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GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY

CERTIFIED PROVIDER OF AVIATION METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

ISO-9001: 2015

SEASONAL FORECAST

SOUTHERN GHANA MINOR RAINY SEASON-2025

The Director General

Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet)

37 Trinity Road, East Legon

P.O. Box LG 87, Legon

Accra, Ghana.

GA-485-3581

Tel: 0307010019

Email: info@meteo.gov.gh

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2025 Minor Season (September–October–November, SON) Forecast for the Southern Sector, Ghana

"Closing the Early Warning Gap Together" ~

World Meteorological Day 2025 Theme

(World Meteorological Organization)

A publication of Ghana Meteorological Agency

Research and Applied Meteorology Department

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

PREFACE

The unpredictable weather and climate in Ghana have brought serious challenges in recent years-ranging from floods, droughts and flash floods which have led to loss of lives, widespread damage to infrastructure and property as well as impacting livelihoods of the people. Highly interannual variability in rainfall patterns, marked by uncertainty in the start of the rains, extended dry spells, and sudden heavy downpours, have caused disruptions to socio-economic activities to the people. These changes have impacted on agricultural activities, food insecurity issues, strained water and energy resources as well as other weather/climate sensitive sectors of the economy of Ghana. This has led to increasing financial and emotional burden on affected communities, who often find it difficult in rebuilding their lives.

These challenges underscore the urgent need for **effective early warning systems** and **integrated disaster risk reduction strategies** across all weather-sensitive sectors, including agriculture, water resources, energy, environment, maritime affairs, and local governance.

Access to timely seasonal weather information is not just a technical requirement, it is a lifeline. Reliable forecasts can help farmers decide when to plant, what varieties to grow, and whether to opt for drought-tolerant or flood-resistant crops. For water managers, it means adjusting reservoir operations to secure supply. For the energy sector, it enables planning for fluctuations in hydropower generation. For emergency services, it ensures that resources and personnel are in place before a crisis hits.

The **Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet)**, as part of its legal mandate, generates, disseminates and communicates climate information across time scales to support decision making by stakeholder's and partners. One such climate information is the seasonal forecast which is produced several times a year. These forecasts are prepared from the coupling of atmospheric circulation, ocean as well as land conditions by global and regional climate prediction centres, consensus outcomes from Continental and Regional Climate Outlook Forums, and in-depth expert assessments from GMet's Research and Applied Meteorology Department.

The 2025 minor rainy season forecast for Southern Ghana includes projections on when the rains will start, total rainfall amounts, dry spells, when the rains will cease, and the length of the season. Specific advisories are included with these forecasts to aid evidence-based decision-making and strategic planning.

We recognize the leadership of **Dr. Eric Asuman**, Director General of GMet; **Dr. Ignatius Kweku Williams**, Ag. Deputy Director General in charge of Operations; and **Mrs. Francisca Martey**, Deputy Director and Head of Research & Applied Meteorology and lead author of this forecast.

We also acknowledge the invaluable contributions of the entire Research and Applied Meteorology Unit, whose expertise and dedication shaped this assessment. Finally, we extend our appreciation to the stakeholders whose feedback enriched the forecast, and to GMet for the resources and commitment that continue to advance climate science and strengthen resilience in Southern Ghana.

FOREWORD

Dr. Eric Asuman

The seasonal forecast issued by the Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet), serves as an essential resource for assisting the country in its planning, decision making and implementation of the early warning for all. This forecast offers critical insights regarding expected rainfall conditions and other climatic factors that affect agriculture, water resources, energy, and the welfare of communities throughout the nation.

GMet has been the leading source of accurate, timely and reliable seasonal forecasts, providing crucial information about the anticipated weather patterns of the forthcoming seasons. GMet, equipped with decades of expertise and commitment, provides reliable climate information, as the foremost and lead climate forecasting centre in the country. Using verifiable forecasting methods and an analysis of regional and local climate systems, GMet generates a seasonal outlook that provides information on anticipated weather patterns for the upcoming season. The key objective of the seasonal forecast is to strengthen early warnings actions in order to mitigate challenges posed by changes in the weather patterns and climate to save lives and properties. This aligns with this year's meteorological awareness month theme "Closing the Early Warning Gap Together".

The minor seasonal forecast for southern Ghana considers the dynamics of the West African Monsoon, the movement of the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO), Teleconnections such as Northern Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) and local climate trends across the country. These factors have strong influence over the rainfall season (onset, cumulative rainfall, dry spells, cessation, the length of season, and temperature) of Ghana which also affects the agricultural calendar, water availability, and the frequency of extreme weather events such as droughts and floods.

In addition to agriculture, the minor seasonal forecast for the south also plays a critical role in other sectors such as water management for households and power generation, public health, and disaster preparedness for the rest of the year 2025. It offers an opportunity for government agencies, businesses, and local communities to make informed decisions, plan for extreme weather events, and implement mitigation strategies on time.

The knowledge provided through this forecast empowers citizens and stakeholders to prepare for weather patterns, reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience to climate-related risks.

The seasonal forecast for Ghana aligns with regional (West Africa), continental (Africa) and global climate initiatives, drawing on expertise from the African Centre for Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), AGRHYMET Regional Centre for West Africa & the Sahel and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to enhance its forecasting capabilities, and ensure that Ghana is well-equipped to face the challenges of a dynamic climate system

As Ghana anticipates the 2025 seasonal forecast (SON season), it serves as a reminder of the evolving nature of the country's climate either in preparing for a rainy season that may provide much-needed relief for crops or a dry season that could cause challenges for water supply. Moving forward, it is our collective responsibility to use the knowledge provided by Ghana Meteorological Agency to safeguard the country's environment, economy, and communities from the effects of climate variability and change. Through preparedness, collaboration, and innovation, we can strengthen Ghana's ability to adapt to the evolving climate and ensure a prosperous future for all.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mrs. Francisca Martey

The Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet) prepares the Seasonal Forecast each year to provide important weather and climate information tailored for the rainy season in Southern Ghana as part of its statutory mandate. This forecast outlines key details such as the start of rains, total rainfall amounts, dry spells, cessation, and the length of the rainy season.

The goal is to support decision-making, policy development, and planning in important weather-sensitive sectors of the Ghanaian economy, like agriculture, environmental management, disaster risk reduction, water management, energy planning, and public health.

By providing localized climate information, GMet helps stakeholders in Southern Ghana tackle challenges, make better use of resources, and enhance resilience to the region's unique climate changes.

The 2025 Minor Rainfall Seasonal Forecast relies on teleconnection patterns related to the El-Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO), observed atmospheric conditions over land and ocean, Sea Surface Temperature (SST) anomalies, Mean Sea Level Pressure (MSLP) anomalies, the Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO), the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), and climate data from GMet observations across the country covering at least 30 years. This forecast is created and approved through the expertise of seasoned scientists as well as downscaled model outputs of the Ghana Meteorological Agency. Here are the key highlights of the 2025 Minor Rainfall Seasonal Forecast:

Rainfall Onset Dates

The minor rainy season for the southern part of the country is generally anticipated to have a normal to early onset. Areas such as Accra, Tema, Cape Coast and Saltpond along the east coast are expected to experience a late onset.

