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NIGERIAN METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY

NATIONAL WATHER FORECASTING AND CLIMATE RESEARCH CENTRE
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Drought and Flood Monitoring Bulletin

Providing Weather Climate and Water Information for Safety and Sustainable Development

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PREAMBLE

This month edition of the Drought and Flood Monitoring Bulletin (DFMB) was prepared using the WMO recommended Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) technique. During the period, most places experienced normal rainfall events except for a few where there were extreme cases of dryness and wetness. The maps represent the 1-month (i.e. August, 2018), the 3-month (June-August, 2018), the 6-month (March-August, 2018) and the 12-month (September, 2017-August, 2018) SPIs respectively depicting degree of wetness and/ or dryness across the country.

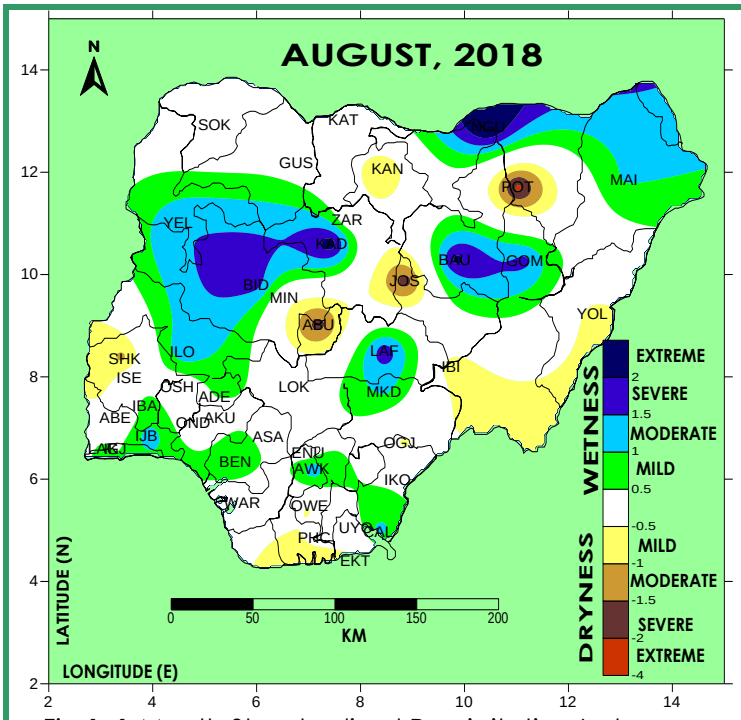

Fig.1: 1-Month Standardized Precipitation Index *(for meteorological drought)*

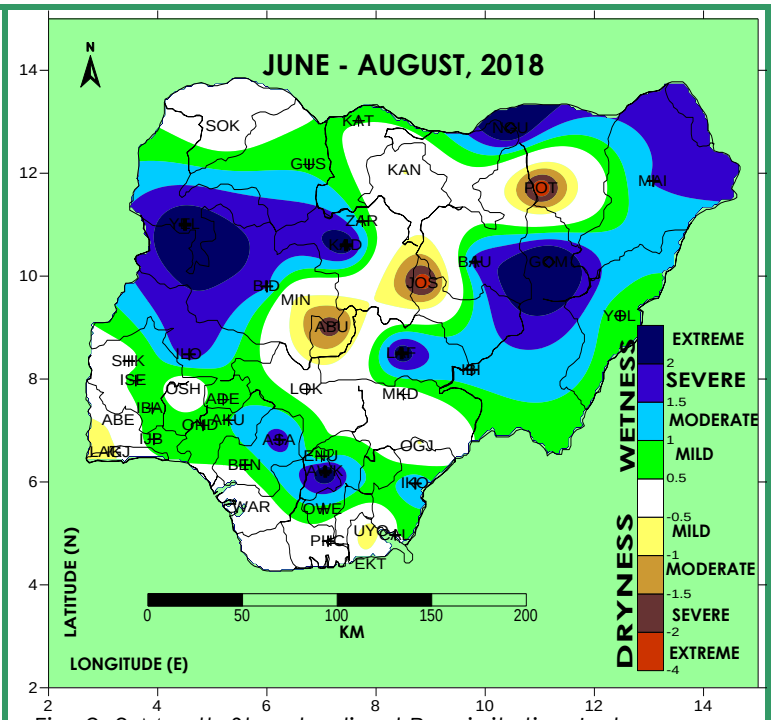

Fig. 2: 3-*Month Standardized Precipitation Index (for agricultural drought)*

OBSERVED FEATURES

The1-month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) (Fig.1) shows that most places were under normal rainfall condition in the month under review except Yobe with extreme wetness. Mild-to-severe wetness was observed over parts of Kebbi, Kaduna, Borno, Gombe, Bauchi, Niger, Kwara, Nasarawa and Benue. States like Oyo, Ekiti, Ogun, Anambra and Cross river in the south also had mild-to-severe wetness. However, parts of Yobe, Plateau and FCT experienced severe dryness while other areas around Kano, Adamawa, Taraba, Oyo, Rivers and Bayelsa states experienced mild dryness.

Analysis of the 3-month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) in (Fig.2) depicts that most parts of the country were between mild- to- extreme wetter soil conditions except few places like parts of Yobe, Plateau, FCT, Ogun, Lagos and Akwa Ibom states with mild-to-severe patches of dryness. Sokoto, Kano, Katsina, Kaduna, Niger, Benue, Kogi, Osun, Oyo, Delta, Bayelsa, Rivers and Cross River States had prevalence of normal condition.

