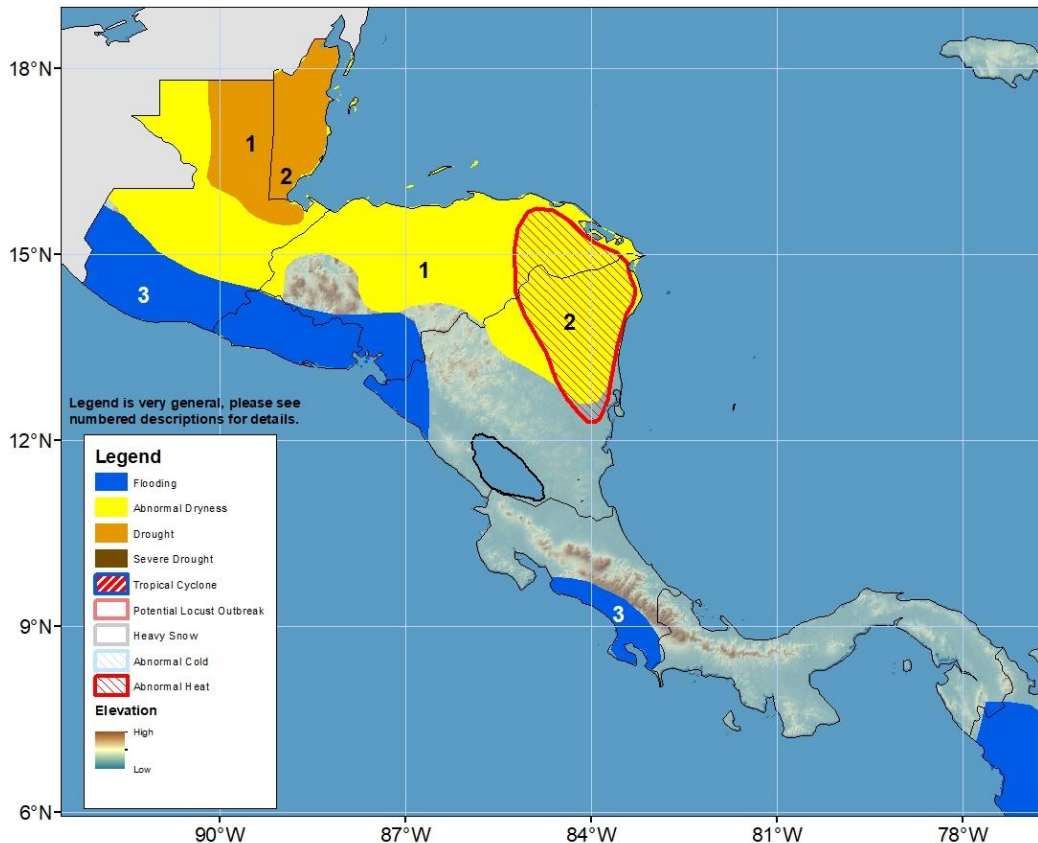


Climate Prediction Center's Central America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 13 June – 19 June 2024

Much heavier rainfall is expected across Central America during the upcoming week and could lead to flooding.



- 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 parts of northeastern Honduras and northeastern Nicaragua. In Guatemala, extreme heat is also affecting sowing activities and supporting forest fires in a few places in northern Central America.
- 3) Due to recent heavy thunderstorms and very heavy rain persisting into the outlook period, flooding is likely in Pacific-Facing regions of Guatemala, El Salvador and the Gulf of Fonseca region, including Tegucigalpa in Honduras.

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.

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A large increase in rainfall may help improve ground conditions across many previously-dry parts of the region.

Lack of substantial rainfall continues to be observed in parts of Guatemala, and Belize. Meanwhile, rainfall totals of 100 – 200 mm were registered in southwestern and small portions of central Guatemala, 200 mm to more than 300 mm were registered in eastern Costa Rica and central Nicaragua. Moderate rainfall (25 – 75 mm) was observed in Honduras and other parts of Nicaragua. In terms of anomalies, much of Guatemala, Belize, eastern Honduras and northeastern Nicaragua show rainfall deficits during the last 7 days, while southern Guatemala, central Honduras and much of Nicaragua registered significant positive anomalies. Further, 30-day rainfall products show that the largest rainfall deficits (100 – 200 mm below the mean) are recorded throughout northern Guatemala, Belize, and local parts of El Salvador, Honduras, and northeastern Nicaragua. Moreover, 90-day rainfall analysis shows that central and northern Guatemala and Belize registered cumulative rainfall between 5-25 percent of the average. 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, rains are forecasted to increase further. Large and above-average rainfall totaling 100 mm to more than 300 mm is expected in central and Pacific-facing portions of the region as well as into northern Guatemala. The increased rain could be detrimental to sewing activities in Guatemala, and may also cause riverine flooding and flash floods or landslides in burn scar areas. Below-average totals are still likely in eastern Honduras and eastern Nicaragua. Regarding temperatures, abnormal heat is expected over northeastern Honduras and northeastern Nicaragua bringing heat-related problems to vulnerable and sensitive people in the region. Mean maximum temperatures will be 2-4°C above average.

