

NOVEMBER 2025

CLIMATE BULLETIN



DEKAD 3, NOVEMBER (11-20)

GMET/CLIMATE/0211 25 FORM337

11/2/2025

TABLE OF CONTENT

SUMMARY	4
1.0 OBSERVED CLIMATE DRIVERS	2
1.1 INTERTROPICAL FRONT	2
1.2 MADDEN-JULIAN OSCILLATION (MJO)	3
2.0 RAINFALL, TEMPERATURE AND RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION	5
2.1 RAINFALL	5
2.2 TEMPERATURE	7
2.3 RELATIVE HUMIDITY	10
3.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK 1 ST - 14 TH OCTOBER 2025	11
4.0 ADVISORIES	12
5.0 APPENDIX	11
5.1 TABLE OF STATIONS	13



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Current ITF position for November 2nd Dekad, 2025	2
Table 1: Dekadal evolution of the ITF position over Ghana 2025	2
Figure 2: Current MJO position as of November 2nd Dekad, 2025	4
Figure 3a: Total Rainfall November 2nd Dekad, 2025	5
Figure 3 b: Rainy Days November 2nd Dekad, 2025	5
Figure 4: TAMSAT Total Rainfall November 2nd Dekad, 2025	6
Figure 5: Rainfall Anomaly for November 2nd Dekad, 2025	6
Figure 6a: Maximum Temperature November 2nd Dekad, 2025	7
Figure 6b: Maximum Temperature Anomaly November 2nd Dekad, 2025	7
Figure 7a: Minimum Temperature November 2nd Dekad, 2025	8
Figure 7b: Minimum Temperature Anomaly November 2nd Dekad, 2025	8
Figure 8: Max. and Min. Temperature Distribution for November 2nd Dekad, 2025	9
Figure 9a: Average Relative Humidity November 2nd Dekad, 2025	10
Figure 9b: Average Relative Humidity Anomaly November 2nd Dekad, 2025	10



SUMMARY

- **Rainfall:**
 - Most areas in the country received rainfall below 50mm.
 - Akim Oda received the highest rainfall of 59.5 mm.
 - Half Assini recorded the highest rainy days of 8 days.
- **Rainfall Anomalies:**
 - Below Normal rainfall was recorded in most areas.
- **Relative Humidity:**
 - Maximum value of 80% was recorded over Saltpond and Takoradi.
 - Minimum value of 23.6% was recorded over Navrongo.
- **Temperatures:**
 - **Maximum:**
 - Above normal temperatures experienced in most parts of the country.
 - The maximum of the Maximum temperature of 38°C was recorded in Bongo and Mankraso.
 - The minimum of the maximum temperature of 29.8°C was recorded in Abetifi.
 - Relatively cooler temperatures along the coast and places in the forested areas.
 - **Minimum:**
 - Above normal temperatures recorded across the entire country
 - Warmer temperatures in the Northern and East Coastal sector
 - The maximum of the Minimum temperature was recorded in Tema, reaching 26°C
 - The minimum of the Minimum temperature was recorded in Bongo, reaching 20.1°C.

1. OBSERVED CLIMATE DRIVERS

1.1 INTERTROPICAL FRONT

Also known as the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) is a critical meteorological feature that significantly influences weather patterns in West Africa, including Ghana. The ITF is a boundary zone where the warm, moist air from the Atlantic Ocean (south westerly monsoon winds) meets the hot, dry air from the Sahara Desert (northeasterly Harmattan winds). This convergence leads to the formation of clouds and precipitation, making it a key driver of the rainy season in West Africa. The northward movement of the ITF during March-July brings the rainy season to Ghana

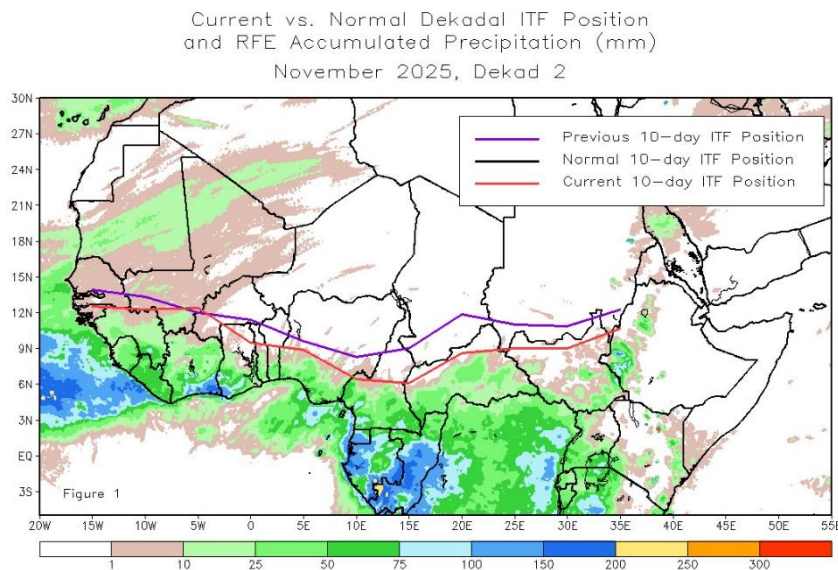


Figure 1: Current ITF position for November 2nd Dekad, 2025

Figure 1 describes the position of the ITF during the 2nd dekad of November and its previous position during the 1st dekad of November. The current Inter-Tropical Front (ITF) moved down as compared to its previous location which occurred between November 1 and 10. Specifically, the current ITF is located within the northern part of the country, which is south of its previous position. Similarly, Table 1 below also shows the evolving ITF's position of Ghana, located between 5W and 5E.

