

**Drought and Flood Monitoring Bulletin**

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

**Monthly Bulletin**

**ISSN 2315-9804**

**APRIL, 2014 Edition**

**PREAMBLE**

The Drought and Flood Monitoring Bulletin for April, 2014 is prepared using the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) technique. The maps presented are respectively; the 1-month (i.e. April, 2014), the 3-months (Feb. - April, 2014), the 6-months (Nov. 2013 - April, 2014) and the 12-months (May, 2013 - April, 2014) SPIs. These maps show rainfall variations along with degrees of wetness and dryness across the country.

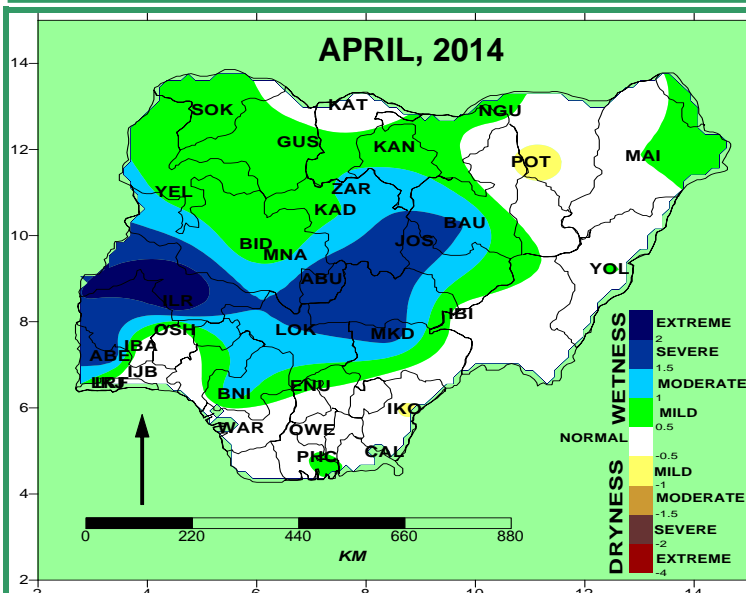


Fig. 1: 1-Month Standardized Precipitation Index (for meteorological and agricultural drought)

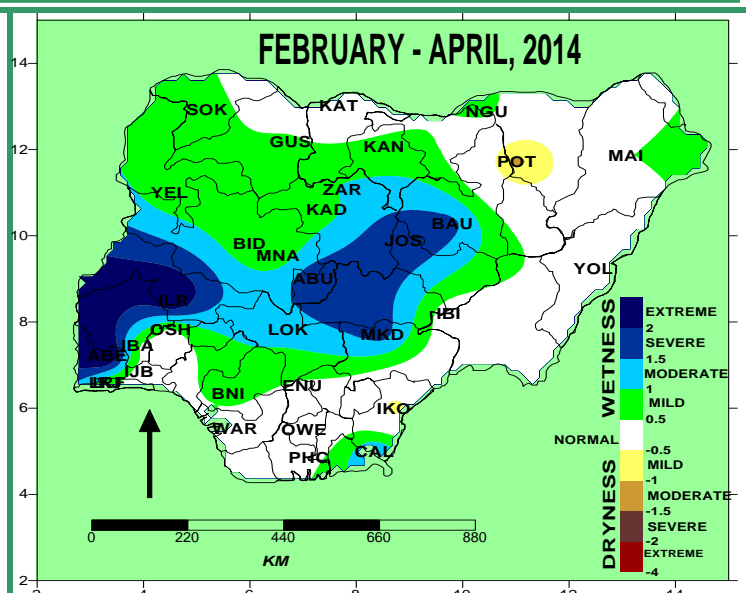


Fig.2: 3-Months Standardized Precipitation Index (for meteorological and agricultural drought)

**OBSERVED CLIMATIC FEATURES**

The 1-Month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) analysis for April in (fig.1) shows appreciable mild-to-extreme wet conditions over significant portions of the country. The slightly high wetness compared to normal observed in the south-western flank especially over Kwara and the central part of the country is an indication of soil moisture build-up over these areas. Meanwhile, most parts of the south-east, south-south as well the north-east experienced normal conditions except over Potiskum which witnessed mild dryness.

Similarly, the 3-month Standardized Precipitation Index SPI analysis (Fig.2) reveals mild-to-extreme wet conditions over significant portion of the country especially over Kwara and Ogun States in the south-west and the central parts extending to Bauchi in the north-eastern corner of the country. This was as a result of cumulative effect of previous three months' February - April, 2014) rainfall. Normal condition prevailed over the remaining parts of the country, except over Potiskum which experienced mild dryness.

