New Figures

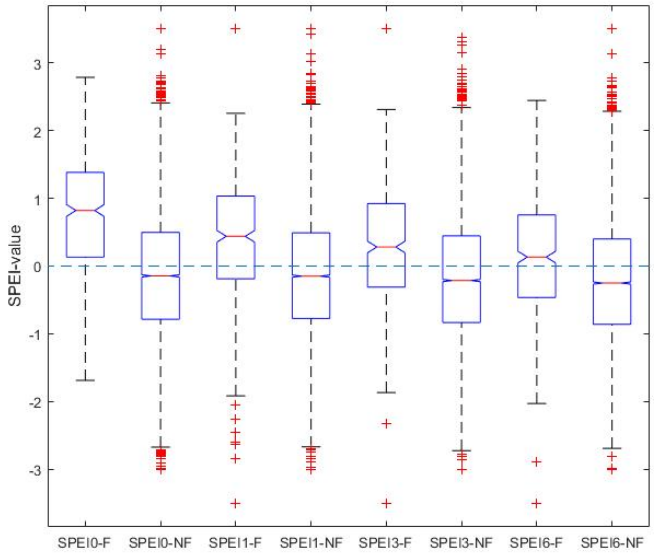

Figure 1 SPEI values for Flood (F) and No-Flood (NF) events

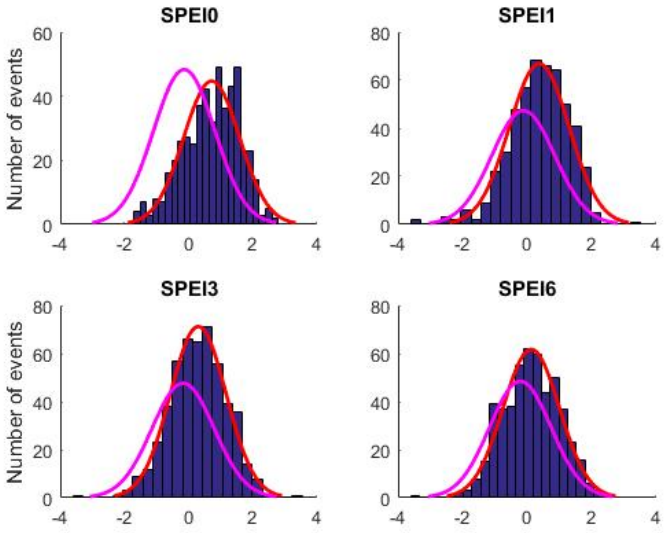

Figure 2 Histogram and fitted distribution of flood events (red line) compared to the fitted distribution of the no-flood events (magenta line). The blue bars show the frequency of the flood events in each SPEI class

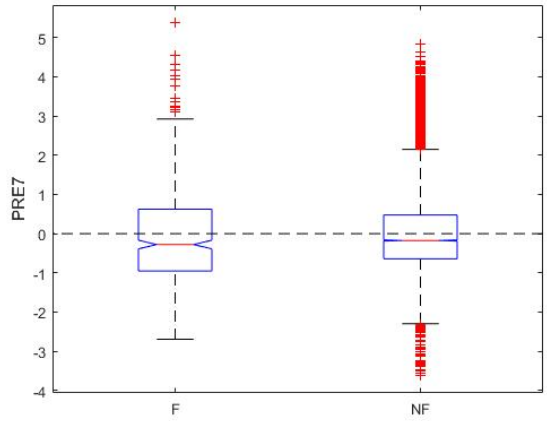

Figure 3: 7-day precipitation (PRE7) that preceded the flood events (F) and maximum 7-day precipitation for the No-Flood events (NF)

