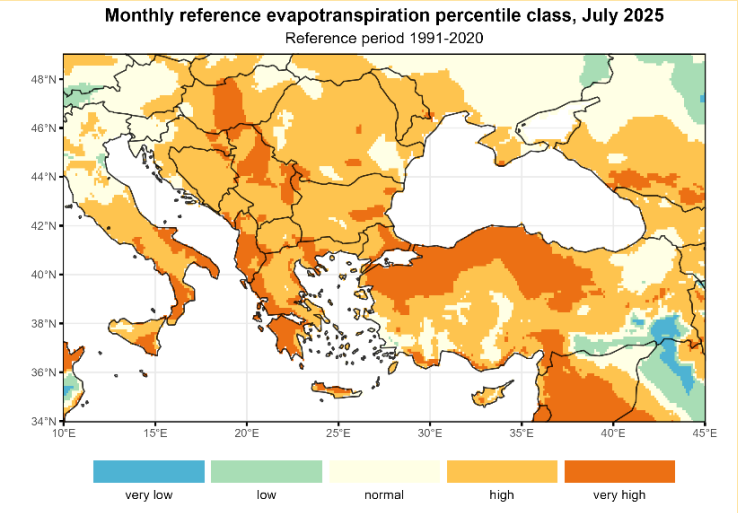
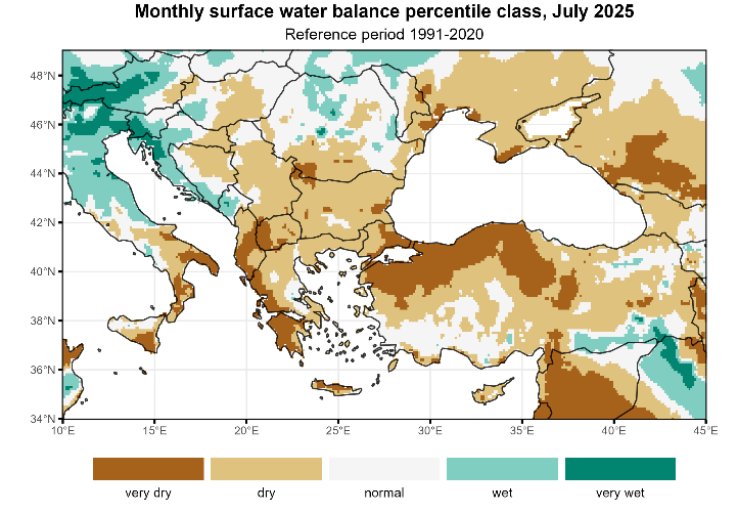
DROUGHT MONITORING BULLETIN

July 2025

HOT SPOT

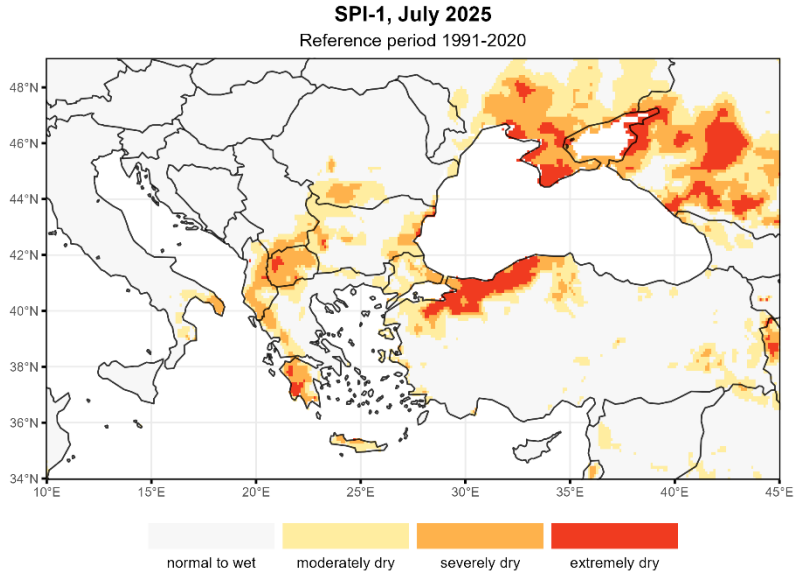


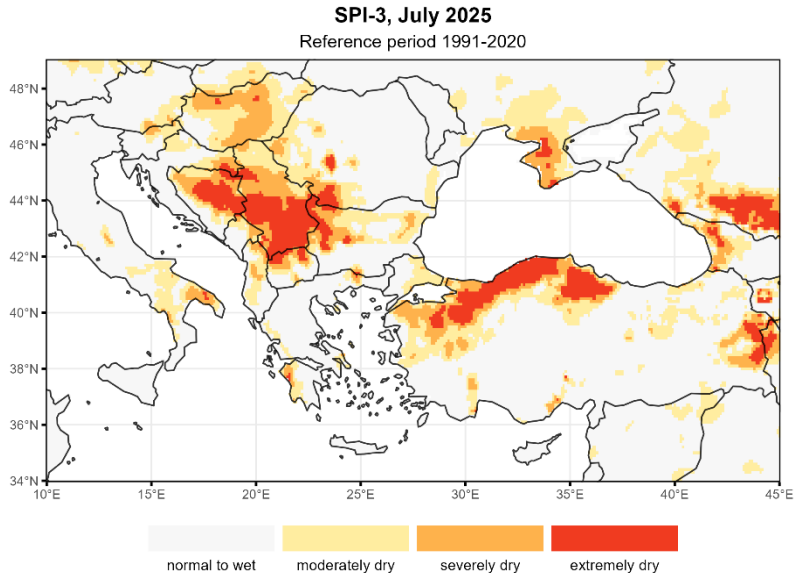


- Parts of central and southeastern half of the region recorded deficient rainfall levels this July, receiving 50–75 mm lower amount of rain, locally in Romania and Bulgaria up to 100 mm less.
- Unusually high air temperatures reflected in well increased evapotranspiration across the entire region, with the exception of far southeastern Turkey. Anomalies were the highest across central-northern Balkan Peninsula, over the Bosporus Strait area and northern Turkey as well as over Albania and western Greece, with up to 45 mm higher than normal loss of water due to evapotranspiration in comparison to the long-term July average.
- The effect of deficient rainfall levels and increased evapotranspiration overlapped across central part of the Balkan Peninsula, over Bosporus Strait and along northern Turkey. Across much of the affected area, monthly accumulated deficit of up to 90 mm ranked among the greatest of the local long-term July records.

PRECIPITATION CONDITIONS

Figures below show standardized precipitation index **SPI for July 2025 at one- and 3-monthly scales**. SPI values are unitless and present the deviation from the long-term mean. Drought intensity classes labelled as moderate, severe or extreme are arbitrary defined for negative SPI values that go as low as -1.5, -2 or drop below -2, respectively, which shall correspond to the occurrence of such drought intensity in 9.2 %, 4.4 % or 2.3 % of the time in a long-term series of data. Monthly SPI indicates possible drought conditions that may have impact on vegetation health, while SPI over a three-monthly period can be indicative also for surface water status.

