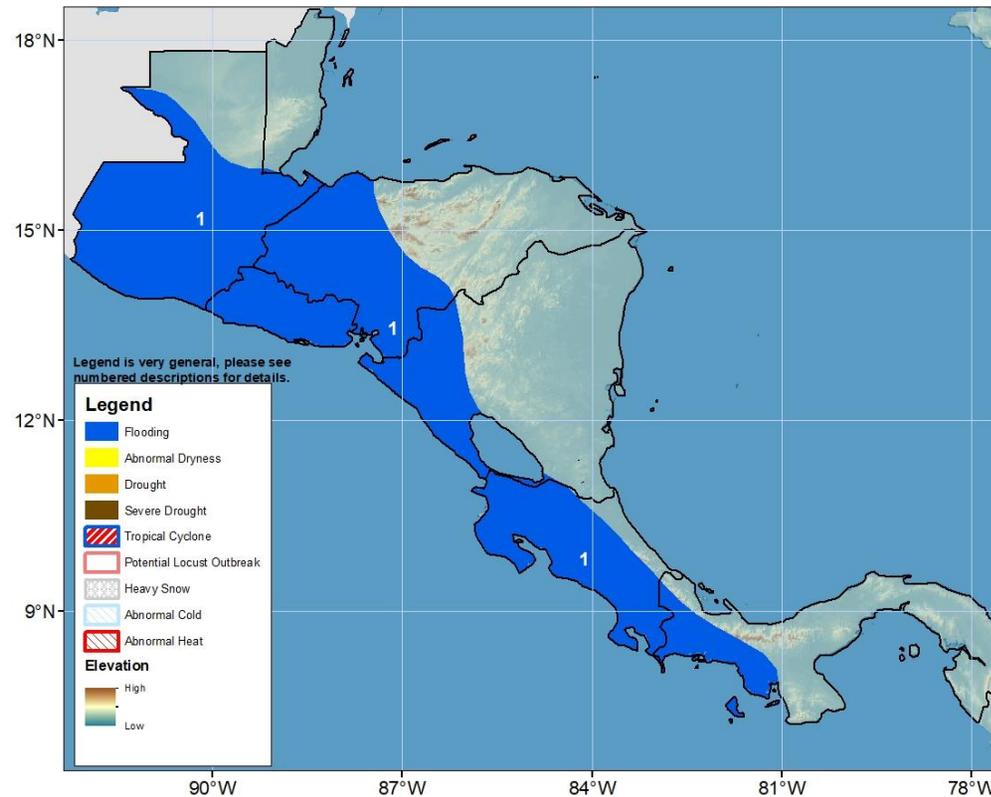


Climate Prediction Center's Central America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 8 – 14 September 2022

High risks for flooding and landslides are maintained over Central America as wetter conditions are to continue



1) Following the past few weeks heavy and above-average rain, many localized areas in Central America have been oversaturated, which have caused flooding and landslides. Widespread, heavy downpours are forecast over many central and Pacific-facing regions during the next week, elevating the risks for flooding and landslides over many local areas in the region.

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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The forecast heavy rains could trigger flooding over many areas in Central America during the next week.

During the past week, moderate to heavy rain fell over several parts of Central America. The heaviest amounts were received along the Gulf of Honduras, the Gulf of Fonseca region, central Guatemala, western Honduras and western Costa Rica. Heavy rain and activities from the Fuego Volcano also exacerbated lahars over the surrounding areas. Meanwhile, light rain was observed over parts of northern Guatemala, eastern Honduras, and eastern Nicaragua where negatives anomalies were registered. The continued enhanced rain has maintained positive 30-day anomalies over Belize, central Guatemala, and central Honduras. In contrast, negative anomalies have persisted over northern Guatemala and increased over eastern Nicaragua and Panama. An analysis of the latest vegetation products has indicated that average to good conditions, overall, prevailed across Central America. Ongoing heavy rains have been detrimental to the *Postre*, August – November, cropping activities in some areas delaying sowing operations.

For next week, rainfall forecasts suggested that widespread and torrential rain is likely throughout Pacific-facing regions of Central America as well as eastern Nicaragua. Total rainfall exceeding 100mm is likely in many places and localized amounts above 150mm are possible in Costa Rica and southwestern Guatemala. The continued wet weather would exacerbate conditions over many already-flooded and previously-impacted areas. The high moisture content could also trigger new flooding and landslides, lead to overflowing of rivers, and damage infrastructures. No imminent tropical development is expected in the vicinity over the next five days.