DEKAD	5W	0	5E
January 1	7.2	7.6	7.8
January 2	7.3	7.8	7.5
January 3	7.9	8.2	8.5
February 1	6.6	8.1	8.3
February 2	9.6	9.0	8.8
February 3	8.2	9.2	8.9

March 1	11.0	10.5	10.1
March 2	10.0	9.8	9.6
March 3	11.6	11.6	11.2
April 1	11.1	11.3	11.1
April 2	12.8	11.7	11.1
April 3	13.5	13.1	12.1
May 1	13.9	13.7	12.7
May 2	14.1	13.9	13.8
May 3	14.5	14.7	14.2
June 1	14.4	15.9	16.5
June 2	15.8	15.9	18.1
June 3	16.5	16.4	17.5
July 1	18.1	18.4	17.6
July 2	20.4	20.5	18.5
July 3	20.5	20.9	19.8
August 1	20.1	21.1	18.8
August 2	21	21.1	21.8
August 3	18.5	19.4	21.1
September 1	21.3	21.4	19.8
September 2	20	19.2	17.5
September 3	17.5	17.3	16.6
October 1	15.6	16.3	17
October 2	16.4	15.5	13.8
October 3	11.9	11.4	11
November 1	8.3	9.1	9.8
November 2	4.6	5.3	7.9

Table 1: Dekadal evolution of the ITF position over Ghana 2025

1.2 MADDEN-JULIAN OSCILLATION (MJO)

MJO is a tropical disturbance that moves eastward around the globe, influencing weather patterns, including rainfall and temperature, in various regions. The MJO has phases (1-8), with each phase

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: @GhanaMet

: Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet)

Tel: 0307010019

Email: info@meteo.gov.gh



corresponding to its location over the tropics. Its position and strength can have significant implications for weather in Ghana, particularly during the West African monsoon season.

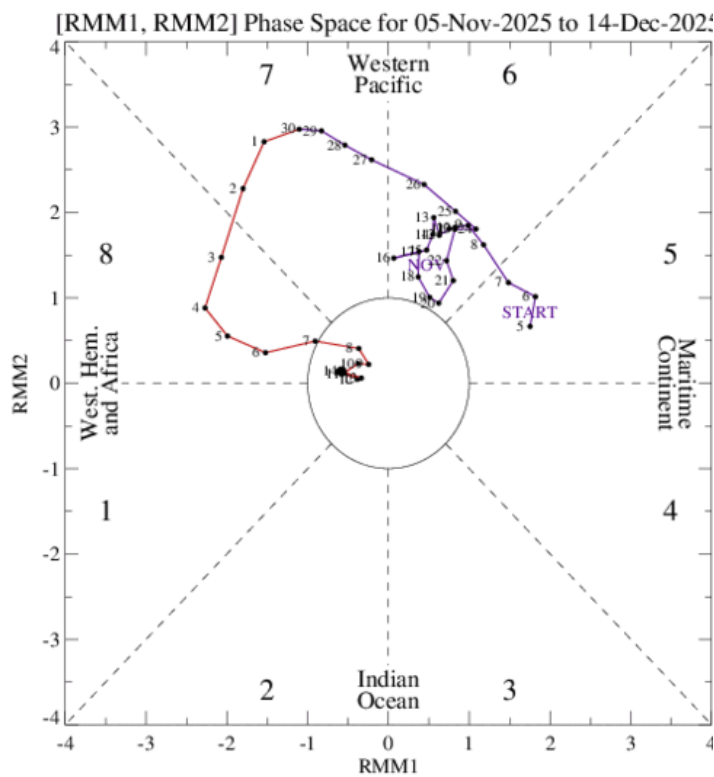


Figure 2: Current MJO position as at November 2nd Dekad, 2025

As depicted in Figure 2, the Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) was observed within Phases 6, corresponding to the Western Pacific regions. However, its position near the centre of the phase-space diagram indicates a weak amplitude, signifying a less active MJO signal during this period.

Given its current phase and weak intensity, the MJO was unlikely to significantly enhance convective activity over West Africa. This may have contributed to the suppression of rainfall over Ghana in the short term, as the influence of the MJO during weak phases tends to be minimal across the region.