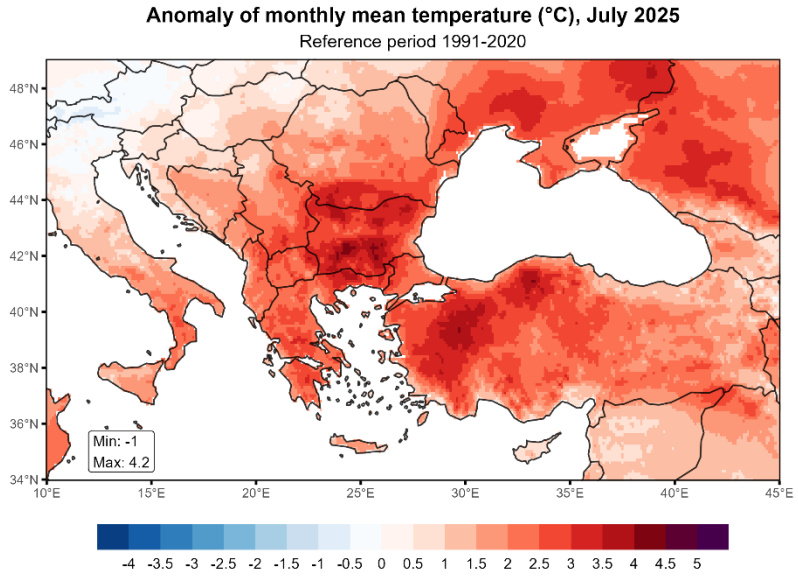


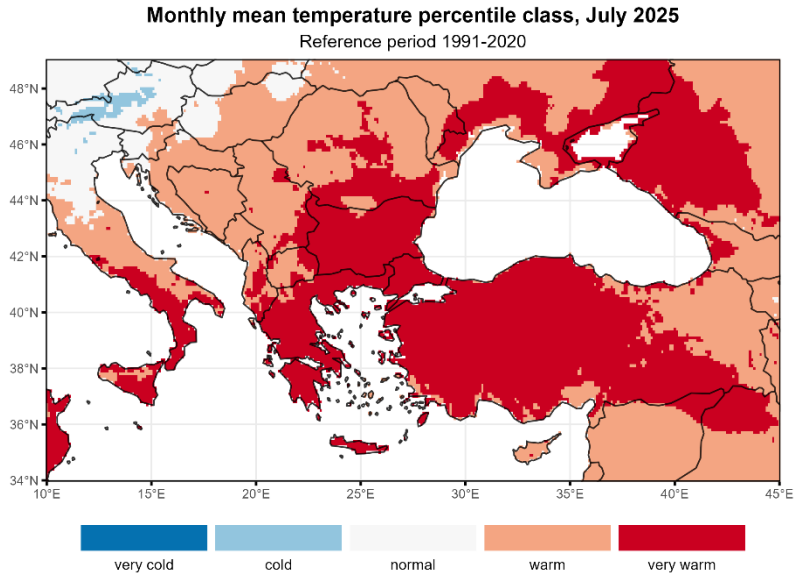


- Areas along Turkey's northern coast and wider central-eastern part of the Balkan Peninsula, from southern Moldova to western Bosnia and Herzegovina and northern Greece, recorded evident lack of rain this July.
- Across much of this area, recorded precipitation levels were up to 75 mm lower than normal for July. According to the SPI, such deficits indicated extremely dry conditions along northwestern Turkey, and severely dry conditions over North Macedonia, much of Albania and along western Greece, as well as in parts of southern Romania and Bulgaria.
- Unusually high amount of rain was recorded in areas along northeastern Adriatic Sea, receiving 100–200 mm higher amount of rain than normal for July. It was wetter than usual also in northern parts of Romania and Moldova, western Hungary and along the Adriatic Sea, with up to 50 mm higher amount of rain.
- Over the last three months, covering May to July period, SPI3 reveals extreme precipitation deficit across central part of the Balkan Peninsula, from western Bosnia and Herzegovina to northern parts of North Macedonia and southern Romania, as well as across much of Turkey's northwestern and northern coastal area, all of which received less than normal amount of all during all three months of the period, especiallyin June when monthly rainfall deficit was the greatest.
- Central Hungary and far eastern Turkey also recorded evident lack of rain during the past three months, as normal to dry May and July and very dry June suggested severely dry conditions, according to SPI3.

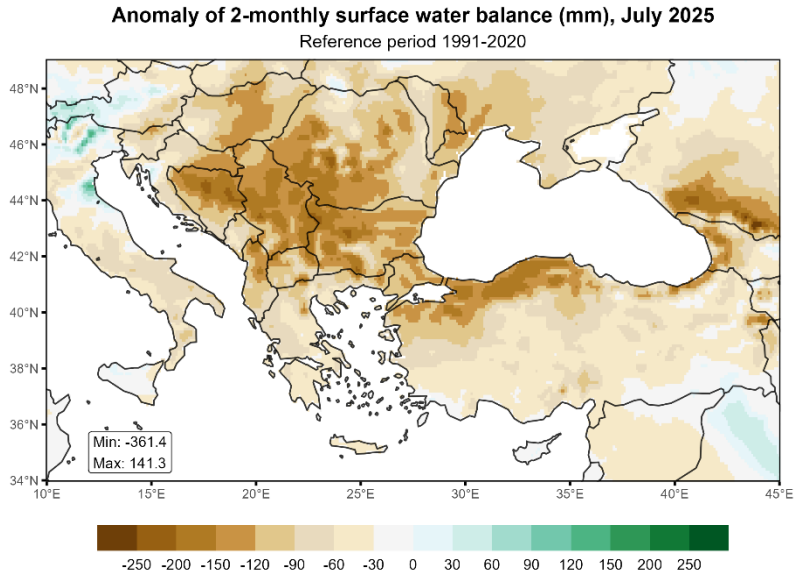
AIR TEMPERATURE AND SURFACE WATER BALANCE

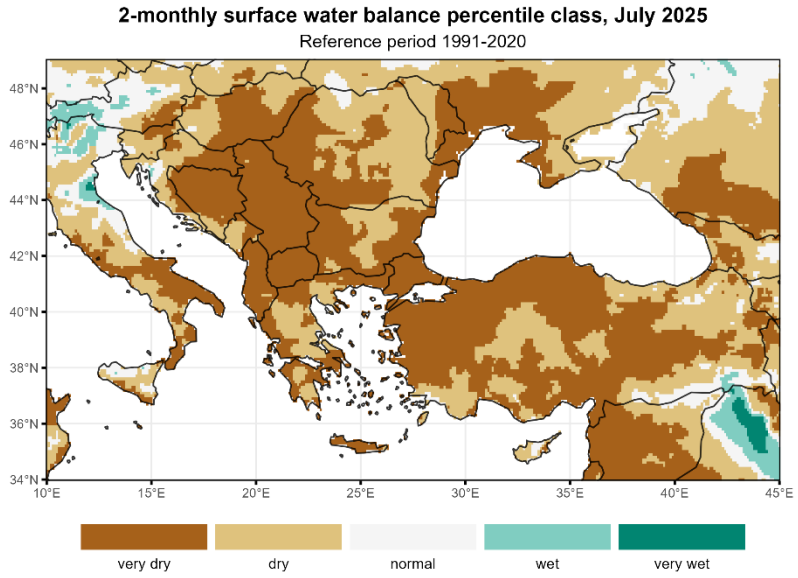
Figures below show anomalies of **monthly mean air temperature and 2-monthly accumulated surface water balance** (precipitation reduced for evapotranspiration) in absolute units and in percentile classes for **July 2025** in comparison to the 1991-2020 reference datasets. The two extreme percentile classes have a 5-percent range, and each of the middle three classes has a 30-percent range. A percentile value (class) indicates the position of a score within an ordered dataset, showing the percentage of scores that fall below (within) it.





