2026

CLIMATE BULLETIN

DEKAD 2, APRIL (11-20)

GMET/CLIMATE/030325 FORM337

4/11/2026

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SUMMARY

- **Rainfall:**
  - Most areas received rainfall between 20mm and 150mm
  - Half Assini received the highest rainfall of 135.4 mm.
  - : Highest rainy days was 7 days
- **Rainfall Anomalies:**
  - Deficit rainfall in the northern areas.
  - Most areas in the southern portion experienced surplus rainfall.
- **Temperatures:**
  - **Maximum:**
    - Above normal temperatures over the entire country except for places around Koforidua.
    - The maximum of the Maximum temperature of 40.72°C was recorded in Navrongo
    - Relatively cooler temperatures along the coast and in some forested areas.
  - **Minimum:**
    - Warmer temperatures in the Northern Zone
    - Relatively above normal temperatures for most parts of the country except for Abetifi and Sunyani
    - The minimum of the Minimum temperature was recorded in Abetifi, reaching 21.4°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.

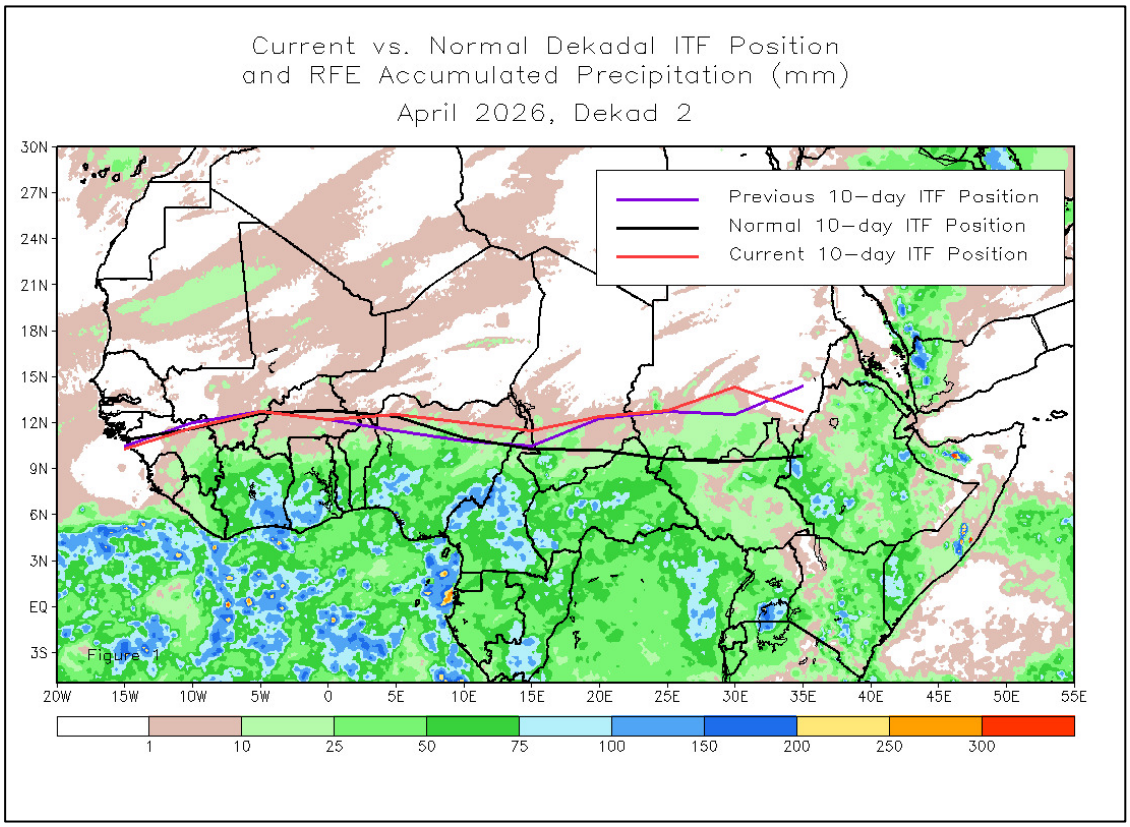


Figure 1. Current ITF position for April 2nd Dekad, 2026

For April 2026, Dekad 1, the map (*Figure 1*) shows Current 10-day ITF position (red) compared with the previous 10-day ITF position (purple) and the normal 10-day ITF position (black), along with accumulated precipitation. Previously, the ITF was positioned at 11.5N farther north across parts of West/Central Africa. Currently, the ITF has shifted southward relative to the previous dekad, now lying closer to the southern Sahel 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

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.

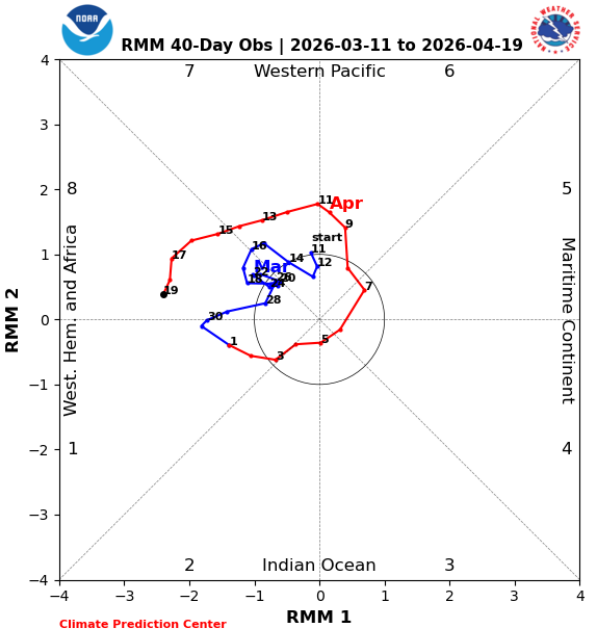


Figure 2. Current MJO position as of April 2nd Dekad, 2026

As depicted in Figure 2, the Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) was observed between Phases 1 and 3, 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

