MONTHLY RAINFALL ANALYSIS

SEPTEMBER 2025

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY

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SEPTEMBER 2025 RAINFALL AMOUNT & FREQUENCY OVER GHANA

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SUMMARY

In September 2025, rainfall was above normal in most of the eastern and northern portions of the country, with both higher amounts and more frequent rainy days than the climatological average. Conversely, the southeastern coast, forest zone, and eastern portion of the upper east experienced below-normal rainfall and fewer rainy days. Overall, the pattern shows wetter-than-normal conditions across the east, and northern areas, and drier-than-normal conditions along the southern and upper eastern parts of the country.

Rainfall Amount Analysis for September 2025

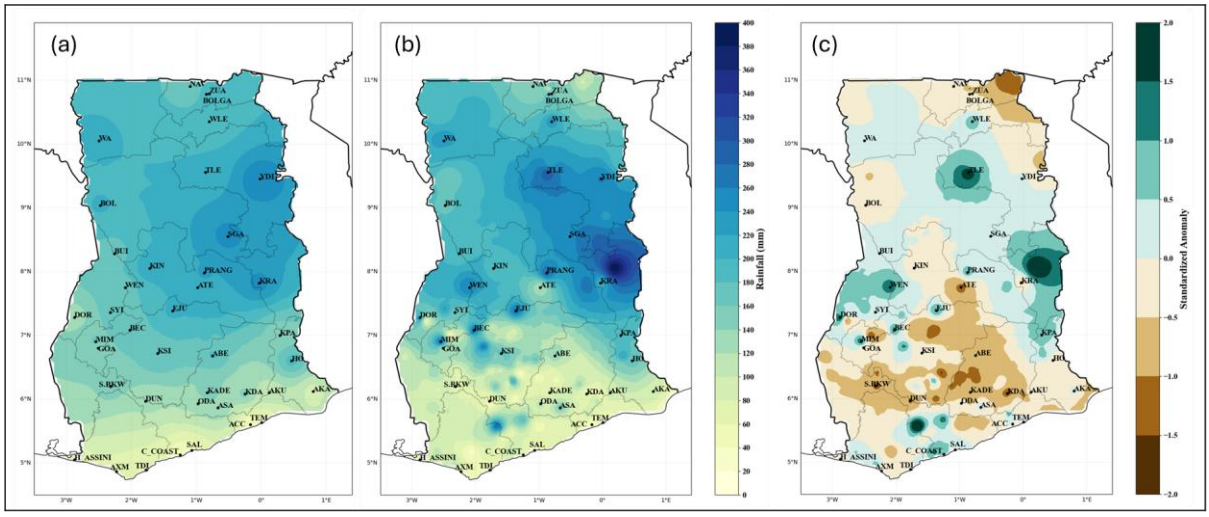

Figure 1. *(a) September Total Rainfall Climatology (1991 – 2020), (b) September 2025 Total Rainfall, (c) September 2025 Total Rainfall Standardized Anomaly*

Figure 1 illustrates the spatial distribution of September rainfall over Ghana. The 1991-2020 climatological mean (**Figure 1a**) shows higher rainfall over the transition and parts of the north, with totals of about 180-300 mm around areas such as Sunyani, Kumasi, Atebubu, Kete Krachi, Tamale, Yendi and Wa, while lower amounts of roughly 60-160 mm occur along the southern coast, including Tema, Accra, Saltpond, Takoradi, Axim and their environs. September 2025 rainfall (**Figure 1b**) generally follows this pattern, with higher totals of about 180-360 mm

over the transition zone and northern areas, particularly around Wenchi, Ejura, Prang, Kete Krachi, Salaga, Tamale and Wa, and lower rainfall (80-160 mm) along the coast and parts of the forest zone, including Sefwi Bekwai, Dunkwa, Akim Oda, Koforidua, Akatsi, Accra, Saltpond, Axim and their environs. The standardized anomaly map (**Figure 1c**) indicates positive anomalies over the western and eastern parts of the country up to some portions in the north, including areas around Dormaa, Wenchi, Tamale, Walewale, Prang and Kpando, while negative anomalies ranging from mild to severe dryness dominate much of southern Ghana, especially around Sefwi Bekwai, Dunkwa-on-offin, Kade, Koforidua, Abetifi, Atebubu and their surrounding areas, as well as areas around Zuarungu and Bolgatanga in the upper eastern portion of the North, suggesting drier-than-normal conditions.