- With the exception of Hungary, Slovenia and Croatia where July was of average air tempratures or not more than 1.5 °C warmer than usual, the rest of the region was under the influence of much warmer than normal air mass that concentrated over the wider Aegean-to-Black Sea belt area.
- July mean was especially high across Bulgaria, southern Romania and over wider northwestern Turkey where July was on average 3–4 °C warmer than usual.
- Anomalies from the average of monthly mean decreased towards north-west and south-east but remained 1.5–3 °C above the long-term July average.
- This July, most of the southeastern half of the region, from southern Romania and southern Albania to Mediterranean Turkey, experienced air temperatures which in their extremity from the long-term average ranked this July among the warmest of the local 30-year history.





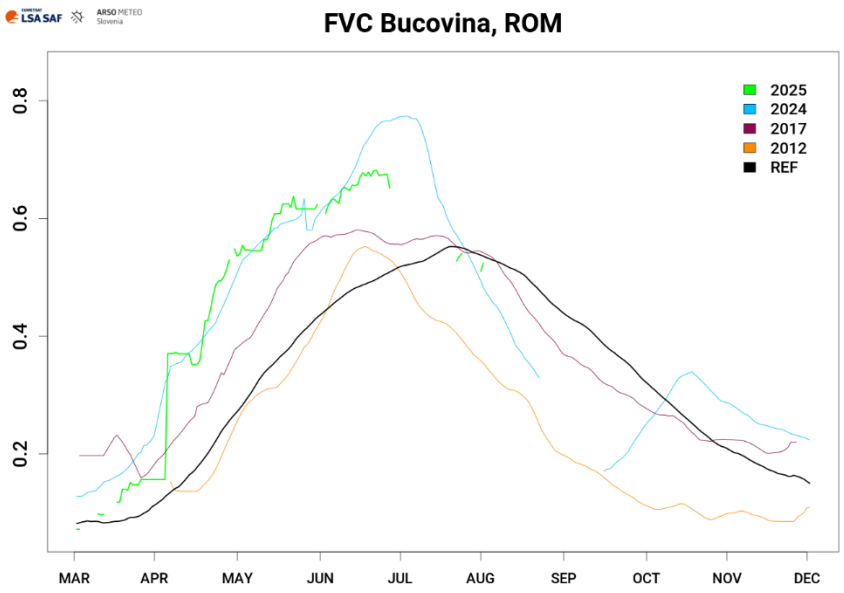
- With increased evapotranspiration across nearly the entire region this July, and deficient precipitation levels over wider area spanning across central-eastern and southern Balkan Peninsula and along northern half of Turkey, consequent monthly surface water balance shows the spread of 30–90 mm of monthly deficit across the extensive part of the region.
- Only local areas positioned on the region's outskirts recorded surface water balance surplus this July. This includes far northern Moldova, central-northern Romania, far western Hungary, coastal areas from Slovenia to Montenegro and far southeastern Turkey.
- As a result of very high and high evapotranspiration across the entire region this June and July respectively, as well as region-wide very high precipitation deficit in June and centrally-positioned lack of rain in July, the 2-monthly surface water balance shows extensive spread of extremely high deficit over the June-July period.
- Over the June-July period, southeastern Moldova, northwestern Turkey and wider central Balkan Peninsula recorded between 120 and 200 mm of surface water balance deficit in comparison to the local June-July long-term records, locally in central Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania and Bulgaria the deficit reached up to 250 mm. The rest of the region also accumulated less-than-normal surface water balance over the June-July period, with deficit mostly reaching between 60 and 120 mm. In general, no part of the region ended the two-monthly period accumulating surface water balance surplus.

VEGETATION DEVELOPMENT

Fraction of vegetation cover (FVC) *is a vegetation index based on remote-sensing (satellite) measurements, and shows fraction of the total pixel area covered by green vegetation. As such, it has in combination with atmospheric parameters proved useful also for drought monitoring. Values vary according to the vegetation stage and possible damages, including those by extreme weather conditions. In general, they are low at the beginning of the growing season, highest at full seasonal development, then drop with vegetation senescence. Line shape depends on the sort of vegetation at the given location.*

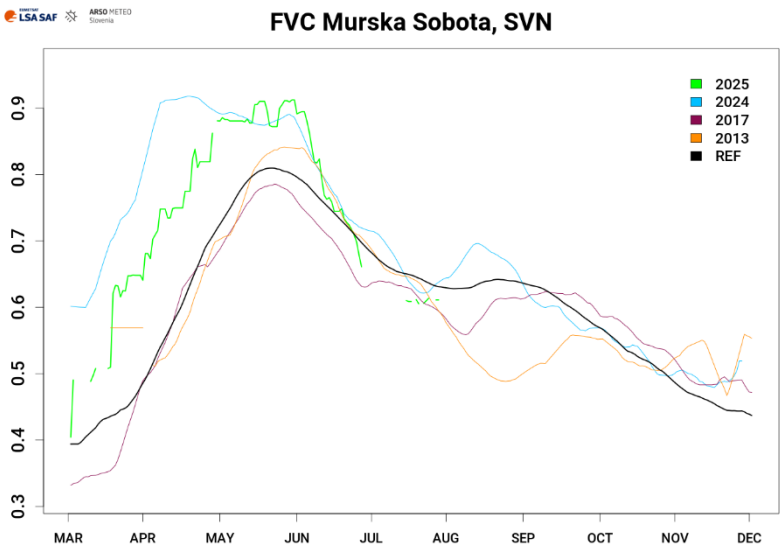
Graphs below show the **fraction of unit area covered with green vegetation** in accordance with FVC index, as recorded **on 31 July 2025** at selected locations across southeastern Europe. Currrent year's values are presented in green line, while graphs include also the reference line (long-term average), and lines for the previous year and for drought years 2017 and 2012 (or 2013) for comparison. Missing values or sharp changes can be linked to prolonged cloudy weather, snow cover, extreme weather events, human intervention or changes to product by the product provider.

ROMANIA

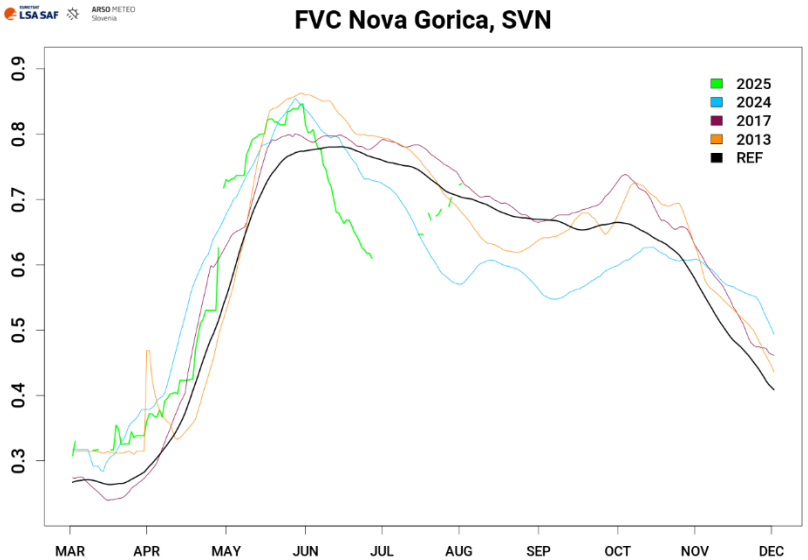


- According to FVC, it was an abundant growing half of the vegetation season in Bucovina, northern Romania. Vegetation sprung into grown as normal, in mid-March, but weather conditions later in spring proved favourable for extensive vegetation growth.
- From mid-April to early summer, vegetation continued to cover about 20 % greater than normal unit of area, but as indicated by just about average FVC values in late July it underwent rapid decline between mid-June and mid-July, just before the peak time of the season.

