

Drought and Flood Monitoring Bulletin

Providing Weather Climate and Water Information for Safety and Sustainable Development

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PREAMBLE

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

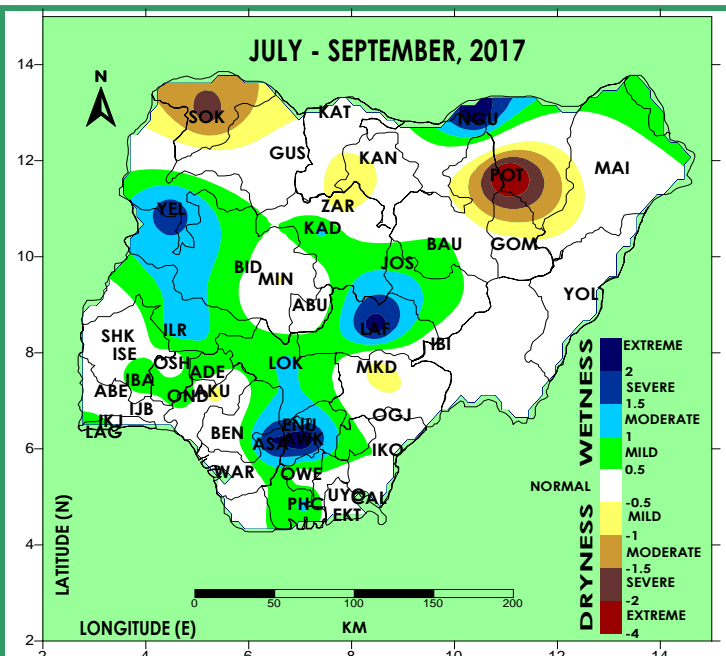
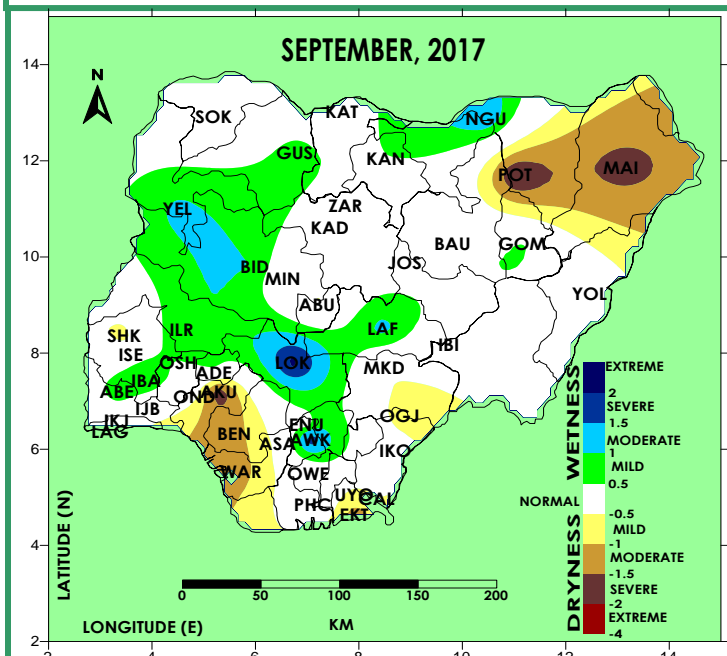


Fig.1: 1-Month Standardized Precipitation Index (for meteorological drought)

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

OBSERVED FEATURES

The 1-Month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) analysis for September (Fig.1) shows severe to moderate wetness over parts of Kogi, Kebbi, Anambra, Niger, Nasarawa and Yobe States, reducing to mild wetness over the adjoining States in light green background. However, the severe to moderate drought observed over Potiskum and surrounding environs in August has extended to Borno and few parts of Adamawa States. Notable drier conditions of moderate to mild intensity were also observed in Shaki, Ondo, Akure, Benin, Warri, Uyo, Eket and Ogoja. Other parts of the country remained normal.

For the 3-month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) (Fig. 2), severe to moderate soil moisture surplus was observed over parts of Kebbi, Kwara, Niger, Nasarawa, Kaduna, Plateau, Kogi, Enugu and Anambra States, reducing to mild conditions over the adjoining towns in light green color. While extreme to moderate soil moisture deficit was observed over parts of Yobe, Gombe and Sokoto States, reducing in intensity to mild dryness in the immediate surrounding towns including few places around Kano, Katsina and northern Kaduna. The rest of the country remained normal.

