation totals (>100mm) were recorded across the Petén and Esquintla departments of Guatemala and the Yoro and Choluteca departments of Honduras. This was the second consecutive week of a significant increase in rain. Elsewhere, moderate to heavy rain (>20mm) was well-distributed across southern Central America. The abundant rains since the end of May have helped to reduce rainfall deficits that developed during an early season dry spell that negatively affected crops in Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua. Due to these rains, positive thirty-day rainfall anomalies (20-100mm) have developed across central and northern Guatemala. However, negative thirty-day rainfall anomalies (25-100mm) remain across southern Honduras and the eastern departments of Nicaragua, even though moderate rains have been observed across the region for the past two weeks.

During the beginning of the next seven days, an area of tropical convection is likely to enhance precipitation across northern Central America, leading to heavy rains in already saturated areas in Guatemala and the potential for localized flooding. For the rest of the next week, widespread moderate to heavy rain (>20mm) is forecast across Central America. However, lighter rain is forecast for areas in eastern Nicaragua, which have observed below-average Primera season rainfall. Farther south, seasonable precipitation is expected across Panama and Costa Rica.