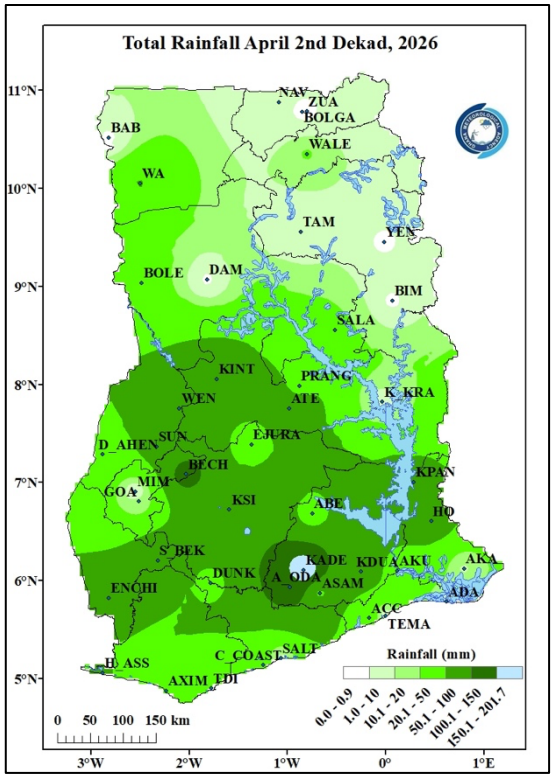


Figure 3a. Total Rainfall April 2nd Dekad, 2026

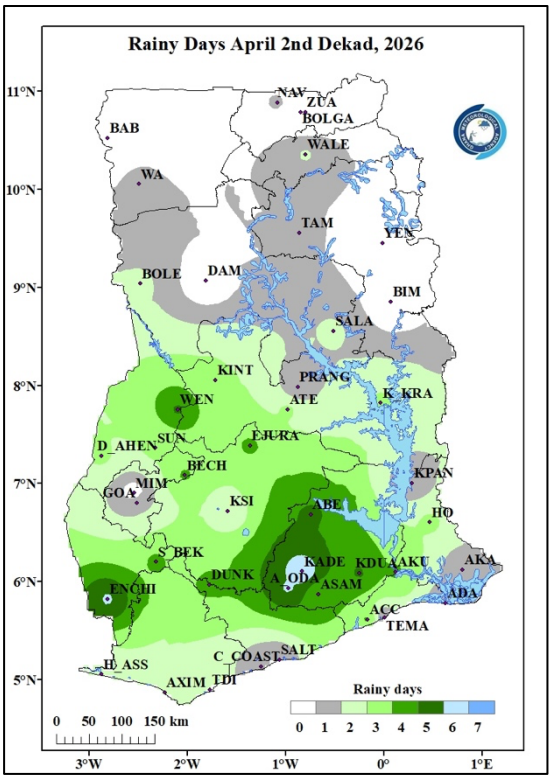


Figure 3b. Rainy Days April 2nd Dekad, 2026

Figure 3a shows total rainfall during April 2nd dekad (2026) across Ghana, with rainfall amounts ranging from about 0–202 mm. Most areas recorded moderate to low rainfall, with slightly higher totals in parts of the central and northern regions, while the southern and some coastal areas show lower rainfall during this dekad.

Figure 3b shows the number of rainy days in Ghana during the April 2nd dekad (2026). Rainy days are indicated by shading from 0 up to about 7 days. Most of the country recorded between 2 and 6 rainy days, with higher concentrations mainly in the southern areas, while the northern and some coastal pockets experience fewer rainy days.

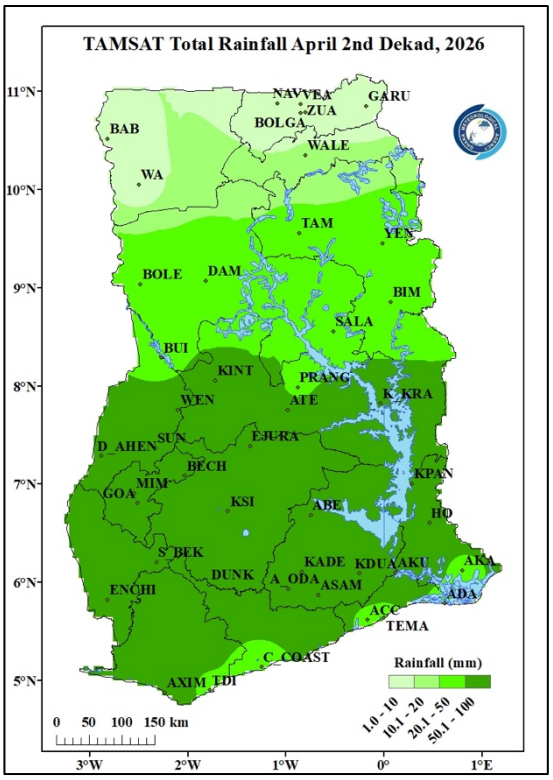


Figure 4. TAMSAT Total Rainfall April 2nd Dekad, 2026

Figure 4 shows TAMSAT total rainfall in Ghana for the April 2nd dekad (2026). Rainfall totals vary across the country, ranging from very low amounts (near 0–10 mm) to higher totals (up to about 150 mm). In general, most regions record moderate to high rainfall, with the wettest areas mainly in the southern 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 Axim and Goaso in relation to the ground observed data.

