DECEMBER 2025

CLIMATE BULLETIN

DEKAD 1, DECEMBER (01-10)

GMET/CLIMATE/0112 25 FORM337

12/1/2025

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SUMMARY

- **Rainfall:**
  - Few areas in the country received rainfall above 50mm.
  - Half Assini received the highest rainfall of 93 mm.
  - Asamankese recorded the highest rainy days of 6 days.
- **Rainfall Anomalies:**
  - Surplus rainfall was recorded over most places in the south and north western portions while the north eastern side and few places with the south experienced a deficit rainfall.

- **Temperatures:**
  - **Maximum:**
    - Above normal temperatures experienced in almost of the country.
    - The maximum of the Maximum temperature of 37.9°C was recorded in P_Tamale.
    - The minimum of the maximum temperature of 27°C was recorded in Awudome.
    - Relatively cooler temperatures along the coast and places in the forest areas.
  - **Minimum:**
    - Above normal temperatures recorded over the entire of the country
    - Warmer temperatures in parts of the Northern and Coastal areas
    - The maximum of the Minimum temperature was recorded in Wa (26ºC) and Ada (25.6°C).
    - The minimum of the Minimum temperature was recorded in Akuse, reaching 20.9°C.

1.0 OBSERVED CLIMATE DRIVERS

1.1 INTERTROPICAL FRONT

This is 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. Table 1 below shows the evolving ITF's position over Ghana from January to December, located between 5W and 5E. During the first dekad of December, the ITF was approximately **4.5'N** with respect to the Greenwich meridian.

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	6.4	7.2	7.9
November 3	4.6	5.3	6.1
December 1	3.8	4.5	5.2