Cumulative Rainfall Amount

The September-October-November (SON) rainfall season for the Southern portions of the country is expected to be normal to above-normal.

However, areas such as Goaso, Mim, Dormaa, and parts of the East Coast, including Saltpond, Accra, Tema, and Ada, are forecasted to receive below normal to normal rainfall.

The highest rainfall amounts during the SON season are anticipated to range from 500 to 600 mm. Places in and around Atebubu, Ejura, Half Assini, and Axim are likely to receive within the highest rainfall amount while the least amount is expected to be around 80mm over Ada and its environments.

Early Dry Spell Days

During the Early part of the SON season (Between August and September), Normal dry spells are expected over most places within the Southern part of Ghana, except for the East Coast and its environs, which are expected to record long spells. Sefwi Bekwai, Ho, and Kpando are expected to record dry spells of around 5 days whereas Tema is expected to record about 16 days of dry spells.

Late Dry Spell Days

During the latter part of the season (October – November), the southern sector is projected to experience dry spells of varying durations, generally ranging from 6 to 21 days. Aburi and its areas are anticipated to record around 6 dry spell days, whilst Ada is likely to record about 21 dry spell days.

Rainfall Cessation Dates

The rainfall cessation is expected to be normal to late. Places such as Atebubu, Abetifi, Bechem, Saltpond and their surrounding areas are expected to be late, while places such as Prang, Akim Oda, and Tarkwa with their adjourning town are expected to be early to normal.

Length of Season

The average length of the minor rainfall season for the southern part of Ghana is expected to be longer to normal and will range between 70 - 108 days. However, Cape Coast and its immediate surroundings are anticipated to have the shortest season of about 26 days. Asamankese is to have a longer length of season of around 108 days.

At the end of this forecast, the public and various stakeholders are provided with recommendations and early warning information for timely preparedness against potential hazards such as heavy rainfall, floods, and longer dry spells in the country. This information is intended to assist in the management of risks.

CLIMATE ZONES IN GHANA

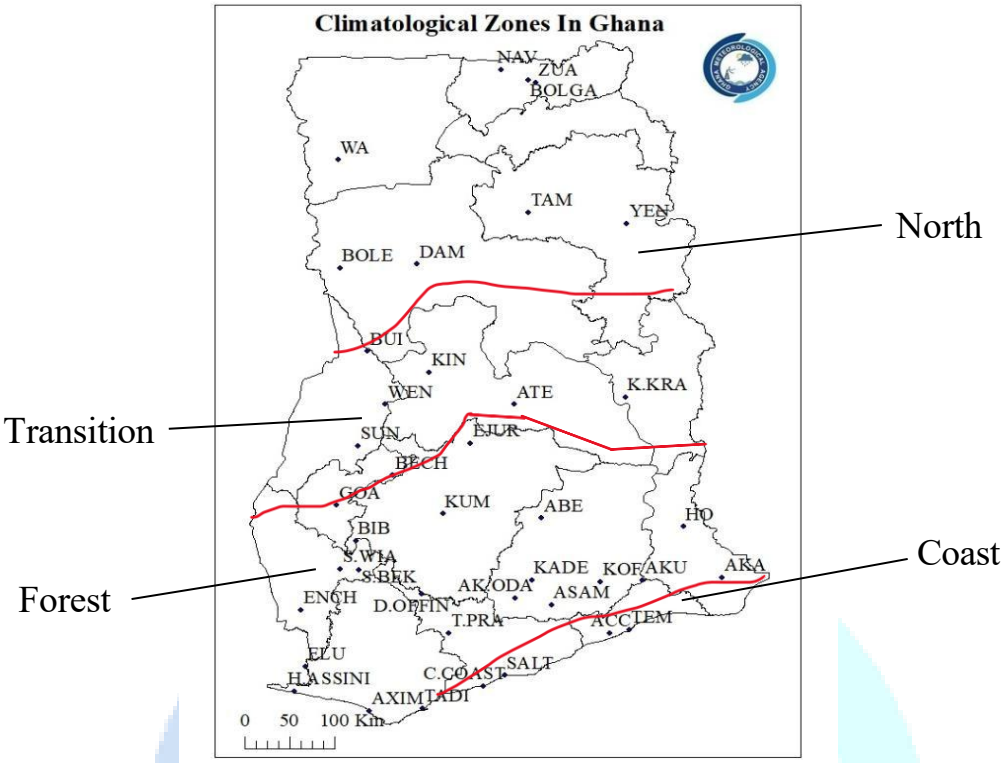


Figure 1: Map of Climatic Zones in Ghana

Table 1 List of Abbreviated Station Names

Station	Abbreviation	Station	Abbreviation
Akim Oda	A_ODA	Half Assini	H_ASS
Abetifi	ABE	Ho	HO
Accra	ACC	Kete Krachi	K_KRA
Ada	ADA	Kade	KADE
Akatsi	AKA	Koforidua	KDUA
Akuse	AKU	Kintampo	KINT
Asamankese	ASAM	Kumasi	KSI
Atebubu	ATE	Mim	MIM
Axim	AXIM	Navrongo	NAV
Babile	BAB	Prang	PRANG
Bechem	BECH	Sefwi Bekwai	S_BEK
Bimbila	BIM	Salaga	SALA
Bole	BOLE	Saltpond	SALT
Bolgatanga	BOLGA	Sunyani	SUNY
Bui	BUI	Tamale	TAM
Cape Coast	C_COAST	Takoradi	TDI
Dormaa Ahenkro	D_AHEN	Tema	TEMA
Damongo	DAM	Vea	VEA
Dunkwa Offin	DUNK	Wa	WA
Ejura	EJURA	Walewale	WALE
Enchi	ENCH	Wenchi	WEN
Garu	GARU	Yendi	YEN
Goaso	GOA	Zuarungu	ZUA

1.0 VERIFICATION OF 2024 SEASONAL FORECAST

The evaluation of the seasonal forecasts for the year 2024 involves comparing the forecasts issued for the minor rainfall season in southern Ghana with the actual rainfall data recorded by the GMet weather stations across **Southern Ghana**. This process assesses the accuracy of the predictions. GMet uses the evaluation results as a basis for improving the precision of forecasts for the following year.