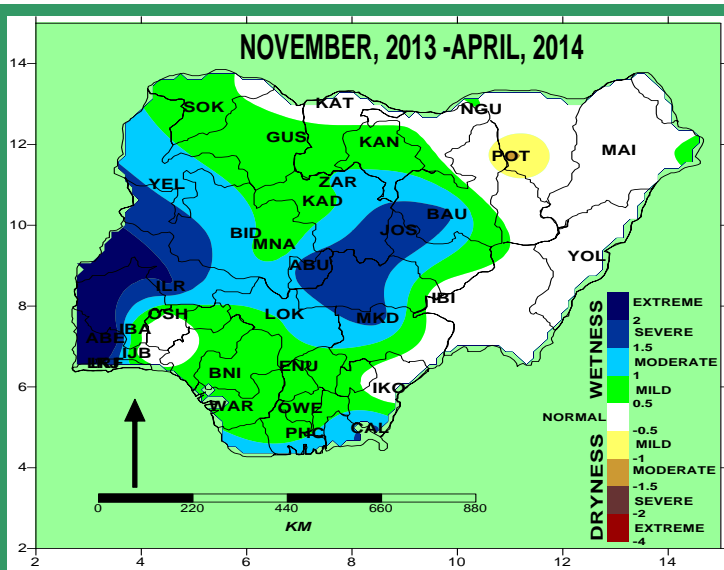


Fig. 3: 6-Months Standardized Precipitation Index (for Groundwater drought)

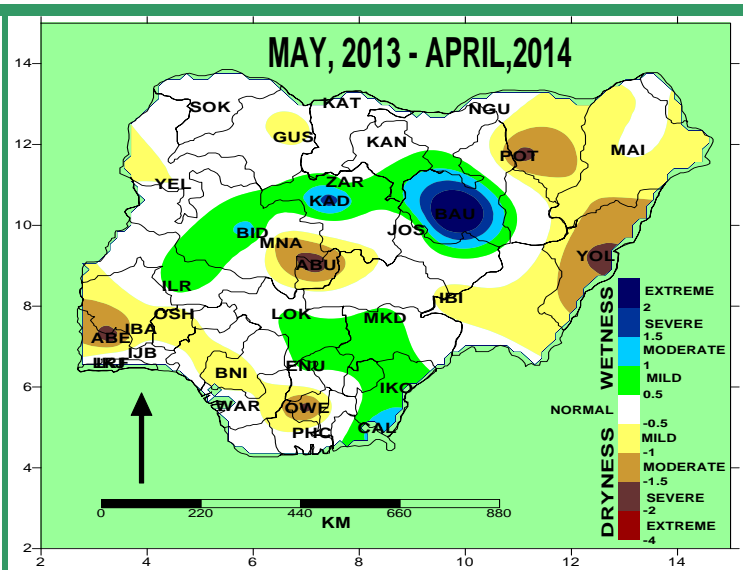


Fig.4: 12-Months Standardized Precipitation Index (for stream-flow and lake storage drought)

The 6-month SPI map for groundwater monitoring in fig.3 shows significant mild-to-extreme wetness over more than half of the country. The situation in essence, is expected to favour positive groundwater recharge especially at the south-western and Central parts of the country. Other portions of the country especially the north-eastern flank witnessed normal condition.

Analysis of the 12-month Standardized Precipitation Index SPI (fig.4) for stream-flow and lake storage monitoring reveals mild-to-severe dry conditions in some parts of the country especially the northeastern, southwestern and Central flanks of the country. Affected areas include: Yelwa, Gusau, Potiskum, Maiduguri, Yola, Ibi and Abuja in the North, and Oshogbo, Ibadan, Abeokuta, Ikeja, Benin and Owerri in the South. Meanwhile, Bauchi, Kaduna, Bida, Makurdi, Ikom, Calabar and parts of Lokoja and Enugu witnessed mild-to-extreme wet conditions.

## CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR MAY, 2014

The wet conditions over the country are expected to continue in May following the present full establishment of the rains in the South, coupled with subsequent establishment of the rains in the Central states and expected commencement of the rains in the extreme North. More agricultural and hydrological activities and increased flow in rivers and streams are therefore expected across the country, thereby making way for improved maritime and hydro-power related activities.

### **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](mailto:nimetdrought2009@gmail.com).

Tel: +2348037879565, +2348038620950.

.....you may also visit our website: [www.nimetng.org](http://www.nimetng.org)