

2026

CLIMATE BULLETIN



DEKAD 3, APRIL (21-30)

GMET/CLIMATE/030426

4/21/2026

FORM337

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SUMMARY

- **Rainfall:**
 - Most areas received 1 rainfall above 50mm
 - Dunkwa received the highest rainfall of 104.5 mm.
 - Highest rainy days was 7 days
- **Rainfall Anomalies:**
 - Surplus rainfall in the coastal and parts of the transition.
 - Northern portion and parts of the transition experienced deficit rainfall.
- **Relative Humidity:**
 - Maximum value of 78% was recorded over Saltpond
 - Minimum value of 43% was recorded over Navrongo.
- **Temperatures:**
 - **Maximum:**
 - Above normal temperatures at most parts of the country.
 - The maximum of the Maximum temperature of 39.38°C was recorded in Navrongo
 - Relatively cooler temperatures around Abetifi and Awudome.
 - **Minimum:**
 - Warmer temperatures around Yendi and its environs
 - Above normal temperatures in the northern and coastal sectors
 - The minimum of the Minimum temperature was recorded in Abetifi, reaching 20.36°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 (southwesterly 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.

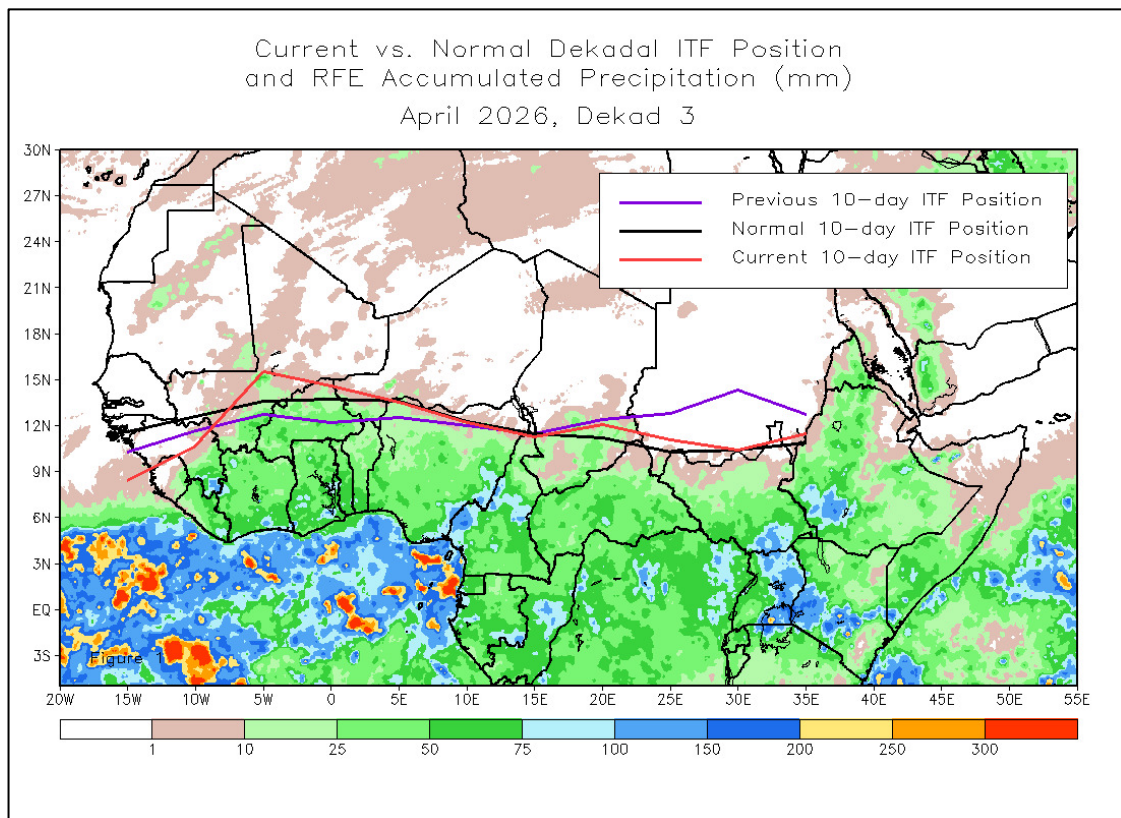


Figure 1. Current ITF position for April 3rd Dekad, 2026

Figure 1 displays the position of the ITF during the 3rd dekad of April and its previous position during the 2nd dekad of April. Between April 21 and 30, the current Inter-Tropical Front (ITF) shifted northward compared to its previous location. Specifically, the current ITF was located at approximately 15.5N in the northern sector of the country which is north of its previous position at 11N. 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	12.7	12.2	11.5
April 2	12.7	12.2	12.5
April 3	15.5	14.6	13.5

Table 1. Dekadal evolution of the ITF position over Ghana 2026.

