









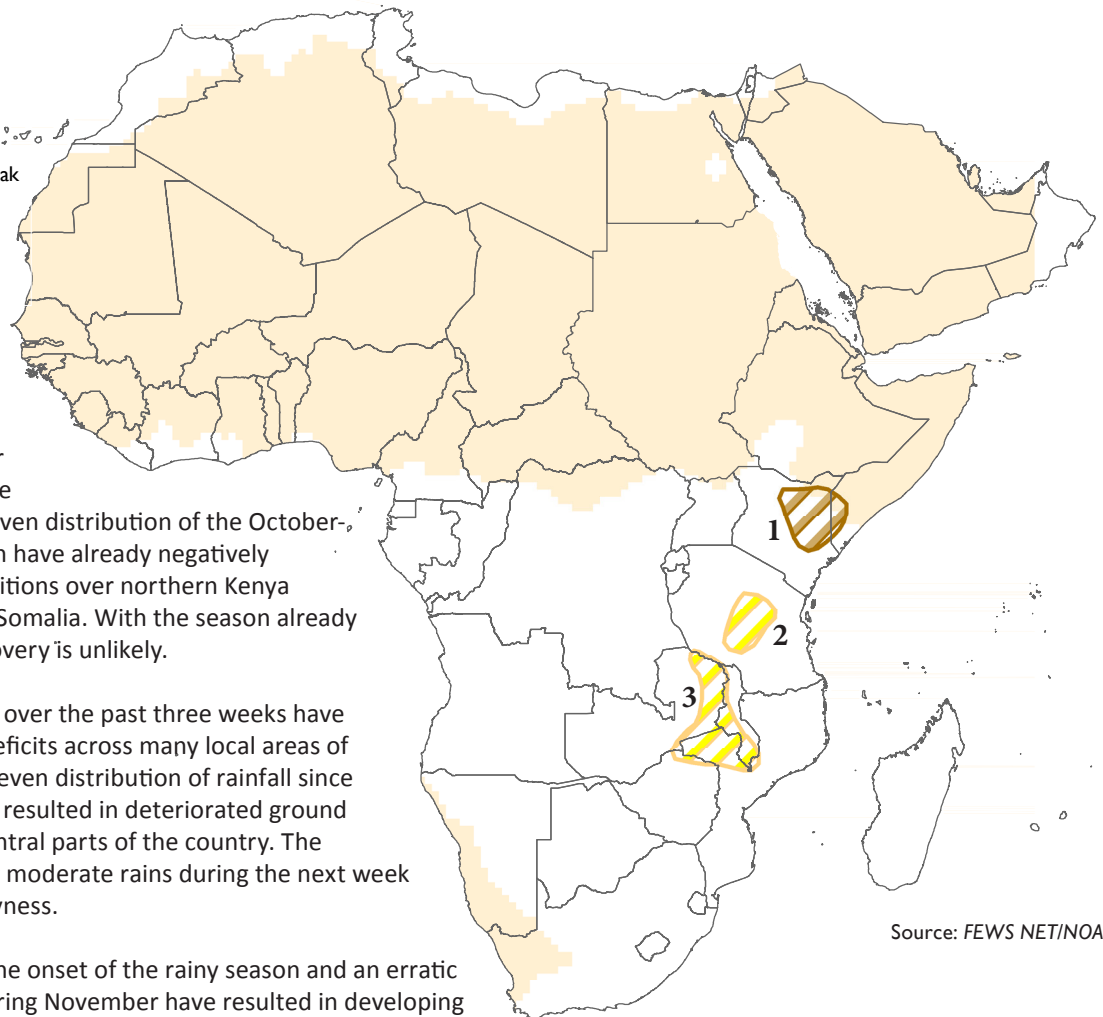


*Recovery of rainfall deficits unlikely in northern Kenya and parts of southern Somalia*

**Africa Weather Hazards**

-  Flooding
-  Abnormal Dryness
-  Drought
-  Severe Drought
-  Tropical Cyclone
-  Potential Locust Outbreak
-  Heavy Snow
-  Abnormal Cold
-  Abnormal Heat
-  Seasonally Dry