1.1 Onset Probability Forecast and Verification for 2024

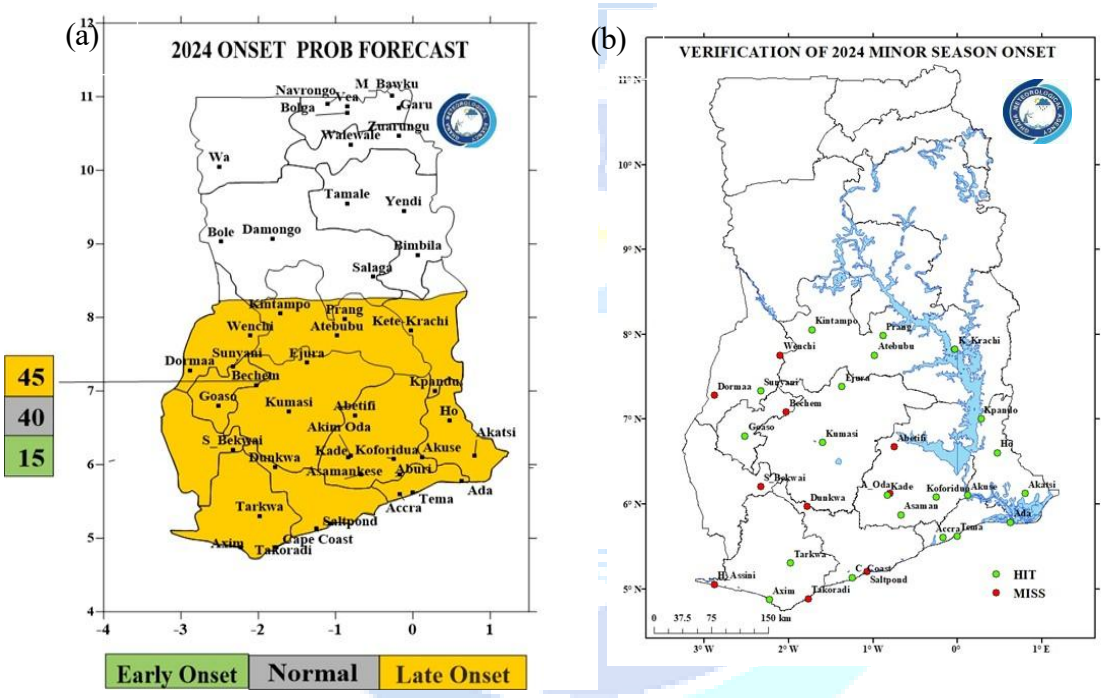


Figure 2(a): Onset Probability Forecast 2024 (b) Verification Map 2024

Total Number of Stations: 31

Percentage Hit: 68% (21)

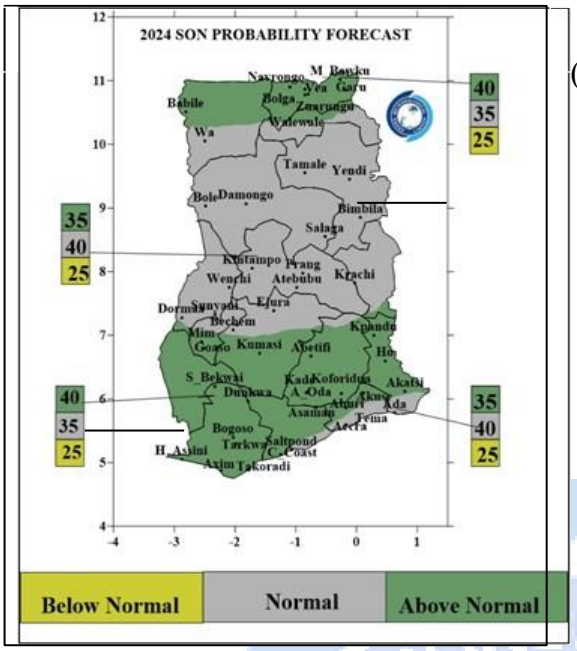
Percentage Miss: 32% (10)

Onset

Most places within the Southern sector had late to normal onsets as forecasted except for Wenchi, Dormaa, Bechem, Half Assini and a few others which recorded early onsets.

1.2 SON Cumulative Rainfall Forecast Verification for 2024

(a)



(b)

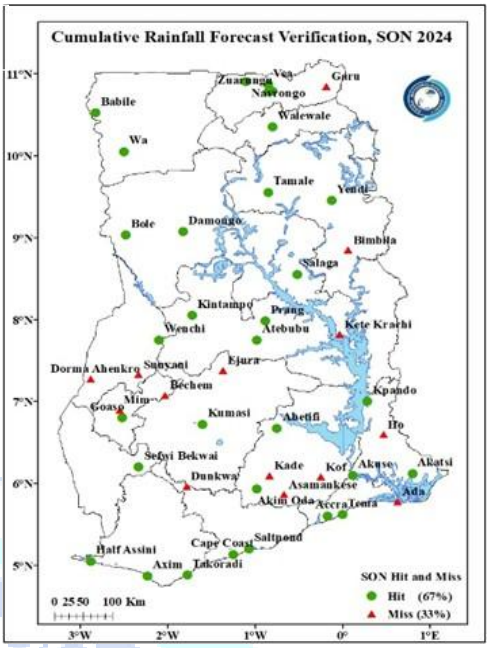


Figure 3(a): SON Probability Forecast 2024 (b) Verification Map 2024

Total Number of Stations: 45 Percentage

Hit: 67% (31)

Percentage Miss: 33% (14)

September-October-November (SON) 2024 Rainfall

The forecast for the SON rainfall season has an accuracy of 67%, as illustrated in Figure 3 above. The stations where the forecast did not align with actual observations during the season include Garu, Bimbila, Kete Krachi, Ejura, Dormaa Ahenkro, Sunyani, Bechem, Mim, Dunkwa, Kade, Koforidua, Asamankese, Ho, and Ada.

1.3 Early Dry Spell Probability Forecast and Verification for 2024

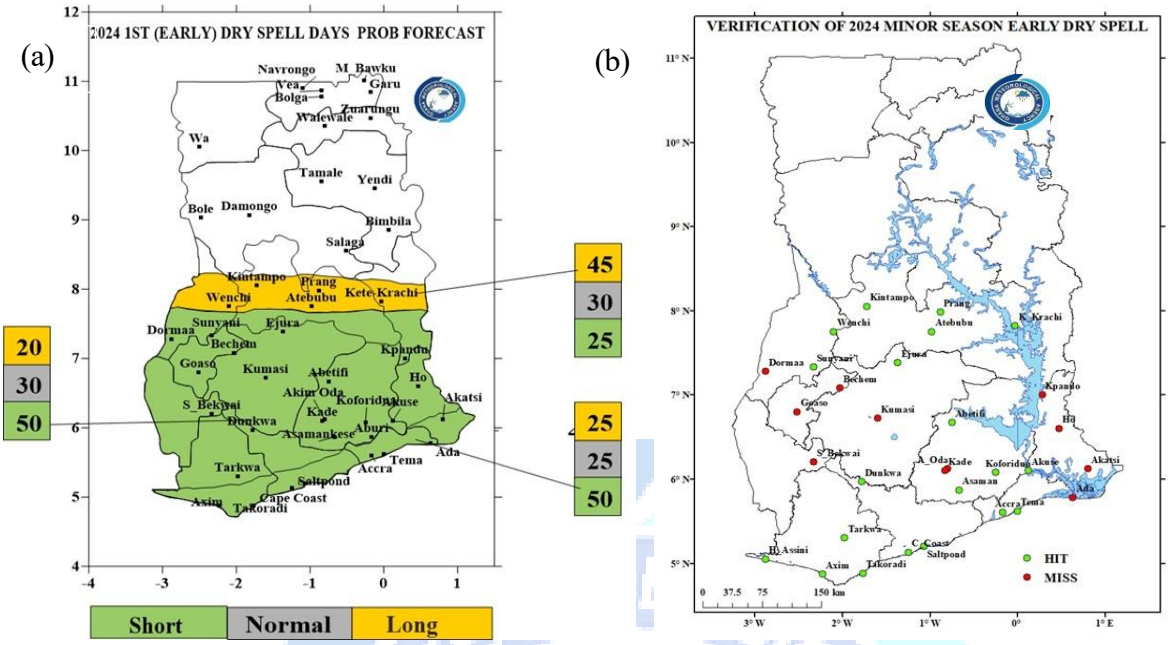


Figure 4(a): Early Dry Spell Probability 2024 (b)Verification Map 2024

Total Number of Stations: 31

Percentage Hit: 65% (20)

