

# **AUTHORED BY:**

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# **INTRODUCTION**

In our analysis we used two datasets; one with rainfall data and another with flood data. The rainfall dataset is a structured dataset containing historical information on the average monthly rainfall in some districts and regions in Ghana, Uganda and Tanzania. The dataset originally contained 193004 rows and 12 columns of information. We cleaned the dataset to work with data from the 10 regions in Ghana from 1981 to 2016. The flood dataset is was a combination of 5 tables containing dates, locations and the estimated cost of damages incurred by the flood.

### **RESEARCH OBJECTIVE**

The objective of this research is to conduct an exploratory analysis to answer some questions concerning rainfall in Ghana. The analysis from our dataset is intended to help visualise rainfall and flood occurrences in Ghana to help find a correlation between rainfall and flood. We also intend to predict the amount of rainfall to expect in future years.

# **RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

- 1. Has there been a change in the rainfall patterns?
- 2. Which region records the highest rainfall average?
- 3. Which districts record the top 10 highest/lowest rainfall averages and what regions are they in?
- 4. What months have the highest rainfall volume?
- 5. What are the wettest and driest years?
- 6. Has the volume of rainfall in some districts increased/decreased substantially?
- 7. What locations have had flood occurrences in Ghana?

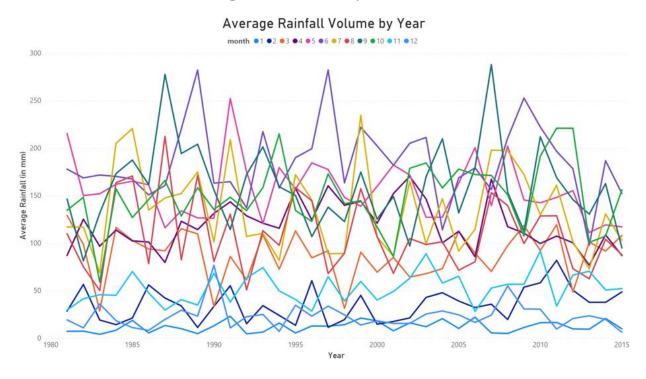
### **DATA PRE-PROCESSING**

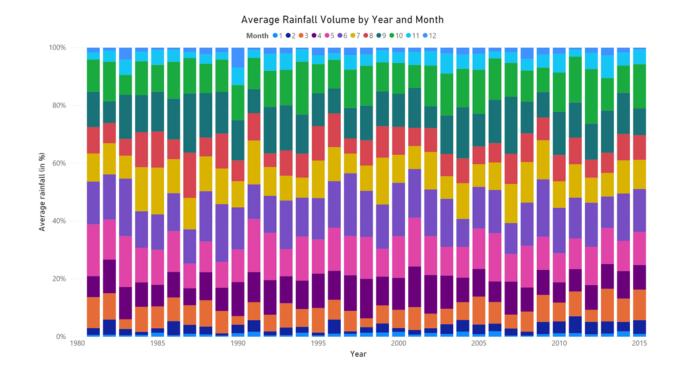
The dataset had no null values or duplicated rows of data but contained two columns with the same data for districts. Upon further examination, we decided to pick just 5 columns for analysis. The columns included data on the regions, districts, years and months (which we derived) and the average rainfall per month.

### **EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS**

The exploratory data analysis (EDA) is conducted to answer the research questions and the test hypothesis.

1. Has there been a change in the rainfall patterns?

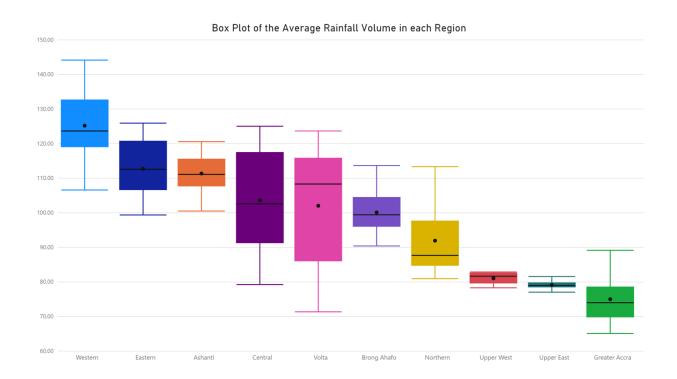




### Results

From the graphs above, the rainfall patterns still remain the same with little rainfall in January, February, November and December (1, 2, 11 and 12 respectively) over the years.

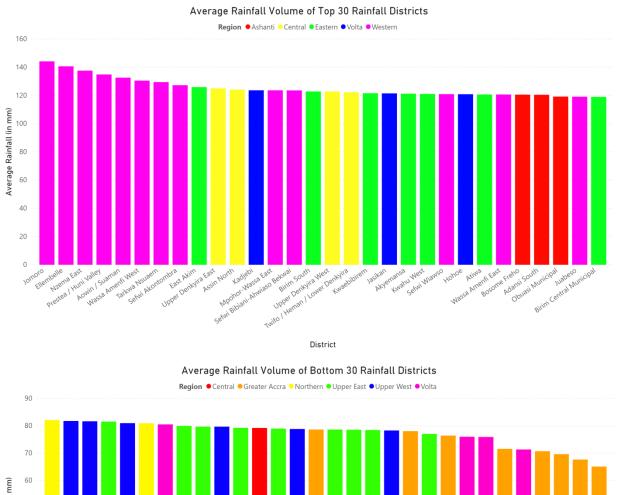
## 2. Which region records the highest rainfall average?