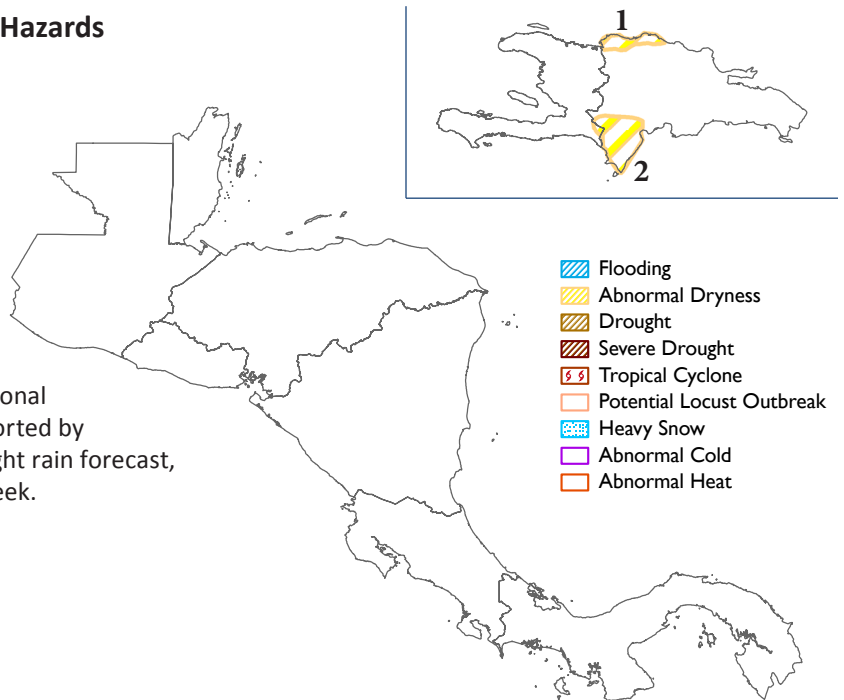


1. Though an increase in rainfall was observed in southern Kenya over the past few weeks, the delayed onset and uneven distribution of the October-December rainy season have already negatively impacted ground conditions over northern Kenya and parts of southern Somalia. With the season already coming to an end, recovery is unlikely.
2. Consistent heavy rains over the past three weeks have eliminated moisture deficits across many local areas of Tanzania. However, uneven distribution of rainfall since November has already resulted in deteriorated ground conditions over the central parts of the country. The forecast light to locally moderate rains during the next week may help to relieve dryness.
3. A prolonged delay of the onset of the rainy season and an erratic rainfall distribution during November have resulted in developing dryness across eastern Zambia, southern Malawi, and western Mozambique. Heavy and above-average rains are forecast over eastern Southern Africa during the next week, which should help to alleviate dryness.

Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

### Latin America and the Caribbean Weather Hazards

1. Since the start of the second rainy season, poor rains have led to below-average vegetation conditions across northwestern Dominican Republic. Suppressed rains are forecast during the next outlook period, which could worsen dryness over the region.
2. Rainfall since August has been erratic and below-average across southwestern Dominican Republic and parts of the Ouest department of Haiti. The poorly distributed seasonal rains have worsened ground conditions as supported by strengthening negative NDVI anomalies. With light rain forecast, dryness is expected to continue into the next week.



Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

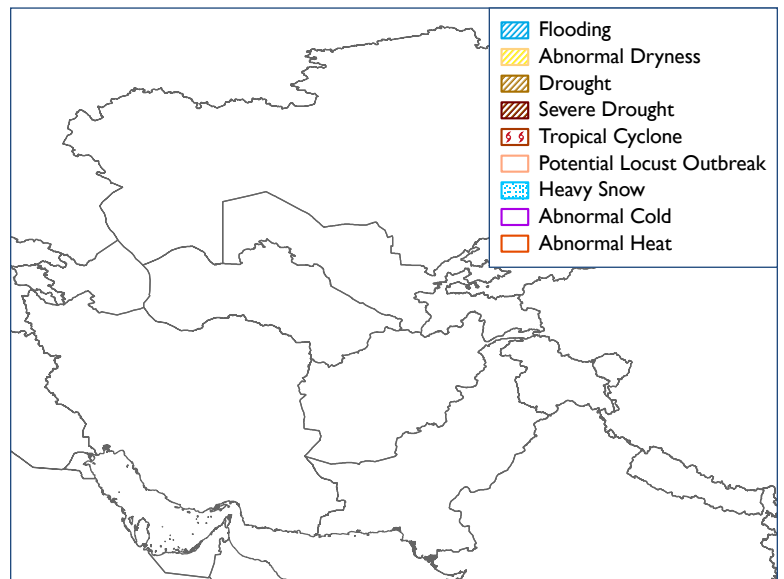
### Central Asia Weather Hazards

#### Temperatures

Temperatures averaged 1 to 5° C above-normal across Central Asia during the second week of December. The coldest temperatures so far this season are forecast to affect the region during the next week with most locations experiencing below-normal temperatures. Since the largest negative temperature anomalies are expected across Afghanistan and Tajikistan, these areas are highlighted for abnormal cold. The highest elevations of northeast Afghanistan/Tajikistan along with the northern half Kazakhstan are forecast to have minimum temperatures at or below -25° C. Minimum temperatures may fall to -5° C across southern Afghanistan.

#### Precipitation

During the past week, widespread light rain and snow fell throughout the region with the heaviest amounts (more than 20 mm, liquid equivalent) across southern Kazakhstan. Although rain and snow increased across the region during the past couple of weeks, short-term precipitation deficits continue across Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. Light to moderate snow is forecast across northern Kazakhstan. The establishment of arctic temperatures favors mostly dry weather across the remainder of the region.



Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

#### ABOUT WEATHER HAZARDS

Hazard maps are based on current weather/climate information, short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week) and their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts or indicate current or projected food security conditions.