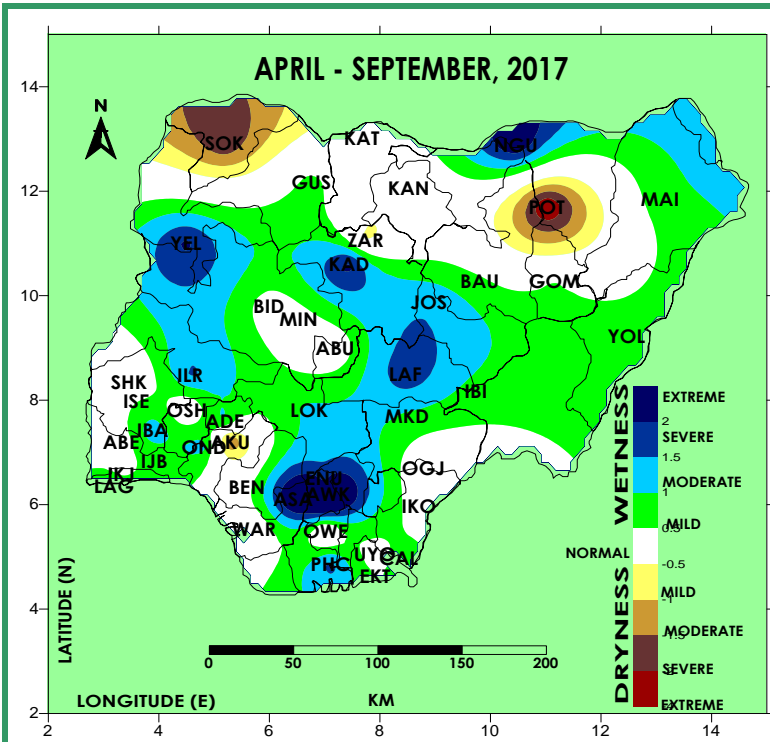


Fig. 3: 6-Month Standardized Precipitation Index (for Groundwater drought)

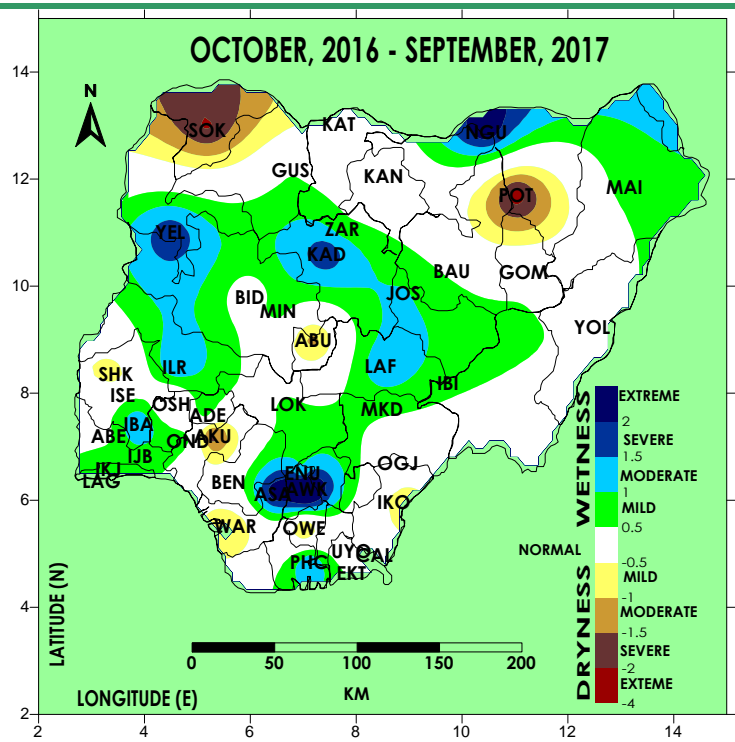


Fig.4: 12-Month Standardized Precipitation Index (for stream-flow and lake storage drought)

The 6-months cumulative rainfall (SPI) analysis (Fig. 3) showed the persistence of severe to moderate wetter than normal conditions and prospect of increases in groundwater recharge over parts of Kebbi, Kwara, Niger, Kogi, Kaduna, Nasarawa, Plateau, Benue, Yobe, Jigawa, Enugu, Ebonyi, Anambra, Rivers, Ondo, and Oyo States; reducing in intensity to mild wetness over the surrounding environs in light green color. However, parts of Sokoto, Zamfara, Yobe, Bauchi and Gombe States are now in their 4–5 months severe to mild drier than normal conditions. By implication groundwater drought is looming in these locations.

The stream flows and lake storage monitoring based on the 12-month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) analysis (Fig.4), showed persistence of wetter-than-normal conditions (extreme-to-moderate) over northern Yobe, Kaduna, Plateau, Kebbi, Nasarawa, Enugu, Ebonyi, Anambra, Rivers, and Oyo States; reducing to mild condition in the adjoining locations in the light green background. On the contrary, extreme to moderate dryness was observed over Sokoto, parts of the Kebbi, Bauchi, Gombe, Yobe, and Ondo States; reducing to mild dryness over Zamfara, Oyo, Delta, Cross-River and Imo States including the FCT. Every other parts of the country remained normal.

OUTLOOK FOR OCTOBER, 2017

As a result of the downward movement of the ITD toward the southern part of the country and end of rainy season in most parts of the north, drier-than-normal conditions are expected, which will reduce hydrological activities in most places in the northern and central parts of the country in the month of October. Prospects of flash flood may not be ruled out in the South, especially, the Niger Delta region.

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