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 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.

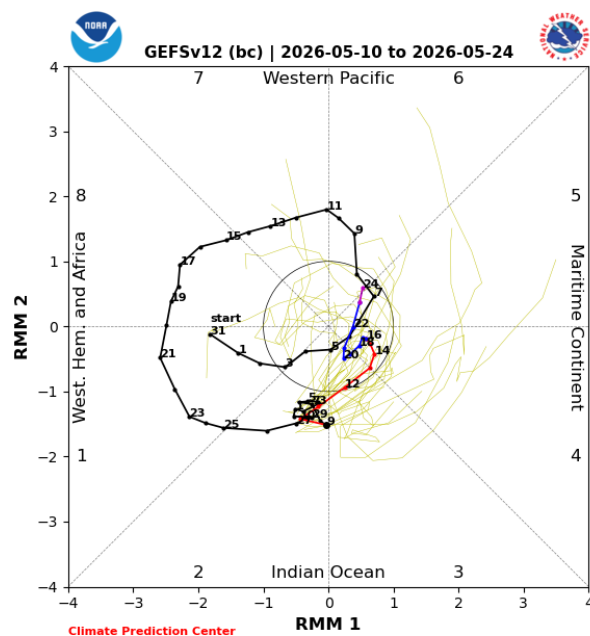


Figure 2. Current MJO position as of April 3rd Dekad, 2026

As depicted in Figure 2, the Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) was observed between Phases 4 and 5, corresponding to the Maritime Continent and 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

