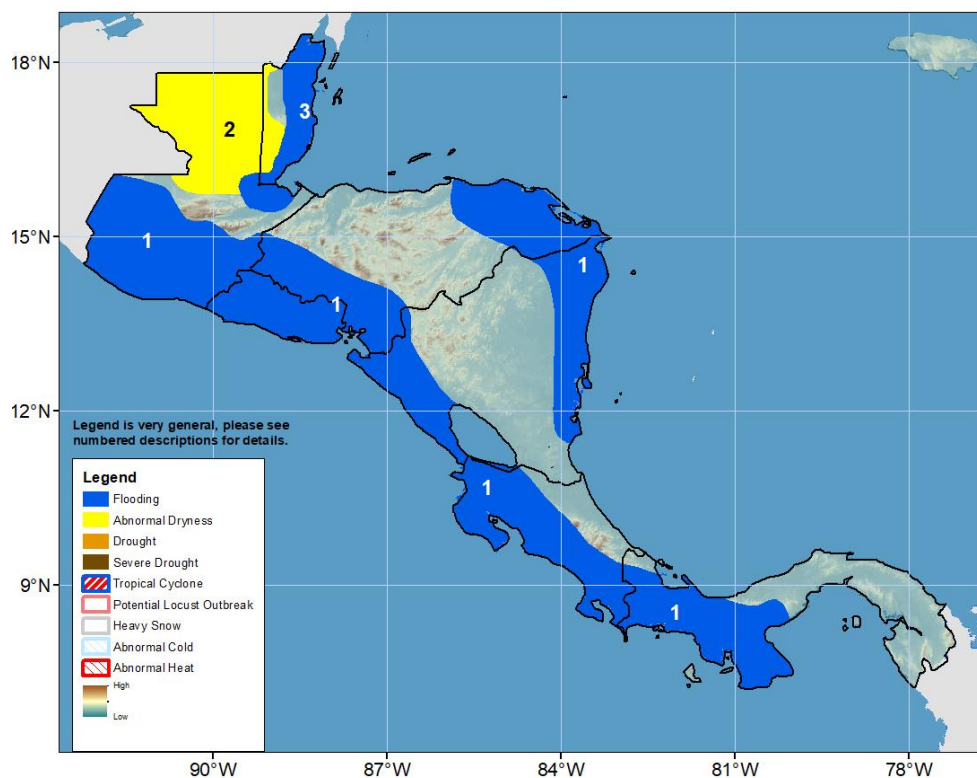


Climate Prediction Center's Central America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 19 – 25 June 2025

High flooding risks remain in Central America.



- 1) Heavy rainfall fell during the last week, intensifying soil moisture anomalies in Central America. In addition, the forecast suggests heavy rain in several counties in Central America, with positive rainfall anomalies.
- 2) The lack of continuation of rainfall, hot temperatures, and deficits in soil moisture in the last thirty days sustains abnormal dryness conditions in central and northern Guatemala and western Belize.
- 3) Heavy rainfall with values between 150 mm and 200 mm is forecasted for next week.

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 conditions were observed in Central America.

During the past week, heavy rainfall ranging from 100 mm to 300 mm was registered in southeastern Guatemala, western and eastern Honduras, western El Salvador, and central Panama. Positive anomalies between 100 mm and 300 mm were observed in southeast Honduras, eastern Nicaragua, and central Panama. On the contrary, below-average rainfall ranging from 25 mm to 100 mm was recorded in most of Guatemala, southwestern Honduras, and central-western Panama. Floods, landslides, and river overflow continued to be reported across Central America, including Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Panama. Warmer-than-average temperatures were observed in the northern Petén department, where values ranged from 30 °C to 35 °C. Over the 30-day term, northern, central, and southeastern Guatemala, southwestern Honduras, northwestern Nicaragua, western Costa Rica, and most of Panama show rainfall deficits of 100-300 mm. Conversely, western El Salvador, a localized area in western El Salvador, eastern Nicaragua, and coastal Pacific areas of Costa Rica recorded above-average rainfall, with surpluses between 100-300 mm.

Next week, heavy rain is likely to continue across Central America, with values ranging from 100 mm to 300 mm. Above-average conditions from 30 mm to 100 mm are expected in most of Central America. Floods, river overflows, and landslides constitute a risk for several countries in Central America, as a low-pressure system is form offshore of Central America, an active Intertropical Convergence Zone is present in Central America, and easterly winds are bringing moisture from the Caribbean Sea to the region. Particularly, flood risk is larger in areas facing the Pacific basin of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras, where above-average conditions have prevailed during the last week, causing soil saturation, and additional rain might cause flash floods and rivers to overflow. Regarding maximum temperature, below-average conditions are forecasted in Guatemala, Belize, western Guatemala, eastern Honduras, and eastern Nicaragua.