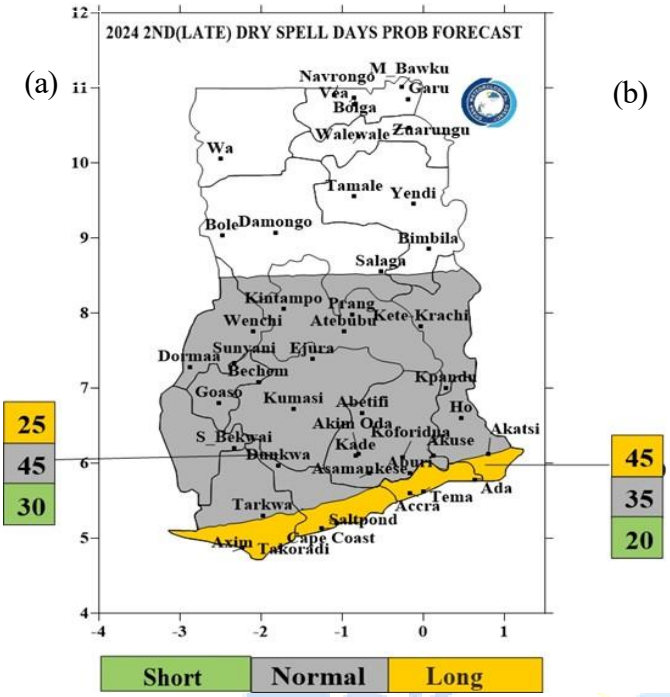
Percentage Miss: 35% (11)

Early dry spell

Most areas within the Coastal and Forest zones experienced short dry spells as predicted, while Akatsi, Akim Oda, Bechem, Dormaa, Goaso, Ho, Kade, Kpando, however, experienced long dry spells.

1.4 Late Dry Spell Probability Forecast and Verification for 2024

(a)



(b)

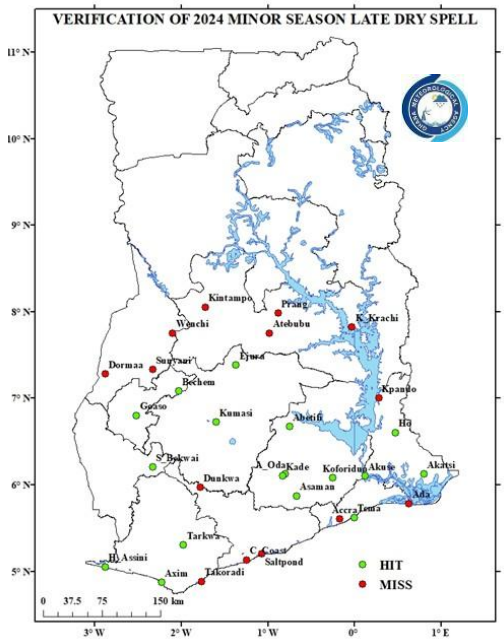


Figure 5(a): Late Dry Spell Probability Forecast 2024
(b) Verification Map 2024

Total Number of Stations: 31

Percentage Hit: 55% (17)

Percentage Miss: 45% (14)

Late dry spell

Normal to short dry spells were forecasted for places within the Transition and Forest zones. However, places such as Dormaa, Sunyani and Kpando experienced long second dry spells. The Coastal areas predominately experienced short dry spells contrary to the forecast.

1.5 Cessation Probability Forecast and Verification for 2024

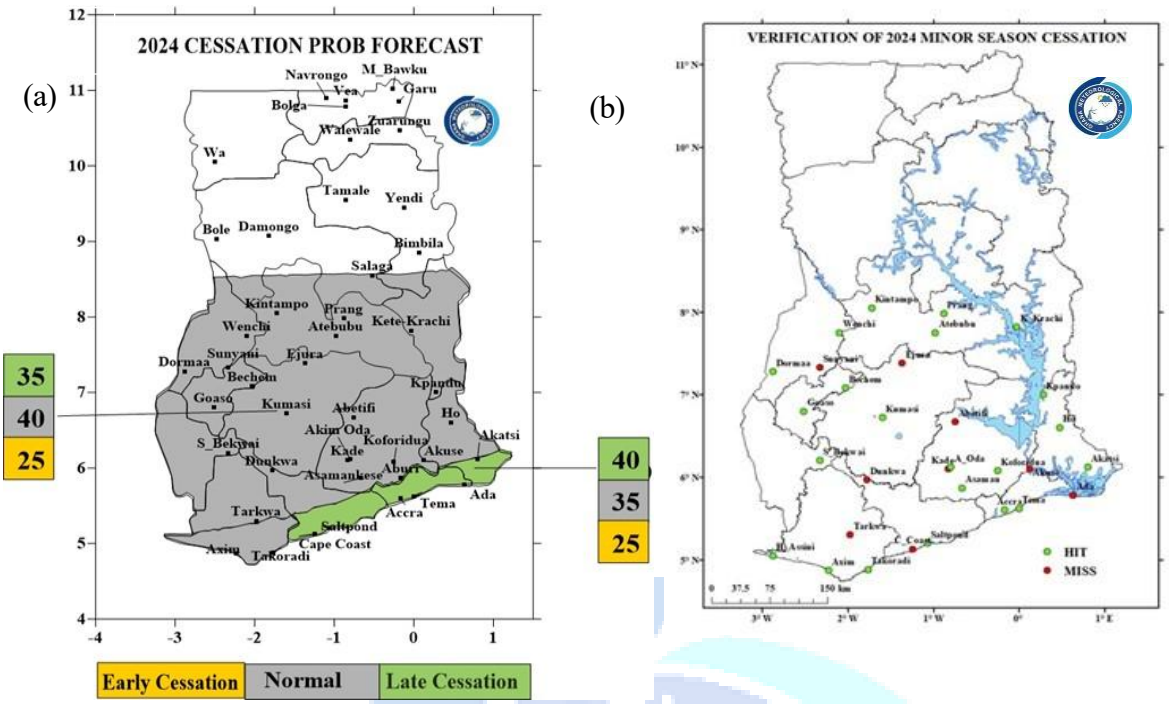


Figure 6(a): 2024 Cessation Probability Forecast 2024 (b) Verification Map 2024

Total Number of Stations: 31

Percentage Hit: 71% (22)

Percentage Miss: 29% (9)

Cessation

The forecast for normal cessation across most parts of the southern sector and late cessation for the East Coast were accurate for 22 out of 31 stations. Abetifi, Dunkwa, Kade, Sunyani and Tarkwa in the Forest zone experienced early cessations.