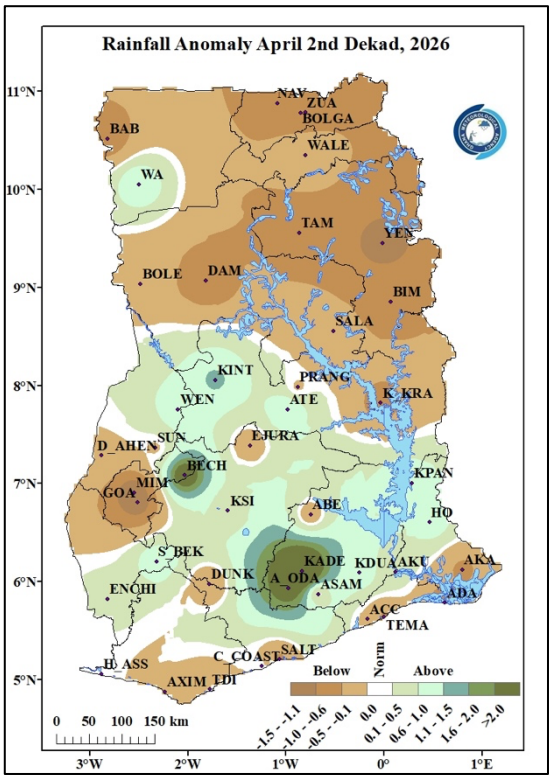


Figure 5: Rainfall Anomaly for April 2nd Dekad, 2026

Figure 5 highlights areas across the country that experienced deviations from normal rainfall during the reporting period. Notably, most locations in the North and the coast recorded deficit rainfall. In contrast, most areas in the forest and transition of the country generally experienced surplus rainfall.

