1.Administrative Data
gaul1: Administrative FAO Data.

2. Individual processes (Intrisic scenario - farmable land as Fig. 2)
-→ Cropland
SLCH_crops_v1.0: Root crops harvesting
Tillage_crops_v1.0: Tillage Erosion
Water_crops_v1.0: Erosion by sheet and rill
Wind_crops_v1.0: Wind erosion
Class 1 = very low, Class 2 = relatively low, Class 3 = moderate, Class 4 = relatively high and Class 5 = very high

intrinsic scenario models the susceptibility of the total land considered suitable for croplands, by **using the global crop suitability index** proposed by Zabel et al. (2014), a gridded dataset expressing the crop suitability based on a set of 16 plants under rainfed and irrigation conditions for a reference period covering 1981e2010, with a spatial resolution of 30 arcsec (~1 km).

Land suitable for crops (In actual scenario as Fig. 3)
SLCH_suit_v1.0: Root crops harvesting
Tillage_suit_v1.0: Tillage Erosion
Water_suit_1.0: Erosion by sheet and rill
Wind_suit_1.0: Wind erosion
Class 1 = very low, Class 2 = relatively low, Class 3 = moderate, Class 4 = relatively high and Class 5 = very high

Actual scenario by the cropland as defined by the Copernicus Global Land Cover Layer (CGLS-LC100 collection 3) (Buchhorn et al., 2021) for the reference year 2019.

3. Summary
Overall_susceptibility_to_soil_erosion_v1: Fig. 4. Co-occurrence of different soil erosion processes (by water, wind, gully, tillage and harvesting) in the 1x 1 km2 cell size grid.
Values: 0 (0 process) -5 (5 processes)

4 Future Trends
Water Erosion:

Code1	**Erosion**
WaEV (increasing rain)	More water erosion
WaEV (decreasing rain)	Less water erosion
WaEV (increasing drought)	Less water erosion
WaEV (decreasing drought)	More water erosion

Wind Erosion:

Code1	**Erosion**
WiEV (increasing rain)	Less wind erosion
WiEV (decreasing rain)	More wind erosion
WeEV (increasing drought)	More wind erosion
WeEV (decreasing drought)	Less wind erosion