

**Drought and Flood Monitoring Bulletin**

*Providing Weather Climate and Water Information for Safety and Sustainable Development*

**Monthly Bulletin**

**ISSN 2315-9804**

**JANUARY, 2019**

**PREAMBLE**

WMO recommended Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for monitoring drought and flood, was used in the preparation of this month's edition. For the month of January under review, most parts of the country experienced normal condition except for a few places with some degrees of wetness and dryness. The maps describing the condition of the ground moisture at different time scales are presented below:

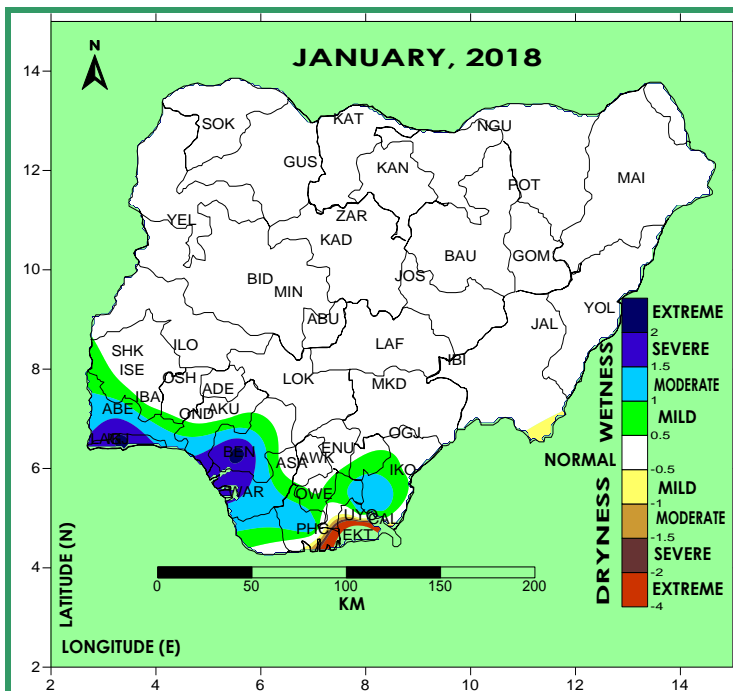


Fig.1: 1-Month Standardized Precipitation Index (for Meteorological drought)

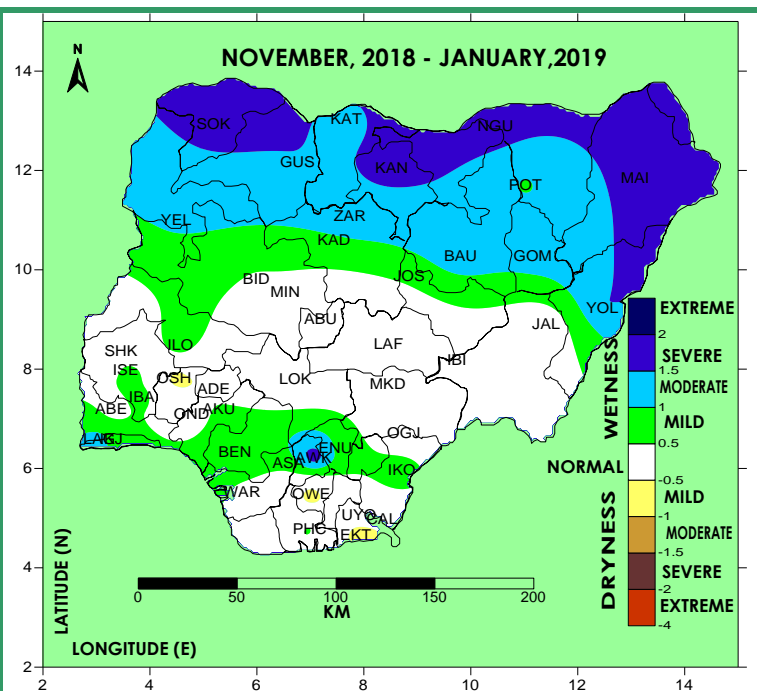


Fig. 2: 3-Month Standardized Precipitation Index (for Agricultural drought)

**OBSERVED FEATURES**

The 1-month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) (Fig.1) for the month of January 2018 shows that normal condition prevailed across most parts of the country except for the southern (West, East and the Coast) states where mild-to-moderate wetness was observed. Although, parts of Lagos, Edo and Delta states experienced severe wetness. Parts of Rivers and Akwa Ibom states however experienced extreme dryness with mild dryness noticed over parts of Taraba state.

For the 3-month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) in (Fig.2), the northern (East and West) states experienced moderate-to-severe wetness while between Normal-to-mild wetness prevailed over Central states down to the southern states with the exception of parts of Lagos, Enugu and Anambra where moderate wetness was experienced. However, mild dryness was observed over Osun, Imo and Akwa Ibom states.