2.0 RAINFALL, TEMPERATURE AND RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION

2.1 RAINFALL

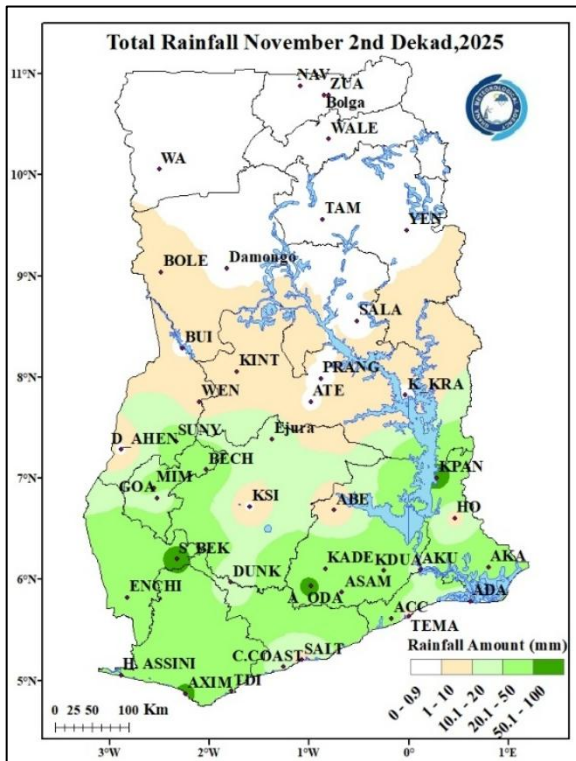


Figure 3a: Total Rainfall November 2nd Dekad, 2025

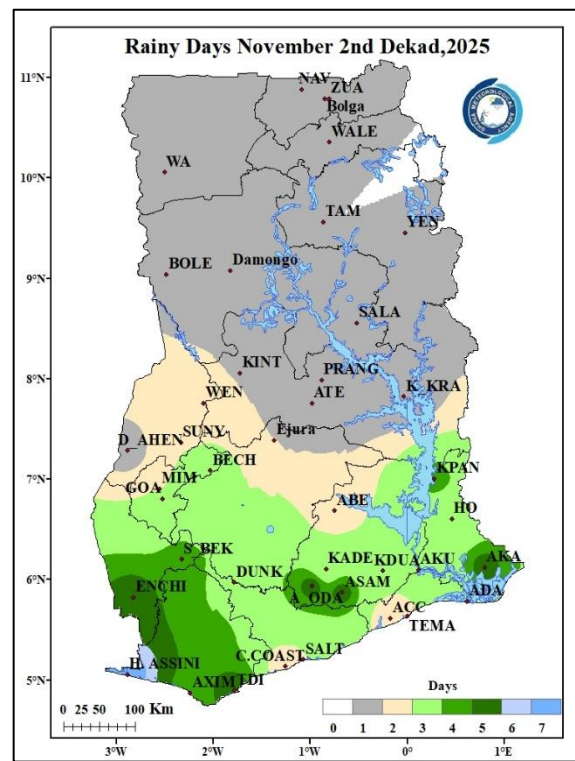


Figure 3 b: Rainy Days November 2nd Dekad, 2025

Figure 3a describes rainfall distribution across Ghana during the second dekad of November. During this period, the Northern portions of the country, Prang, Atebubu and Kete Krachi in the transition belt, Dorma Ahenkro, and Kumasi in the south did not record any rainfall. Bole, Kintampo, Wenchi, Ejura, Abetifi, Goaso, dunkwa, Akuse, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Tema and Ada recorded less than 20mm of rainfall. Sefwi Bekwai, Akim oda, Kpando and Axim recorded rainfall amount between 50 to 100mm. The highest rainfall of 59.5mm was recorded at Akim Oda during the period.

Figure 3b shows the frequency of rainy days within the same period. Half Assini experienced seven (7) days of rainfall. Most part of the coast and forest belt experienced between three (3) to seven (7) days of rainfall activities. The rest of the country - experienced less than two (2) rainy days.

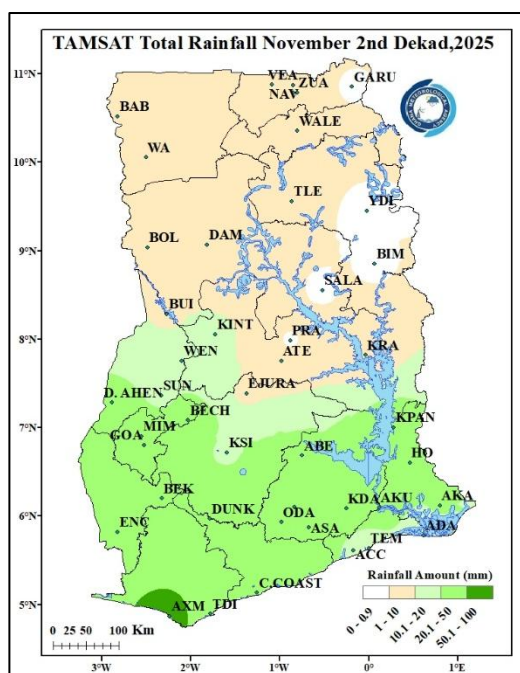


Figure 4: TAMSAT Total Rainfall November 2nd Dekad, 2025

Figure 4 represents total rainfall for the duration, as calculated from the TAMSAT rainfall estimates. The satellite-based data is helpful in terms of nationwide rainfall distribution. It can be seen from the image that the TAMSAT generally reproduced nearly the ground-based observations with a little over estimation within the northern portion of the country as compared to the observed data.