2.0 2025 MINOR SEASON FORECAST FOR SOUTHERN GHANA

2.1 Forecast Maps of Onset Dates for the 2025 Minor Season

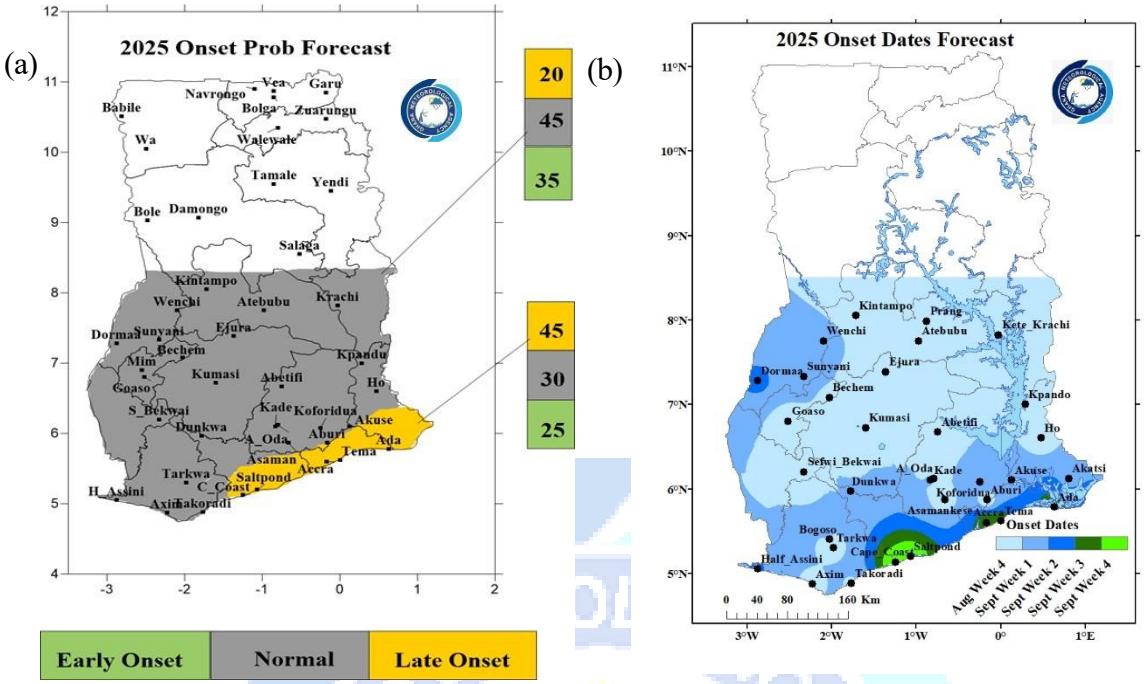


Figure 7(a): Onset Probability Forecast Map 2025 (b)Onset Dates Forecast Map 2025

Table 2 Onset Dates for 2025 Season & Long-Term Mean (Normal) of the Onset Dates

ZONE	Normal Onset Dates (LTM)	Forecasted Onset Dates
Transition Zone	3rd Week of August – 1st Week of September	4th Week of August – 1st Week of September
Forest Zone	3rd Week of August – 1st Week of September	4th Week of August – 2nd Week of September
West Coast	4th Week of August – 2nd Week of September	4th Week of August – 1st Week of September
East Coast	1st Week of September – 3rd Week of September	2nd Week of September – 4th Week of September

NB: Long-Term Mean (LTM) is the 30-year average condition of a given Zone from 1991-2020.

2.2 Cumulative Rainfall Forecast Maps for the SON Season, 2025

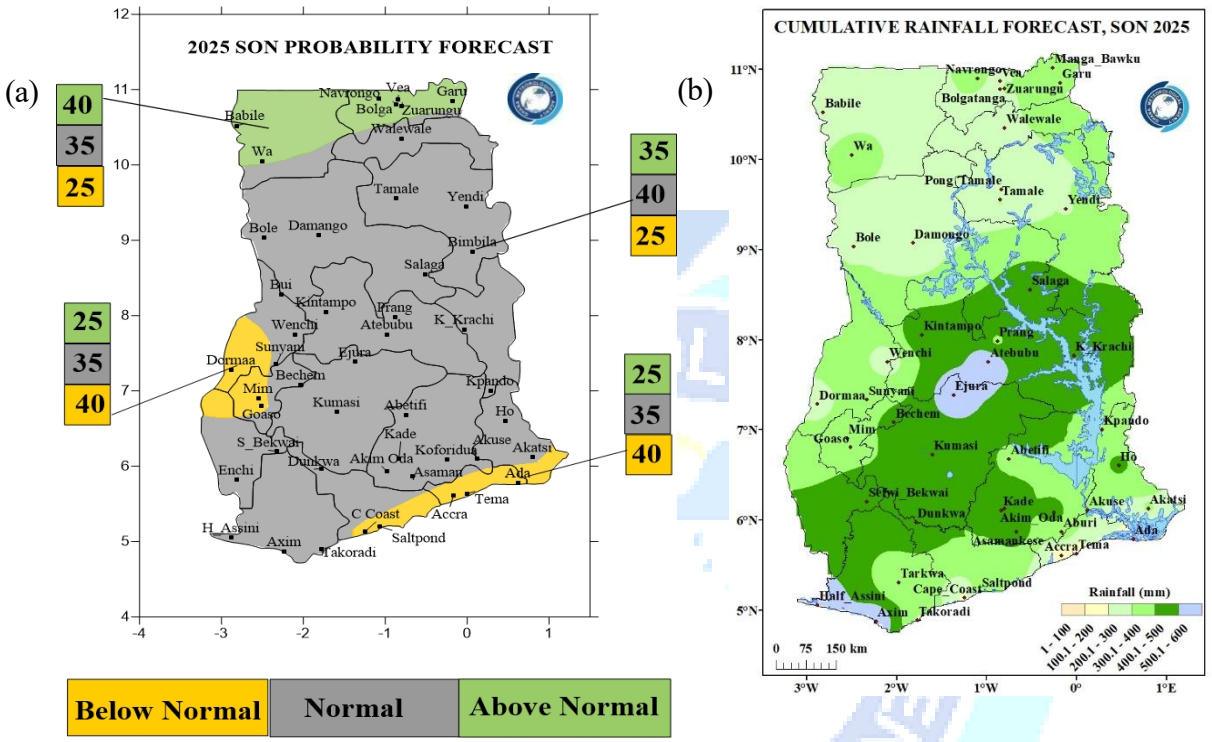


Figure 8(a): SON Rainfall Probability Forecast Map 2025 (b) SON Rainfall Forecast Map 2025