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

2.0 RAINFALL, TEMPERATURE AND RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION

2.1 RAINFALL

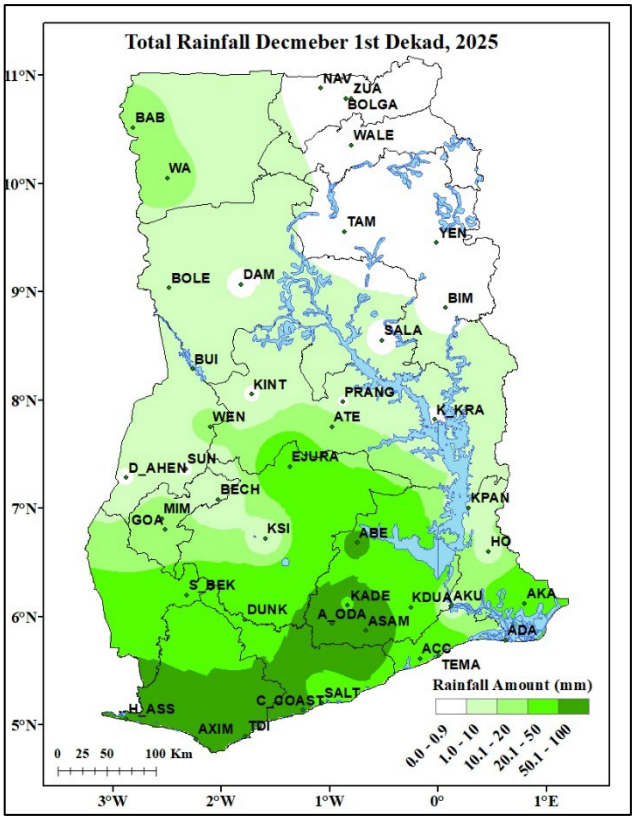


Figure 2a: Total Rainfall December 1st Dekad, 2025

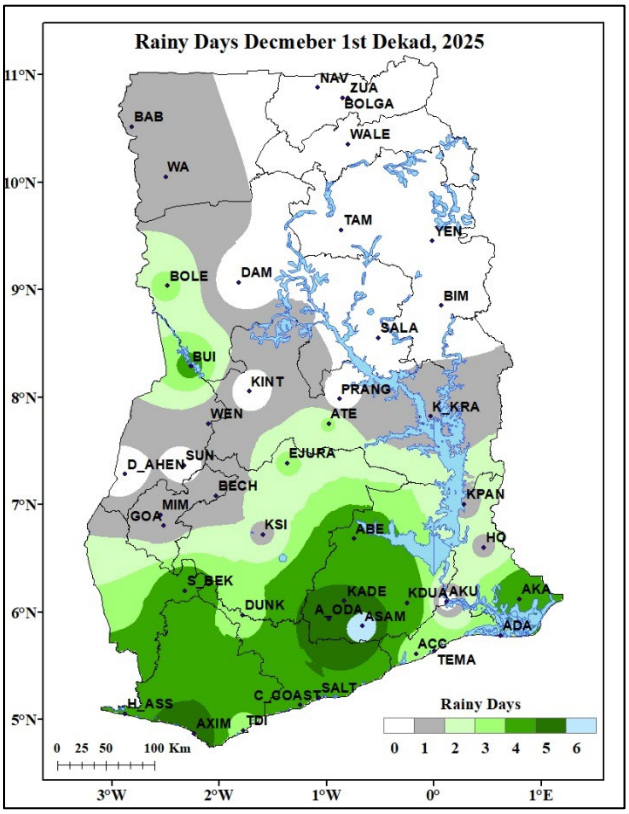


Figure 1b: Rainy Days December 1st Dekad, 2025

Figure 2a illustrates the spatial distribution of rainfall across Ghana during the first ten-day period (dekad) of December. Most areas within the southern part of the country especially the south western portion received substantial amounts of rainfall where Half Assini, Asamankese, Akim Oda, Axim, Abetifi, Cape Coast and Takoradi recorded rainfall amounts above 50 mm. Half Assini recorded the highest rainfall amount of about 93mm. The transition area recorded rainfall ranging from 10-20mm. The northern sector received little to no rain. Most places within the northern eastern like Navrongo, Zuarungu, Bolgatanga, Walewale, Tamale, Yendi, Bimbila, as well as Damongo and Salaga recorded less than 1mm of rainfall.

Asamankese recorded the maximum number of 6 rainy days. Most areas within the southern sector recorded rainfall in 5 days. The transition and few areas in the forest zone recorded 1-2 rainy days whiles most areas within the eastern part of the north also recorded no rainy day

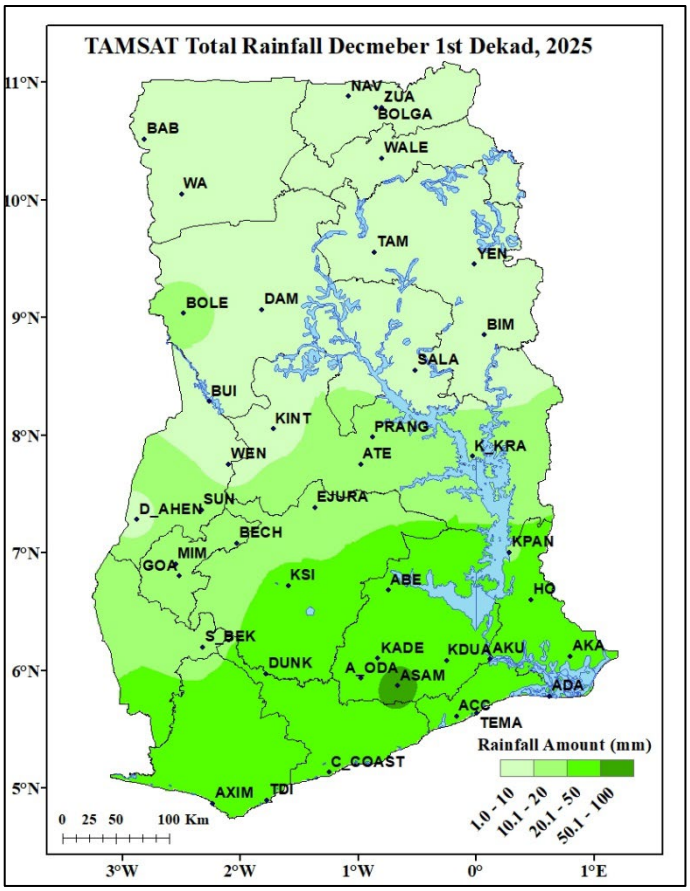


Figure 3: TAMSAT Total Rainfall December 1st Dekad, 2025

Figure 3 shows the total rainfall for the period, derived from TAMSAT satellite rainfall estimates. The satellite-based data provides a useful overview of rainfall distribution across the country. However, the image indicates that TAMSAT estimates did not fully align with ground-based observations. Rainfall amounts which were recorded over the country was ranging from 1-60 mm which was underestimating the actual rainfall observed.

