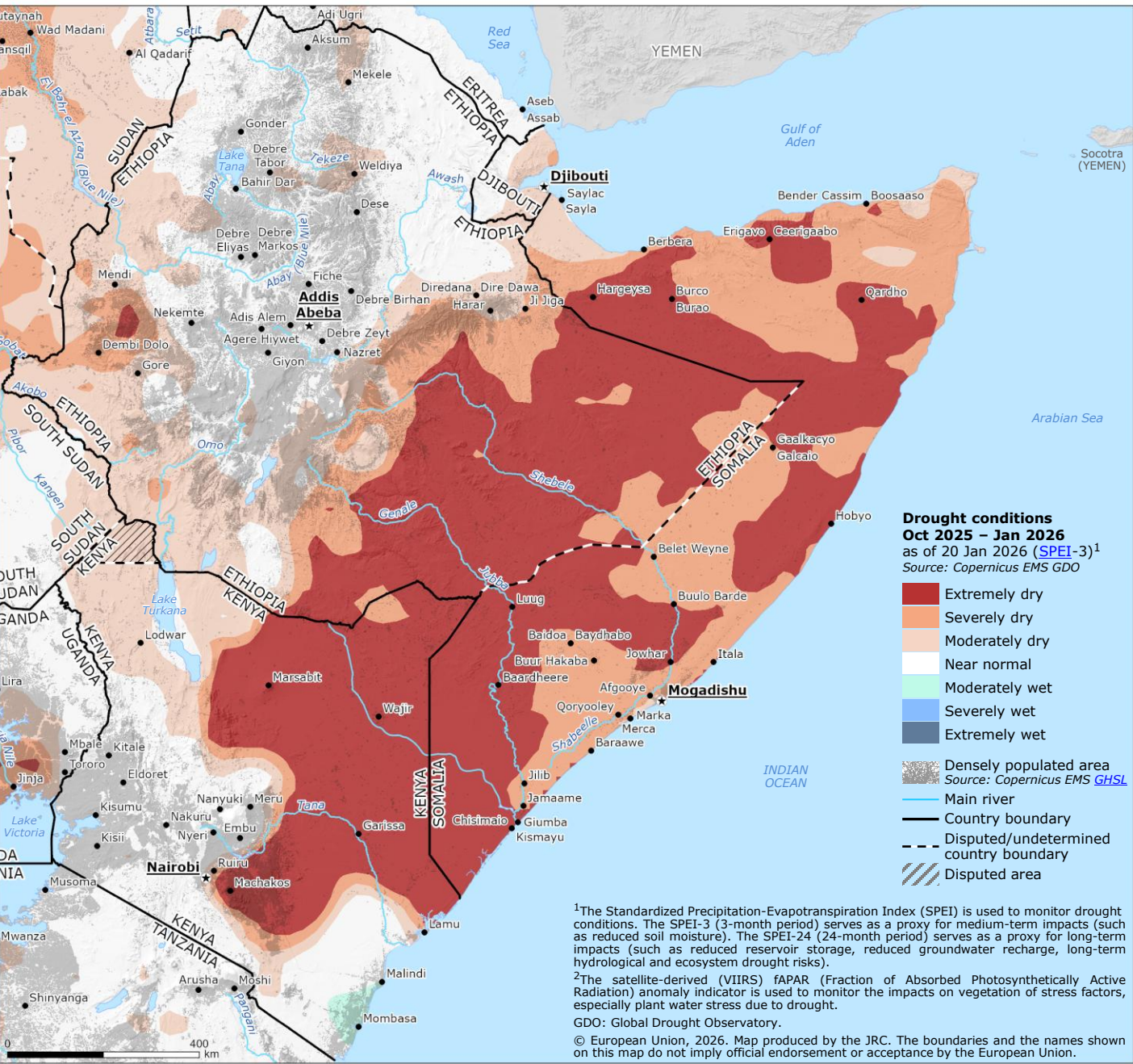
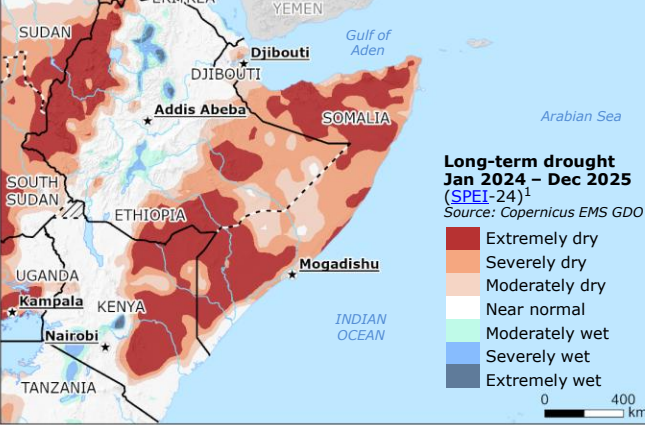
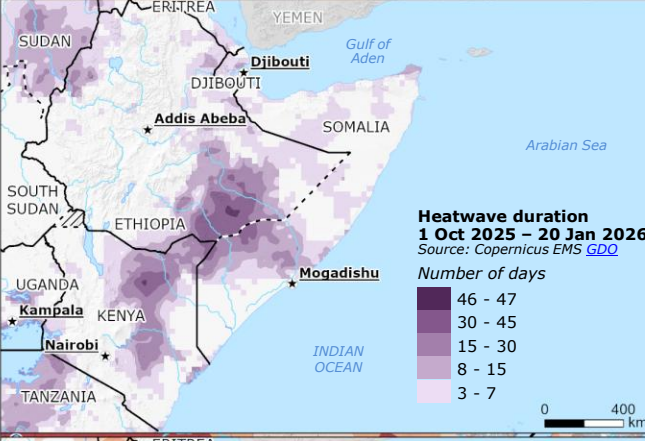
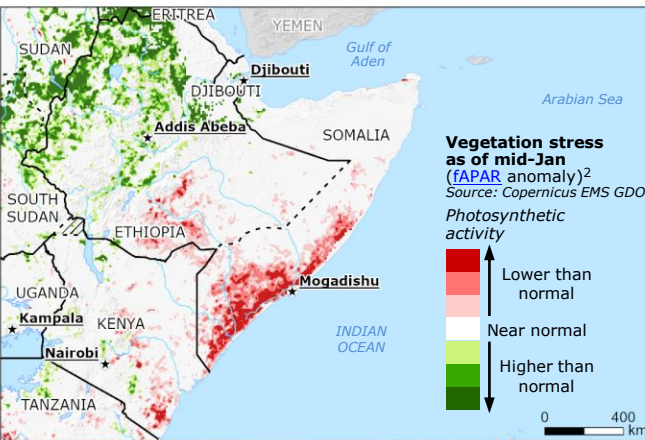


Horn of Africa | Ongoing drought conditions



¹The Standardized Precipitation-Evapotranspiration Index (SPEI) is used to monitor drought conditions. The SPEI-3 (3-month period) serves as a proxy for medium-term impacts (such as reduced soil moisture). The SPEI-24 (24-month period) serves as a proxy for long-term impacts (such as reduced reservoir storage, reduced groundwater recharge, long-term hydrological and ecosystem drought risks).

²The satellite-derived (VIIRS) fAPAR (Fraction of Absorbed Photosynthetically Active Radiation) anomaly indicator is used to monitor the impacts on vegetation of stress factors, especially plant water stress due to drought.