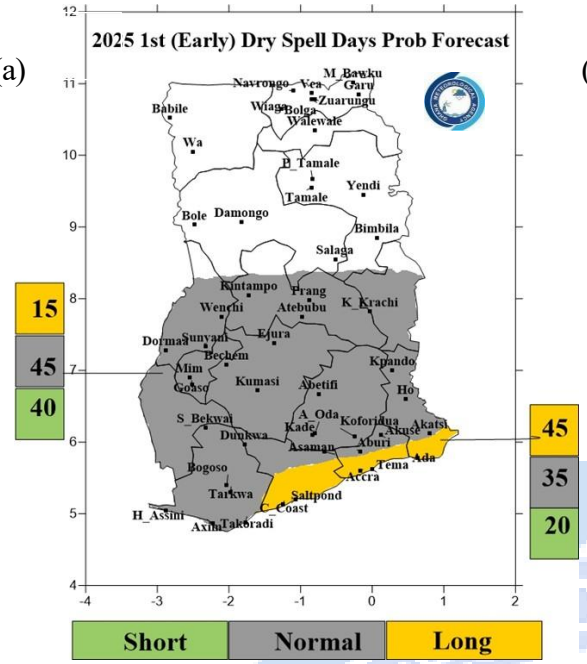
Table 3. Forecast of Total Rainfall Amount for the 2025 Minor Season

ZONE	LTM (mm)	2025 SON (mm)
East Coast	82 – 250	80 – 240
West Coast	218 – 515	350 – 600
Forest	240 – 588	245 – 590
Transition	290 – 572	300 – 575
North	112 – 452	191 – 460
Upper East	171 – 320	296 – 350
Upper West	218 – 312	240 – 340

NB: Long-Term Mean (LTM) is the 30-year average condition of the given Zone from 1991-2020.

2.3 First (Early) Dry Spell Days Forecast Maps for the 2025 Minor Season

(a)



(b)

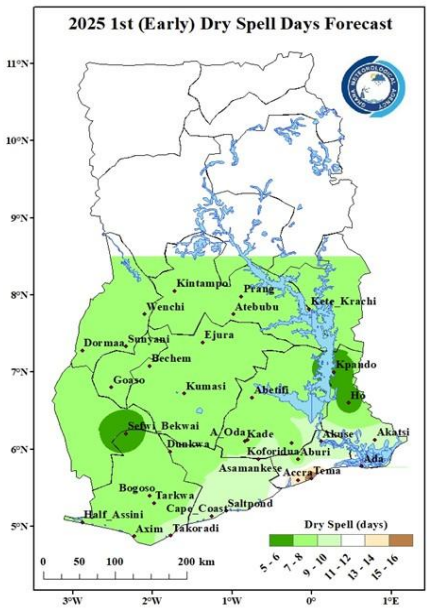


Figure 9 (a): Early Dry Spell Probability Map 2025 (b) Early Dry Spell Forecast Map 2025

Table 4. LTM of First Dry Spell Days and Forecast of First Dry Spell Days

ZONE	LTM of First Dry Spell (Days)	Forecast of First Dry Spell (Days)
Transition Zone	6-7	6-7
Forest Zone	6-10	5-9
West Coast	7-8	7-9
East Coast	10-13	9-16

NB: First (Early) Dry Spell is defined as the longest successive dry days during the first 50 days after the start of the season.

2.4 Second (Late) Dry Spell Days Forecast Maps for the 2025 Minor Season

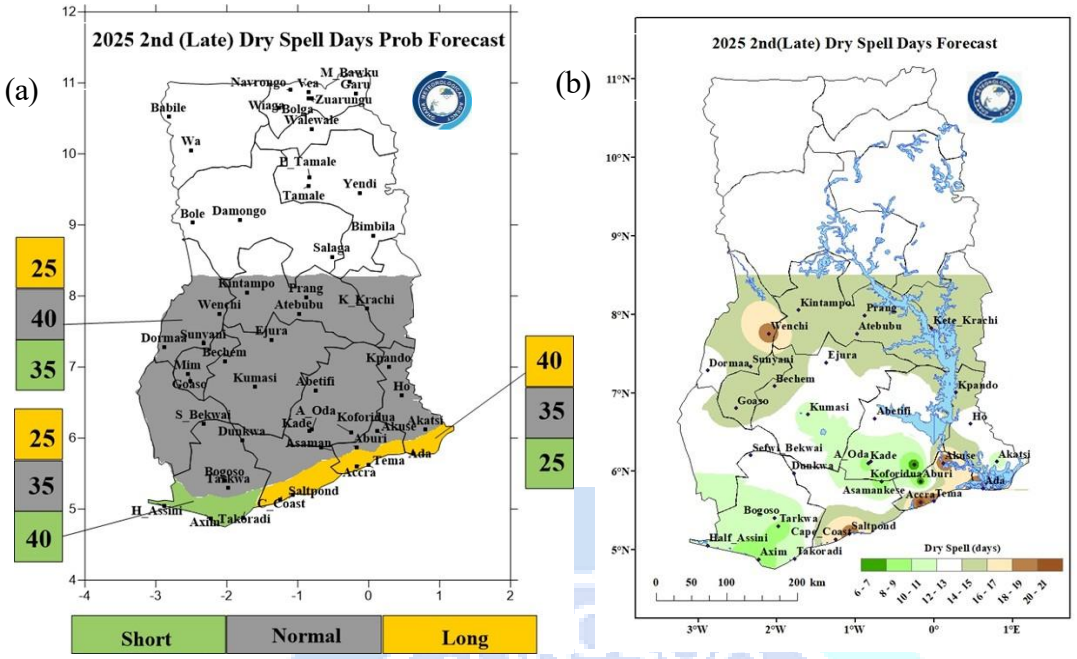


Figure 10 (a): Late Dry Spell Probability Map 2025 (b) Late Dry Spell Forecast Map 2025

Table 5. LTM for Second Dry Spell Days and Forecast of Second Dry Spell Days

ZONE	Normal of Late Spell (Days)	Forecast of Late Spell (Days)
Transition Zone	10-17	13-18
Forest Zone	9-16	6-19
West Coast	10-13	7-10
East Coast	11-14	17-21

NB: Second Dry Spell is defined as the longest successive dry days from the 51st day after the season's start to the end.

