2026

CLIMATE BULLETIN

DEKAD 1, JUNE (01-10)

GMET/CLIMATE/060125

FORM337 6/01/2026

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SUMMARY

- **Rainfall:**
  - Most areas received rainfall between 30mm and 350mm
  - Cape Coast received the highest rainfall of 315 mm.
  - : Highest rainy days was 9 days at Akuse and Enchi.
- **Rainfall Anomalies:**
  - Deficit rainfall in most areas.
  - Western portion and parts of the forest zones experienced surplus rainfall.
- **Temperatures:**
  - **Maximum:**
    - Above normal temperatures in the northern and parts of the Transition zone.
    - The maximum of the Maximum temperature of 33.7°C was recorded in Navrongo
    - Relatively cooler temperatures along the coast and in some forested areas.
  - **Minimum:**
    - Relatively warmer temperatures in the Northern Zone
    - Relatively above normal temperatures for most parts of the country
      - The minimum of the Minimum temperature was recorded in Abetifi, reaching 20.3°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.

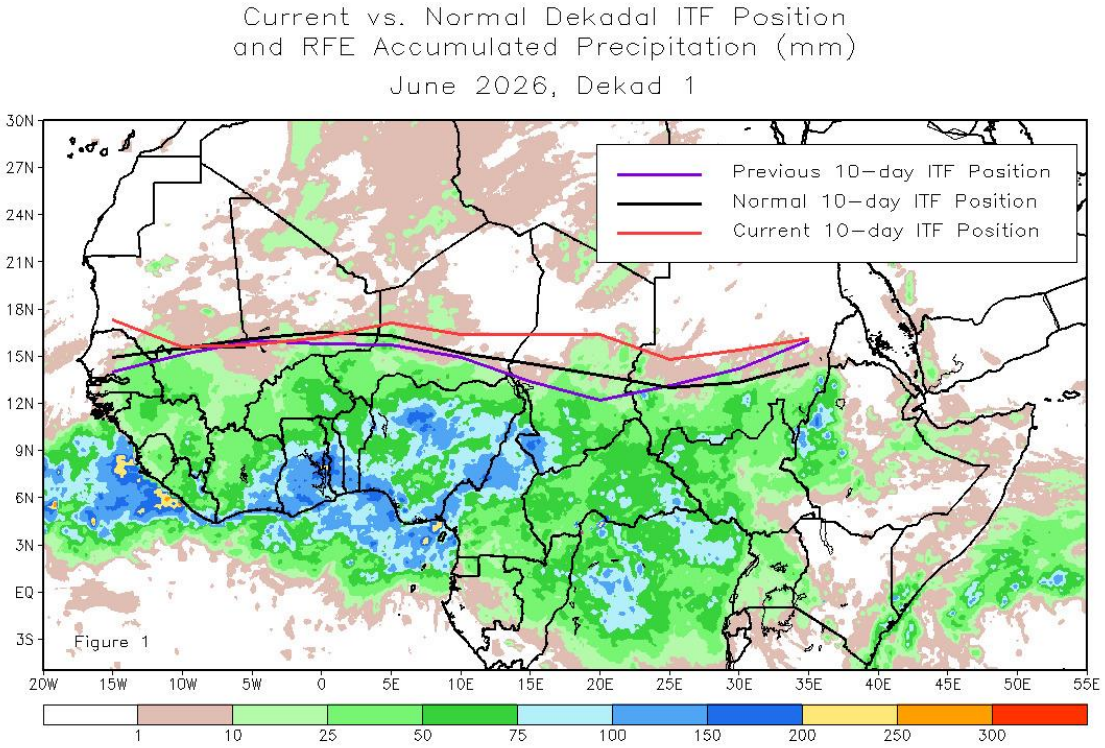

Figure 1. Current ITF position for June 1st Dekad, 2026

The map (*Figure 1*) shows Current 10-day ITF position (red) for 2nd Dekad of June 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 15.7N with respect to the Greenwich meridian over Ghana. Current position shifted northwards to 17.4N. The normal position now lying a little northward of 15.5N.