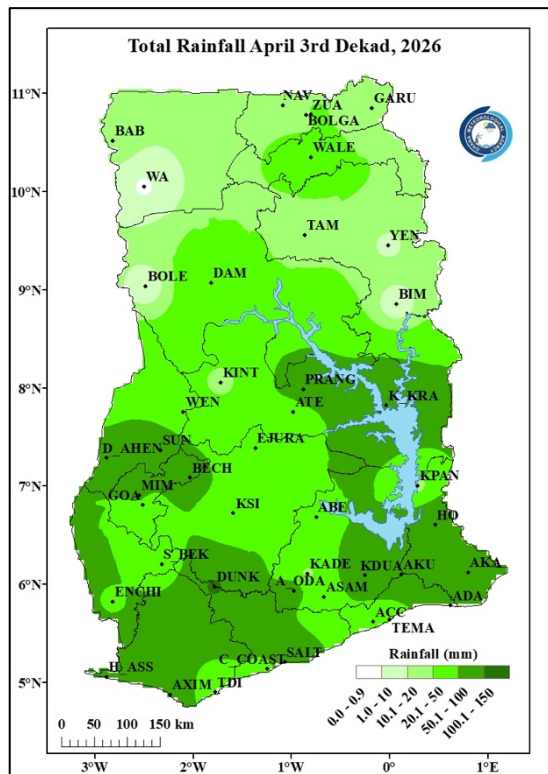


Figure 3a. Total Rainfall April 3rd Dekad, 2026

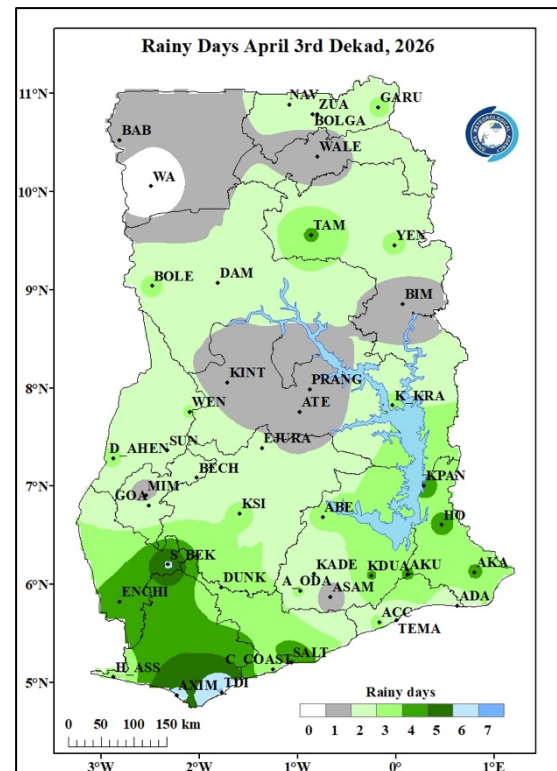


Figure 3b. Rainy Days April 3rd Dekad, 2026

Figure 3a presents the spatial distribution of rainfall across Ghana during the third ten-day period (dekad) of April. During this period, Dunkwa recorded the highest total rainfall, amounting to 104.5 mm. Generally, most of the transition and southern regions received moderate to relatively high rainfall, while some northern areas show lower totals during this dekad.

Figure 3b illustrates the frequency of rainy days within the same period. Most areas across Ghana, spanning from the Northern to the Southern zones, recorded between two (2) and five (5) rainy days. Only Wa recorded a zero (0) rainy day.

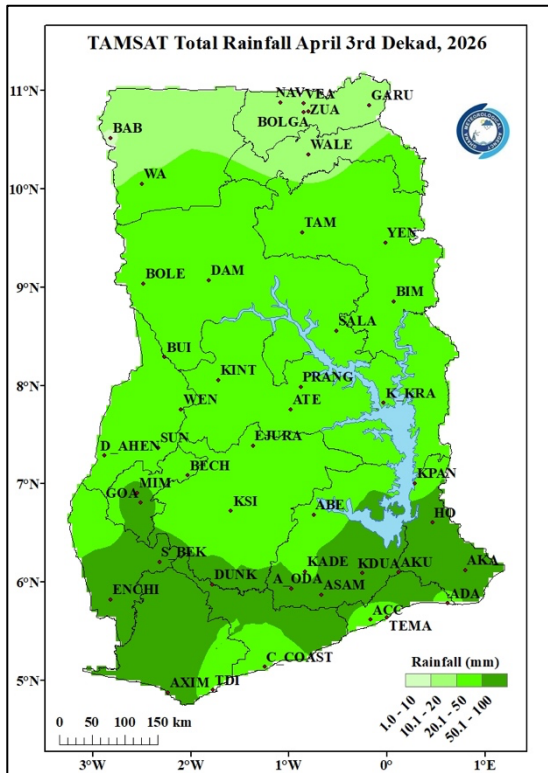


Figure 4 shows TAMSAT total rainfall in Ghana for the April 3rd dekad (2026). Rainfall totals vary across the country, ranging from very low amounts (near 0–10 mm) to higher totals (up to about 100 mm). In general, most regions recorded moderate to high rainfall, with the wettest areas mainly in the forest belt, while some pockets in the far north and along the coastal areas receive lower totals during this period. This satellite data overestimated a few areas like Kete Kraschi, Prang, Dormaa Ahenkro, Sunyani, Goaso in relation to the ground observed data.

Figure 4. TAMSAT Total Rainfall April 3rd Dekad, 2026

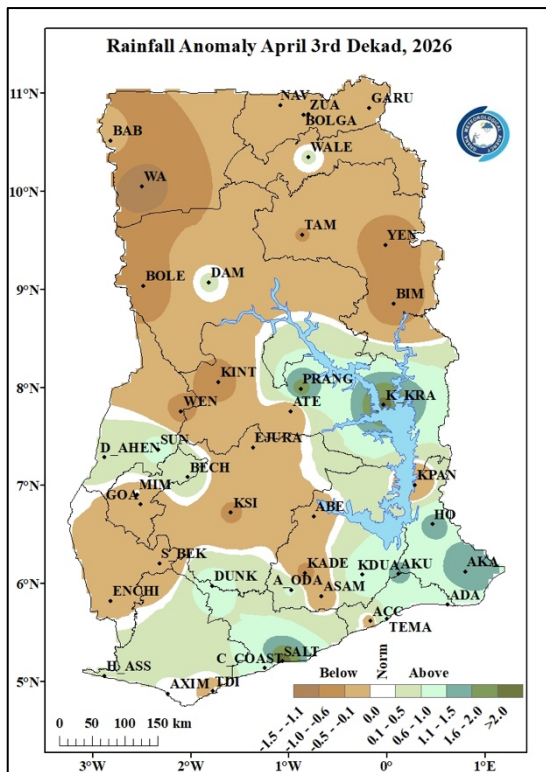


Figure 5 highlights areas across the country that experienced deviations from normal rainfall during the reporting period. Notably, most locations in the northern sector and parts of the transition recorded rainfall deficit. In contrast, the coastal sector and some parts of the forest zone experienced surplus rainfall.

