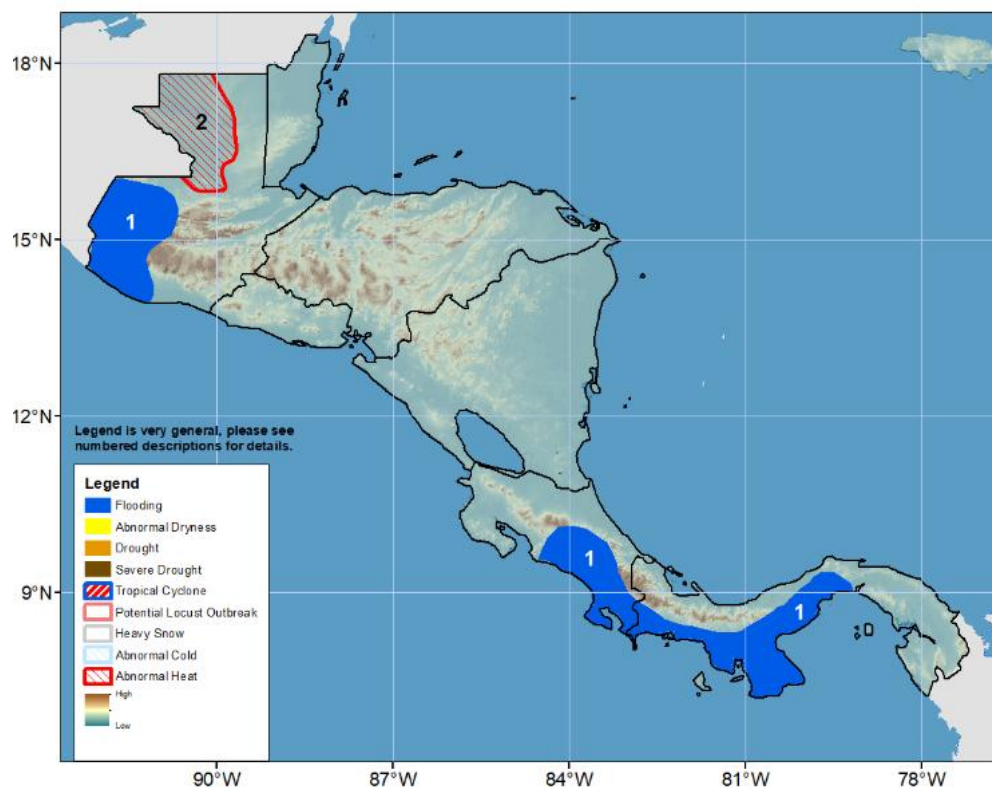


## Climate Prediction Center's Central America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 1 – 7 May 2025

Flood risk continues in Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Panama.



- 1) Heavy floods have been observed in southwestern Guatemala, eastern Costa Rica, and most of Panama over the past week, exacerbating already saturated soil moisture in these areas. Floods have been reported in various regions of these countries. The forecast for the outlook period suggests moderate to heavy rainfall in the region, which maintains a risk of localized flooding and landslides over the next week.
- 2) The forecast suggests that maximum temperatures will reach 40 °C in areas of northwestern Guatemala, with positive anomalies of 2 °C.

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 rainfall continues in parts of Central America.**

During the past week, southwestern Guatemala, eastern Costa Rica, and the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Panama received moderate to heavy rainfall; however, the interior of Central America remained mainly dry. Meanwhile, local areas in Belize, El Salvador, and eastern Nicaragua received light rain (10–25 mm). Above-average conditions were observed in southwestern Guatemala and northeastern Panama. In contrast, below-average conditions were registered across Panama. Near-average conditions prevailed in the rest of Central America. Moreover, over the past 30 days, rainfall accumulation has shown positive anomalies in small areas of northern, western, and southern Guatemala, central Belize, northeastern Honduras, and the Atlantic coast of Panama, while below-average rainfall has continued over most of Panama. For vegetation, the Normalized Vegetation Index (NDVI) analysis indicated that near-to-above-median conditions prevailed over most parts of Central America, particularly in northern and southern Guatemala, eastern Honduras, and central Nicaragua. However, below-median NDVI was depicted over localized areas in central Guatemala, El Salvador, southwestern Honduras, and eastern Nicaragua.

Next week, southwestern Guatemala, southeastern Honduras, northwestern Nicaragua, parts of Costa Rica, and most of Panama are expected to receive moderate to heavy rainfall, which could lead to localized flooding in the region. Meanwhile, little to light rain is forecast over the rest of Central America. Above-average rainfall with more than 50 mm is expected in the coastal areas of Panama facing the Pacific Ocean. For Guatemala, although an early onset of the *Primera* rainfall season is forecast for May-August, an erratic distribution of rainfall is also anticipated, potentially negatively impacting cropping activities in many local areas. Moreover, the forecast suggests that maximum anomalies will be above average, with positive anomalies ranging from 2°C to 4°C in northwestern Guatemala, where temperatures may reach up to 40 °C.