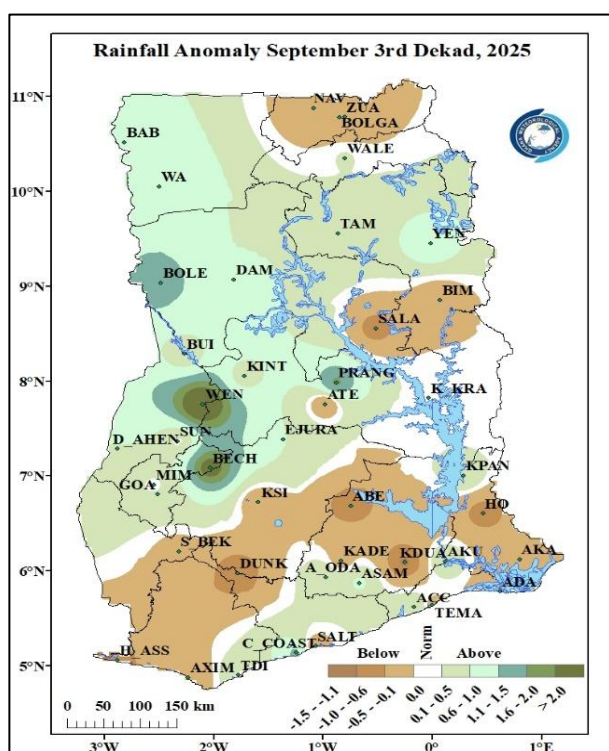


Figure 5: Rainfall Anomaly for November 2nd Dekad, 2025

Figure 5 describes areas across the country that experienced deviations from normal rainfall during the period. Notably, most places like Navrongo, Bolgatanga, Zuarungu, Salaga, Bimbila, Atebubu, Half Assini, Axim, Saltpond, Sefwi Bekwai, Kumasi, Dunkwa, Kade, Abetifi, Tema, Ada, Akatsi and Ho experienced deficit rainfall. Kete Krachi, experienced normal rainfall conditions during the period. The rest of the country experienced surplus rainfall during the dekad.