SLOVENIA

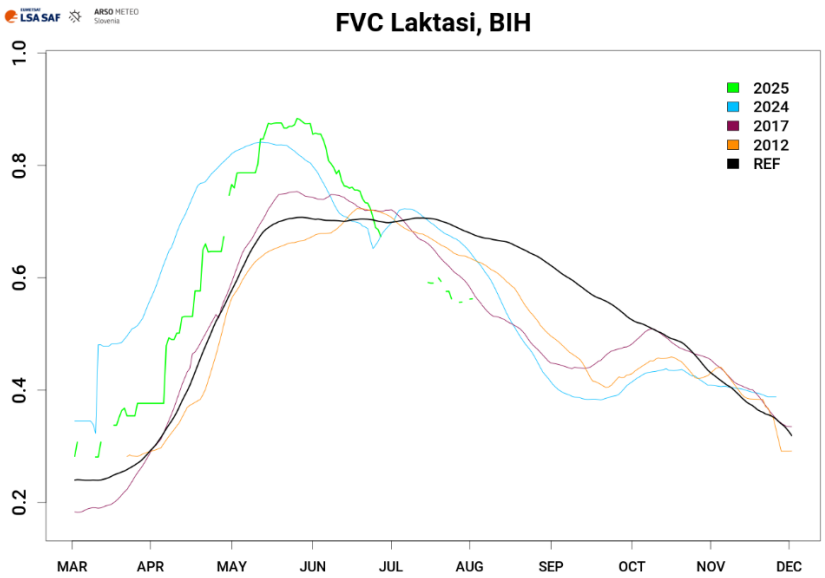


- Vegetation in Murska Sobota, northwestern Slovenia boosted into growth up to 4 weeks earlier than normal. Weather conditions supported its growth throughout spring, as a result of which vegetation continued to advance its normal level of cover by up to a month for the rest of the spring.
- Seasonal peak level was exceeded by up to 15 %, and altogether lasted much longer than normal, from late April to early June.
- Just upon the onset of the senescence phase, June weather conditions aggravated the decline in healthy vegetation, bringing the level of cover from 90 % to the under-aveage 65 % in less than a month. It remained lower than normal for the rest of July, although the decline was less prominent.

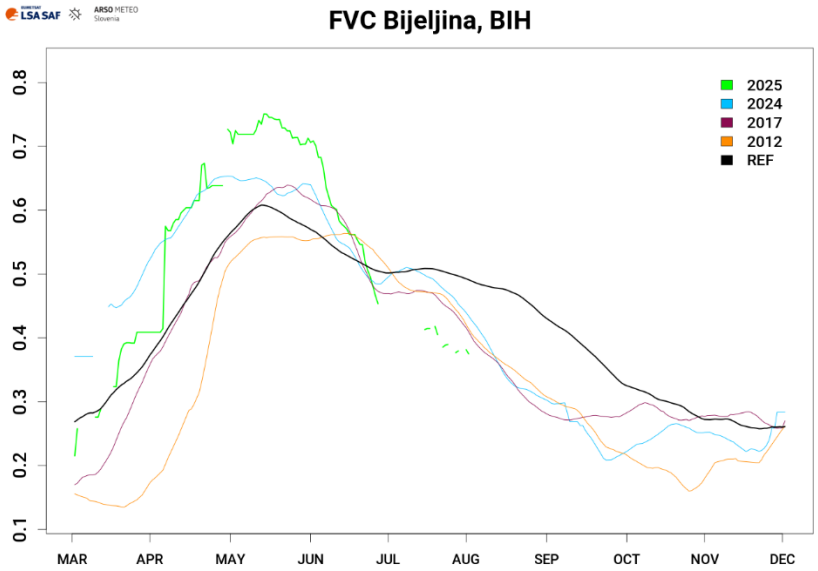


- Vegetation in Nova Gorica, western Slovenia followed its regular growing pattern this season, with FVC only slightly above the average throughout spring mostly on the account of higher than normal pre-seasonal levels. Seasonal peak was reached as usual in mid-May, and at up to 10 % higher FVC.
- June weather conditions proved unfavourable for regular progression of the senescence but instead brought level of cover with healthy vegetation down to 15 % below the average before the end of the month. The return of favourable weather conditions in July helped vegetation recover to its normal levels of this time of the year.

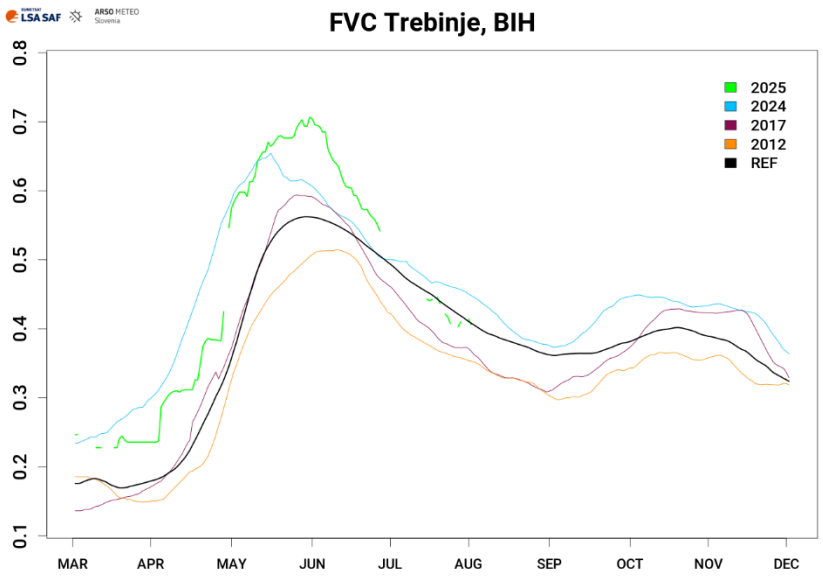
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA)



- In Laktasi, northwestern Bosnia and Herzegovina, vegetation season began on the base of slightly higher than normal FVC levels but also sprung into growth slightly earlier than usual. Favourable weather conditions further contributed to the advanced level of cover throughout the entire spring up to late May, thus exceeding the seasonal peak FVC by about 20 % in mid-May.
- Due to unfavourable weather conditions throughout summer months, vegetation cover continued to decline well more rapid than normal for two months straight, shrinking from the cover of about 90 % to below 60 % by the end of July, which is well under-average for this time of the year.