Rainfall Frequency Analysis for September 2025

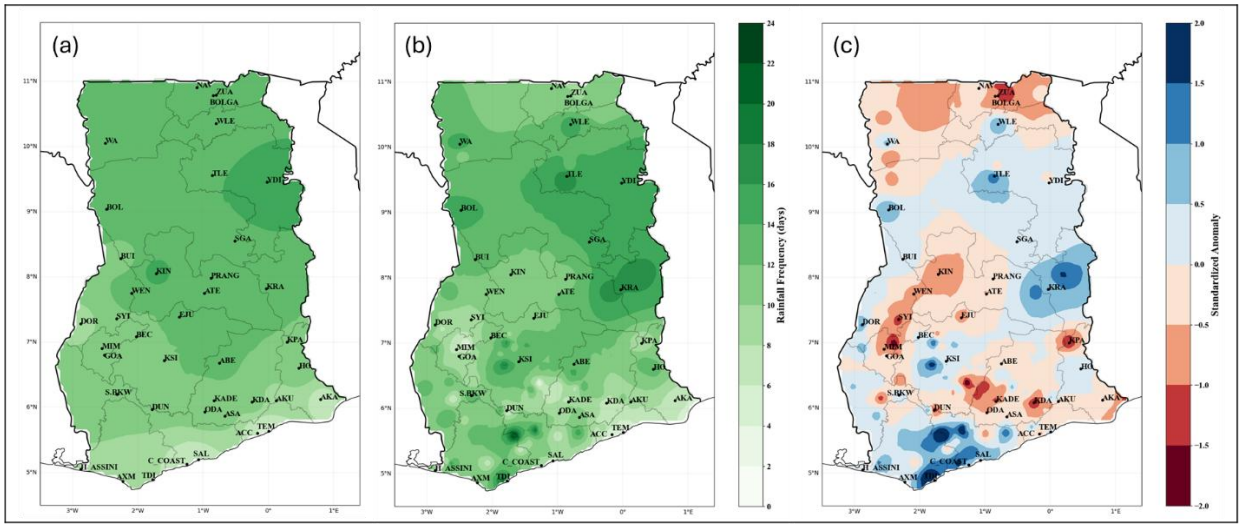

Figure 2. *(a) September Rainfall Frequency Climatology (1991–2020), (b) September 2025 Rainfall Frequency, (c) Rainfall Frequency Anomaly for September 2025*

Figure 2 shows the spatial distribution of September rainfall frequency over Ghana. The 1991-2020 climatological mean **(Figure 2a)** indicates relatively high rainfall frequencies across most parts of the country, with values generally ranging from about 12 to 20 rainy days, particularly over areas in the forest, transition and northern zones such as Sefwi Bekwai, Dunkwa-on-offin, Koforidua, Ho, Ejura, Kintampo, Salaga, Yendi, Tamale, Bolgatanga, Wa, and Bole, while lower frequencies of about 8-12 days are observed along the southern coast, including Half Assini, Takoradi, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Accra, and Akatsi. In September 2025 **(Figure 2b)**, rainfall frequency largely follows the climatological pattern, with about 14-22 rainy days over the transition and eastern areas around Kumasi, Abetifi, Ho, and Kete Krachi, and parts of the north such as Salaga, Yendi, Tamale, Walewale, Wa and Bole. Fewer rainy days (8-14) along

the coast and parts of the southeast and northeast. The standardized anomaly map **(Figure 2c)** shows positive anomalies over the southwestern and eastern portion of the country, indicating more frequent rainfall than normal, while negative anomalies dominate portions of the southern and upper eastern part of northern Ghana, including areas around Mim, Kade, Koforidua, Kpando, Zuarungu, Bolgatanga and their environs, reflecting below-normal rainfall frequency.