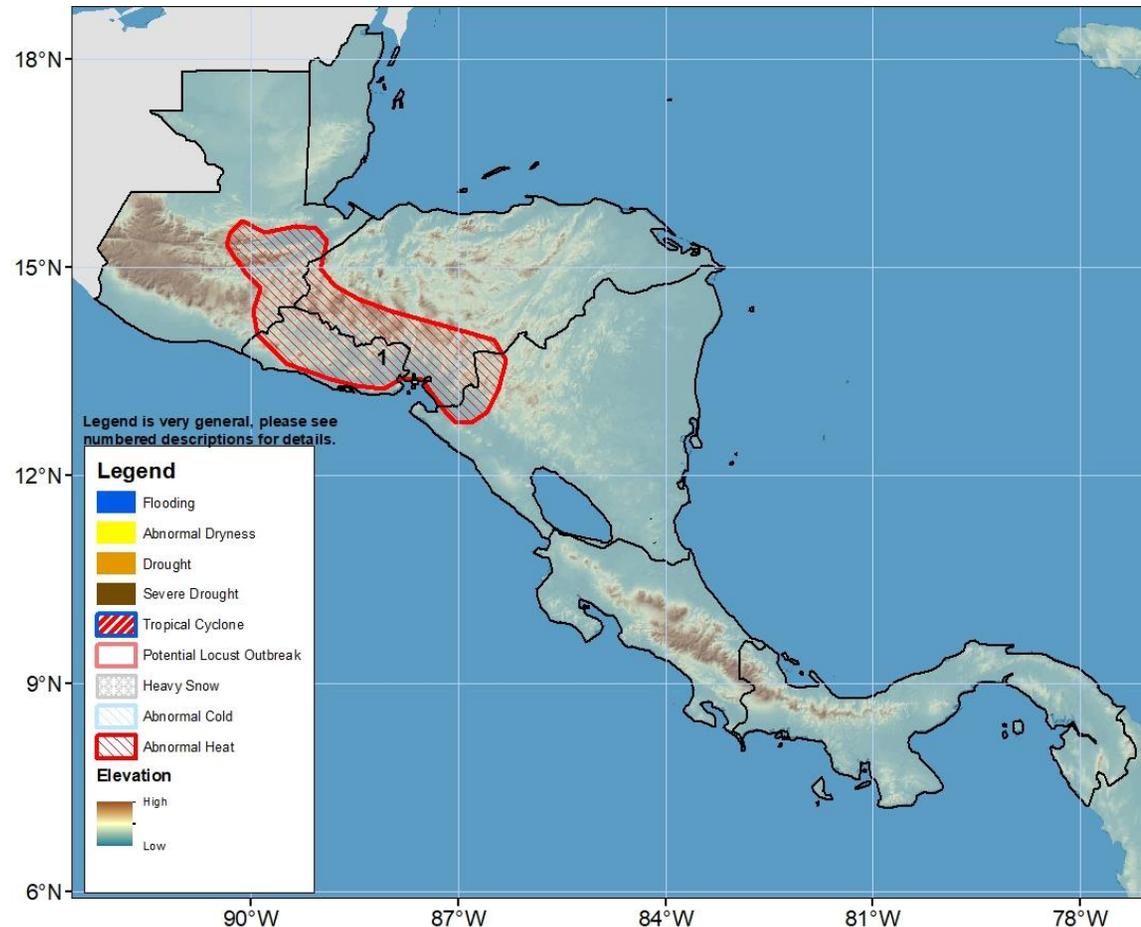


## Climate Prediction Center's Central America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 14 April – 20 April, 2022

**Early season dryness continues to develop in southern Guatemala and southern Honduras.**



1. Abnormal temperatures up to 4°C warmer than average will continue to affect regions including southeastern Guatemala, El Salvador, and southern Honduras. These hot temperatures are contributing to dangerous fire weather.

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)

## Heavy rains are expected to continue over Costa Rica and Panama next week.

The heaviest rainfall this past week was located over Costa Rica and Panama. Localized parts of Panama observed more than 100mm according to satellite estimates and 50mm or more was widespread. Central and northern Guatemala, as well as southern Belize and northwestern Honduras, received 10-50mm of rain. In fact, floods and landslides were reported in the municipality of San Juan Chamelco in Alta Verapaz. Parts of El Salvador received similar amounts. The rest of Central America remained dry. Some negative 7-day anomalies resulted from the pattern in southern Guatemala and rains were well-above average in Costa Rica and El Salvador. Looking at the past 30 days, Guatemala, neighboring Belize, and southern Honduras show negative rainfall anomalies. Deficits of 10-50mm were observed in those areas. Meanwhile, the 30-day period has been well-wetter than normal in the southern Caribbean. Increased wild fires are observed across many departments of Guatemala, as well as El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua as they await the onset of rains. Elevated temperatures have been reported in southern parts of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras which have contributed to the forest fire activity. Satellite observed vegetation health Indices indicated poor vegetative performance in the areas of southern Guatemala corresponding to the region of negative SPI value.

For the coming week, models forecast suppressed rainfall across the northern half of Central America, seasonable amounts of rainfall over Costa Rica and Panama. Those countries can expect more than 25mm of rainfall and locally higher amounts. Rainfall may be suppressed in northern Guatemala and Belize. Hotter than average temperatures are expected in southern Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador where maximum temperatures should be 2-6 degrees above average.

