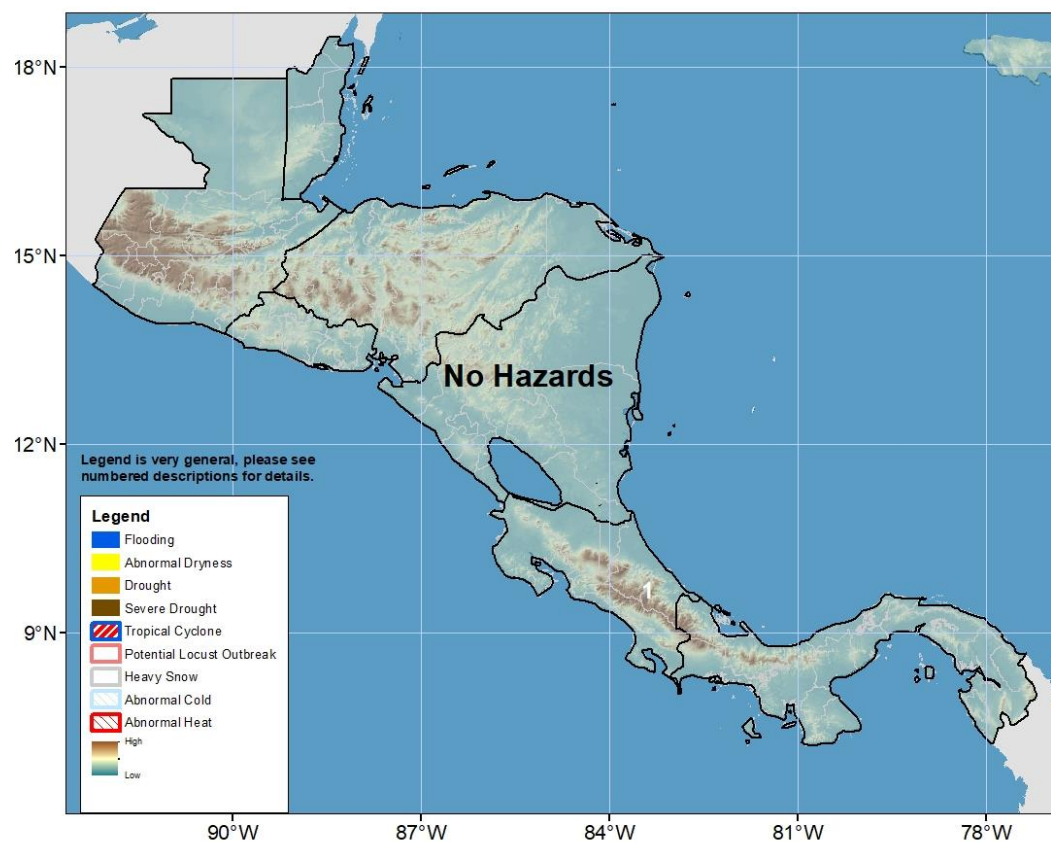


Climate Prediction Center's Central America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 06 – 12 February 2025

Moderate to heavy rainfall continues along the Caribbean-facing regions.



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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Above-average rainfall might continue in Belize, eastern Honduras and eastern Nicaragua.

Last week, moderate to heavy rainfall was observed in southeastern Honduras, several portions of Nicaragua, central Costa Rica, and northeastern Panama. In contrast, light rainfall was recorded in coastal areas surrounding the Gulf of Honduras, southern Honduras, most parts of El Salvador, Costa Rica, and the Atlantic coasts of Panama. Meanwhile, the lack of rainfall prevailed across much of the interior of the sub-region. In terms of anomalies, most of the region shows near-average conditions, while central Costa Rica shows above-average conditions larger than 100 mm. For the past 30 days, total rainfall remained above-average in coastal areas of Belize, southeastern Honduras, eastern Nicaragua, much of Costa Rica, and most parts of Panama. The largest (> 300 mm) rainfall surpluses were observed in eastern Nicaragua and north-central Costa Rica. In contrast, rainfall was below-average in northern and central parts of Guatemala and local areas of southern Guatemala and northern Nicaragua. Regarding minimum temperatures, warmer conditions of 0.5°C-2°C persisted in Central America during last week. For vegetation conditions, the latest Normalized Difference Vegetation Index indicated near-average to above-average conditions dominating Central America. However, below-average vegetation conditions continue in eastern Honduras, northern and southeastern Nicaragua, most parts of Costa Rica, and along the Caribbean-facing areas of Panama.

Next week, rainfall forecasts suggest moderate to heavy rainfall in eastern Honduras, eastern Nicaragua, eastern Costa Rica, and northeastern Panama, and moderate rainfall is expected in eastern Belize. Meanwhile, GEFS forecasts no rain to light rainfall amounts for the rest of the region. In terms of anomalies, the forecast suggests above-average rainfall in southeastern Honduras, and eastern Nicaragua. The rainfall patterns might help to maintain the moisture surpluses and wetter-than-average conditions observed during the past 30 days over areas of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. Moreover, a warmer weather pattern will likely continue as above-average minimum and above-average maximum temperature anomalies up to 2°C are expected across the region for next week.