Similarly, *Table 1* below also shows the evolving ITF's position of Ghana, located between 5W and 5E.

Dekad	5W	0	5E
January 1	10.7	9.0	6.6
January 2	6.4	6.6	9.4
January 3	6.5	6.5	7.6
February 1	9.3	10.2	9.6
February 2	10.7	10.9	10.4
February 3	8.6	8.5	7.8
March 1	10.6	11.2	10.0
March 2	10.7	10.1	9.9
March 3	12.6	14.1	11.8
April 1	12.7	12.2	11.5
April 2	12.7	12.2	12.5
April 3	15.5	14.6	13.5
May 1	16.7	15.5	14.8
May 2	16.2	15.7	14.6
May 3	16.0	15.8	15.7
June 1	15.7	16.2	17.1

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

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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.

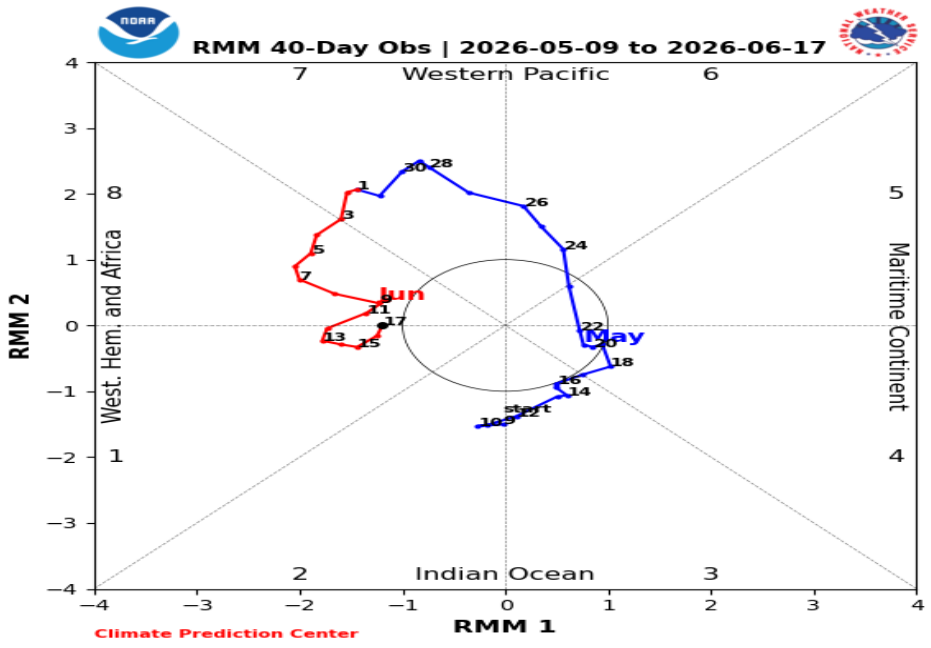


Figure 2. Current MJO position as of June 1st Dekad, 2026

As depicted in Figure 2, the Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) was observed between Phases 7 and 8, corresponding to the Western Pacific regions and Western Hemisphere and Africa. In the phase 8, the position of the MJO was seen to move further away from the center which causes active rainfall during that period. However, its position moving near the center 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 TOTAL RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS

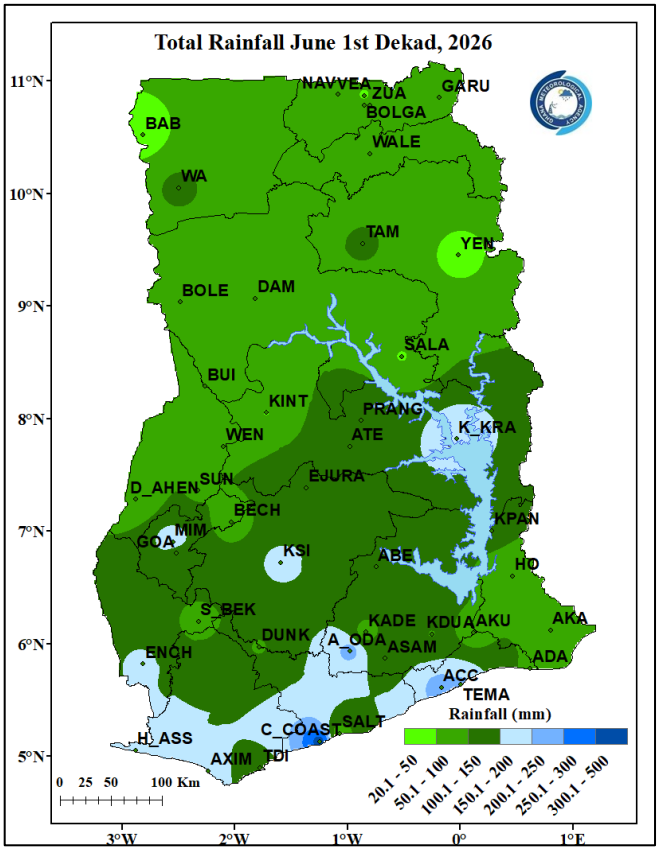


Figure 3a. Total Rainfall June 1st Dekad, 2026

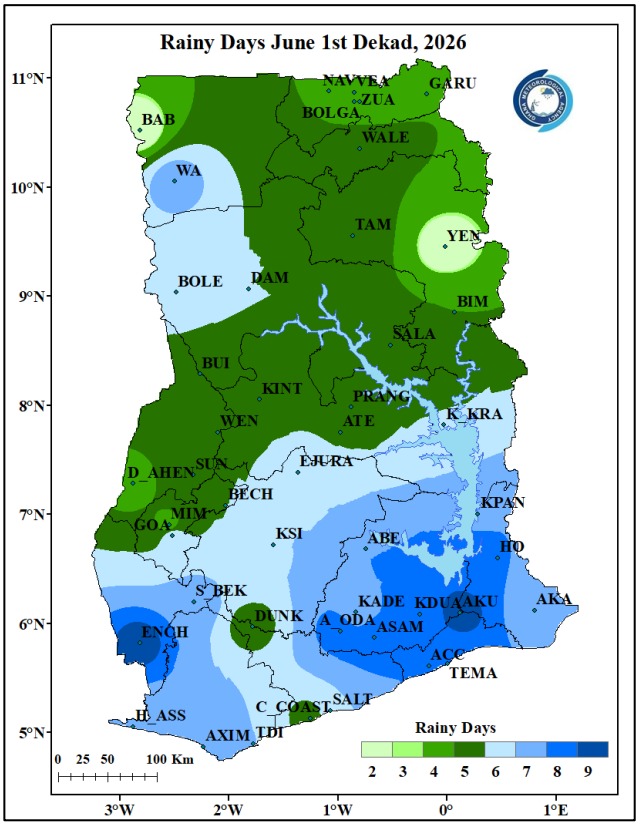


Figure 3b. Rainy Days June 1st Dekad, 2026

Figure 3a shows total rainfall during June 1st dekad , 2026 across Ghana, with rainfall amounts ranging from about 30–320 mm. The southern sector received significant amount of rainfall ranging from 100mm – 320mm with the highest rainfall amount recorded in Cape Coast(**315.5mm**) in the south western part of the country. The lowest amount of rainfall was recorded in the northern sector over Babile (**31.5mm**).