2.2 TEMPERATURE

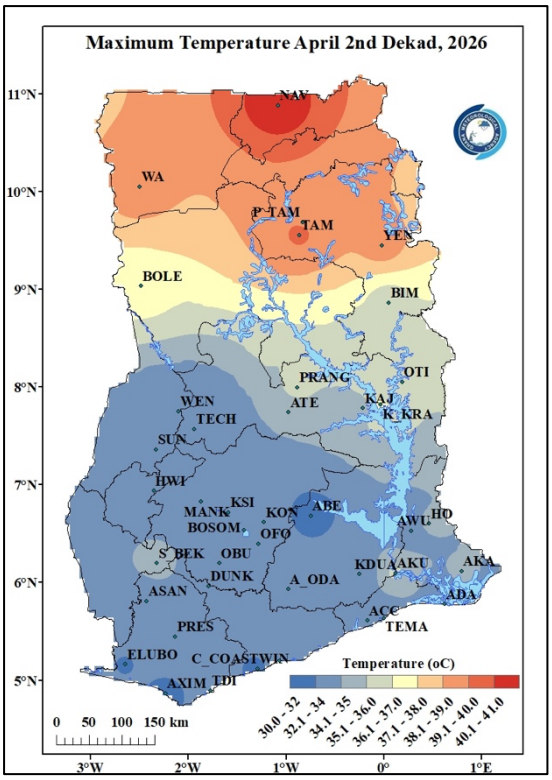


Figure 6a. Maximum Temperature April 2nd Dekad, 2026

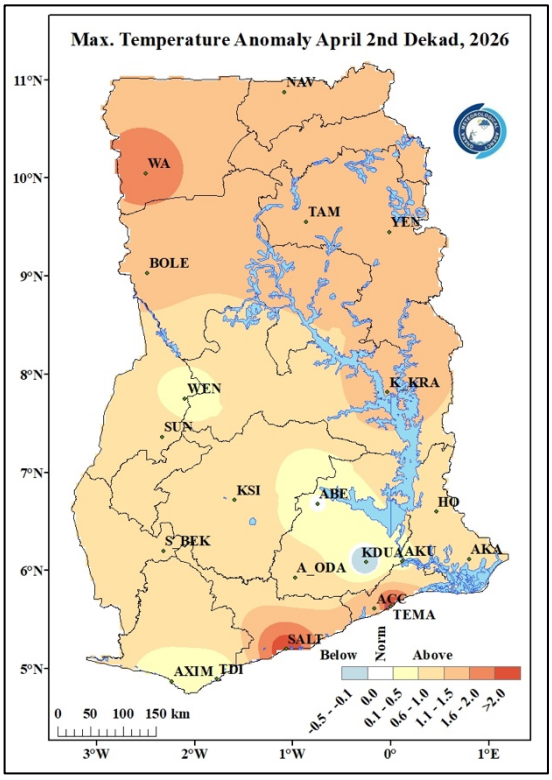


Figure 6b. Maximum Temperature Anomaly April 2nd Dekad, 2026

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 39.0°C to 41°C. The highest temperature 40.72°C, was observed in Navrongo, while the lowest, 30.58°C, was recorded in Abetifi. In the transition zone, temperatures ranged between 34.0°C and 36.0°C whereas the entire southern sector experienced relatively cooler conditions, with temperatures ranging from 30.0°C to 34.0°C.

Figure 6b illustrates the Maximum Temperature Anomaly across the country. Most of northern Ghana shows below-normal temperatures, whereas parts of the south and southeast show above-normal conditions, indicating warmer-than-usual maximum temperatures there during this dekad for this time of year. Generally, the entire country shows above-normal conditions.

