

Drought and Flood Monitoring Bulletin

Providing Weather Climate and Water Information for Safety and Sustainable Development

Monthly Bulletin

ISSN 2315-9804

NOVEMBER 2017

PREAMBLE

The Drought and Flood Monitoring Bulletin (DFMB) for November was prepared using the WMO recommended Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI). The maps represent the 1-month (November, 2017), the 3-month (September - November, 2017), the 6-month (June - November, 2017) and the 12-month (December, 2016 - November, 2017) SPIs respectively, showing various degrees of wetness and/or dryness across the country.

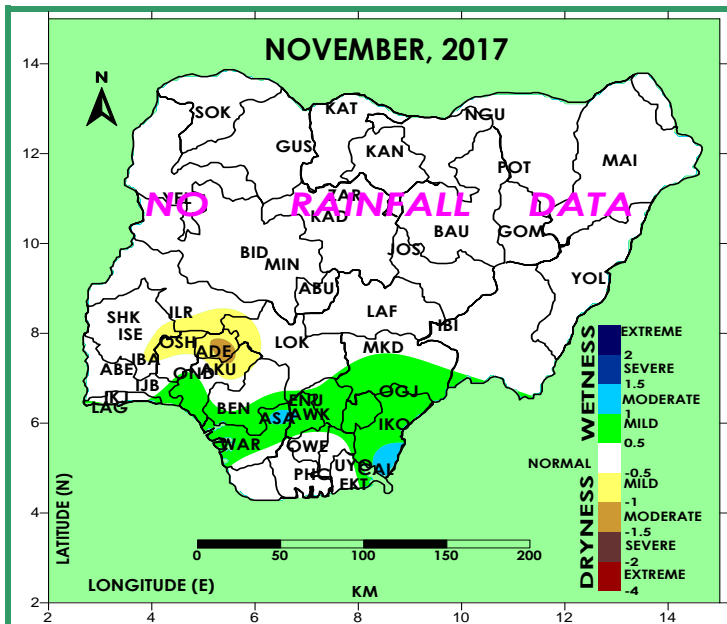


Fig.1: 1-Month Standardized Precipitation Index (for meteorological drought)

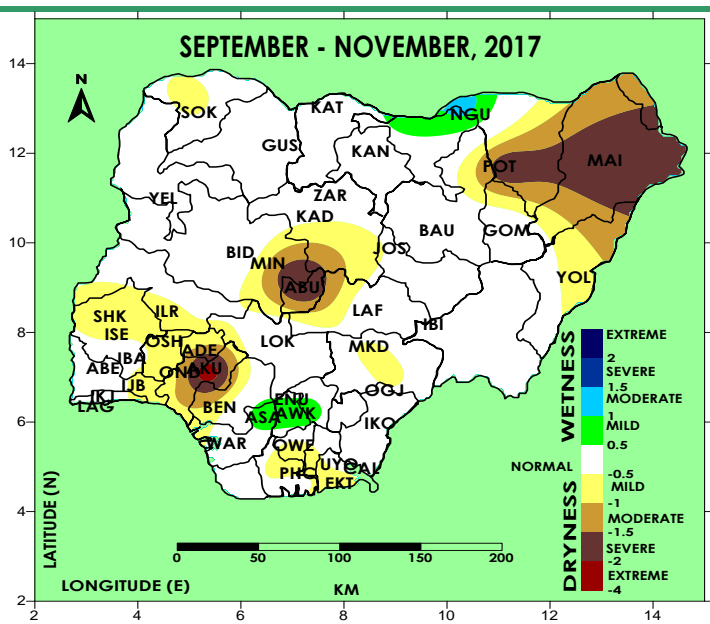


Fig. 2: 3-Month Standardized Precipitation Index (for agricultural drought)

OBSERVED FEATURES

The 1-Month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) analysis for November (Fig.1) revealed dry season now fully established in most parts of the country, especially over the entire northern and central regions; with its intensity reducing to mild-to-moderate conditions over parts of Ondo, Osun, Kwara and Kogi States. This was as a result of normal cessation of rainy season as predicted in 2017 SRP over this part of the country during the month under review. However, mild-to-moderate wetness was experienced over few places in the south like Anambra, parts of Cross River, Ogun, Ondo, Edo, Delta, Enugu and Benue States. Other places such as Owerri, Uyo, Eket and Port-Harcourt were in normal condition.

The 3-month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) (Fig. 2) shows mild-to-moderate wet conditions over Enugu, parts of Anambra, Delta, Cross River and Yobe States. However, soil moisture deficit of mild-to-extreme intensity were observed especially over Ondo, Ekiti, the FCT, Borno, parts of Yobe, Adamawa, Yobe, Kaduna, Niger, Nasarawa and States, reducing in intensity over places in light yellow. Normal conditions prevailed over the rest of the country.