2.5 Forecast Maps for Cessation Dates for the 2025 Minor Season

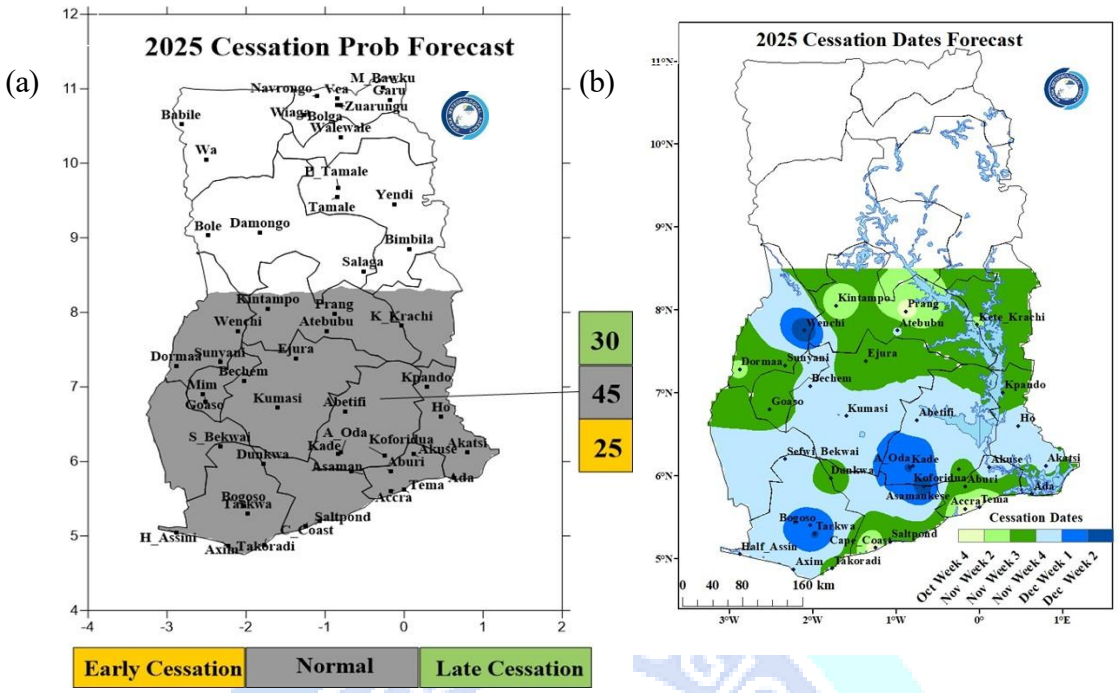


Figure 11 (a): Cessation Probability Forecast Map 2025 (b) Cessation Dates Forecast Map 2025

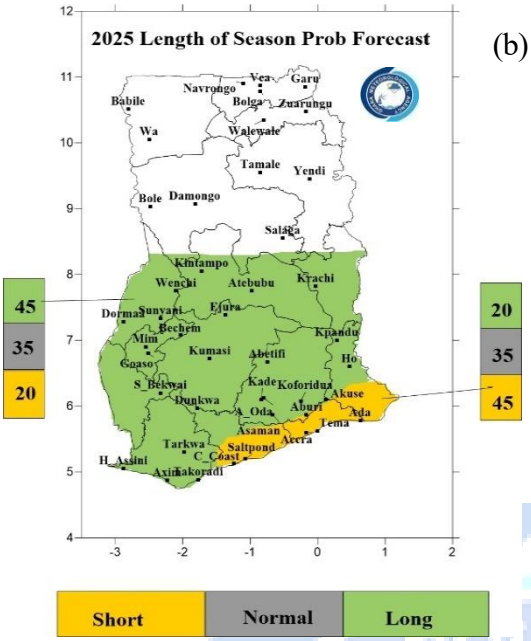
Table 6. Cessation Dates for 2025 Season & Long-Term Mean Cessation Dates

ZONE	Normal Cessation Dates	Forecasted Cessation Dates
Transition Zone	1st Week of November – 3rd Week of November	4th Week of October – 2nd Week of December
Forest Zone	1st Week of November – 1st Week of December	2nd Week of November – 2nd Week of December
West Coast	4th Week of October – 4th Week of November	3rd Week of November – 4th Week of November
East Coast	3rd Week of October – 4th Week of October	4th Week of October – 3rd Week of November

NB: Long-Term Mean (LTM) is the 30-year average condition of the given Zone from 1991-2020.

2.6 Length of Minor Rainfall Season Forecast Maps, 2025

(a)



(b)

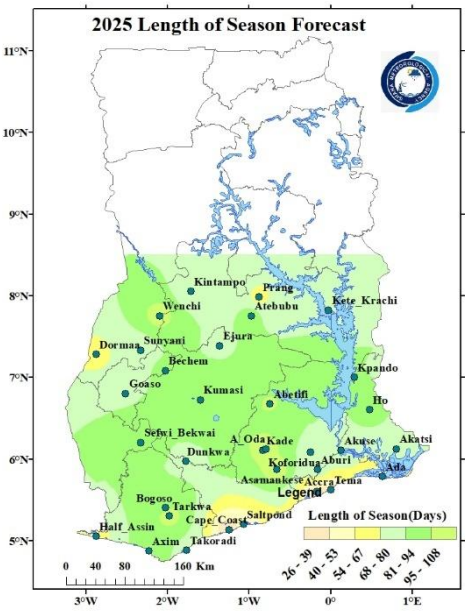


Figure 12(a): Length of Season Prob Forecast Map 2025 (b) Length of Season Forecast Map, 2025

Table 7. Forecast of Length of Rainfall Days and LTM for 2025 Season

ZONE	LTM (Days)	2025 Length of Season (Days)
Transition Zone	65-95	70-102
Forest Zone	65-100	70-108
West Coast	55-80	62-86
East Coast	30-45	26-43

3.0 SUMMARY OF FORECAST FOR 2025 MINOR SEASON (SON)

3.1 Onset

A **normal to early** start of the season is forecasted for the **Transition** and **Forest Zones**. On the other hand, areas like **Cape Coast, Saltpond, and their surroundings** in the **East Coast** are likely to have a **late onset** whereas the rest of the coast are expected to experience a **normal onset.**

3.2 Cumulative Rainfall Distribution

a) September October November (SON)

Rainfall is expected to range from above normal to normal in the extreme northern portions of the country particularly in **Babile, Wa, Navrongo, Vea, Garu, Zuarungu, and Bolgatanga** and their surrounding areas**.** Normal to above normal rainfall is anticipated in most parts of the country. These areas include but are not limited to **Bimbila, Bole, Kintampo, Atebubu, Kumasi, Ho, Sefwi Bekwai, Axim, and Half Assini**. Below normal to normal rainfall is projected for **Dormaa, Mim, Goaso, Ada, Tema, Accra, Saltpond, and Cape Coast.**

3.3 Dry Spells

a) 1st (Early) Dry Spell

Generally, **Normal** dry spells are expected over the Southern part of Ghana. **Sefwi Bekwai, Ho, Kpando** and its environs are expected to record shorter days of dry spells ranging from **5-6** days.

Along the **East Coast**, stations such as **Accra, Tema** and **Ada** and their surrounding areas are expected to record long dry spells ranging from **13-16** days.

b) 2nd (Late) Dry Spell

Most places within the **Transition and Forest zones** are likely to record **Normal** dry spells. **Wenchi**, **Bechem**, **Akuse**, together with their environs are likely to experience long dry spells ranging from **15-19** days. The **East Coast** is expected to record longer dry spells, with places in and around Ada expected to experience almost about **21** dry spell days. Towns and places in and around **Axim**, **Takoradi** and **Half Assini** in the **West Coast** are expected to experience shorter dry spells ranging from **7-10** days.