2.2 TEMPERATURE

Maximum Temperature

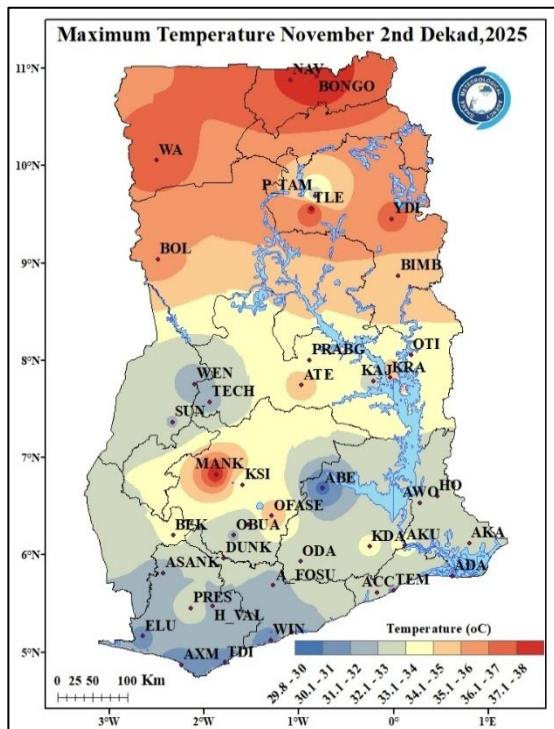


Figure 6a: Maximum Temperature November 2nd Dekad, 2025

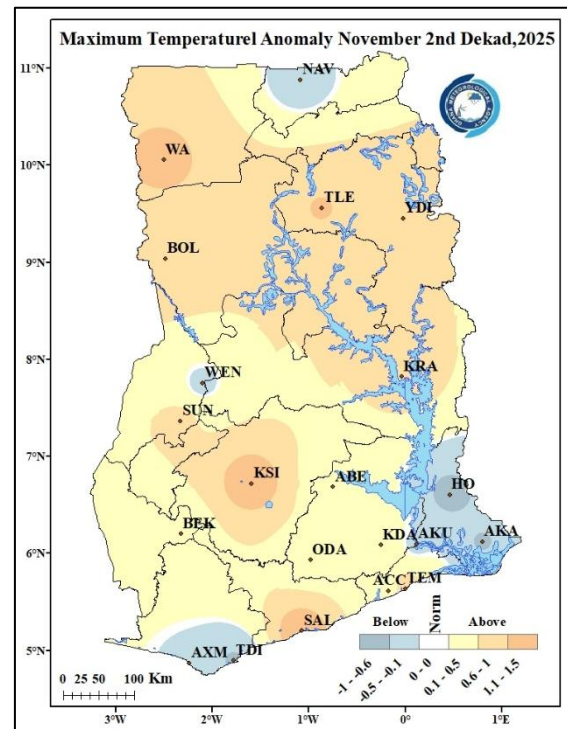


Figure 6b: Maximum Temperature Anomaly November 2nd Dekad, 2025

Figure 6a displays the distribution of average Maximum temperatures nationwide. During the reporting period, the northern areas, Atebubu and Kete Krachi in the Transitionzone, mankraso and Ofoase in the forest zone recorded the highest temperatures, ranging from 34.1°C to 38.0°C. The highest temperature of 37.8°C, was observed in Bongo and Mankraso, while the lowest, 29.8°C, was recorded in Abetifi. Places such as Prang, Oti in the transition belt, Kumasi, Bekwai, Koforidua and Akuse in the forest belt experienced temperatures ranging from 33°C to 34°C. the rest of the coast, the rest of the forest and transition zone experienced relatively cooler conditions, with temperatures ranging from 29.8°C to 33.0°C.

Figure 6b illustrates the Maximum Temperature Anomalies. In this dekad, places such as Navrongo, Wenchi, Akuse, Ho, Akatsi, Axim and Takoradi experienced below normal temperature. The remaining parts of the country experienced above normal temperature.

Minimum Temperature

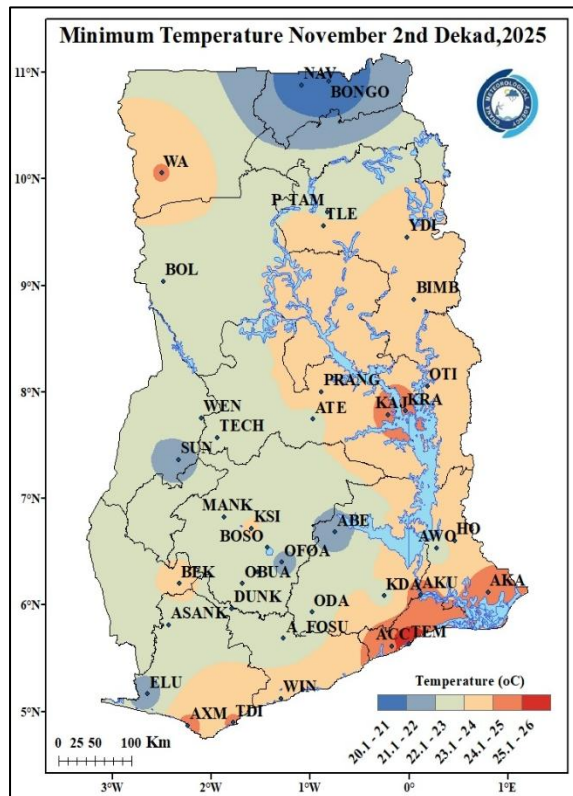


Figure 7a: Minimum Temperature November 2nd Dekad, 2025

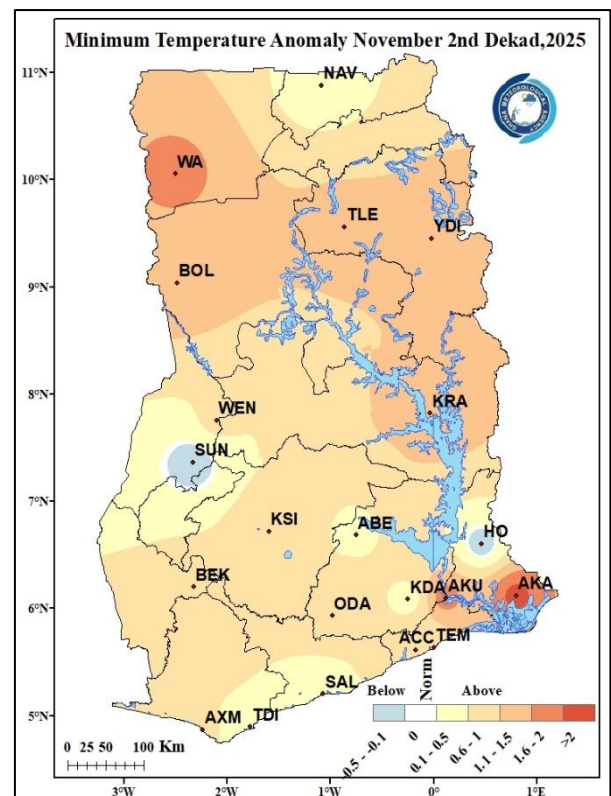


Figure 7b: Minimum Temperature Anomaly November 2nd Dekad, 2025

Figure 7a, describes the average minimum temperatures across different sectors of the country. Places in and around Wa, Tamale, Yendi, Bimbila, Prang, Oti, Kete Krachi, Ho, Kumasi, Sefwi Bekwai, Akuse, Akatsi and the entire coast experienced relatively warmer conditions with temperatures ranging from 23.1°C to 26.0°C. The highest nighttime temperature recorded in the country for the period was at Tema with a temperature of 26°C. the rest of the country recorded relatively cooler nighttime temperatures ranging between 20.1°C and 23.0°C. The least nighttime temperature during the period was recorded at Abetifi and Elubo with a temperature of 21.6°C.