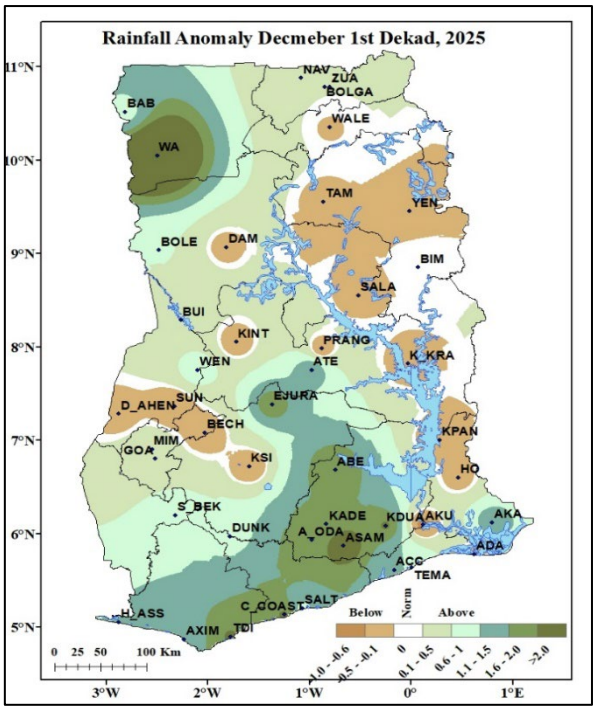


Figure 4: Rainfall Anomaly for December 1st Dekad, 2025

Figure 4 illustrates the areas across the country that experienced deviations from normal rainfall during the period. Areas within the northern west had surplus rainfall whereas most areas to the eastern in areas such as Walewale, Tamale, Yendi, as well as Damongo and Salaga experienced a below normal rainfall. Areas that also experienced a below normal rainfall in the transition and the forest zones are Kintampo, Prang, Dormaa, Bechem, Sunyani, Kete-Krachi, Kumasi Kpando, Ho and Akuse. The rest of the stations recorded an above normal rainfall during this period.