3.4 Cessation

Cessation of the 2025 minor rainfall season for the Southern part of the country is expected to be **normal to late**. For the **Transition Zone**, areas such as **Atebubu and Wenchi** and their surroundings are expected to experience a late cessation. However, **Prang** and its adjourning communities are expected to be early to normal.

Areas within the forest zones, such as **Kumasi, Bechem,** and **Abetifi and** their environs are anticipated to be late, with **Akim Oda, Tarkwa** and their environs being **early** to **normal**. Areas such as **Accra, Saltpond, Cape Coast** and their surrounding areas within the **East Coast** are expected to be late.

3.5 Length of Season

In the transition and forest zones, most areas like **Prang, Atebubu, Kete Krachi, Kintampo** and their surroundings are expected to have a normal length of rainfall days. However, areas such as **Wenchi, Tarkwa, Kade, Asamankese** and their surroundings are expected to be **longer than normal.**

Over the Coast, the length of season is forecasted to be **normal** for most areas except **Cape Coast, Saltpong** and their surrounding environs, which are likely to have **shorter length of season**.

4.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (ADVISORIES)

For the SON season, listed below are the possible impacts expected to occur and the recommendations to decision makers, stakeholders, and the general public:

- **Short Dry Spells, Above Normal rainfall and a Normal length of season** in Axim, Half Assini and their environs may lead to **waterlogged soil**, **erosive runoff**, **flooding**, and **rapid filling of lowlands**, potentially disrupting transportation, economic activity, and access to healthcare.

  Risks include:

  - Floods
  - Crop and pasture damage
  - Loss of livestock and human life
  - Destruction to infrastructure (roads, power lines, markets, schools, health centers, religious sites, cemeteries)
  - Spread of waterborne and diarrheal diseases
  - Pest outbreaks (pests such as fall armyworms, weevils, whiteflies, aphids, etc.)
  - Landslides and river siltation
  - Post-harvest losses

- **Long Dry Spells and Below Normal rainfall** in areas like Ada, Tema, Accra, Saltpond and Cape Coast and their surroundings may lead to:

  - Poor rainfall distribution
  - Disrupted crop calendars
  - Poor pasture growth
  - Challenges in transhumance (limited grazing grounds, destruction of farms, loss of lives and livestock due to conflict)

- Outbreak of pests and diseases (fungal and bacterial diseases)

- Migration and abandonment of farms
- Crop failures, yield loss, food inflation and food crises

Recommendations

1) Flood Risk

- Operationalize integrated monitoring and early warning systems for flood risk.
- Continuously improve disaster, hydrological and meteorological collaboration.
- Sensitize the populace in the exposed areas about the impending danger.
- The Municipal and Metropolitan Authorities and the National Disaster Management Organisation are advised to put in place the necessary measures to ensure communities and livelihoods are safeguarded.
- Authorities should provide emergency/temporary sites for the victims and assist the homeless and vulnerable groups in society during this period.
- Ensure the Control/maintenance of dams and road infrastructure.
- Promote flood-tolerant crops.
- Maintain flood protection infrastructure
- Clean drainage systems
- Control livestock movement

2) Disease and Pest Risk

- Strengthening disease alert systems (cholera, malaria, dengue, etc.)
- Improve national health systems
- Sanitize communities and drain contaminated water
- Vaccinate people and animals.
- Monitor and prevent pest outbreaks.

3) Long Dry Spell Risk

- Activate education and sensitization of the people on the likelihood of bush fires.
- Support water harvesting whenever it rains and ensure prudent use of available water
- Promote small-scale irrigation farming
- Use drought-tolerant crop varieties
- Adopt climate-smart farming practices
- Engage with national meteorological, hydrological and agricultural experts for information and advice to provide relief to affected areas.

General Recommendations

4)Transport and Public Safety

- Drivers are advised to refrain from driving through floodwater. Road users should be mindful when plying roads in flood-prone areas as flash floods are likely to occur, especially in Cosmopolitan areas and city centers.
- Light aircraft are advised to take the utmost care and avoid flying through deep convective clouds that are associated with severe turbulence and lightning, especially in the afternoon hours.
- Motorists should be mindful of fallen trees and objects on roads during or after a storm.

5) National/Local Authorities

Local authorities in areas where heavy rainfall is expected are advised to.

- Provide emergency/temporal sites for the victims.
- Ensure the control/maintenance of dams and road infrastructure
- Work hand in hand with the communities through the traditional leaders and local authorities (assembly members) to sensitize the populace on sustained community clean-up exercises and activities.
- Ensure enough food storage.
- Build the capacity of national health systems and national platforms for disaster risk management

- Collaborate with the Ghana Meteorological Agency, National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) and Health Services to disseminate warnings and create awareness on climate-related diseases.
- Strengthening the dissemination and communication of hydro-climatic information (including seasonal forecasts) and raising community awareness through radio, television, mobile phones, and information platforms for disaster risk reduction management.
- Monitor the quality treatment of water and sanitation in towns and villages
- Improve agro-hydro-meteorological advisory services

6) General Public

- Take advantage of average to above average runoff situations to develop fish farming and optimize fishing yields in river basins.
- Continuously desilt drains, especially in front of our homes and shops, before and during the season.
- Monitor water quality and report any suspicions to the environmental offices of the assemblies or to the standard authority.
- People should move to higher ground in case they stay in flood-prone areas.

7) Health Sector – Facing the risk of diseases

In places where the rainy season is wetter, there are high levels of risk of Cholera, malaria, dengue fever, bilharzia, and diarrhea. To mitigate the development of germs and reduce the risk of water and airborne diseases, it is strongly recommended that:

- Public Education should be intensified through national platforms on disaster risk reduction such as the radio, tv, information vans, churches, mosques etc
- Dissemination of bulletins on climate-sensitive diseases.
- Prevent diseases by vaccinating people and animals.
- Set up stocks of mosquito-proofed nets, anti-malaria drugs
- Provision of mosquito nets, antimalarial drugs in affected areas.

8) Agriculture, Food Security and Livestock

- Invest in improved seed varieties and the development of yield enhancement techniques for both food crops and cash crops.
- Provide fertilizers (organic and mineral fertilizers).
- Increase vigilance against crop pests (e.g., armyworm and other pests).
- Monitor and follow the updates of these seasonal forecasts and the short- and medium-term forecasts produced and disseminated by the national meteorological and hydrological services.
- Focus on drought-tolerant crops and early maturing varieties for areas likely to experience water deficits.
- Strengthen monitoring of food and nutrition security in at-risk areas.
- Implement early warning systems to mitigate the impact of the long dry spells anticipated.

NB: This outlook should be used with the Daily, Weekly, Sub seasonal, Monthly and regular updates issued by the Agency

For further inquiries, clarification, information, or assistance Contact:

The Director General
Tel. +233 (0)30 701 0019 or
clients@meteo.gov.gh/info@meteo.gov.gh

Ghana Meteorological Agency

info@meteo.gov.gh

www.meteo.gov.gh

@GhanaMet Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet)

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