

**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 October was prepared using the WMO recommended Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI). The maps represent the 1-month (October, 2017), the 3-month (August - October, 2017), the 6-month (May - October, 2017) and the 12-month (November, 2016 - October, 2017) SPIs respectively, showing various degrees of wetness and/or dryness across the country.

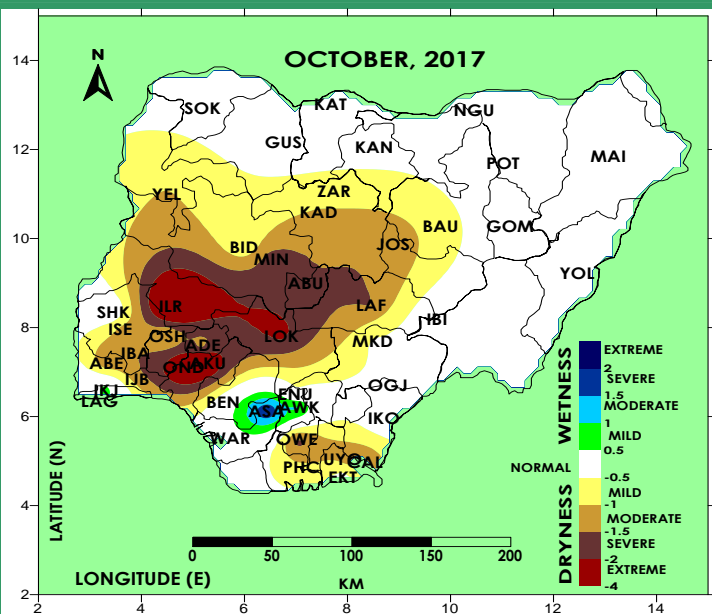


Fig.1: 1-Month Standardized Precipitation Index (for meteorological drought)

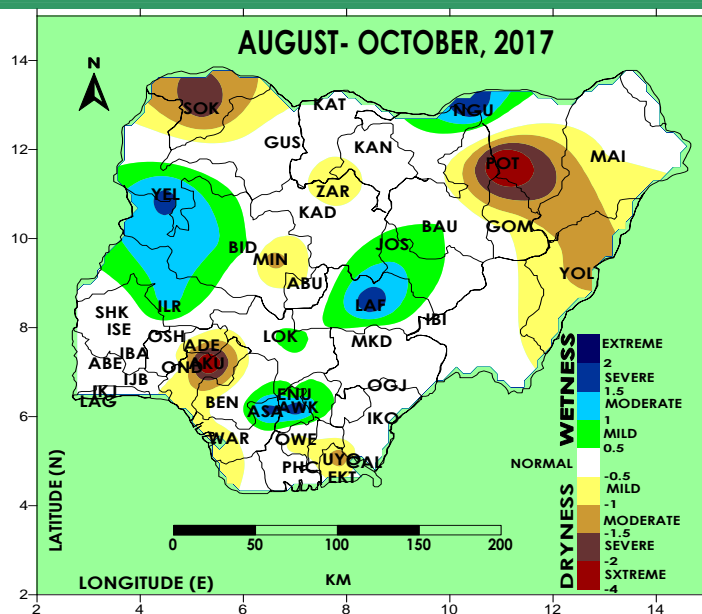


Fig. 2: 3-Month Standardized Precipitation Index (for agricultural drought)

**OBSERVED FEATURES**

The 1-Month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) analysis for October (Fig.1) reveals widespread dryness of severe-to-extreme intensity across the country especially over Kwara, Kogi, Ondo, the FCT and parts of Niger, Nasarawa, Ekiti and Osun States. This was as a result of below normal rainfall amounts recorded over almost every parts of the country during the month under review. However, mild-to-severe wetness was experienced in few places like Anambra, parts of Lagos, Edo and Delta States. Other parts of the country remained normal.

The 3-month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) (Fig. 2) shows mild-to-severe wet conditions over Enugu, Anambra and parts of Kebbi, Yobe, Nasarawa, Niger, Kwara, Delta and Kogi States resulting in wetter than normal soil moisture condition over the aforementioned States. However, soil moisture condition of mild-to-extreme intensity were observed over Sokoto, Adamawa, Ondo, Ekiti and parts of Yobe, Borno, Kaduna, Niger, FCT, Delta and Imo States during the period. Normal conditions prevailed over the rest of the country.