2.2 TEMPERATURE

Maximum Temperature

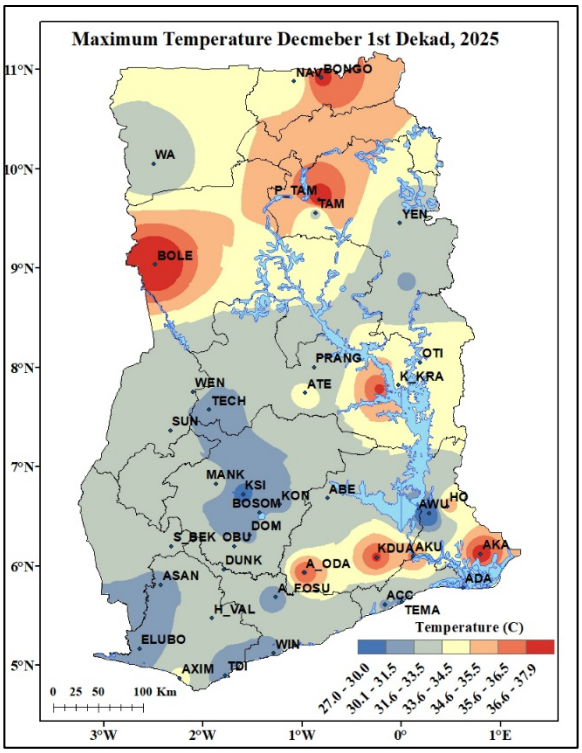


Figure 5a: Maximum Temperature December 1st Dekad, 2025

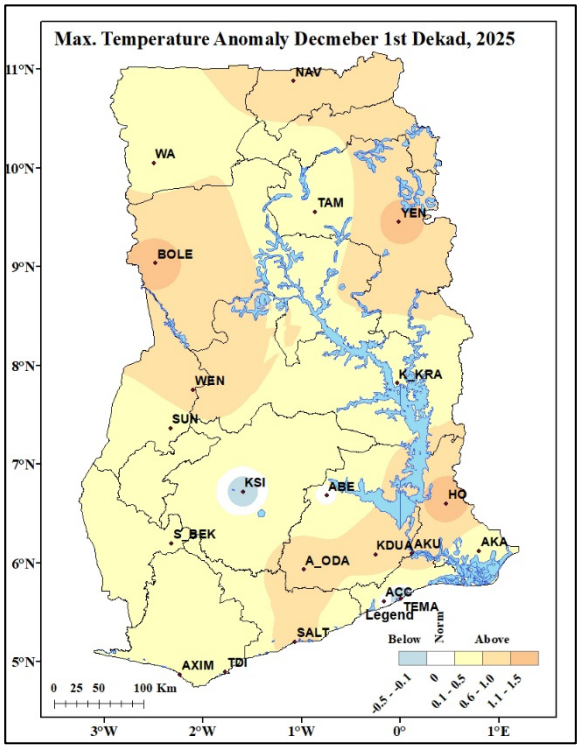


Figure 5b: Maximum Temperature Anomaly December 1st Dekad, 2025

Figure 5a illustrates the spatial distribution of average maximum temperatures across the country. During the reporting period, the highest temperatures were observed over the northern portions in areas such as Bongo, P_Tamale, and Bole, few areas such as Kete-Krachi within the transition and Akim Oda, Koforidua, Akuse and Akatsi the south eastern portions, with values ranging from 36.5°C to 37.9°C. The highest maximum temperature of 37.9°C was recorded at P_Tamale, while the lowest value of 27.0°C was observed at Awudome. Relatively cooler conditions prevailed over the forest and coastal zones with temperatures ranging from about 27ºC-33.5ºC

Figure 5b depicts the maximum temperature anomalies during the dekad. The whole country experienced and increase in maximum temperature with exception of Kumasi and Abetifi which experienced a normal to below normal temperature.