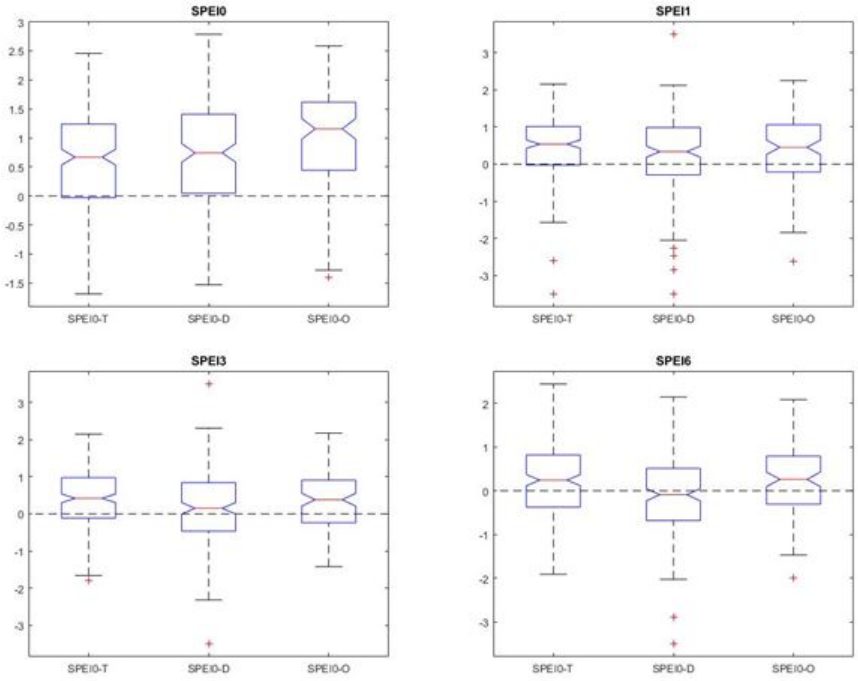

Figure 4 SPEI values in different sub-Saharan climatic zones, identified in Figure 1 (T-Tropical, D-Dry climate, O-Oceanic climate). On each box, the red line is the median, the edges of the box are the 25th and 75th percentiles, the whiskers extend to the most extreme and the outliers are plot individually. If the notches in the box plots do not overlap, you can conclude, with 95% confidence, that the true medians do differ.