Figure 5: Rainfall Anomaly for April 3rd Dekad, 2026

2.2 TEMPERATURE

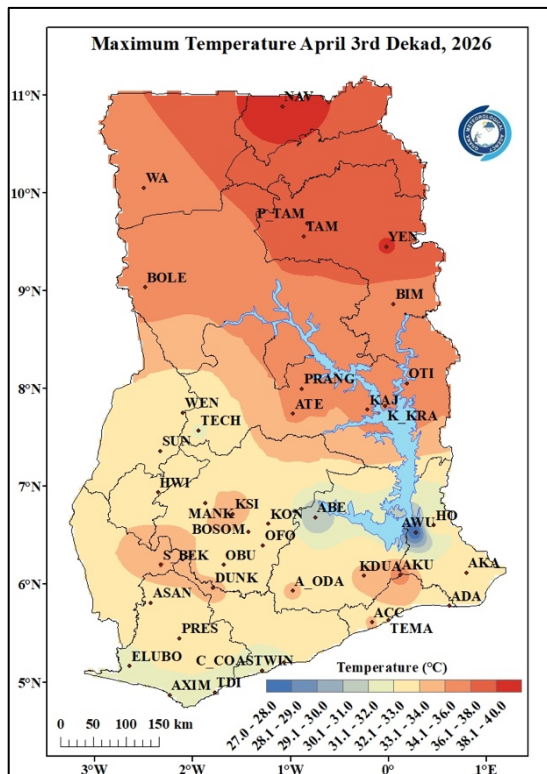


Figure 6a. Maximum Temperature April 3rd Dekad, 2026

Figure 6a displays the distribution of average Maximum temperatures across the country. During the reporting period, the northern belt of Ghana recorded the highest temperatures, ranging from 34.0°C to 40.0°C. The highest temperature, 39.38°C, was observed in Navrongo, while the lowest, 27.04°C, was recorded in Awudome. In the southern sector, temperatures generally ranged from 31 to 33°C. A few places like Abetifi and Awudome recorded relatively low temperatures.

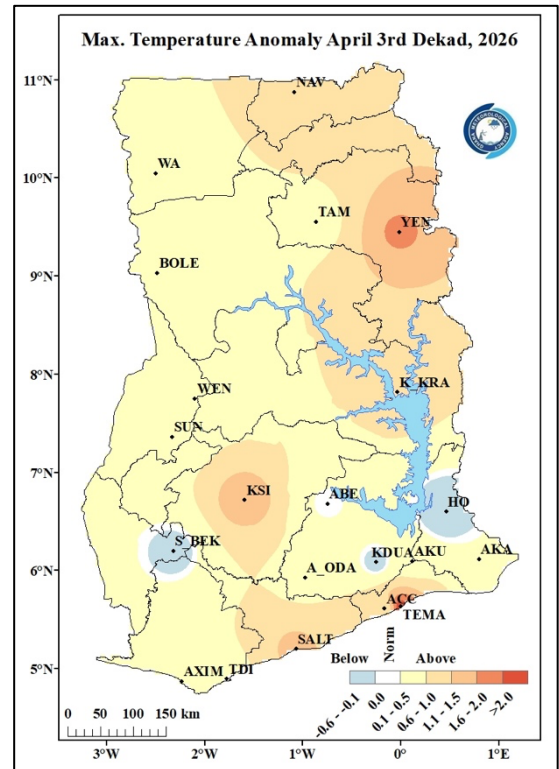


Figure 6b. Maximum Temperature Anomaly April 3rd Dekad, 2026

Figure 6b illustrates the Maximum Temperature Anomalies across the country. Areas along the coast and the eastern fringes exhibited above-normal to near-normal temperatures, except for Ho, which recorded below-normal temperatures. Additionally, locations including Sefwi Bekwai, Koforidua, Kumasi, and Abetifi also experienced below-normal maximum temperatures, indicating localized cooler-than-average conditions for this time of year.