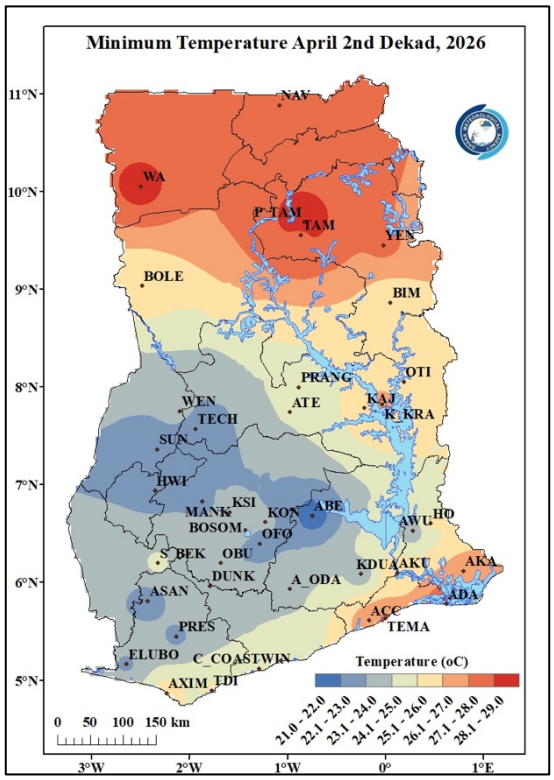


Figure 7a. Minimum Temperature April 2nd Dekad, 2026

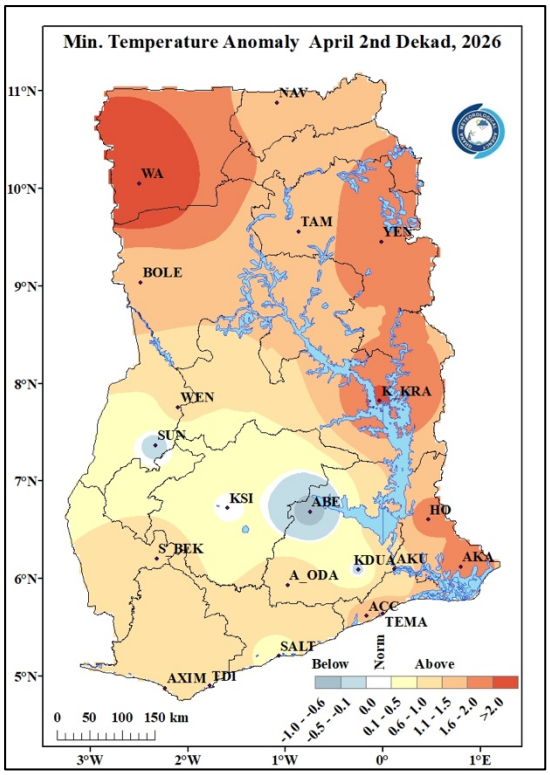


Figure 7b. Minimum Temperature Anomaly April 2nd Dekad, 2026

In *Figure 7a*, the average minimum temperatures varied across different regions. The Northern zones and areas along the coast of the country (Wa. Tamale, Yendi, and Pong Tamale) experienced relatively warmer temperatures, with average values ranging from 26°C to 29.0°C. In contrast, the southern areas especially the south-western areas such as Sunyani, Abetifi, Kumasi to mention a few experienced relatively cooler average nighttime temperatures ranging from 21.0°C to 24.0°C. The lowest average nighttime temperature was recorded in Abetifi in the Forest zone, reaching 21.4°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 Sunyani and Abetifi experienced below normal minimum temperatures.