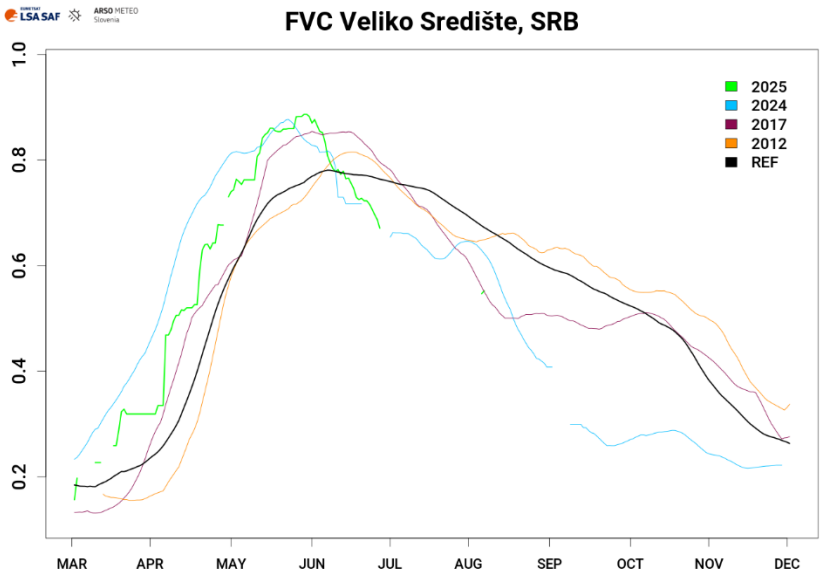


- Vegetation in Bijeljina, northeastern Bosnia and Herzegovina also experienced favourable growing part of the season, as vegetation grew to cover about 20 % higher unit of area during April and May. Seasonal peak cover was also exceeded, by up to 15 %, and lasted almost two months altogether, from mid-April to early June.
- Since then, the rate of decline reveals unfavourable weather conditions aggravated the state of vegetation throught June and July. Level of cover shrunk for nearly a third of its extent over the course of two summer months, sitting about 15 % below the long-term average at the end of July.

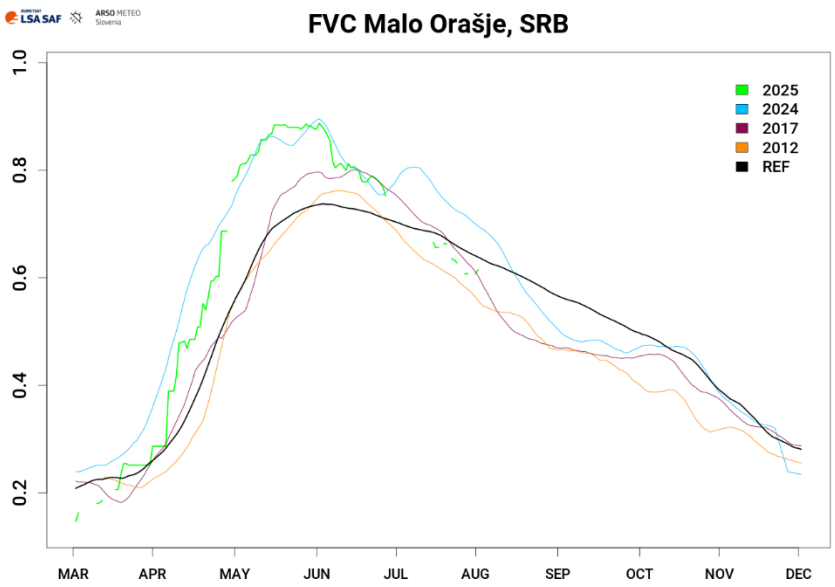


- In Trebinje, southern Bosnia and Herzegovina, vegetation season began on the base of higher than normal level of cover and also sprung into growth slightly earlier than normal. As a result of this advancement in level of cover with green vegetation, seasonal peak was well exceeded, for approximately 15 %, and lasted about two weeks longer than usual.
- The senescence phase that followed progressed at the higher rate than normal throughout both June and July, suggesting the negative effect of summer weather conditions. Althought the decline was not as rapid, the extend of healthy vegetation still dropped to below-average before the end of July.

SERBIA

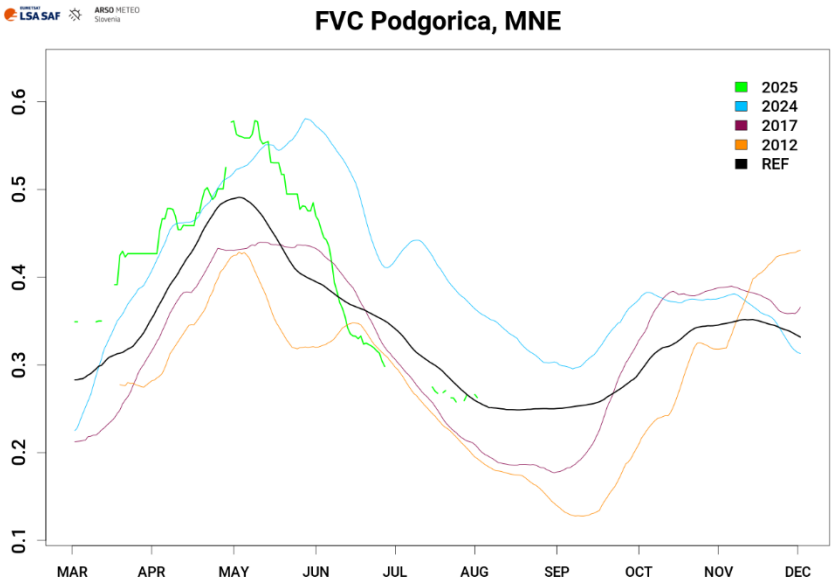


- Vegetation in veliko Srediste, northeastern Sebia experienced favourable spring part of the season, as it was advancing in growth and expansion and resulted in up to 15 % higher than normal seasonal peak level in mid-May.
- Soon after reaching the seasonal peak, unfavourable summer weather conditions advanced vegetation's senescence and instead of slow decline in vegetation cover, it was sped up and brought to below-average before mid-June, with further faster-than-normal decline throughout July suggested by late July values approximately 15–20 % below the long-term average.



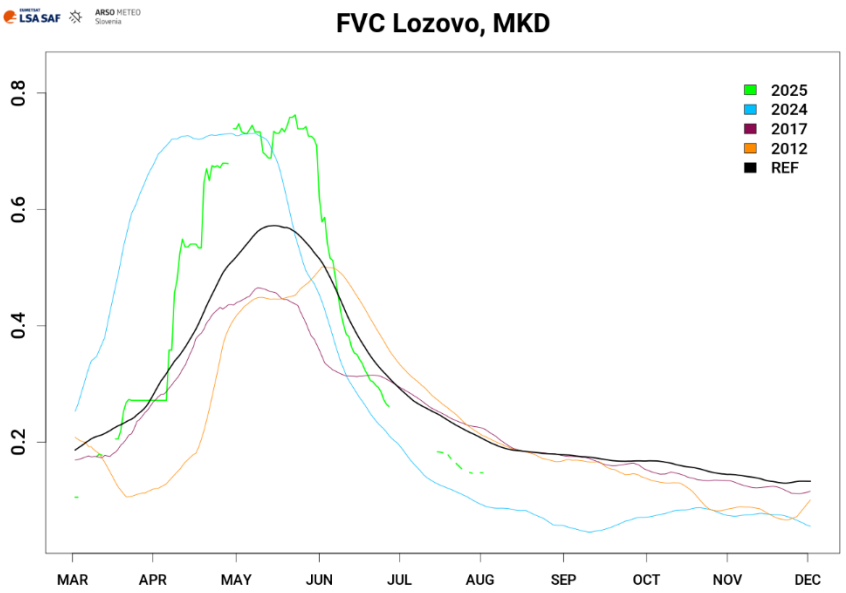
- In Malo Orasje, central Serbia spring weather conditions well supported vegetation's growth and development throughout the entire spring, as a result of which it reached the usual seasonal peak level about 2 weeks in advance, and exceeded its usual extent by up to 20 % in late May.
- With the coming of unfavourable weather conditions in early June and continued throughout July, the vegetation entered a 2-month period of faster than normal decline in healthy vegetation in which it saw the drop of vegetation cover from about 90 % to just under-average 60 % at end of July.

