

# MONTHLY RAINFALL ANALYSIS

**AUGUST 2025** 



# GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY



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## **AUGUST 2025 RAINFALL AMOUNT & FREQUENCY OVER GHANA**

#### GMET/HYDRO/0825

Date Issued: 4th Sept, 2025

#### **SUMMARY**

The rainfall analysis for August 2025 indicates below-normal rainfall across most parts of northern Ghana when compared to the 1991–2020 climatological average. In contrast, some areas in the southern sector experienced above-normal rainfall. With respect to rainfall frequency, most parts of the country recorded more than 12 days, and several locations in the south exceeded their climatological rainfall frequency.

#### Rainfall Amount Analysis for August 2025

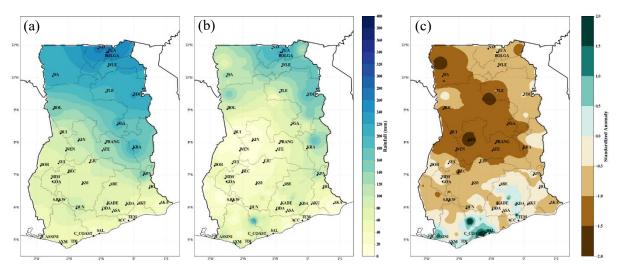


Figure 1. (a) August Rainfall Climatology (1991 – 2020), (b) August 2025 Rainfall, (c) August 2025 Rainfall
Standardized Anomaly

Figure 1 illustrates the spatial distribution of rainfall over Ghana for August. Figure 1(a) shows the 1991–2020 climatological average, where the northern sector, particularly Navrongo, Bolgatanga, and Zuarungu, typically records rainfall amounts exceeding 200 mm, while most southern areas receive less than 100 mm. Figure 1(b) presents the observed rainfall for August 2025, which indicates very low rainfall amounts (below 50 mm) across the midwestern zone, notably around Bui, Kintampo, Wenchi, Ejura, Sunyani, and Sefwi Bekwai. In









contrast, rainfall amounts exceeding 150 mm were recorded in parts of the north, including Navrongo, Bolgatanga, Zuarungu, and Yendi. *Figure 1(c)* shows the standardized rainfall anomaly for August 2025. The analysis reveals predominantly mild to extreme deficit conditions across much of the country, with notable deficits observed in areas such as Wa, Tamale, Bole, Bui, Kintampo, Wenchi, Bechem, Atebubu, Prang, Salaga, and Kete Krachi.

### Rainfall Frequency Analysis for August 2025

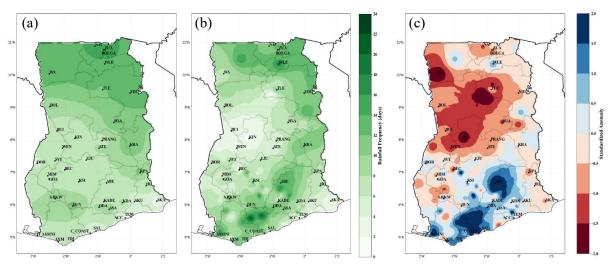


Figure 2. (a) August Rainfall Frequency Climatology (1991–2020), (b) August 2025 Rainfall Frequency, (c) Rainfall Frequency Anomaly for August 2025

Figure 2 presents the rainfall frequency distribution for August. Figure 2(a) shows the 1991–2020 climatological rainfall frequency, with the northern sector, especially Bolgatanga, Zuarungu, and Navrongo, typically recording 10–17 rainy days. In the southern sector, rainfall frequency generally ranges from 3–12 days. Figure 2(b) illustrates the rainfall frequency for August 2025, showing that areas such as Walewale, Bolgatanga, Zuarungu, and Navrongo recorded 10–17 rainy days, comparable to southern locations including Abetifi, Sefwi Bekwai, Akim Oda, and Half Assini. However, the middle zone, particularly Bui, Kintampo, Wenchi, and Bechem experienced low rainfall frequencies of –3 days, consistent with the observed low rainfall amounts. A similar pattern was observed in parts of the southeastern sector such as Akatsi and Tema. Figure 2(c) displays the standardized rainfall frequency anomaly, revealing positive anomalies in areas such as Abetifi, Akim Oda, Cape Coast, and Saltpond. Conversely, most parts of northern Ghana, including Wa, Navrongo, Kintampo, and Wenchi, recorded severe to extreme deficit conditions in rainfall frequency.