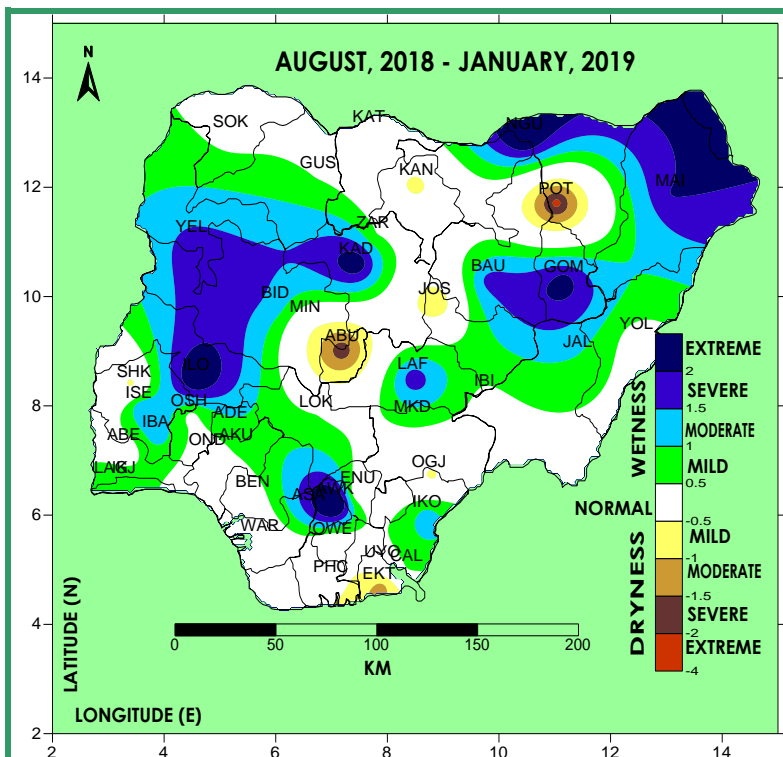


Fig. 3: 6-Month Standardized Precipitation Index (for Groundwater drought)

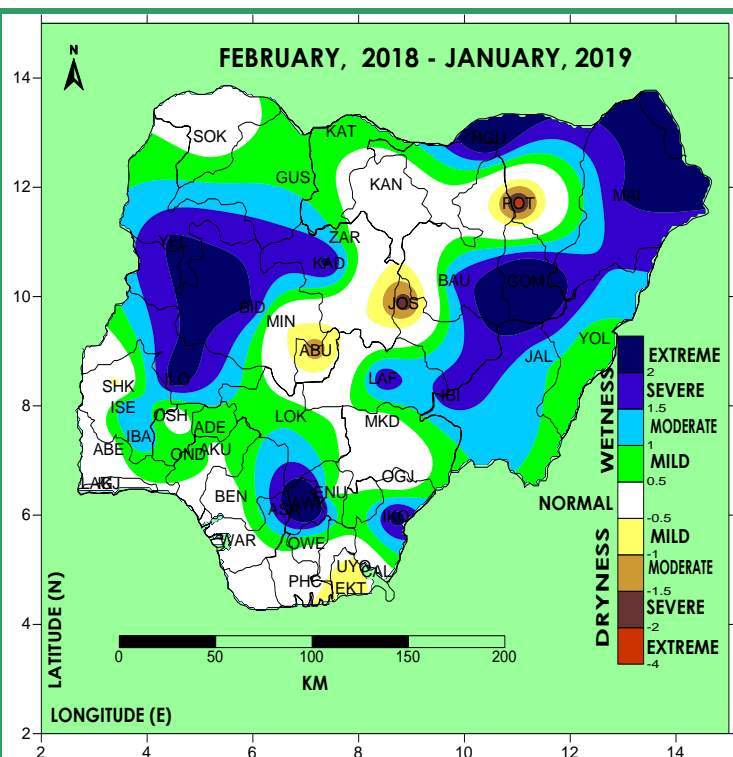


Fig.4: 12-Month Standardized Precipitation Index (for Stream-flow and lake storage drought)

The six months cumulative rainfall analysis (SPI-6) for groundwater monitoring (Fig.3) depicts normal-to-severe wetness across most parts of the country. Although, varying degree of dryness was observed over parts of states like Yobe, Kano, Plateau, FCT, Rivers and Akwa Ibom states. However, extreme wetness was noticed over places like Borno, Yobe, Gombe, Kaduna, Kwara, Delta and Anambra states.

The 12-month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) for stream flows and lake storage monitoring analysis (Fig. 3) shows that mild-to-Extreme wetness prevailed over parts of Borno, Yobe, Gombe, Kebbi, Kwara, Yola, Anambra and Cross river states. However, parts of FCT, Yobe and Plateau states experienced moderate-to-extreme dryness while parts of Rivers and Cross river states experienced mild dryness. Other parts of the country remained normal.

### OUTLOOK FOR FEBRUARY , 2019

Drier conditions are expected in February over the entire country as a result of increased rate of evaporation due to expected high temperatures in the month. However, cases of rainfall events over the coastal cities might not be unlikely. Flow trends over rivers and streams are therefore, expected to decline across the country with the possibility of some getting dried up due to water shortages, thereby slowing down maritime, dams and hydropower related activities.

**For Comments, please write to:**

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