MONTENEGRO

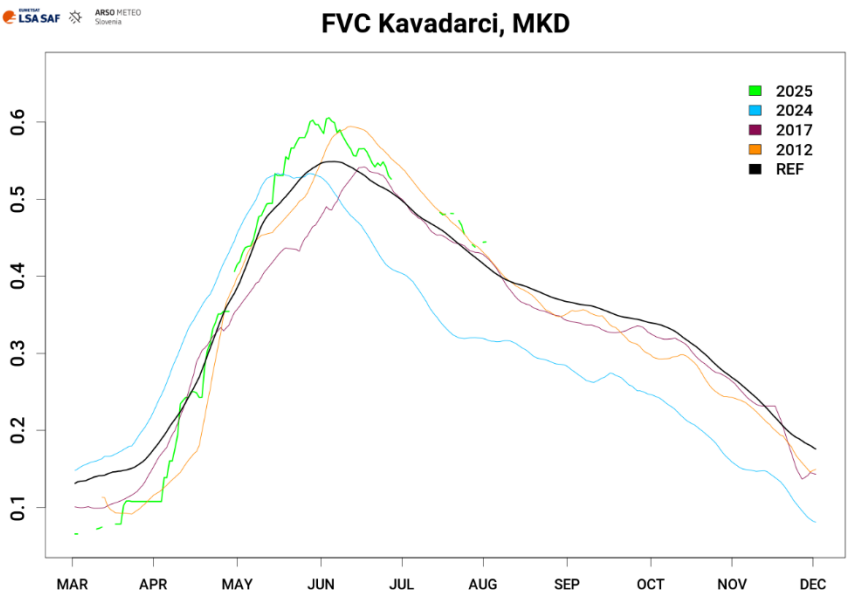


- Throughout spring, vegetation growth and development progressed well in Podgorica, southern Montenegro, and saw additional boost in growth just at the time of seasonal peak, resulting in healthy vegetation covering about 10 % greater unit area in early May.
- Senescence phase that followed progressed at the usual rate throughout the rest of May, at the end of which vegetation cover remained about 10 % higher than normal for this time of the year.
- The onset of unfavourable June weather conditions sped up the decline, which saw an up to 15 % drop of FVC in less than two weeks, but in the remaining weeks FVC continued to drop at the usual rate.

NORTH MACEDONIA

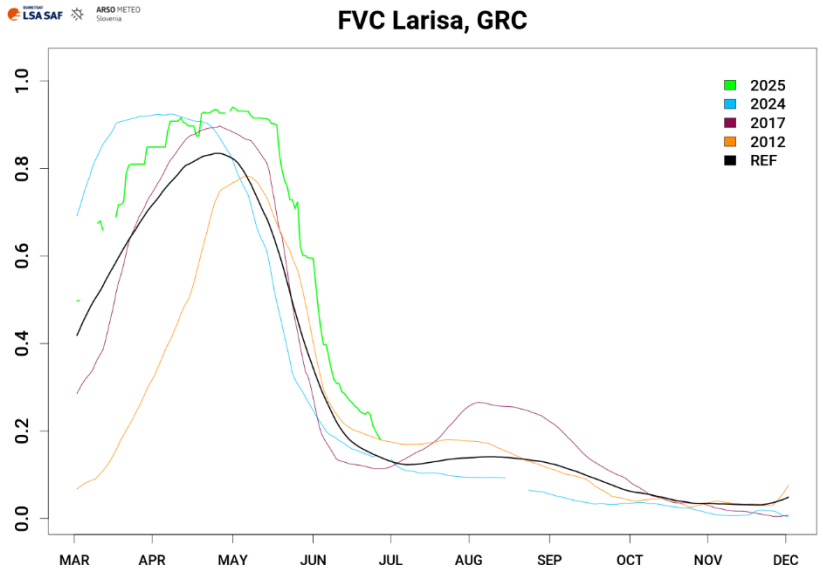


- In Lozovo, North Macedonia, vegetation development began as usual in early spring, then boosted into growth in second half of spring. Seasonal peak was well exceeded in time of lasting, from mid-April to late May, as well as its extent as at its highest it covered up to 20 % greater part of unit area.
- With the coming of unfavourable June weather conditions vegetation cover began to decline fast, as it dropped down to the average before mid-June, and continued to decline further until late July.

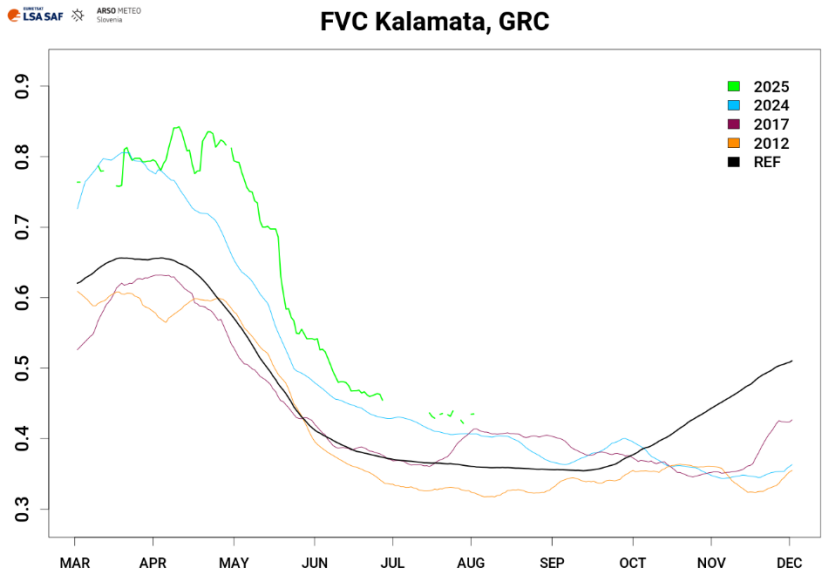


- Vegetation season began slightly later than normal in Kavadarci, southern North Macedonia but favourable early-spring weather conditions helped vegetation catch its regular pattern of development from mid-April onward, and also exceed the seasonal peak by up to 10 % in late May.
- Senescence phase began as usual in early June, which according to FVC progressed as normal throughout June and July, resulting in following the average level of cover with green vegetation.