In figure 7b, the Minimum Temperature Anomaly for this period is described. Sunyani and Ho experienced below normal temperatures. The of the country experienced above normal temperatures indicating increased night-time temperatures.

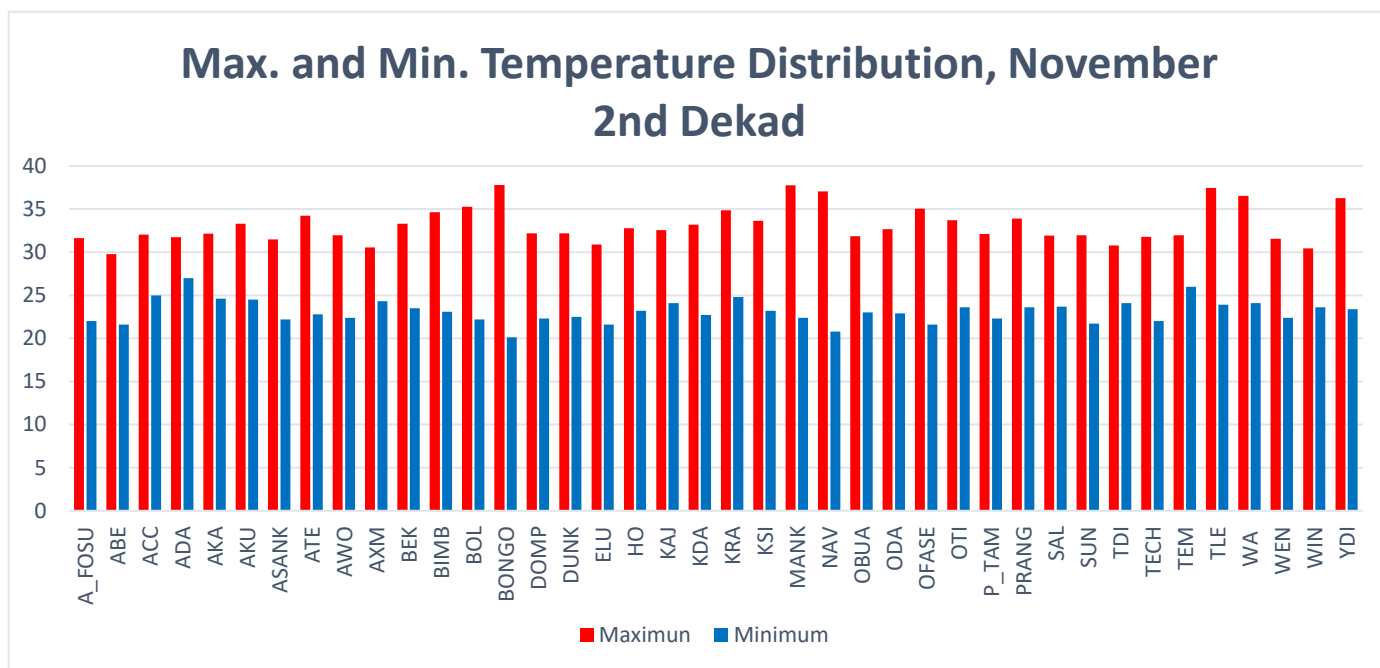


Figure 8: Max. and Min. Temperature Distribution for November 2nd Dekad, 2025

2.3 RELATIVE HUMIDITY

Observed Relative Humidity (RH) over the ten (10) day period is presented in *figure 9a* below. The forest, coastal areas and Atebubu in the transition zone experienced RH of 60 to 80%. Kumasi, Kete Krach and Bole experienced RH values ranging from 40 to 60 %. The rest of the northern areas experienced RH between 20 to 40%. A minimum value of 26% was recorded over Navrongo while a maximum value of 80% was recorded over Saltpond and Takoradi.

Average RH Anomaly is also presented in *Figure 9b* below. A below normal RH is observed across the entire country.

