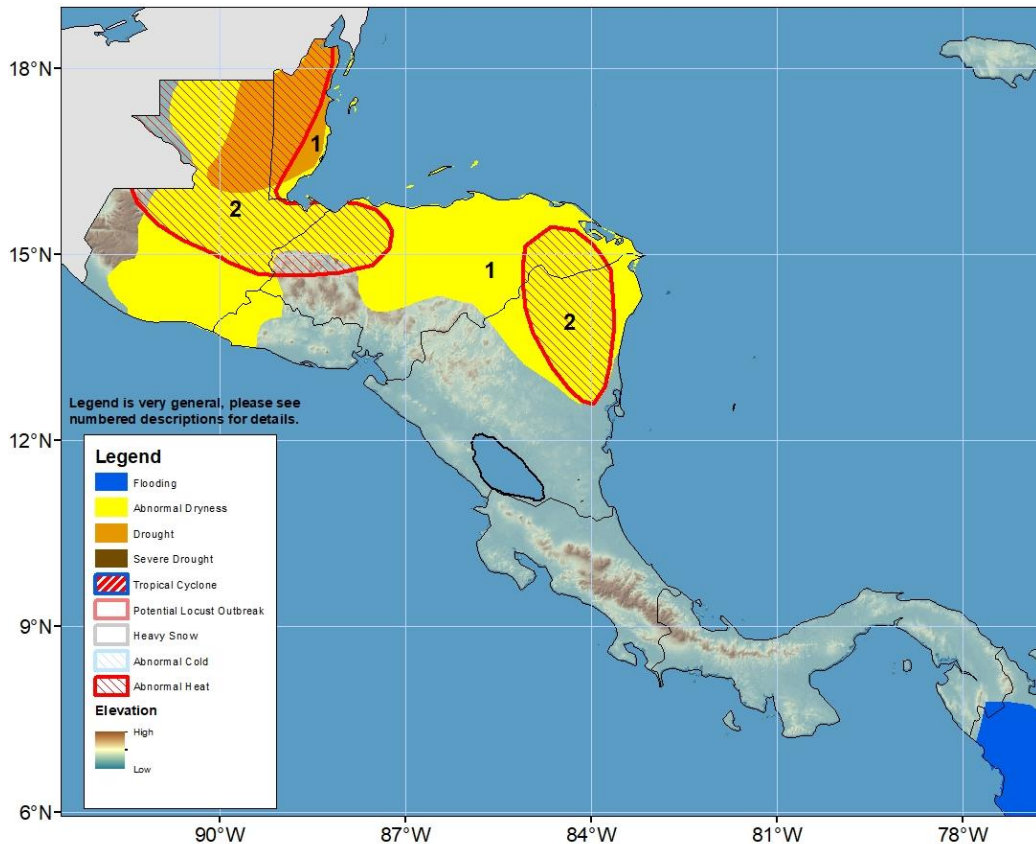


## Climate Prediction Center's Central America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 6 June – 12 June 2024

**Abnormal heat is expected in northern Central America; below average rainfall continues**



- 1) The short and long-term lack of rainfall has led to abnormal dryness in most parts of Guatemala, western El Salvador, northern Honduras, and northeastern Nicaragua, impacting sowing activities in the region. Rainfall deficits have deepened over the last 4 weeks or longer in northern Guatemala, and Belize leading to drought.
- 2) Abnormal heat is very likely to be observed over Guatemala, Belize, and northwestern Honduras. In Guatemala, extreme heat is also affecting sowing activities and supporting fire forests in a few places in northern Central America.

**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)

## Dry and hot conditions have affected sowing activities in northern Central America

Lack of substantial rainfall continues to be observed in central and northern Guatemala, northern and central Honduras, Belize, and central Nicaragua. Meanwhile, rainfall totals of 100 – 300 mm were registered along the Caribbean-facing areas of Nicaragua, and localized parts of Costa Rica. Moderate rainfall (25 – 75 mm) was observed in southern Guatemala, El Salvador, and southern/eastern Honduras. In terms of anomalies, most of Central America shows rainfall deficits during the last 7 days, particularly Guatemala, Belize, and southern Honduras, while eastern Nicaragua registered significant positive anomalies. Further, 30-day rainfall products show that the largest rainfall deficits (100 – 300 mm below the mean) are recorded throughout Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, many areas of Honduras, scattered parts of Nicaragua, and western and eastern Panama. Costa Rica. Moreover, 90-day rainfall analysis shows that southeastern, central, and northern Guatemala, many areas in Honduras and central Nicaragua registered cumulative rainfall between 5-25 percent of the average. Furthermore, the lack of rainfall and hot temperatures has also affected the health of vegetation in northern and central Guatemala, western El Salvador, Honduras, and most parts of Nicaragua, driving forest fires in these countries.

During the next week, increased and above-average rainfall is expected in Guatemala, Honduras, western Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. Total rainfall of 100 mm to as much as 300 mm in Costa Rica and Panama is forecasted by models. The increased rain could be detrimental to sewing activities in Guatemala, and may also cause flash floods or landslides in burn scar areas. Below-average totals are still likely in eastern Nicaragua. Regarding temperatures, abnormal heat is likely to occur over Guatemala, Belize, northwestern and northeastern Honduras, and northeastern Nicaragua bringing heat-related problems to vulnerable and sensitive people in the region.