GREECE

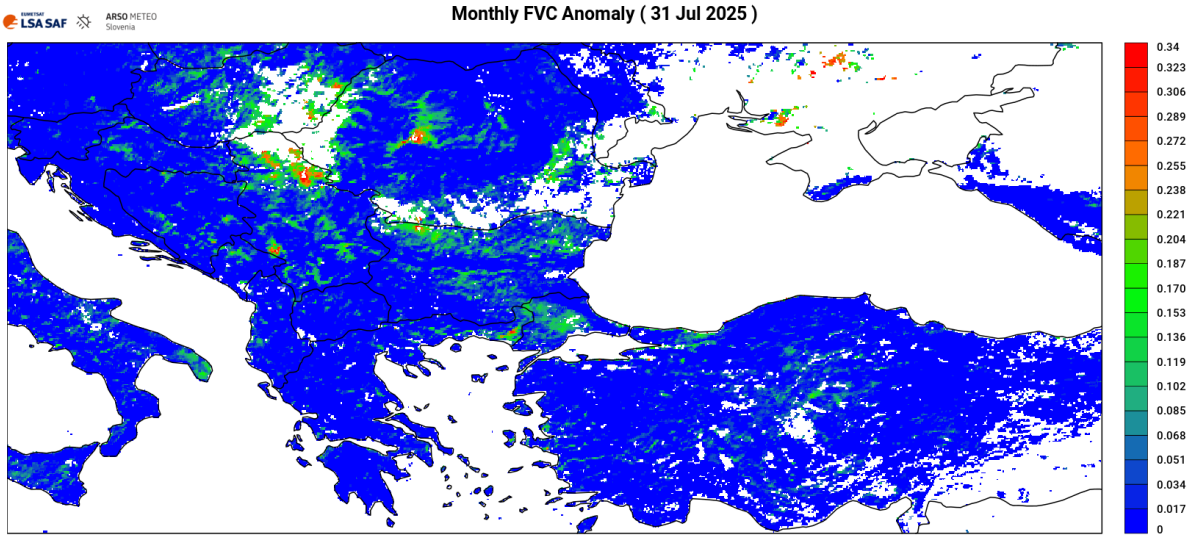


- FVC values for July appear missing for vegetation in Larisa, central-eastern Greece, but judging from FVC available for prior months vegetation in Larisa experienced an above-average season this year.
- Vegetation cover was above-avearge during last two months of the growing part of the year. Seasonal peak cover was exceeded by about 10 % and appear to have lasted about 2 weeks longer than usual. Only in second half of May did senescence phase begin, which progressed at the regular rate up to late June.



- Vegetation in Kalamata, southern Greece experienced an abundant season this year. Seasonal peak was well exceeded in its extent of cover with green canopy, by 15–20 %, and lasted longer than it normally does as senescence phase began only in late April, about 2–3 weeks later than normal.
- Throughout May, the level of cover with healthy vegetation shrunk rapidly, from about 85 % in early May down to 55 % by the end of the month, but altogether still remained above the long-term average for this time of the year.
- Accoridng to FVC, vegetation cover continued to decline at the usual rate throughout June and July, thus remaining up to 10 % above the long-term average.

Figure below shows negative anomaly of **accumulated 30-day FVC** as recorded on **31 July 2025** in comparison to the average of the past 21 years (2004–2024), and is used experimentally.



Monthly accumulated negative anomalies in FVC reveal well under-average level of cover with healthy vegetation across a wider part of central and eastern Balkan Peninsula. The lowlands of the Pannonian Basin stretching across Serbia, Romania and Hungary recorded greatest deviation from the normal, compared to other parts of the region, with 15–30 % lower part of unit area covered with green canopy than usual for this time of the year, locally the deviations were even greater. Also areas in the surrounding part of the region, from northern Hungary and eastern Croatia, across southern Serbia to the Bosporus Strait area and eastern Romania, but also western and central Turkey recorded between 10 and 20 % lower extent of vegetation cover at the end of July, locally the extent stood up to 30 % below the average.

DROUGHT IMPACT REPORTS

CROATIA

July was above average in temperature, by approximately 2 °C compared to the long-term average, with below-average rainfall across the country. This intensified water stress on arable land and perennial crops, which has persisted since June. Winter cereals (wheat) generally fared well as their critical growth stages ended before the peak of the drought, but **spring-sown crops** were hit the hardest: in maize, leaf rolling and poor grain filling were observed; in soybeans, pollination was weaker; and sunflowers and vegetables struggled to thrive without irrigation. In some lowland counties, a **state of natural disaster** was declared due to drought-related damage.

Extracted from:
https://meteo.hr/klima.php?section=klima_pracenje&param=spi&el=prspi
https://meteo.hr/klima.php?section=klima_pracenje&param=ocjena
https://meteo.hr/proizvodi.php?section=publikacije&param=publikacije_publikacije_dhmz&el=bilteni (preliminary report; publication is in preparation)

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Very high air temperatures and lack of rainfall led to severe drought in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and drought damages were recorded in many parts of the country. Unfavorable weather conditions

affected the production of **fodder** in the area of the Unsko-san canton, northwestern Bosnia and Herzegovina was under question, leaving negative impact on the **production of milk and livestock**, which are the primary branches of agriculture in this canton. [1, 2] According to the Farmers' Association of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, this year's **corn** yields were seriously affected due to the long-term drought, with general estimates of about 50–60 % of crops compromised and the quality extremely poor. Farmers warned of consequent problems in livestock production as well, as far as needing to reduce the livestock population as mid-summer estimates already agreed there would be a shortage of animal feed, and the quantity available on the market would be very expensive. Many farmers were expected to be at a loss, with damages among the highest in the last few years. [3, 4, 5]

By mid-July, many **springs, rivers and streams** in Potkozarje, northwestern part of the country, completely dried up and the level of the Sava River was also extremely low, resulting in the appearance of islands. Drought impacts were visible also on the Bosna River, which almost dried up near the Roman Bridge in Ilidza, central-eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina. The situation was no better at its spring also recording very low water level. [6, 7]

[1] https://n1info.ba/vijesti/vrucine-i-susa-pogodile-bih-dok-poljoprivrednici-zbrajaju-stete-gradjani-strahuju-od-nestanka-vode/
[2] https://www.nezavisne.com/ekonomija/agrar/Poljoprivrednici-ocajni-Susa-unistila-kukuruz-pitanje-je-opstanka/914406
[3] https://www.nezavisne.com/ekonomija/agrar/Susa-unistila-kukuruz-nece-biti-dovoljno-hrane-za-stoku/916921
[4] https://n1info.ba/vijesti/susa-poskupljenja-i-neizvjesna-zima-prezivjet-ce-samo-drzava/
[5] https://24sata.info/bico-dugotrajna-susa-prepolovila-prinose-steta-ce-se-tek-zbrajati/
[6] https://www.nezavisne.com/novosti/gradovi/Susa-predugo-traje-Sava-se-moze-pregaziti-FOTO/917057
[7] https://24sata.info/ekstremna-susa-zahvatila-bih-rijeka-bosna-skoro-presusila/

SERBIA

Severe drought and lack of moisture partially affected wheat yield but **spring crops** such as soybeans, corn and sunflowers were in mid-summer already showing signs of stress potentially adverse to farmers. Corn in the Pirot region, southeastern Serbia was reported of extremely poor condition. With shortened stems and twisted leaves, the plant mass significantly decreased. [1, 2, 3, 4]

Drought and high temperatures also affect the navigable levels of rivers across the country. The Republic Hydrometerological Institute warned that in the entire course of the Danube and the Sava rivers, as well as on the Tisa River near Titel, northern Serbia the water levels approached low **navigation** levels. On the Kolubara River with its tributaries, on the Jadar River, as well as on the upper reaches of the Zapadna and Juzna Morava River with its tributaries, the flows approached the minimum average monthly values, that is, the **biological minimum**. [5] Throughout the first half of July, residents of the higher parts of Lebane, southern Serbia experienced **water supply problems**. To ensure equal distribution of water supply across the entire county, restrictions were introduced, allowing water supply for six hours a day. [6] Municipality of Gadžin Han, southeastern Serbia reported of unprecedented drought and water shortages. At the time of municipal declaration of the **state of emergency** in late June due to the lack of water in all its 34 settlements, the water sources in the area stood at only 20 % of their normal capacity. However, situation worsened throughout July as water sources were further reduced to 15 % before the end of the month. Water supply situation was reported as the most challenging for the residents of Mali and Veliki Krcimir, Zaplanjska Toponica and Lici who had been without water for the longest period of time. [7]