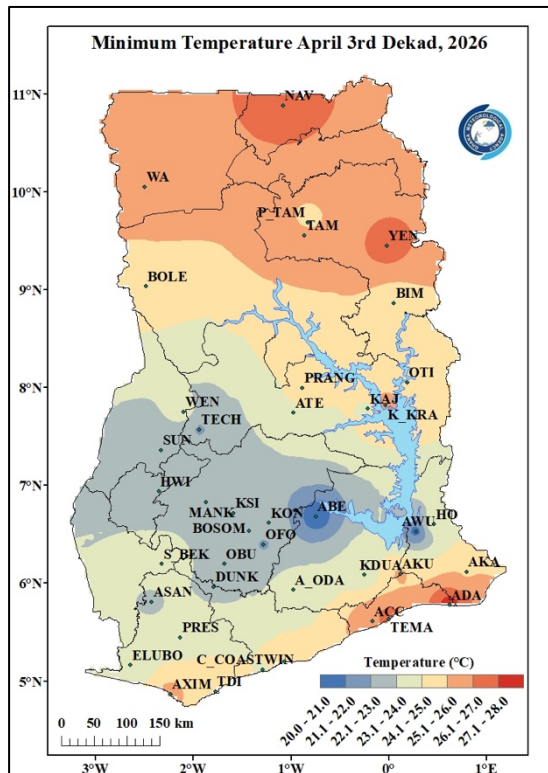


Figure 7a. Minimum Temperature April 3rd Dekad, 2026

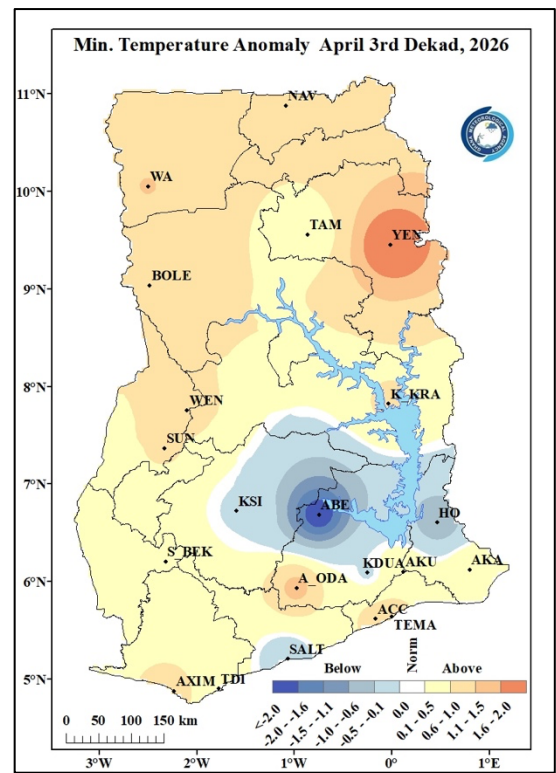


Figure 7b. Minimum Temperature Anomaly April 3rd Dekad, 2026

In Figure 7a, the average minimum temperatures varied across different regions. The Northern zones and areas along the coast of the country (Navrongo, Wa, Tamale, Yendi, Accra, Ada and Pong Tamale) experienced relatively warmer temperatures, with average values ranging from 25°C to 28.0°C. In contrast, the remaining portions areas such as Sunyani, Abetifi, Kumasi to mention a few experienced relatively cooler average nighttime temperatures ranging from 20.0°C to 23.0°C. The lowest average nighttime temperature was recorded in Abetifi, reaching 20.36°C.

In figure 7b, we see the Minimum Temperature Anomaly. It is evident that, most parts of the country experienced above normal temperatures indicating increasing nighttime temperatures. However, areas such as Kumasi, Koforidua, Abetifi, Saltpond and Ho experienced below normal minimum temperatures.