Figure 3b illustrates the frequency of rainy days within the same period. Most areas across Northern Ghana recorded rainy days from two to seven days. For southern Ghana, the rainy days recorded ranged from four (4) to nine (9) where Akuse and Enchi recorded the maximum number of rainy days (**9**). The lowest number of rainy days was recorded over Yendi (**2 rainy days).**

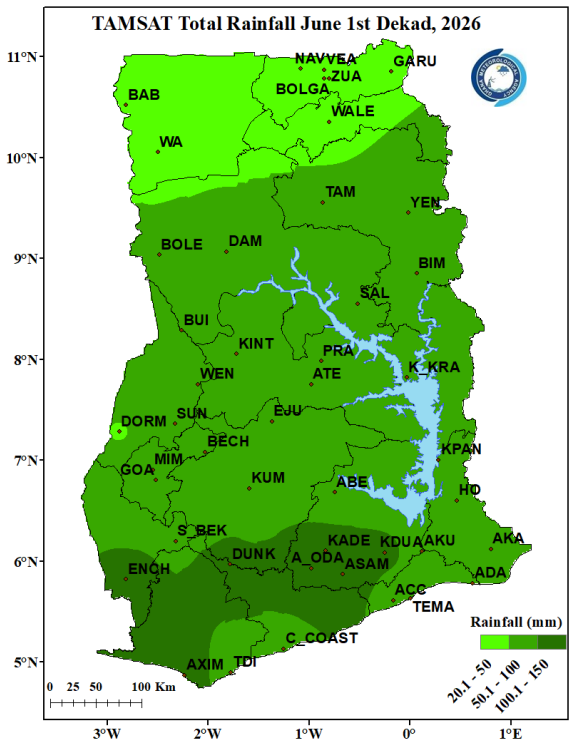


Figure 4. TAMSAT Total Rainfall April 1st Dekad, 2026

Figure 4 presents total rainfall for the duration, as calculated from the TAMSAT rainfall estimates. The TAMSAT showed an underestimation of rainfall in almost all places of the country. The south western part recorded the highest totals (100–150 mm), particularly across the forest belt and parts of the southwest, indicating active rainfall conditions. The middle Belt, Transition and most of the forest zones experienced moderate rainfall (50–100 mm), reflecting the gradual northward progression of the rainy season. The extreme northern sector recorded the lowest rainfall amounts ranging from 20mm – 50mm

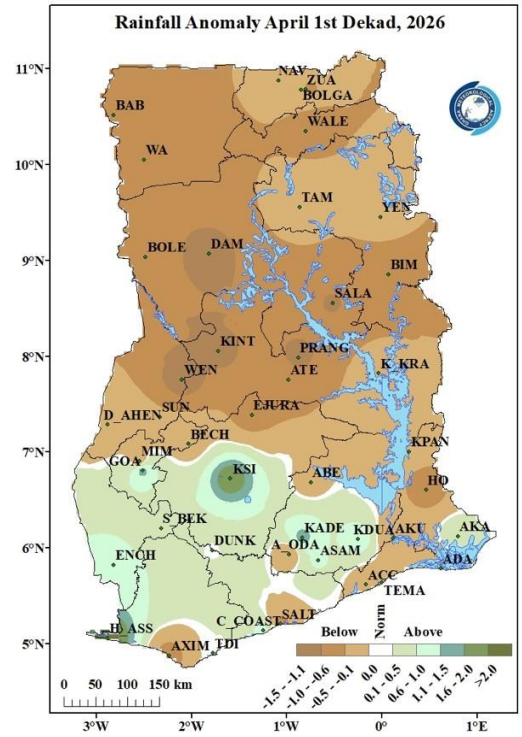


Figure 5 Rainfall Anomaly for June 1st Dekad, 2026

Figure 5 highlights areas across the country that experienced deviations from normal (LTM) rainfall during the dekad.

Almost the entire country experienced a below normal rainfall with exception of the south western parts and some few areas within the forest zones such as Kumasi, Kade, Koforidua, Dunkwa, Enchi, Half Assini, Asamankese, Goaso which experienced an above normal rainfall as well as places like Akatsi, Ada also experienced. Places such as Axim, Saltpond, Akim Oda, Accra on the coast experienced a below normal rainfall.