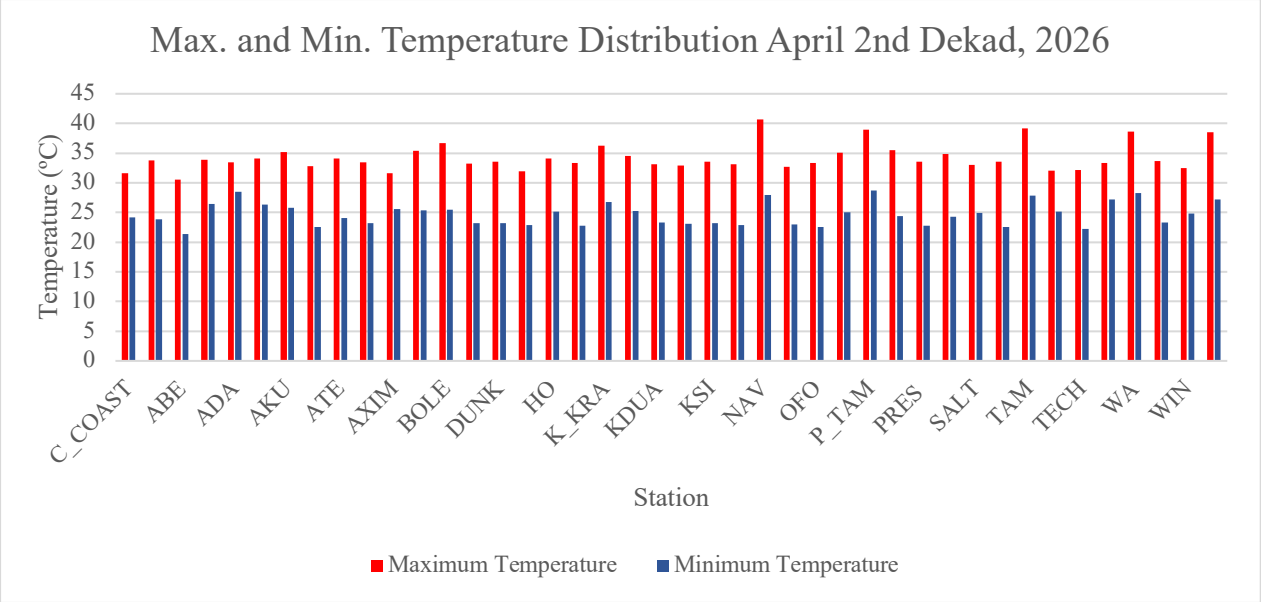
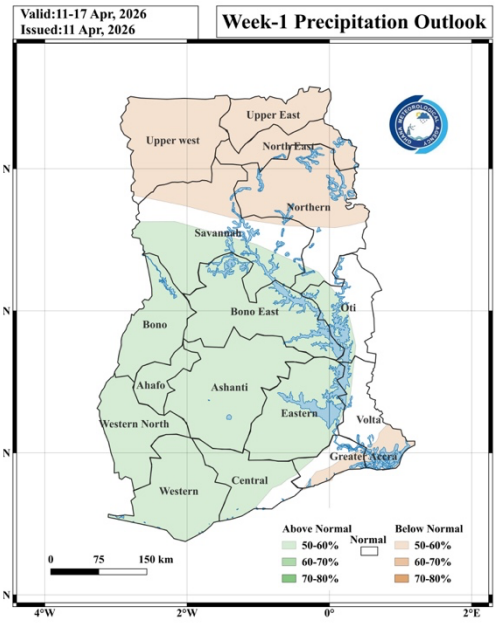
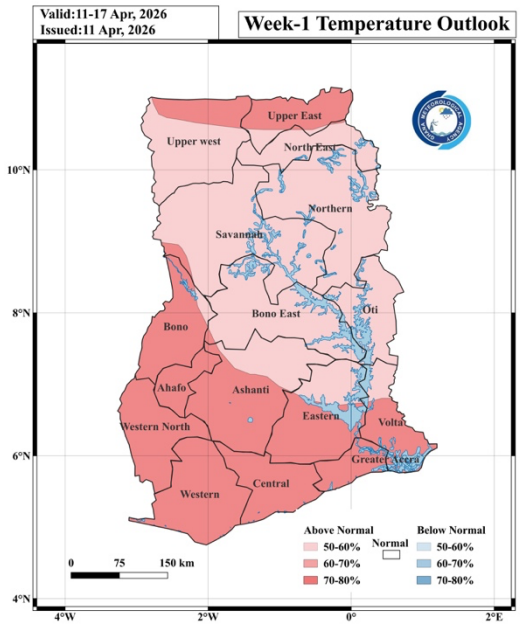