On the base of long dry period without rain and strong winds, an increased number of **wildfires** was registered in the territory of Uzice, western Serbia. In only first 10 days of July, around 80 fires broke

out, while 31 of them broke out in one day alone. [8]

[1] https://rtk.co.rs/susa-ugrozila-jare-useve/
[2] https://www.rts.rs/vesti/ekonomija/5751294/susa-je-uzela-danak--poljoprivrednici-sa-strepnjom-gledaju-prognozu-i-ocekuju-reakciju-drzave.html
[3] https://www.blic.rs/biznis/privreda/susa-uzela-danak-u-srbiji-suncokret-soja-i-kukuruz-trpe-posledice/4jd6x3k
[4] https://www.pirotskevesti.rs/susa-desetkovala-kukuruz-ocekuje-se-katastrofalan-pad-prinosa/
[5] https://www.insajder.net/prenosimo/rhmz-vodostaji-narednih-dana-ispod-niskih-plovidbenih-nivoa
[6] https://www.euronews.rs/srbija/drustvo/179436/lebane-bez-vode-uvedene-restrikcije-po-rejonima/vest
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GREECE

Due to the prolonged drought and mild winter without snow, **water level** of the artificial lake Perdika in Eordaia, Western Macedonia fell dangerously by late July. Every day three to four centimetres of water were lost, posing a risk of fish death due to lack of water and oxygen, while fears were growing for the survival of the birds living in the area. [1] The level of the Evros River in Thrace, northeastern Greece was also very low in late July, with some areas completely dry. According to the president of the Agricultural Association of Alexandroupolis, the prolonged drought dried up the soil. According to the producers, the damage sustained was irreversible for about 20 % of the **crops**, while many estimated their production would be at least halved by the end of the summer. [2]

The **forest fire** in Feneos, Corinthia, southern Greece caused extensive damages. According to the mayor of Sikyonia, houses as well as sheepfolds burned in the community of Kastania, while significant damage was suffered in water supply networks, irrigation, pumping stations and drilling. [3] In Evia, southern Greece, hundreds of olive trees, virgin forest, several paddocks and thousands of animals were affected by the extensive fire. [4, 5] According to the Copernicus Emergency Management Service Mapping, a total of 55,540 acres were affected by the fires that broke out in late July in Attica, Evia, Kythera, Chania and Messinia. [6]

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TURKEY

Turkey is reportedly experiencing its driest year so far in 52 years. Rainfall decreased by 26 % compared to seasonal averages. Significant difficulties in **supplying drinking water** were reported, particularly across Istanbul and Ankara. [1] In Adana, southern Turkey, one of the most fertile lands in Turkey and which accounts for approximately 10 % of Turkey's **sunflower** production, drought caused by extreme heat and northerly winds brought sunflower harvest forward by 20 days. The sunflower yield, which used to be around 200 kg per acre, dropped to 80-100 kg. [2] In Central and Southeastern Anatolia, southwestern Turkey farmers observed up to 85 % drop in sunflower yield due to drought this season. [3] Also in Edirne, one of Turkey's major sunflower production areas, a decrease in sunflower yield is expected due to well above average temperatures and insufficient rainfall. [4] In Konya Plain, southwestern Turkey a 15 % yield loss is expected for **wheat** and 30 % for **barley**. [5] Crops were

severely compromised also in Thrace, northwestern Turkey, one of Turkey's major agricultural production areas. Hayrabolu Stream, a vital source of agriculture in the Hayrabolu district of Tekirdag for years, completely dried up for the first time in its history. On several agricultural sites there was not even enough crop left to harvest. [6, 7]

Extreme **hydrological drought** spread across the country, resulting also in low water levels of several rivers, lakes and dams. The Tunca River, one of Edirne's major water sources, came to halt in some sections due to drought and extreme heat. With the rice production season also increasing agricultural water use, the river's water level dropped to critical points. [8] The water level in the Hasanlar Dam, northwestern Turkey which plays an important role in irrigation activities in agricultural lands in Duzce and provides drinking water to Istanbul, dropped to 30 % due to drought experienced in the Western Black Sea Region. [9] Water levels in Aydin's dams in western Turkey fell to critical levels. The occupancy rate of Adnan Menderes Dam, which farmers benefit the most from, dropped to 12 %. [10] Due to 3-monthly lack of rain in Bartin, northern Turkey the water level in Kirazlikopru and Kozcagiz dams dropped to 15 %. [11] The occupancy rate of the Turkmenli Reservoir, northwestern Turkey which is used for irrigation and provides drinking water to some neighborhoods in the district, has fallen below 5 % before the end of July. [12] In late July, the occupancy rate of Naip Dam, used for drinking water and agricultural irrigation in Tekirdag, northwestern Turkey fell below 2 %. [13] In late July, Izmir Metropolitan Municipality announced that drought and summer touristic population surge led to a critical water demand in Cesme, a major touristic site in Turkey. As a result, municipality imposed water restrictions across the district, with a seven-hour **water outage** every night from 11pm to 6 am. [14, 15, 16] The drought experienced in Sakarya, northwestern Turkey and its surrounding areas over the last six months **reduced drinking water resources** to critical levels. Streams dried up in the city, and water level in Lake Sapanca, the city's main drinking water source, stood only 5 cm below the 29.90-meter threshold. Following alarms about water resources, the Sakarya Metropolitan Municipality initiated planned water outages in the Karasu and Hendek districts. [17]

With Hatay, southern Turkey experiencing its driest year in 65 years, the water level in the Yayladagi Dam, which supplies the district with drinking and agricultural water, dropped to 20 %, leaving the Yayladagı district with only 98 days of water left. Also, the **Milleyha Bird Sanctuary** in the Samandag district, home to 314 bird species, virtually turned into a desert. [18, 19] Another bird sanctuary, Lake Arin in eastern Turkey, known as a stopover and breeding ground for **migratory birds**, experienced a noticeable decline in water level. In some areas the lake completely dried up, leaving cracked soil. [20] With snow and rainfall well below seasonal norms, Lake Ercek in eastern Turkey, a home to migratory birds especially in the spring and summer months, experienced a significant drying out. Noticeable drop in water level created large cracks and dry patches along the shoreline. Residents living near the lake reported the water level is receding further each year, threatening wildlife. [21] The alarming decline in receding waters in Lake Iznik, one of the largest lakes in Turkey and a popular summertime destination for thousands, threatened the region's **wildlife population** and **tourism**. [22] **Fish deaths** were reported in a drying pond in Kirklareli, northwestern Turkey as the water level of the pond in Babaeski district dropped due to the drought and extreme heat affecting the region. Cracks appeared in some areas of the lake, normally used for drinking water by grazing animals. [23] Fish deaths occurred also in the Salgamli Pond, northwestern Turkey due to the falling water level. [24]

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Methodology

DMCSEE Drought monitoring bulletin is prepared on the basis of climatological reanalysis, remote-sensing data and online media reports. Meteorological variables and indices (air temperature, precipitation, evapotranspiration, surface water balance, SPI, SPEI, EDDI) calculations are based on the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) ERA5-Land monthly averaged data (https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu/datasets/reanalysis-era5-land-monthly-means?tab=overview), using 1991-2020 as a reference period. Remote-sensing product is based on the European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT) Land SAF MSG Daily Fraction of Vegetation Cover [LSA-421] product (https://lsa-saf.eumetsat.int/en/data/products/vegetation/#FVC), presented for the confirmed locations, using long-term averages from 2004 to the last full calendar year (currently up to and including 2024). Information on drought impacts is obtained from freely available online reports of national authorities and media newspapers.