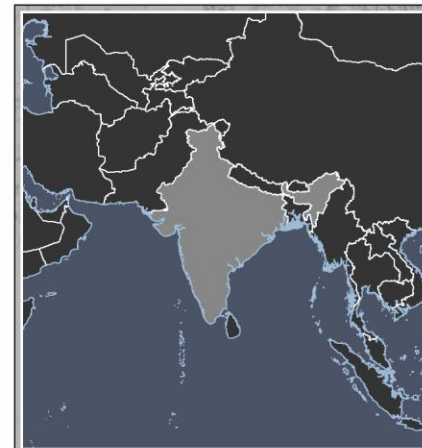


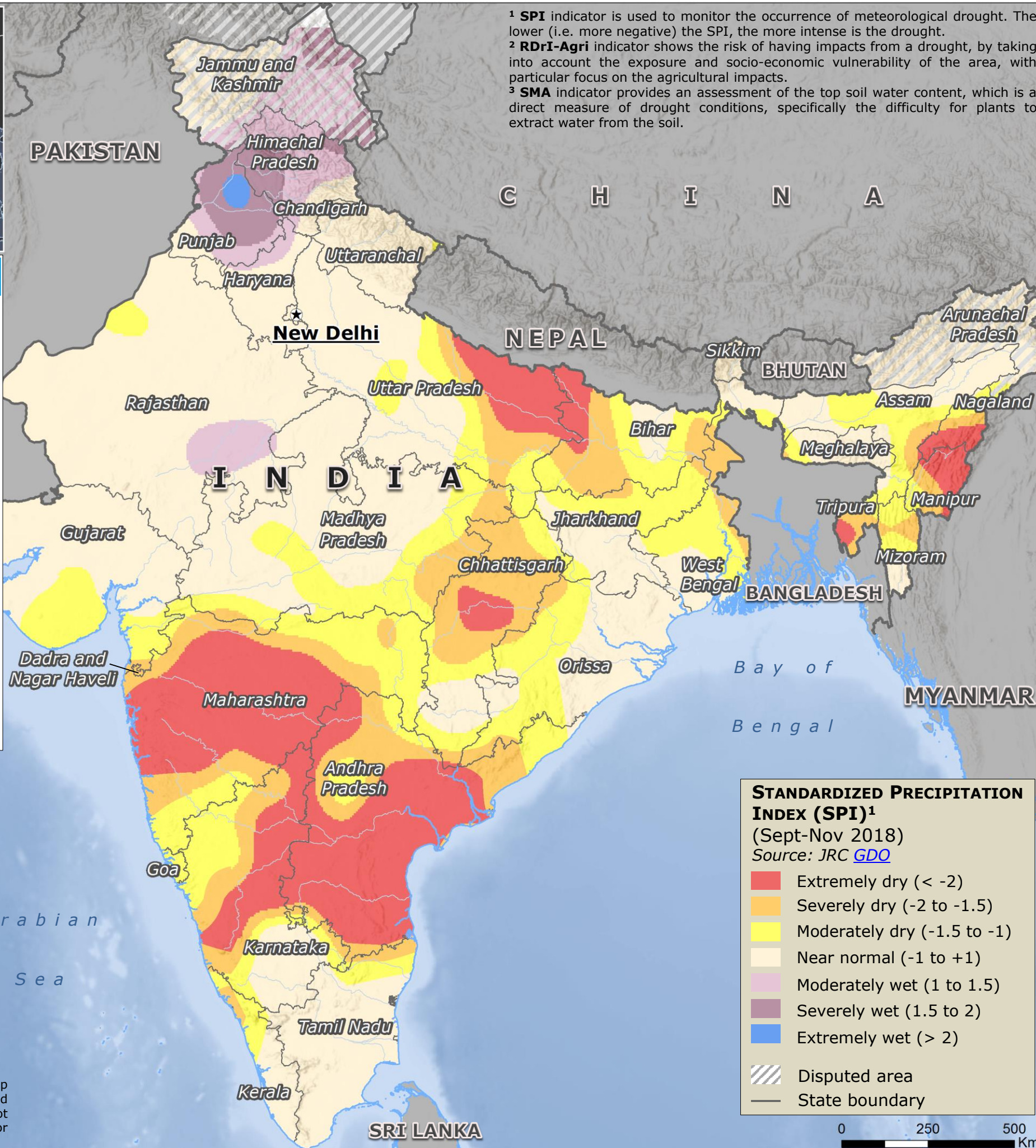
India | Drought Situation



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Source: JRC GDO

- Due to the underperforming last monsoon season (2018), peninsular and North-east India are facing a mild to severe drought.
- Accumulated precipitation deficits are severe and expose already strained Indian water resources. Several Indian States declared drought, with both agriculture and water supply being affected. Rural communities are in turmoil and ask for more support from authorities.
- The precipitation outlook is within average, but given the high rainfall seasonality in the centre and south of the country, little rainfall is expected for the next few months in most of the drought-affected areas, which are now entering the dry season.



¹ SPI indicator is used to monitor the occurrence of meteorological drought. The lower (i.e. more negative) the SPI, the more intense is the drought.
² RDrI-Agri indicator shows the risk of having impacts from a drought, by taking into account the exposure and socio-economic vulnerability of the area, with particular focus on the agricultural impacts.
³ SMA indicator provides an assessment of the top soil water content, which is a direct measure of drought conditions, specifically the difficulty for plants to extract water from the soil.

STANDARDIZED PRECIPITATION INDEX (SPI)¹

(Sept-Nov 2018)
Source: JRC GDO

Extremely dry (< -2)
Severely dry (-2 to -1.5)
Moderately dry (-1.5 to -1)
Near normal (-1 to +1)
Moderately wet (1 to 1.5)
Severely wet (1.5 to 2)
Extremely wet (> 2)

Diagonal lines: Disputed area
 Solid line: State boundary

