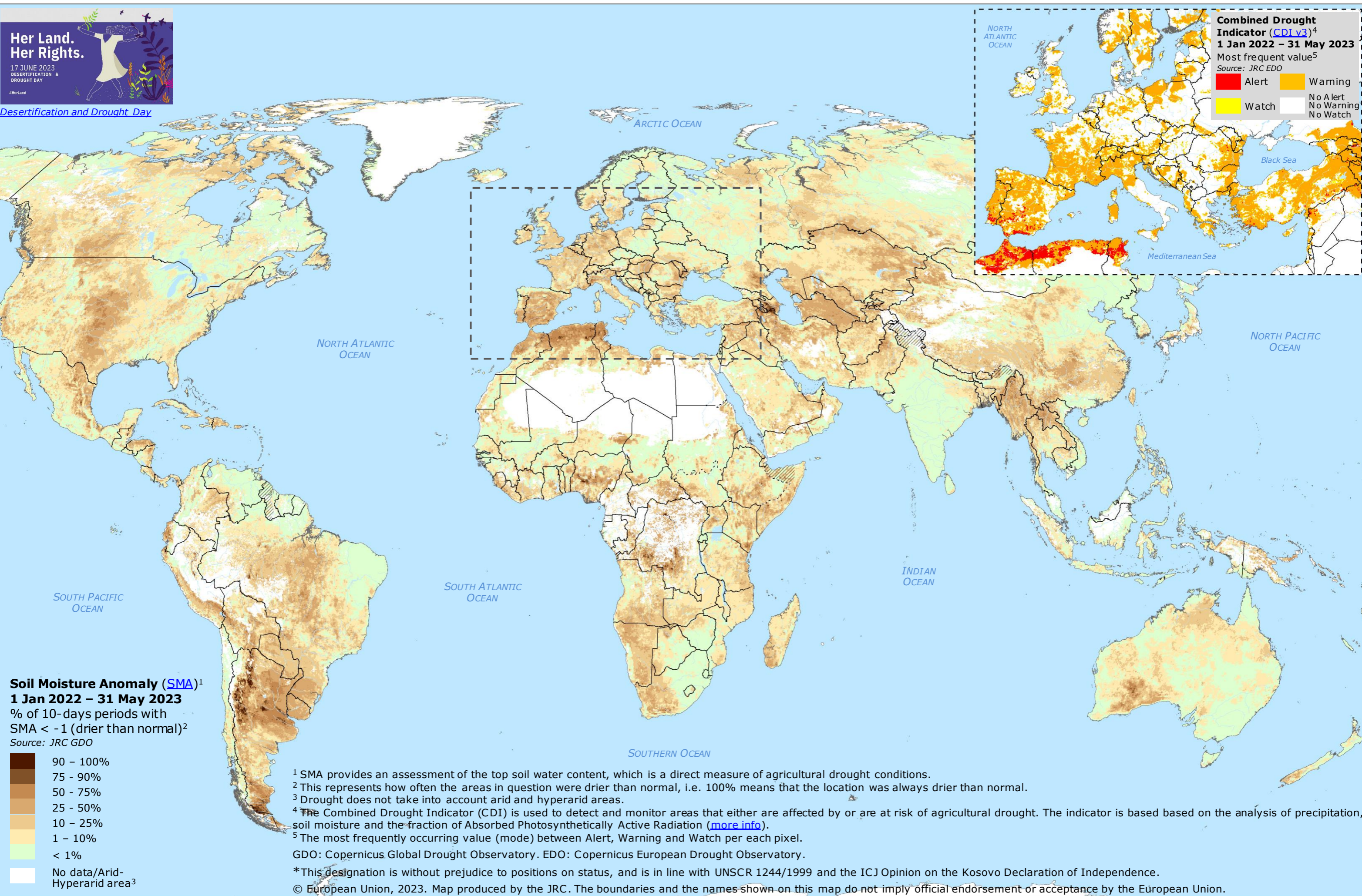


World Day to combat desertification and drought (17 June)



Desertification and Drought Day



Combined Drought Indicator (CDI v3)⁴
1 Jan 2022 – 31 May 2023
 Most frequent value⁵
 Source: JRC EDO

| | |
|-------|------------|
| Alert | Warning |
| Watch | No Alert |
| | No Warning |
| | No Watch |

Soil Moisture Anomaly (SMA)¹
1 Jan 2022 – 31 May 2023
 % of 10-days periods with SMA < -1 (drier than normal)²
 Source: JRC GDO

| |
|--|
| 90 – 100% |
| 75 – 90% |
| 50 – 75% |
| 25 – 50% |
| 10 – 25% |
| 1 – 10% |
| < 1% |
| No data/Arid-Hyperarid area ³ |

¹ SMA provides an assessment of the top soil water content, which is a direct measure of agricultural drought conditions.
² This represents how often the areas in question were drier than normal, i.e. 100% means that the location was always drier than normal.
³ Drought does not take into account arid and hyperarid areas.
⁴ The Combined Drought Indicator (CDI) is used to detect and monitor areas that either are affected by or are at risk of agricultural drought. The indicator is based based on the analysis of precipitation, soil moisture and the fraction of Absorbed Photosynthetically Active Radiation ([more info](#)).
⁵ The most frequently occurring value (mode) between Alert, Warning and Watch per each pixel.
 GDO: Copernicus Global Drought Observatory. EDO: Copernicus European Drought Observatory.
 *This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.
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