2.2 TEMPERATURE

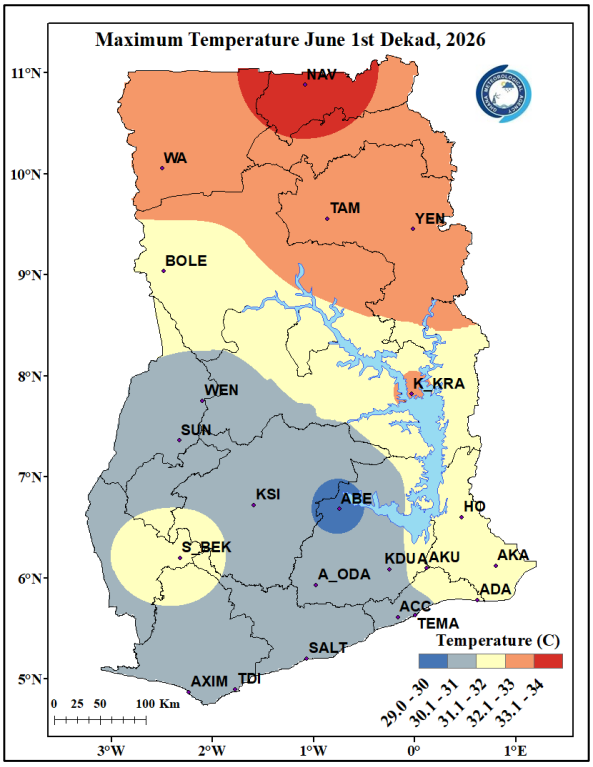


Figure 6a. Max Temperature June 1st Dekad, 2026

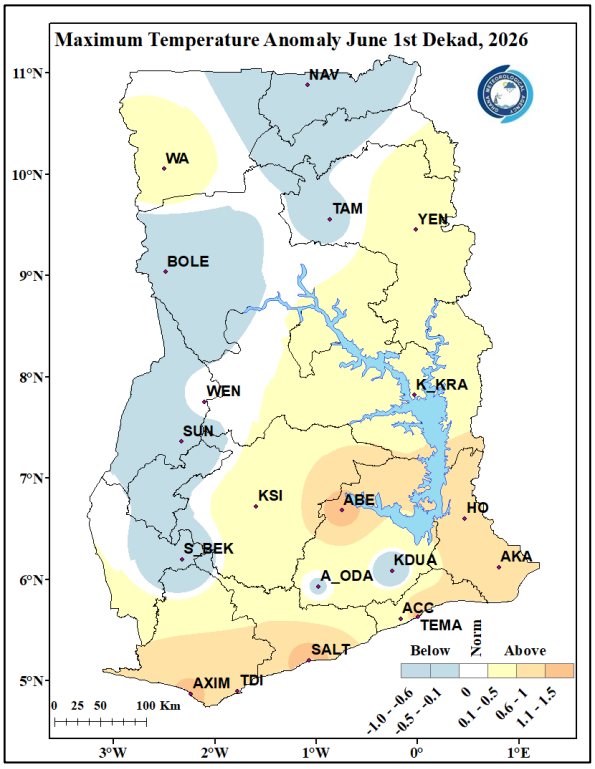


Figure 6b. Max. Temperature Anomaly June 1st Dekad, 2026

Figure 6a displays the distribution of average Maximum temperatures across the country. During the dekad, the northern belt of Ghana recorded the highest temperatures, ranging from 32.0°C to 34.0°C. The highest temperature, **33.7°C**, was observed in **Navrongo**, while the lowest, **29.3°C**, was recorded in **Abetifi**. In the transition zone, temperatures ranged between 31.0°C and 32.0°C, whereas the southern sector experienced relatively cooler conditions, with temperatures ranging from 29.0°C to 32.0°C.

Figure 6b illustrates the Maximum Temperature Anomalies across the country. Areas along the coast, parts of the forest zone and transition exhibited above-normal temperatures as well as stations in the north such as Yendi and Wa. Areas in the northern sector and transition such as Navrongo, Tamale, Bole, Sunyani as well as areas such as Sefwi Bekwai, Akim Oda, Koforidua in the south experienced below-normal maximum temperatures.