Minimum Temperature

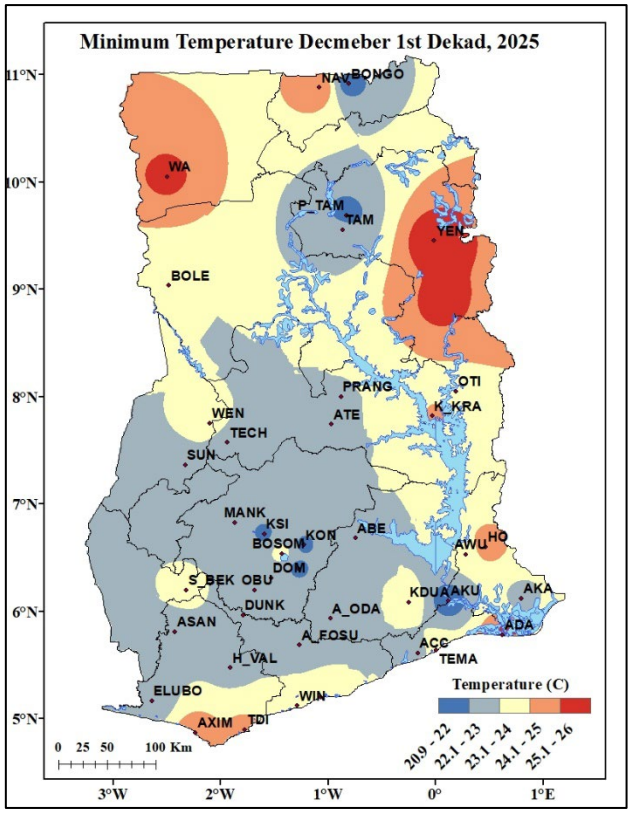


Figure 6a: Minimum Temperature December 1st Dekad, 2025

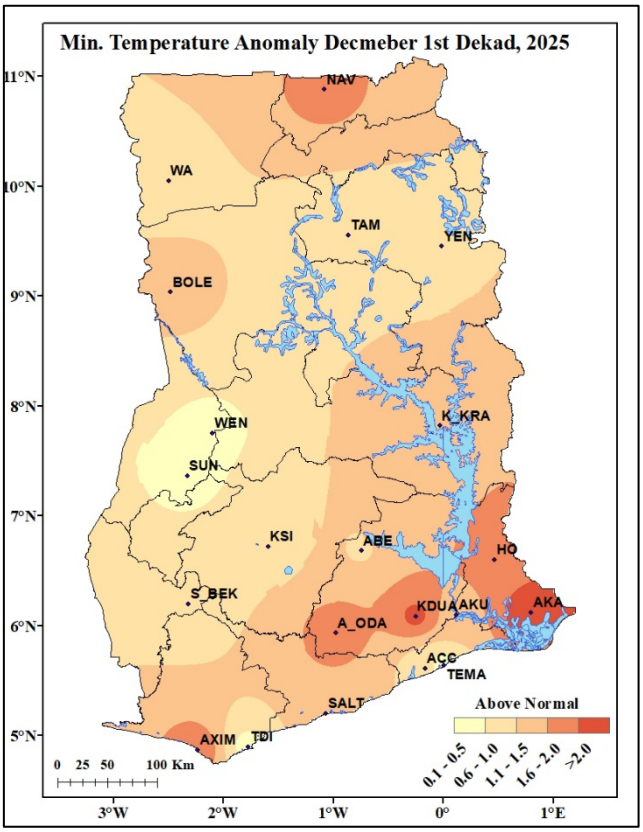


Figure 6b: Minimum Temperature Anomaly December 1st Dekad, 2025

In *Figure 6a*, the average minimum temperatures varied across different sectors. Relatively warmer high temperatures were observed in and around Wa, Bole, Navrongo, Yendi, Bimbila, and Kete-Krachi in the transition zone as well as Ho, Axim and Ada in the south with temperatures ranging from 24°C to 26.0°C. The highest minimum temperature was recorded over Wa (26ºC) and Ada (25.6ºC). The lowest temperature was recorded in Akuse having 20.9ºC.

Figure 6b, shows the Minimum Temperature Anomaly for this period. The entire country recorded an increase or above normal temperatures than usual.

