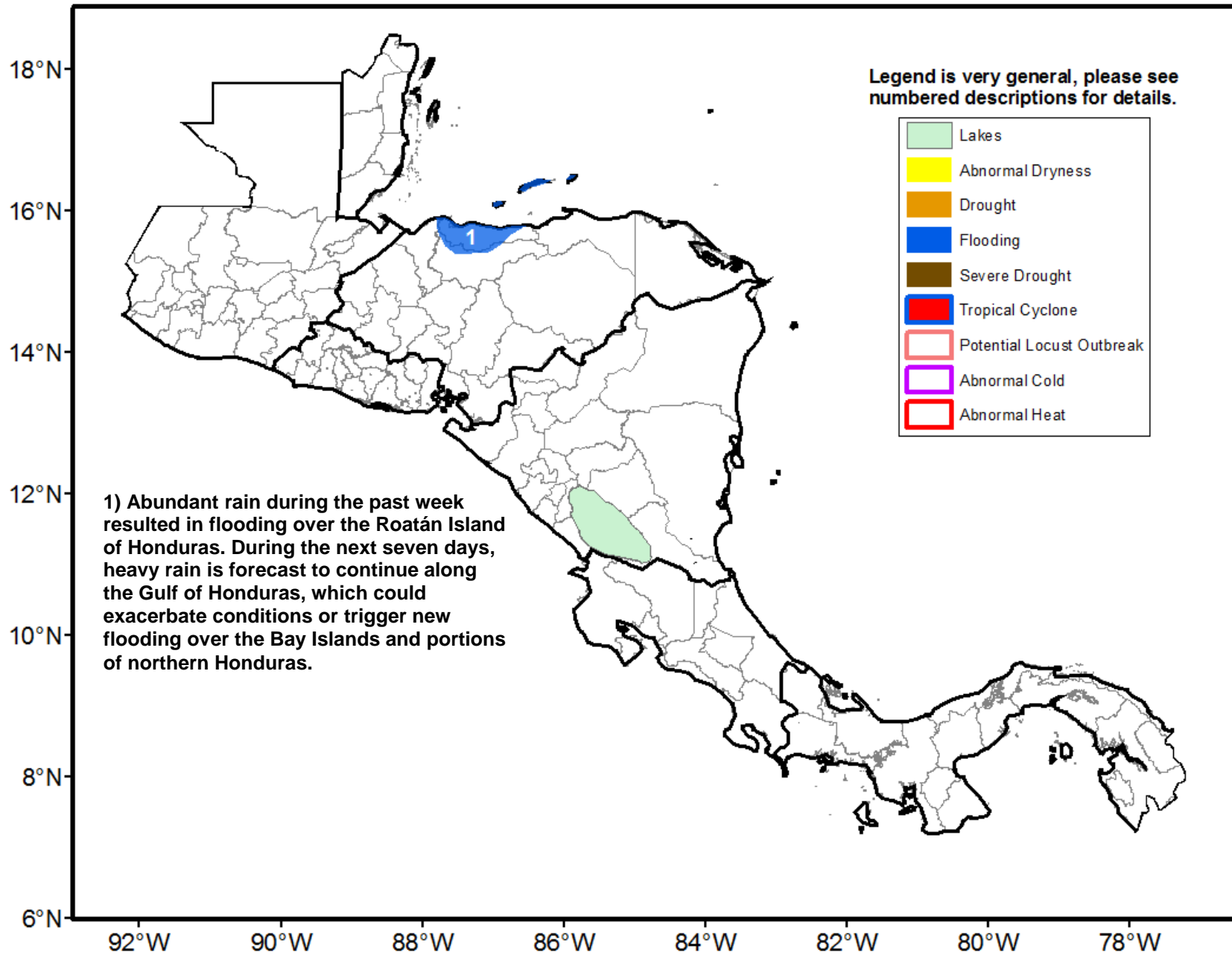




Climate Prediction Center's Central America Hazards Outlook November 16 – 22, 2017

The risks for flooding are high over northern Honduras as heavy rain is forecast over the region next week.



Wetness to continue along the Gulf of Honduras, while reduced rain forecast elsewhere.

From November 7-13, suppressed rain prevailed across much of Central America. For the second consecutive week, little to no rainfall was received throughout the inland of the sub-region. However, light to locally moderate rain was observed along the Atlantic Basin of Nicaragua, eastern Honduras, and the Southern Caribbean, according to satellite rainfall estimates. The heaviest rainfall amounts fell over the Bay Islands, which resulted in flooding over the Roatán Island of Honduras, based on media report. Compared to climatology, this past week's rain was average to below-average and was not that atypical since the *Postrera*, second rainfall season, is approaching its end. Since mid-October to date, areas such as southern Guatemala, Honduras, north-central Nicaragua, and the Pacific Basin of Costa Rica received below-average rain due to infrequent rain and poor moisture influx from the Pacific. In contrast, above-average rain was observed over parts of northern Guatemala, eastern and northern Honduras, and central Nicaragua. Although drier weather pattern reduces oversaturation over some areas, the dry conditions may also lead to environment, conducive to forest fire. Recent vegetation indices showed, in general, neutral to adequate conditions over most areas. This could indicate an overall good performance of the August-November rainfall season over Central America.

During the next seven days, drier weather pattern is expected to continue over Central America, except the Southern Caribbean and Gulf of Honduras, where heavy rain is forecast. Over Honduras, the forecast another week with heavy downpours, increases the potential for flooding over the Bay Islands and parts of the Atlantida department. For temperature, although some northerly component of the winds could bring cold air mass over northern Central America; minimum temperature is expected to remain above-freezing over the higher terrains of the sub-region.