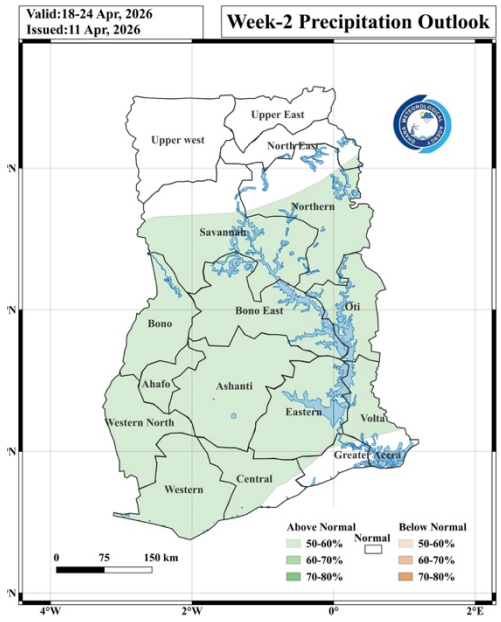
Figure 8. Max. and Min. Temperature Distribution for April 2nd Dekad, 2026

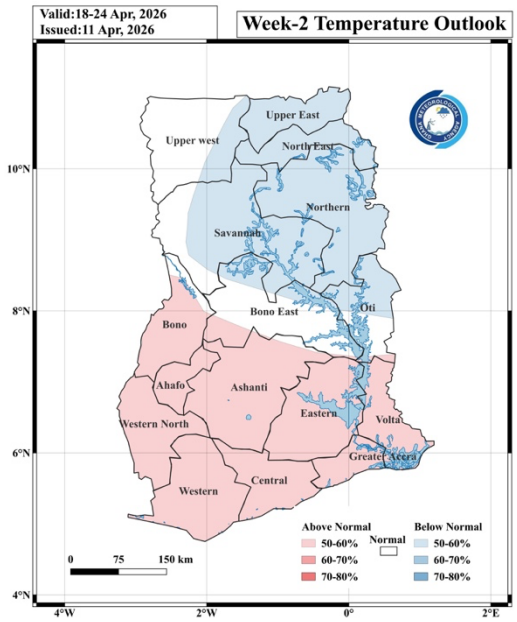
3.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK 11TH- 24TH APRIL 2026

Week 1 is expected to bring above-normal rainfall to the southern regions, accompanied by above-normal temperatures across the country.Likewise, in Week 2, rainfall is projected to be above-normal across the country, while temperatures are projected to be below-normal for the northern 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	Abrevation	STATIONS	Abrevation	STATIONS	Abrevation
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	Vea 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				

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