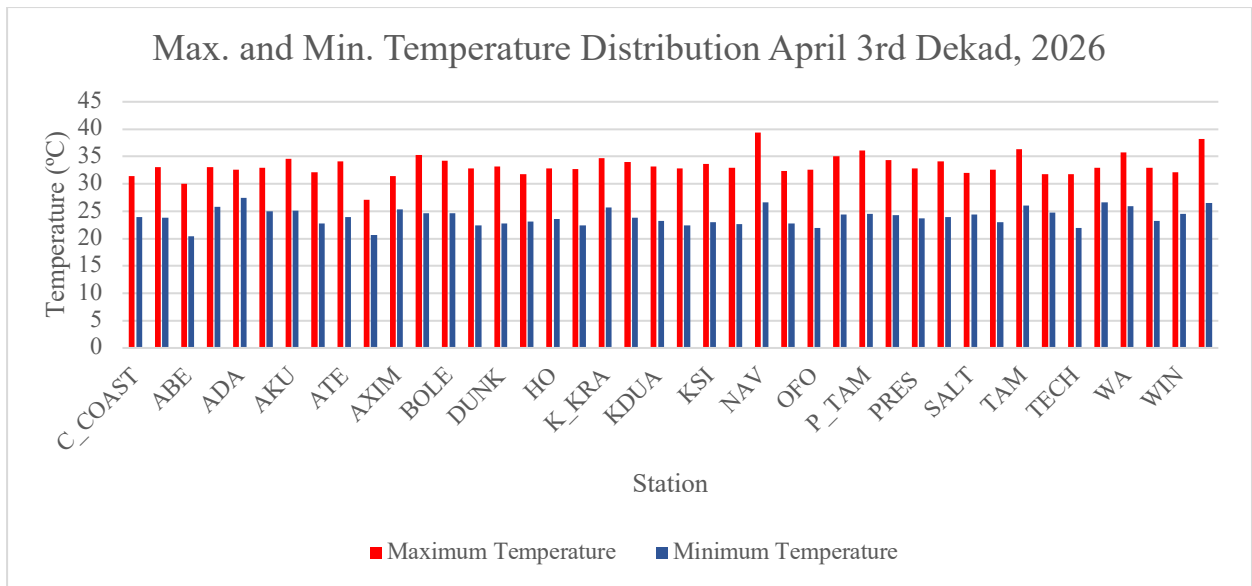


Figure 8. Max. and Min. Temperature Distribution for April 3rd Dekad, 2026

2.3 RELATIVE HUMIDITY

Observed Relative Humidity (RH) over the ten (10) day period is presented in *figure 9a* below. The forest and coastal areas experienced RH of 60 to 80%. On the other hand, the Transition and Northern areas experienced RH values ranging from 40 to 50%. The minimum value of 45% was recorded over Yendi and Tamale while a maximum value of 78% was recorded over Saltpond.

Average RH Anomaly is also presented in *figure 9b*. Generally, a below normal RH is observed over the entire country.