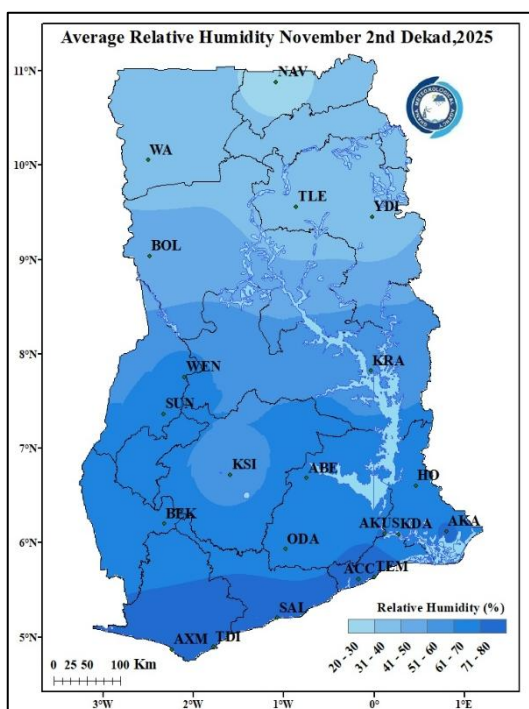


Figure 9a: Average Relative Humidity November 2nd Dekad, 2025

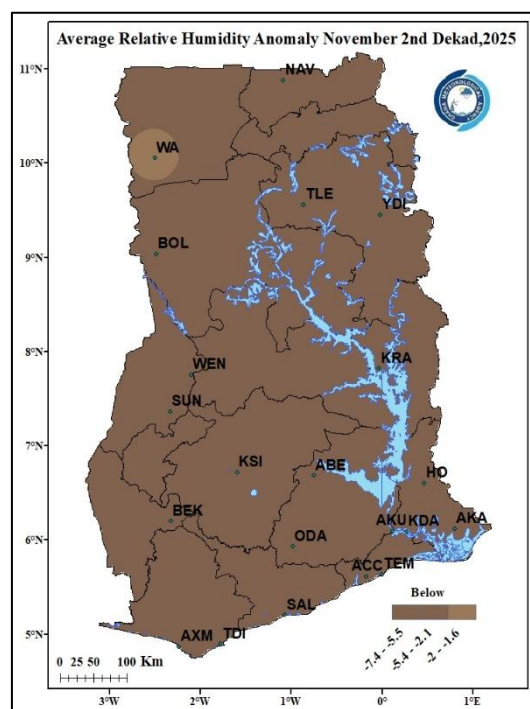
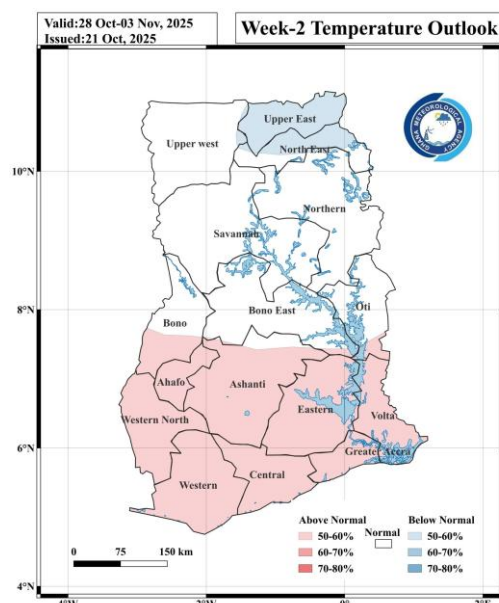
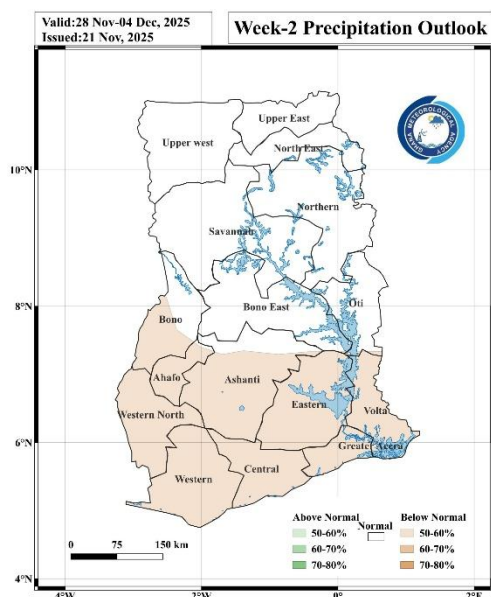
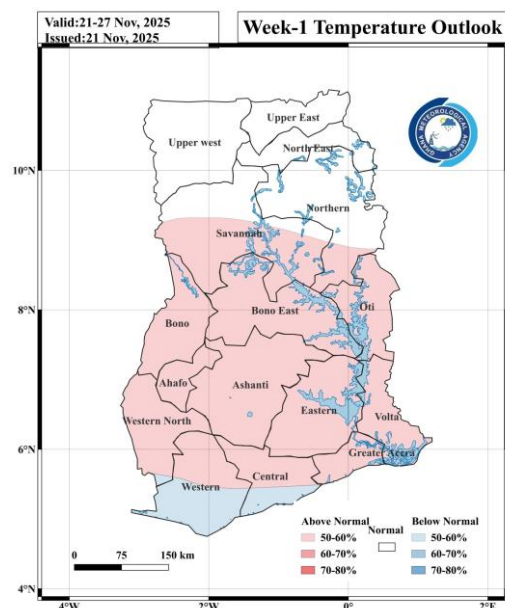
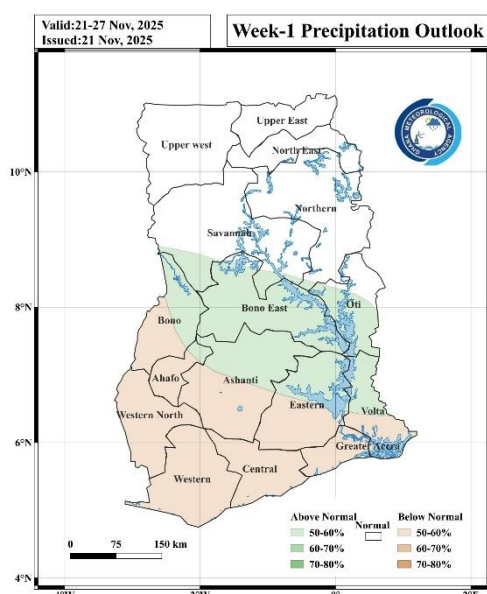


