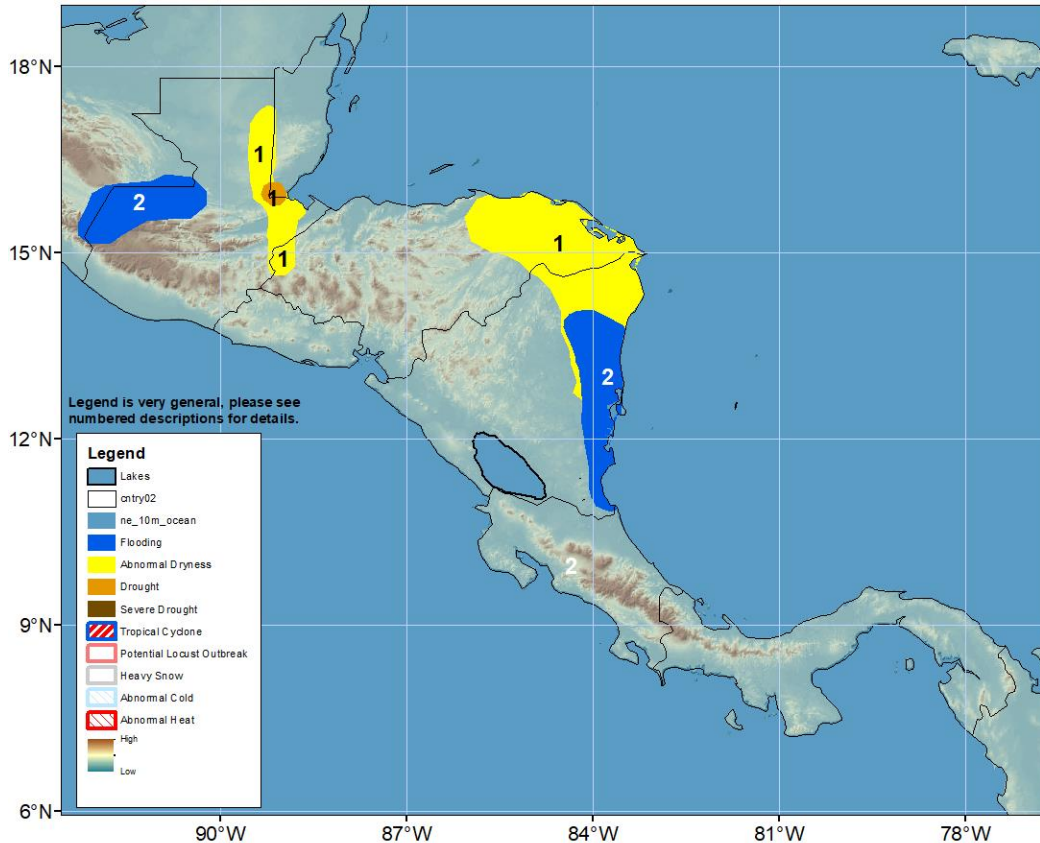


## Climate Prediction Center's Central America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 11 July – 17 July 2024

**Floods are likely to continue in central-eastern Guatemala and eastern Nicaragua.**



- 1) The lack of rainfall during the first part of the season has led to abnormal dryness in eastern Guatemala, western and eastern Honduras, and northeastern Nicaragua, affecting sowing activities in the region. Long-term rainfall deficits have been in place in a local area in eastern Guatemala.
- 2) Flood polygons are placed in northern Huehuetenango, Quiché, and Alta Verapaz departments in Guatemala, and in southeastern Nicaragua due to the recent heavy rain that has been registered as well as due to the forecast suggest heavy rainfall during the outlook period in these areas.

**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, [jverd@usaid.gov](mailto:jverd@usaid.gov)

### Heavy rainfall might continue in areas of Guatemala and Nicaragua.

Last week, heavy rainfall of over 100 mm was recorded in eastern-central Guatemala, southern Guatemala, and northern-central Nicaragua. In these areas, 7-day positive anomalies of more than 50 mm were recorded. Meanwhile, the rest of Guatemala and Nicaragua, Belize, much of El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Panama recorded rainfall amounts between 25 mm to 100 mm. Negative anomalies ranged from 25 mm to 50 mm in localized areas in western and southeastern Honduras, eastern El Salvador, and central and southern Panama. The continuing rainfall during the last weeks has substantially reduced the below-average rainfall that persisted for many weeks in most parts of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador. Nevertheless, during the last 30 days below average rainfall of 50-300 mm is still observed in eastern Guatemala, southern Belize, parts of western and eastern Honduras, eastern Nicaragua, eastern Costa Rica and most of Panama. Moreover, 90-day rainfall analysis shows that eastern Guatemala, southern Belize, western and eastern Honduras, northeastern and southeastern Nicaragua and central Panama registered cumulative rainfall deficits between 25-50 percent of the average. Further, the latest satellite vegetation products show major health problems in northern and central Guatemala and Belize.

The next week, GEFS forecasts moderate to heavy rainfall across Central America. The largest rainfall amounts are expected in eastern-central Guatemala, southeastern Honduras, eastern Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama; however, above-average conditions are only forecasted in southeastern Nicaragua. Meanwhile, negative rainfall values between 50 mm and 100 mm are expected in southern Guatemala, southeastern Honduras, northeastern Nicaragua, western Costa Rica and western Panama.

