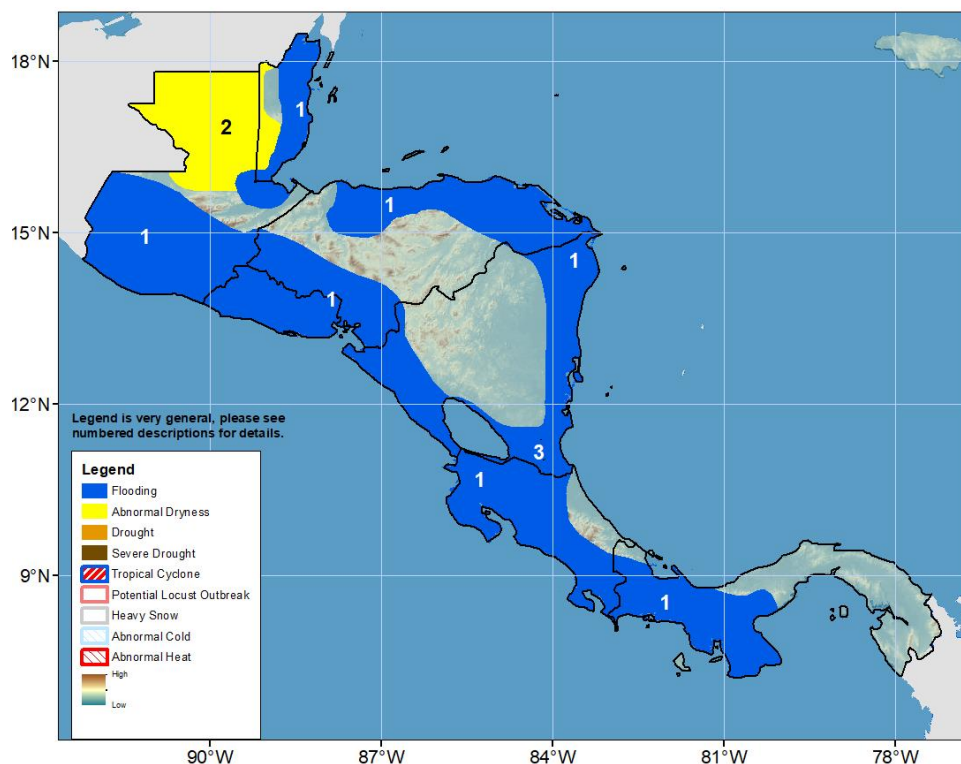


## Climate Prediction Center's Central America Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 26 June – 02 July 2025

**Flood risks prevails 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) Flood was reported in the Caribbean regions of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Additionally, heavy rainfall with values between 100 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.

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, [jverd@usaid.gov](mailto:jverd@usaid.gov)

### Torrential rainfall fell in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

During the past week, heavy rainfall between 100 mm to 500 mm was observed in southeastern and central Guatemala, in several areas in Honduras, southern and northern Belize, and northeastern Nicaragua. The rest of Central America registered rainfall from 25 mm to 100 mm. Positive rainfall anomalies dominated Central America, except for northern Guatemala and Panama which observed rainfall deficits. Floods, landslides, river overflow and damage to infrastructure were reported in Central America due to the heavy rainfall. In addition, the intense rainfall along the Pacific Basin during the last weeks has led to the delay of the sowing activities of beans because of the excess moisture on the soils. 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, most part of Central America shows positive rainfall anomalies of 25-300 mm. Maximum temperatures were slightly colder than average in north of the region, while warmer-than-average over the south. Maximum temperature values were between 15 °C and 30 °C.

Next week, Central America will receive heavy rainfall with values from 50 mm to 300 mm. Positive rainfall anomalies are expected across Central America; however, the larger above average conditions from 40 mm to 100 mm are expected in southern Guatemala, eastern El Salvador, western Honduras and northwestern Nicaragua. Several countries in Central America maintain risk of floods, river overflows, and landslides tropical as there is a low pressure system forecast to form offshore of Central America and Southern Mexico and tropical waves might contribute to intense rainfall across 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 weeks, causing soil saturation, and additional rain might cause flash floods and rivers to overflow. Regarding maximum temperature, below-average and near-average conditions are forecasted in the region.