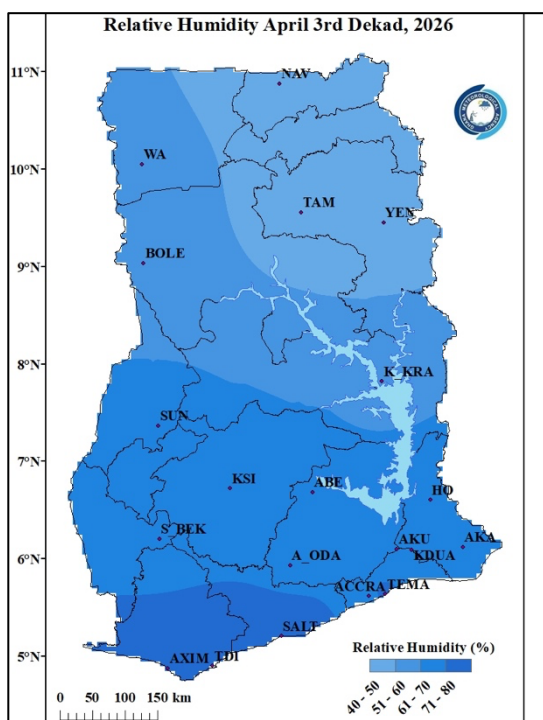


Figure 9a. Average Relative Humidity April 3rd Dekad, 2026

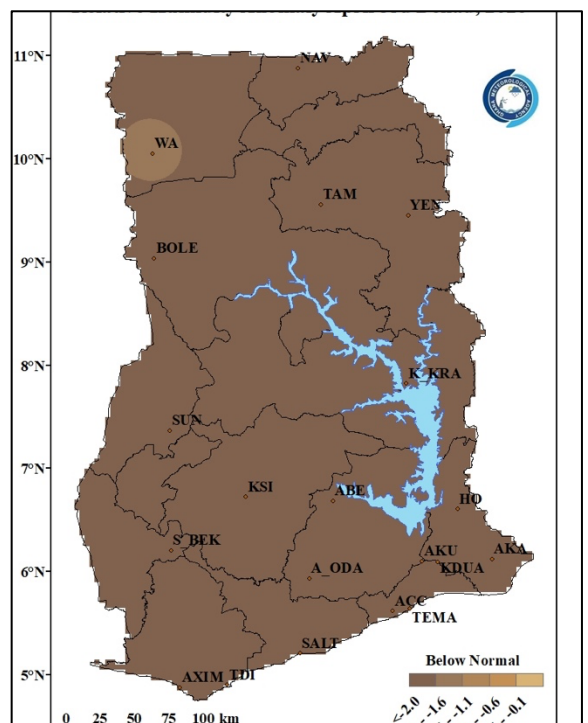
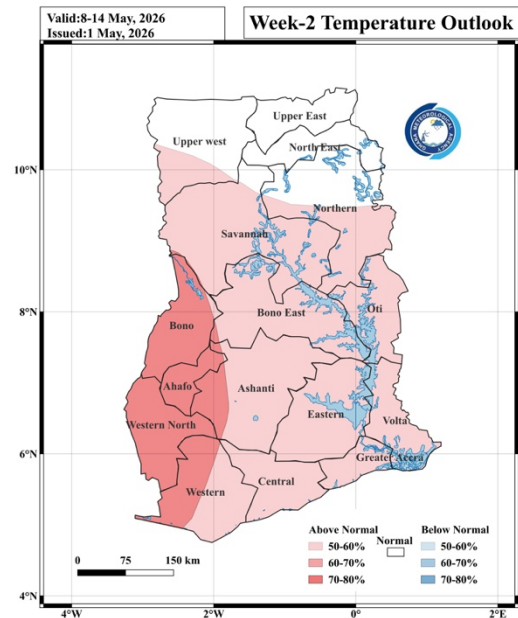
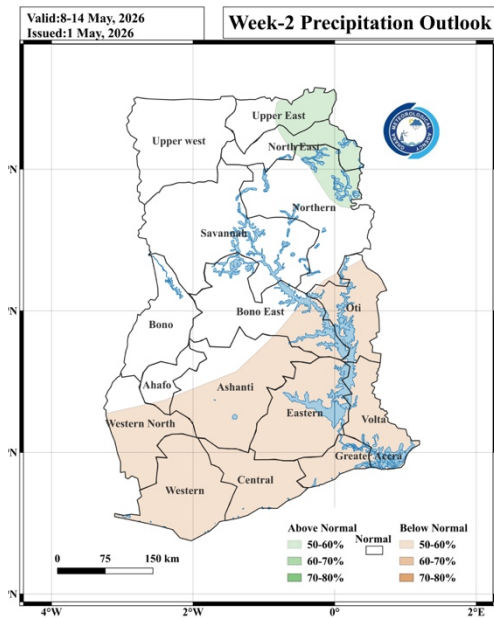
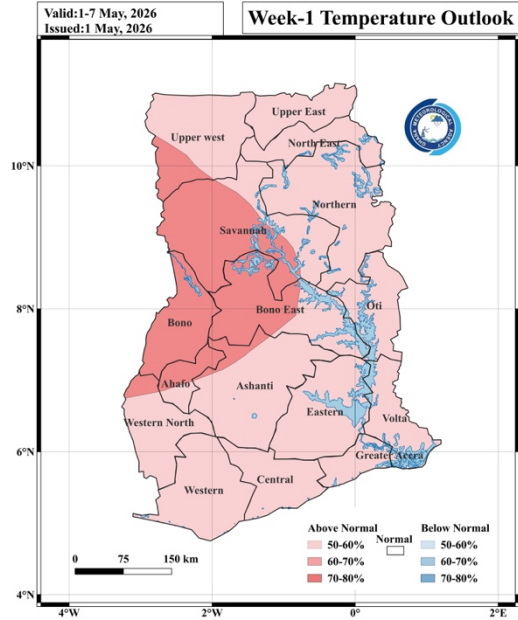
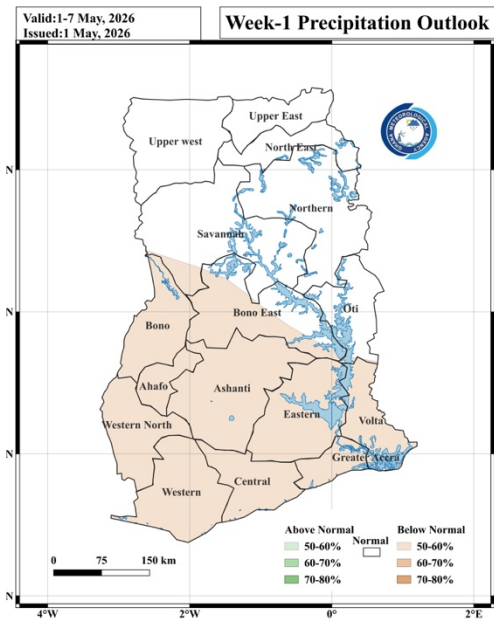