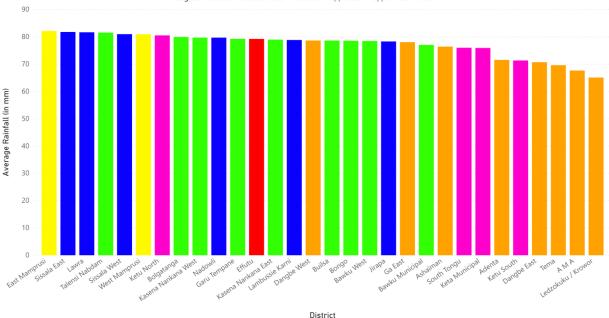


### Results

From the graph above, the Western region records the most amount of rainfall with the Upper West, Upper East and Greater Accra regions recording the least amounts of rainfall.

3. Which districts record the top highest/lowest rainfall averages and what regions are they in?

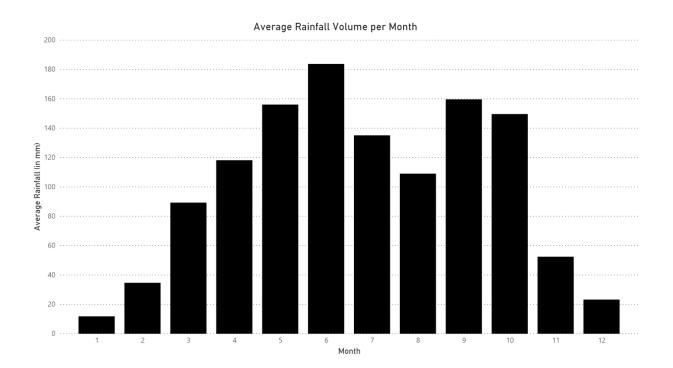




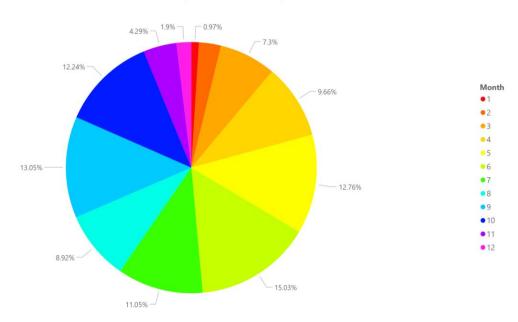
### Results

From the graphs above, the districts with the highest amounts of rainfall are in the Western region and the districts with the lowest amounts of rainfall are in the Greater Accra region.

# 4. What months have the highest rainfall volume?



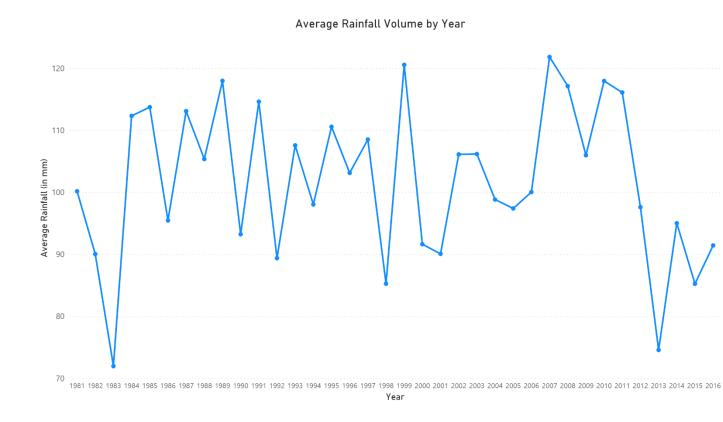
#### Pie Chart of Average Rainfall Volume by Month



### Results

From the graphs above, the highest amounts of rainfall are recorded in May, June, September and October (5, 6, 9 and 10 respectively).

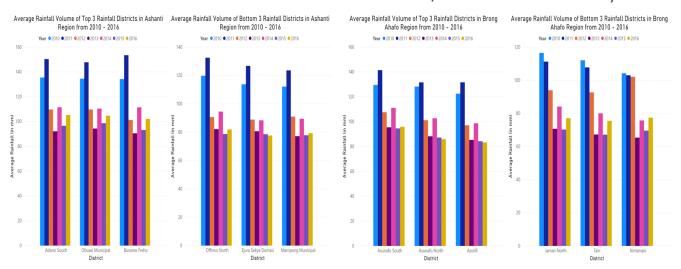
## 5. What are the wettest and driest years?