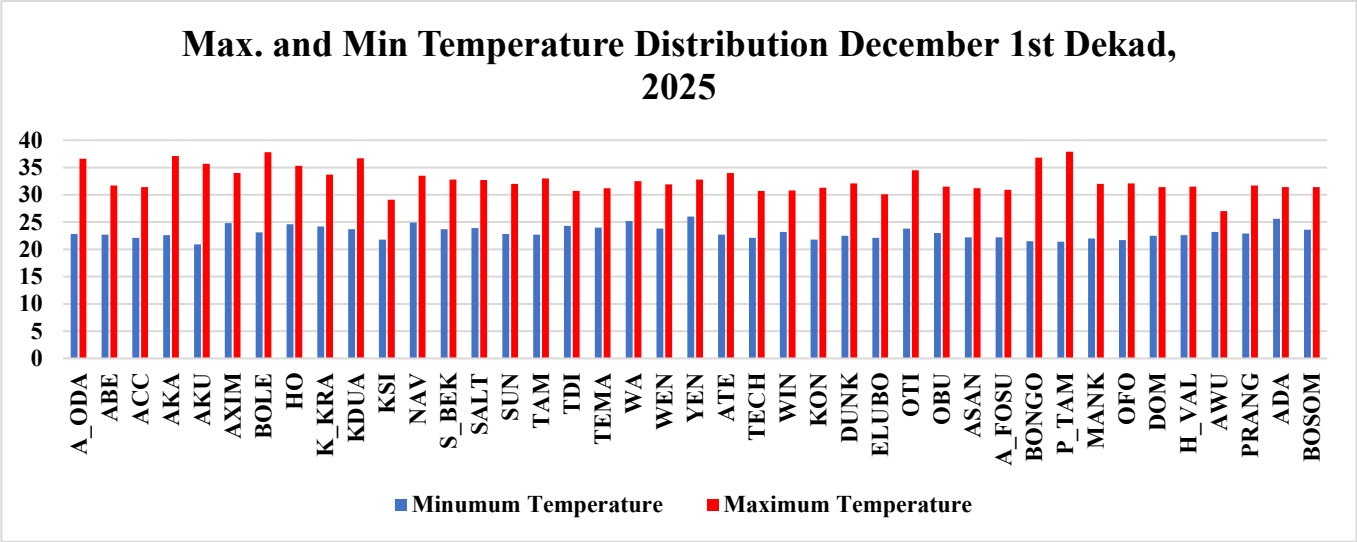
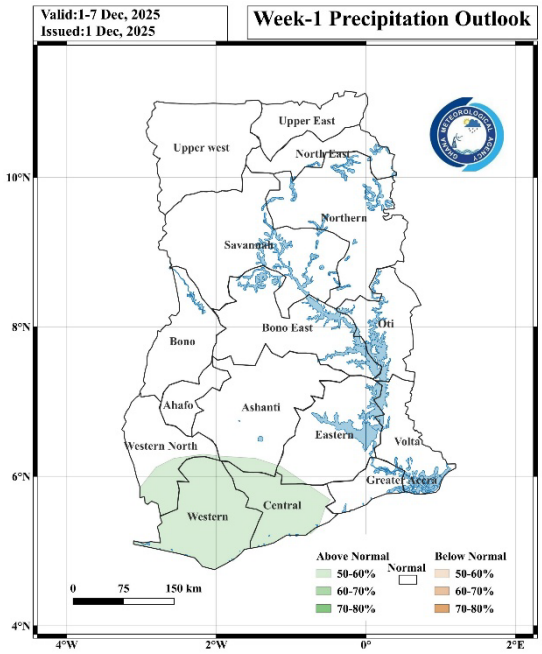
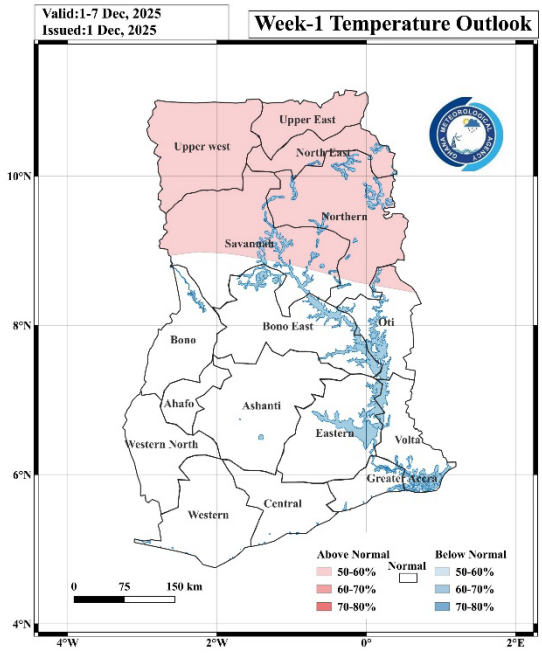


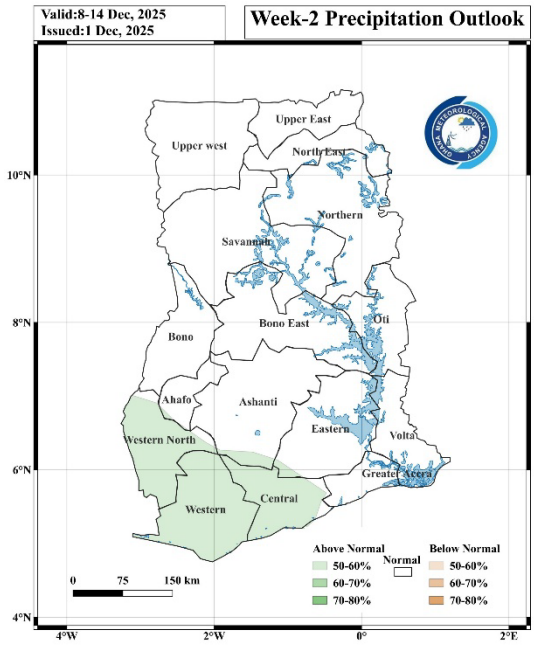
Figure 7: Max. and Min. Temperature Distribution for December 1st Dekad, 2025