Figure 9b. Average Relative Humidity Anomaly April 3rd Dekad, 2026

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

Week 1 is expected to bring below-normal rainfall to the southern regions, accompanied by above-normal temperatures across the country. In Week 2, rainfall is projected to be above normal in the North-eastern areas, while temperatures will be above normal in the south-western portions.



4.0 ADVISORIES

1. Health Sector

- Increased temperatures may lead to dehydration and heat stress.
- Be cautious of heat-related illnesses, especially for vulnerable groups (elderly, children, and those with chronic illnesses) due to high daytime temperatures particularly in the Northern belt.

2. Water Resources Management Sector

- Conserve water and use it efficiently, especially in regions with less rainfall (Northern sector).
-

3. General Public

- Above-Normal Temperatures (Nationwide). The public should limit outdoor activities during peak heat hours (11 am to 4 pm).
- The use of fans or air conditioning where available to stay cool
- Stay hydrated, avoid prolonged sun exposure, and wear light clothing.
- Stay updated on weather forecasts from the Ghana Meteorological Agency.

5.0 APPENDIX

5.1 TABLE OF STATIONS

STATIONS	Abreviation	STATIONS	Abreviation	STATIONS	Abreviation
Abetifi	ABE	Bui	BUI	Salaga	SALA
Accra	ACC	Cape Coast	C. COAST	Saltpond	SALT
Ada	ADA	Damongo	DAM	Sefwi Bekwai	S. BEK
Agona Kwanyako	AG. KWA	Dorma Ahenkro	D. AHEN	Sefwi Wiawso	S. WIAW
Agona Swedro	AG. SWE	Duayaw Nkwanta	D. NKWA	Sunyani	SUNY
Akatsi	AKA	Dunkwa	DUNK	Techiman	TECH
Akim Oda	AK. ODA	Goaso	GOA	Tafo	TAFO
Akropong Akwapim	A. Akwap	Ho	HO	Takoradi	TADI
Akuse	AKU	Kade	KADE	Tamale	TAMA
Asamankese	ASAM	Kete Krachi	K. KRA	Tarkwa	TARK
Asankragwa	ASANK	Kintampo	KINT	Tema	TEMA
Atebubu	ATE	Koforidua	KOF	Twifo Praso	T. PRA
Atieku	ATIEKU	Kpando	KPAN	Veve Dam	VEA
Axim	AXIM	Kumasi	KSI	Wa	WA
Babile	BABILE	Manga Bawku	M. BAWKU	Walewale	WALE
Bechem	BECH	Mim	MIM	Wamfie	WAMF
Bibiani	BIB	Navrongo	NAV	Wassaw Akropong	W. AKR
Bimbila	BIMB	Nsoatre	NSOA	Wenchi	WEN
Bole	BOLE	Obuasi	OBUASI	Winneba	WINN
Bolgatanga	BOLGA	Pong Tamale	P. TAM	Yendi	YEN
Bompata	BOMPA	Prang	PRANG	Zuarungu	ZUA
Breman Asikuma	B. ASIK				

For further inquiries, clarification, information or assistance

Contact:

The Director General

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