Figure 9b: Average Relative Humidity Anomaly November 2nd Dekad, 2025

3.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK 21ST- 27^H NOVEMBER 2025

During Week 1, above-normal rainfall is expected for most part of the middle belt and parts of the southern belt, the rest of the south is expected to experience below normal rainfall while the northern portions are anticipated to experience normal rainfall. Temperature conditions are generally expected to be below normal for the middle and southern belt with only the extreme southwestern portion expected to have below-normal temperatures. The rest of the country will experience normal temperatures. In Week 2, rainfall is projected to be below-normal across most parts of the southern belt and normal for the rest of the country. Temperatures during this week are also expected to remain in most part of the southern belt and normal over the country.



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4.0 ADVISORIES

1. Agriculture

- Farmers in southern and middle zones should take advantage of the expected above-normal rainfall for planting, transplanting, and soil moisture replenishment.
- Farmers in the extreme north and southwestern areas, where below-normal rainfall is expected, should consider water-conserving practices such as mulching and avoid excessive reliance on rainfall for newly planted crops.
- Irrigation scheduling may be needed in areas expecting reduced rainfall to prevent crop stress.

2. Flood and Drainage Management

- Communities in southern and middle belts should clear drainage channels and avoid dumping waste to reduce localized flooding risks due to above-normal rainfall.
- Residents in flood-prone areas should stay alert to weather updates from the Ghana Meteorological Agency.

3. Transportation

- Motorists should exercise caution when driving when it is raining as visibility might become poor. Drivers are advised not to drive through flood waters.

4. Health

- Increased rainfall can promote mosquito breeding; communities are encouraged to clear stagnant water and use protective measures such as insecticide-treated nets.
- Cooler, below-normal temperatures may lead to respiratory infections; warm clothing is advised, especially for children and the elderly.

5. Water Resource Management

- Water managers should store and regulate water efficiently in the southern and middle belts to take advantage of increased runoff.
- In the north, prudent water use is recommended due to expected below-normal rainfall.

6. Energy / Power Sector

- Hydropower generation may benefit from increased inflows in the south and middle zones; monitoring of water levels is advised.



5.0 APPENDIX

5.1 TABLE OF STATIONS

TABLE OF STATIONS

Station	Abbreviation	Station	Abbreviation
Abetifi	ABE	Kete Krachi	K_KRA
Accra	ACC	Kade	KADE
Ada	ADA	Koforidua	KDUA
Akatsi	AKA	Kintampo	KINT
Akim Oda	A_ODA	Ho	HO
Akuse	AKU	Kpando	KPAN
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
Bolga	BOLGA	Sunyani	SUNY
Bongo	BON	Pong Tamale	P_TAM
Bui	BUI	Tamale	TAM
Cape Coast	C_COAST	Takoradi	TDI
Damongo	DAM	Vea	VEA
Dompase	DOM	Asankragua	ASAN
Dormaa Ahenkro	D_AHEN	Tema	TEMA
Dunkwa Offin	DUNK	Wa	WA
Ejura	EJURA	Walewale	WALE
Elubo	ELUBO	Obuasi	OBU
Enchi	ENCH	Wenchi	WEN
Garu	GARU	Yendi	YEN
Goa	GOA	Zuarungu	ZUA
Half Assini	H_ASS	Assin Fosu	A_FOSU
Hunney Valley	H_VAL	Winneba	WIN
Konongo	KON	Bosomtwe	BOSOM
Mankranso	MANK	Techiman	TECH
Oti	OTI	Kajaji	KAJ

For further inquiries, clarification, information or assistance Contact:

The Director General

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

Website: www.meteo.gov.gh

: @GhanaMet

: Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet)

Tel: 0307010019

Email: info@meteo.gov.gh