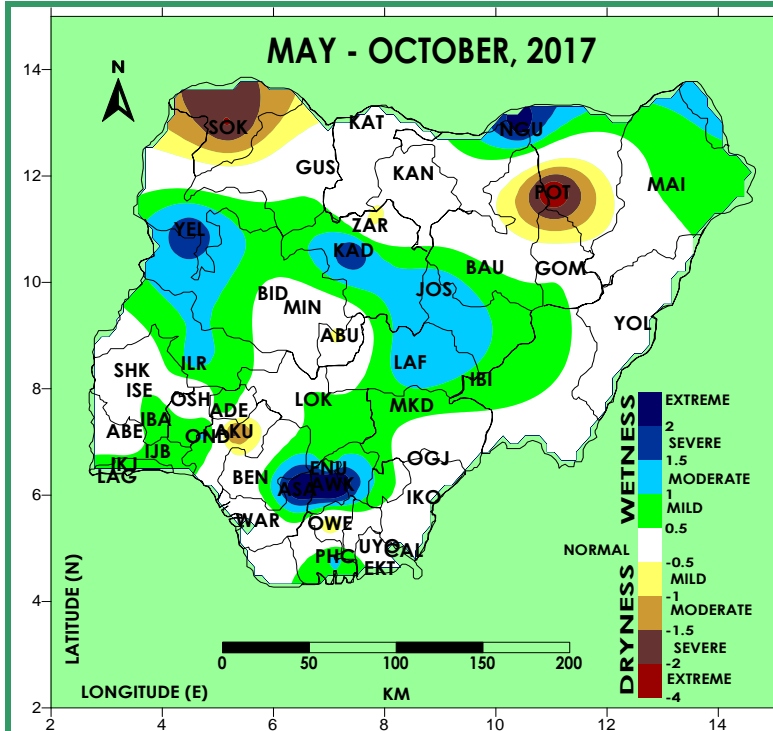


Fig. 3: 6-Month Standardized Precipitation Index (for Groundwater drought)

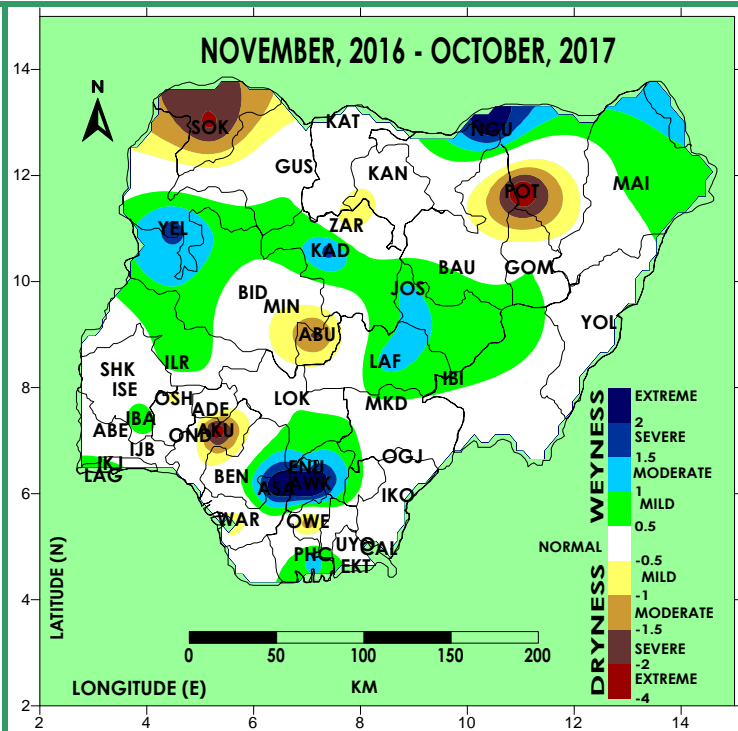


Fig.4: 12-Month Standardized Precipitation Index (for stream-flow and lake storage drought)

**A**nalysis of the 6-month cumulative rainfall (SPI) for groundwater monitoring shows mild-to-extreme wetness conditions over Plateau, Nasarawa, Lagos and parts of Yobe, Borno, Kebbi, Bauchi, Taraba, Kaduna, Niger, Kwara, Benue, Kogi, Oyo, Ogun and Rivers States. Due to ponding and basin storage effects, and associated infiltration process, continuous recharge to the groundwater storage is likely over such area. On the contrary, some places in Sokoto and parts of Yobe, Bauchi, Kaduna, Gombe, Nasarawa and Imo States experienced mild-to-extreme dryness, leaving the rest of the country under normal conditions (Fig.3).

**T**he 12-month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for stream-flows and lake storage monitoring (Fig.4) reveals continued wetter-than-normal conditions (extreme-to-severe) similar to the situation in Fig.3 shown in light green-to-dark blue colour. However, Sokoto, FCT and parts of Zamfara, Yobe, Borno, Bauchi, Gombe, Kaduna, Niger, Ondo, Delta and Imo States had mild-to-extreme dryness, while other parts of the country remained normal.

### OUTLOOK FOR NOVEMBER, 2017

**D**rier conditions are expected in the month of November as rainfall cessation becomes fully established across the country. Minimal agricultural and hydrological activities are therefore expected as the river-flows decreased, which may impact negatively on maritime and hydro-power generation activities.

#### For Comments, please write to:

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