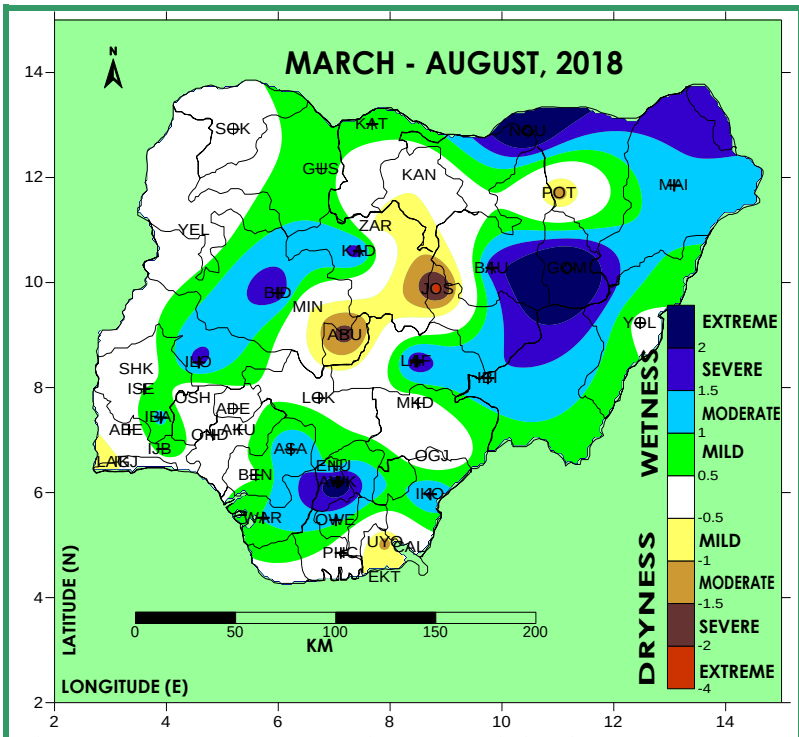

Fig. 3: 6-Month Standardized Precipitation Index (for Groundwater drought)

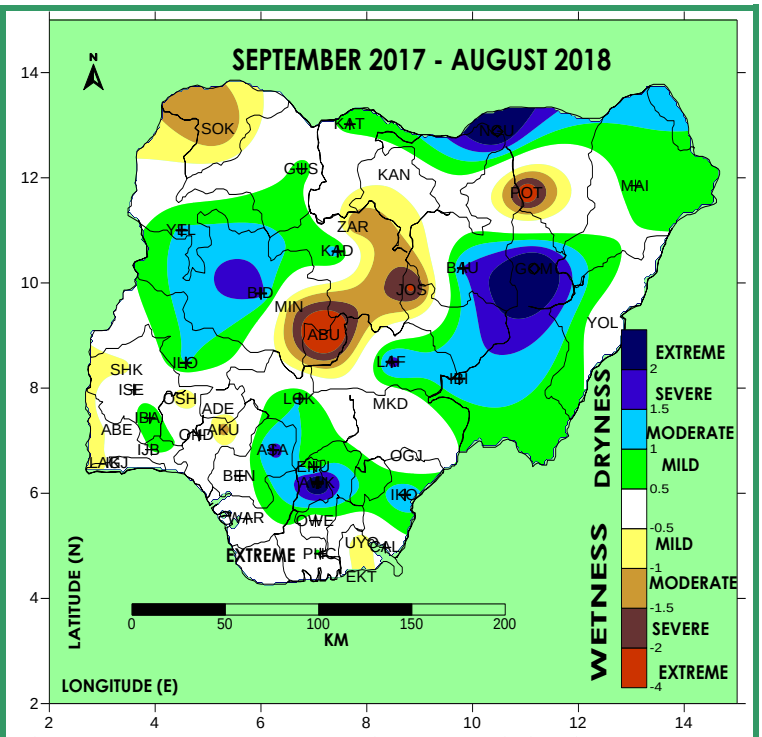

Fig.4: 12-Month Standardized Precipitation Index (for stream-flow and lake storage drought)

The six months cumulative rainfall analysis (SPI-6) for groundwater monitoring (Fig.3) shows that Yobe, Gombe, Bauchi and Anambra states experienced extreme wetness. Mild-to-severe wetness around parts of Zamfara, Kebbi, Katsina, Kaduna, Yobe, Adamawa, Taraba, Niger, Kwara, Oyo, Osun, Ogun, Cross River, Enugu, Delta, Edo and River states were also observed. However severe dryness over parts of FCT and Plateau was experienced. Kaduna, Kano, Yobe, Niger, Lagos and Akwa Ibom states recorded mild dryness, while normal conditions prevailed over the rest of the country.

The 12-month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for stream flows and lake storage monitoring analysis reveals wetter than normal conditions over parts of Yobe, Gombe and Anambra states. While extreme dryness was recorded over FCT and Yobe states. Parts of Sokoto, Kebbi, Kaduna, Niger, Ondo, Oyo, Ogun and Akwa Ibom States also had dryness that ranged between mild-to-severe conditions.

OUTLOOK FOR SEPTEMBER , 2018

Wetter conditions are expected with gradual southward ITD movement that may expose most southern parts of the extreme north and central States to active rainfall zone as they experience their peak period. Significant hydrological and agricultural activities are therefore expected with increased river and stream flows, which may impact positively on maritime and hydro-power generation activities. Prospects of flash flood may not be ruled out over most parts of the country especially in the south, Niger Delta and other flood prone areas .

For Comments, please write to:
The Director-General /CEO,
Nigerian Meteorological Agency,
National Weather Forecasting and Climate Research Centre,
Nnamdi Azikiwe International Airport, Abuja.
E-mail: nimetdrought2009@gmail.com.
Tel: +2348110300289, +2348038620950.

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