3.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK 1ST- 14TH DECEMBER 2025

During Week 1, above-normal rainfall is expected over the south western portion, while normal rainfall conditions are expected throughout the country. Temperature conditions are generally expected to be above normal at the northern portions whereas normal temperatures are expected at the remaining parts of the country. In Week 2, rainfall is projected to be above- normal across the southwestern parts and few areas within the forest zone and the rest of the country expected to have normal conditions of rainfall. Temperatures during this week (week 2) are expected to be above normal over the northern portions and below normal over the south most especially the western portions. The transition and the south eastern portions will have normal temperatures.


Valid:1-7 Dec, 2025
Issued:1 Dec, 2025
Week-1 Precipitation Outlook
Upper East
Upper west
North East
Northern
Savannah
Oti
Bono
Bono East
Ahafo
Ashanti
Eastern
Volta
Western North
Greater Accra
Central
Western
10°N
8°N
6°N
4°N
4°W
2°W
0°
2°E
0
75
150 km
Above Normal
Normal
Below Normal
50-60%
60-70%
70-80%


Valid:1-7 Dec, 2025
Issued:1 Dec, 2025
Week-1 Temperature Outlook
Upper East
Upper west
North East
Northern
Savannah
Oti
Bono
Bono East
Ahafo
Ashanti
Eastern
Volta
Western North
Greater Accra
Central
Western
10°N
8°N
6°N
4°N
4°W
2°W
0°
2°E
0
75
150 km
Above Normal
Normal
Below Normal
50-60%
60-70%
70-80%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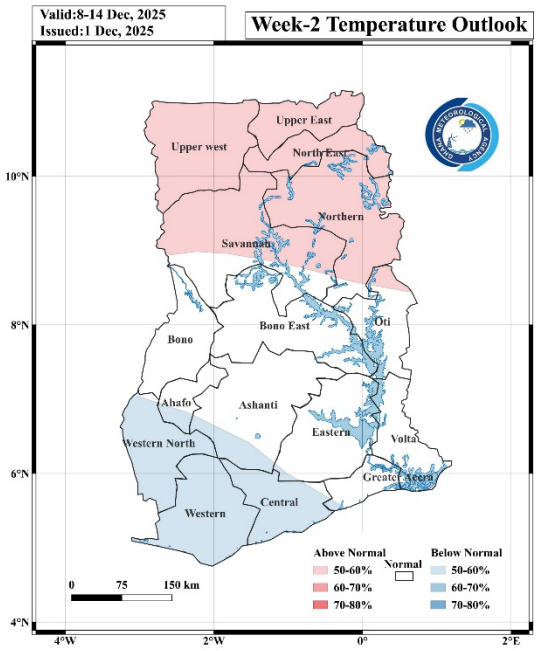
Week-2 Precipitation Outlook
Upper East
Upper west
North East
Northern
Savannah
Oti
Bono
Bono East
Ahafo
Ashanti
Eastern
Volta
Western North
Greater Accra
Central
Western
10°N
8°N
6°N
4°N
4°W
2°W
0°
2°E
0
75
150 km
Above Normal
Normal
Below Normal
50-60%
60-70%
70-80%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Issued:1 Dec, 2025
Week-2 Temperature Outlook
Upper East
Upper west
North East
Northern
Savannah
Oti
Bono
Bono East
Ahafo
Ashanti
Eastern
Volta
Western North
Greater Accra
Central
Western
10°N
8°N
6°N
4°N
4°W
2°W
0°
2°E
0
75
150 km
Above Normal
Normal
Below Normal
50-60%
60-70%
70-80%

4.0 ADVISORIES

1. Agriculture

- Farmers in the north 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 wastes at inappropriate places to reduce localized flooding risks.
- Residents in flood-prone areas should stay alert to weather updates from the Ghana Meteorological Agency.

3. Transportation

Motorists should drive with caution during rainfall, as visibility may be significantly reduced. Drivers are also strongly advised to avoid attempting to drive through floodwaters.

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.
- During extreme heat, stay hydrated, avoid outdoor activity at peak hours and dress in light clothing.

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

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