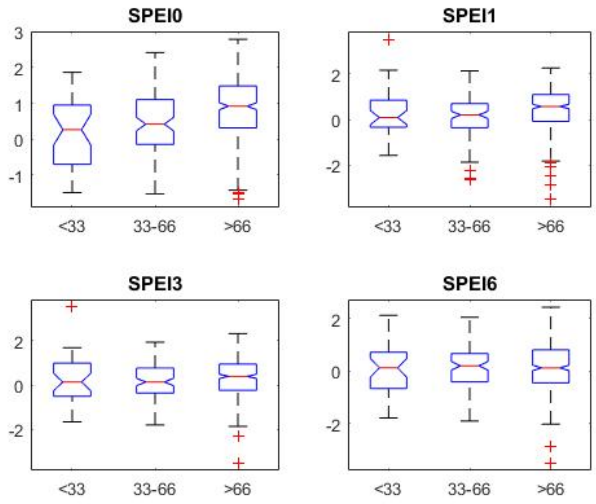

Figure 5 SPEIs per precipitation percentile

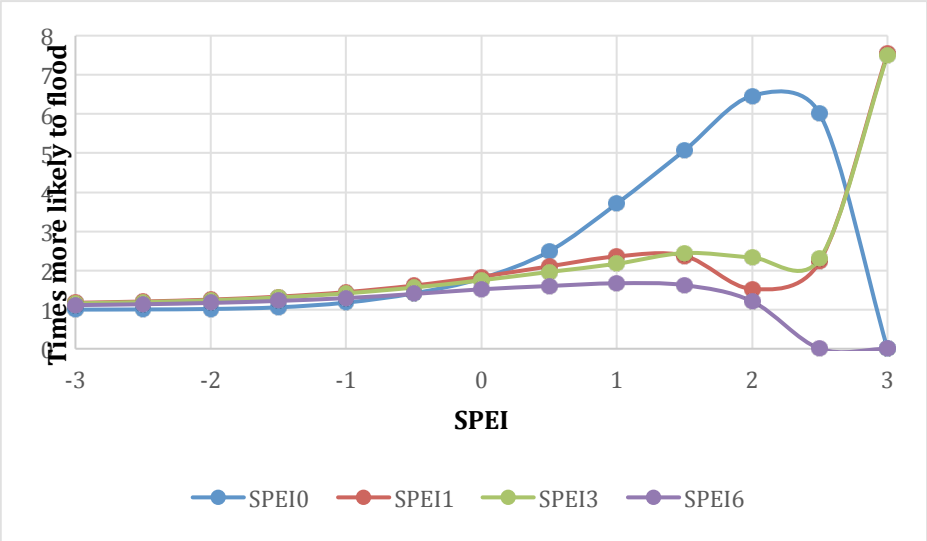

Figure 6 Times more likely to flood when SPEIs exceed a threshold (x axis)

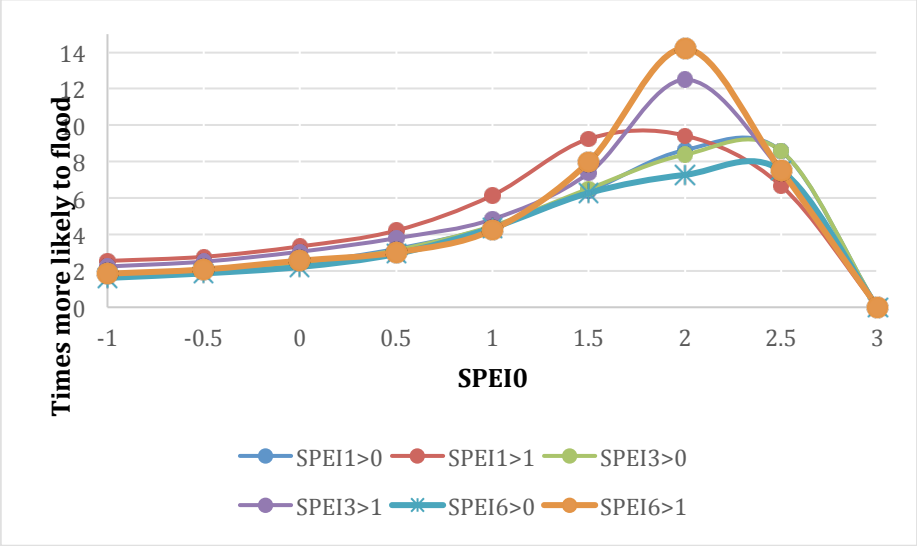

Figure 7 Times more likely to flood when SPEIs exceed a threshold (x axis)

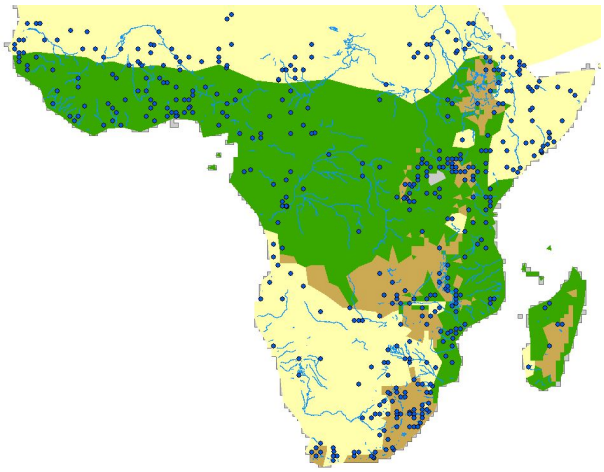

Figure 8 Floods locations in sub-Saharan Africa from 1980 to 2010.
Background color shading refers to Köppen climate classes
(Green: Tropical climate; Brown: Oceanic Climate; Yellow: Dry Climate)