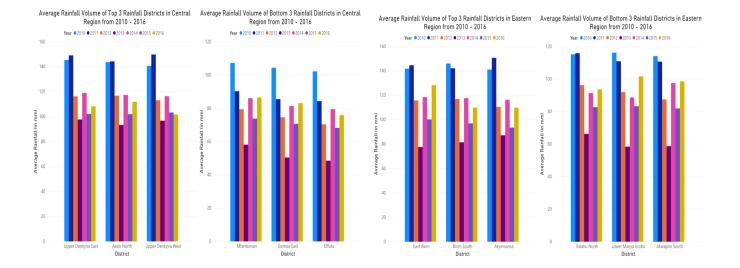


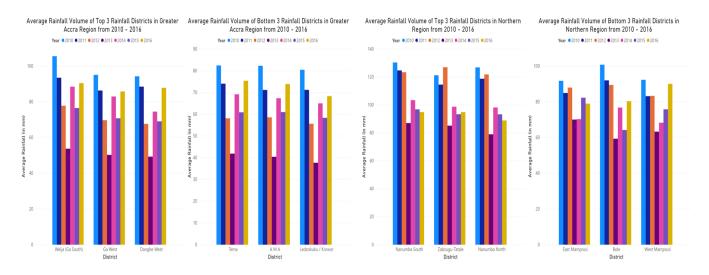
### Results

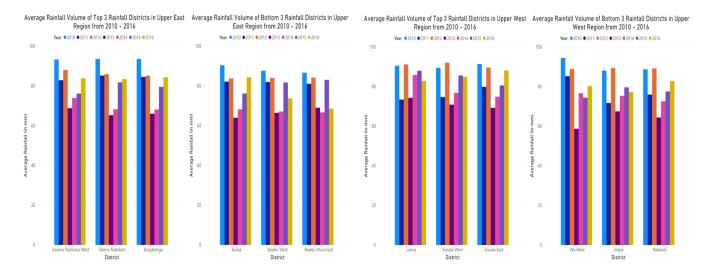
From the graph above, the wettest years were 2008 and 1999 and the driest years were 1983 and 2013.

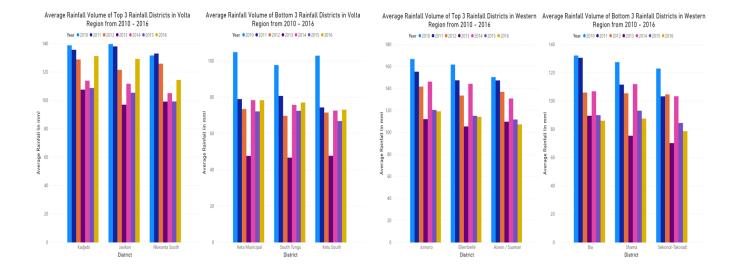
# 6. Has the volume of rainfall in some districts increased/decreased substantially?



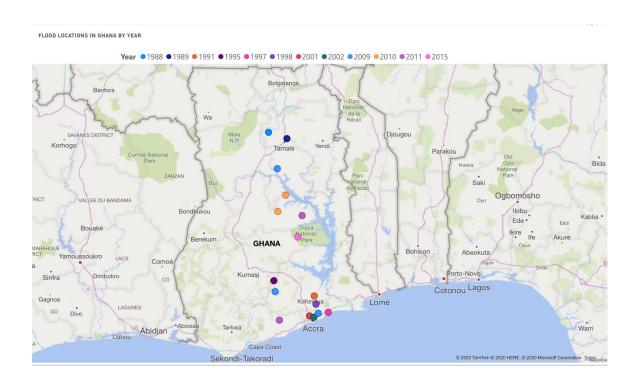


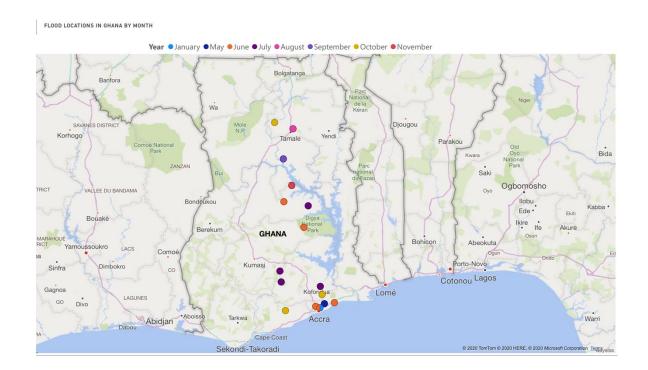






### 7. What locations have had flood occurrences in Ghana?





#### Results

From the graphs above, Greater Accra has the highest record of floods but from our earlier inference the least amount of rainfall is recorded there. Western Region also had the highest amounts of rainfall but there is no record of flood from our data.

We can assume from this that the floods in Ghana are not directly caused by rainfall volume hence the floods in Greater Accra especially can be caused by other factors such as lack of infrastructure and poor building planning.

#### Conclusions

From the above analysis, it is evident that a lot of work would have to be done to combat flood in Ghana regardless of the amount of rainfall volume per year or month. Farmers can also use the analysis on the rainfall by months and regions to know when and where to build their farms based on the amount of rainfall needed for their crops.