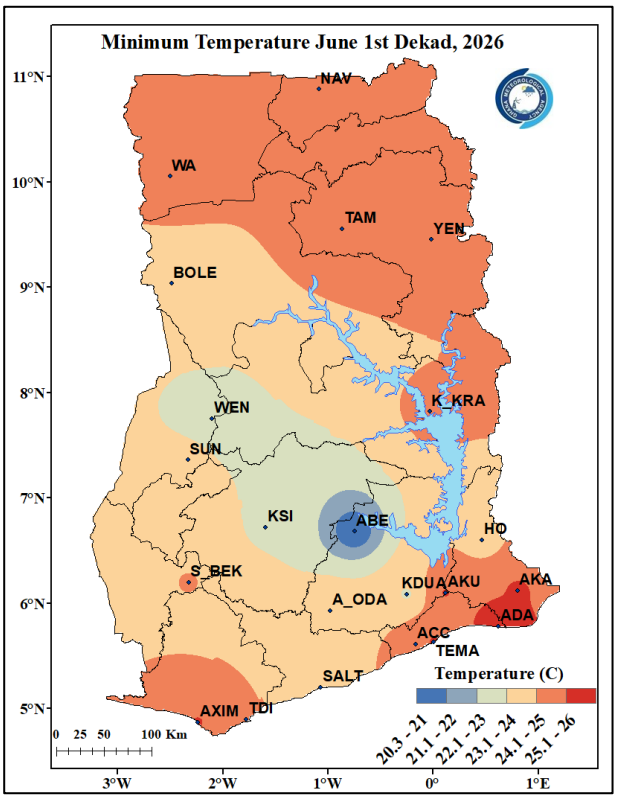


Figure 7 a. Min. Temperature June 1st Dekad, 2026

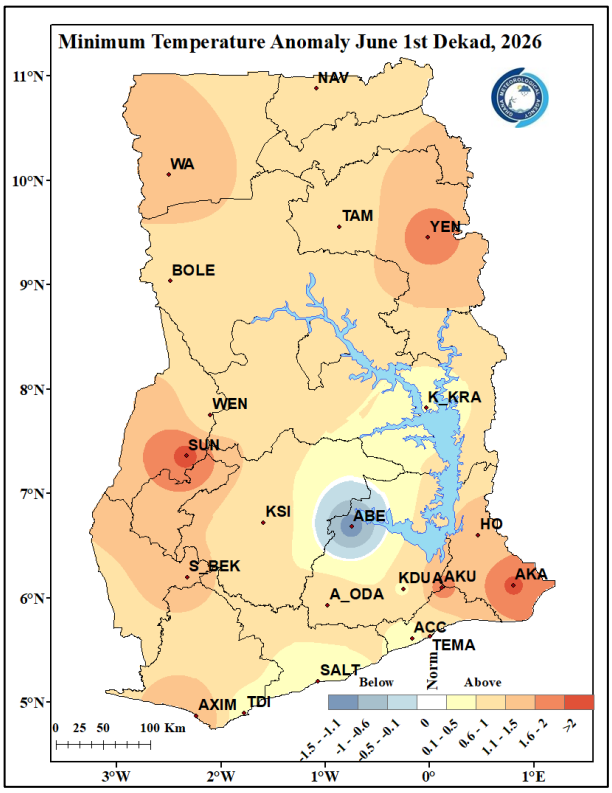


Figure 7b.Min. Temperature Anomaly June 1st Dekad, 2026

In *Figure 7a*, the average minimum temperatures shows its distribution across the country during the 1st dekad of June. Almost the entire country experienced relatively warmer conditions ranging from 24°C – 26°C except places like Abetifi, Kumasi, Wenchi and Koforidua which experienced relatively lower temperatures ranging from 20°C -23°C. The highest minimum temperature of **25.7°C** was recorded over **Ada** whereas the lowest minimum temperature of **20.3°C** recorded at **Abetifi**.

In *figure 7b*, we see the Minimum Temperature Anomaly. It is evident that, almost the entire country experienced above normal temperatures indicating increasing nighttime temperatures. However, Abetifi experienced below normal minimum temperatures.

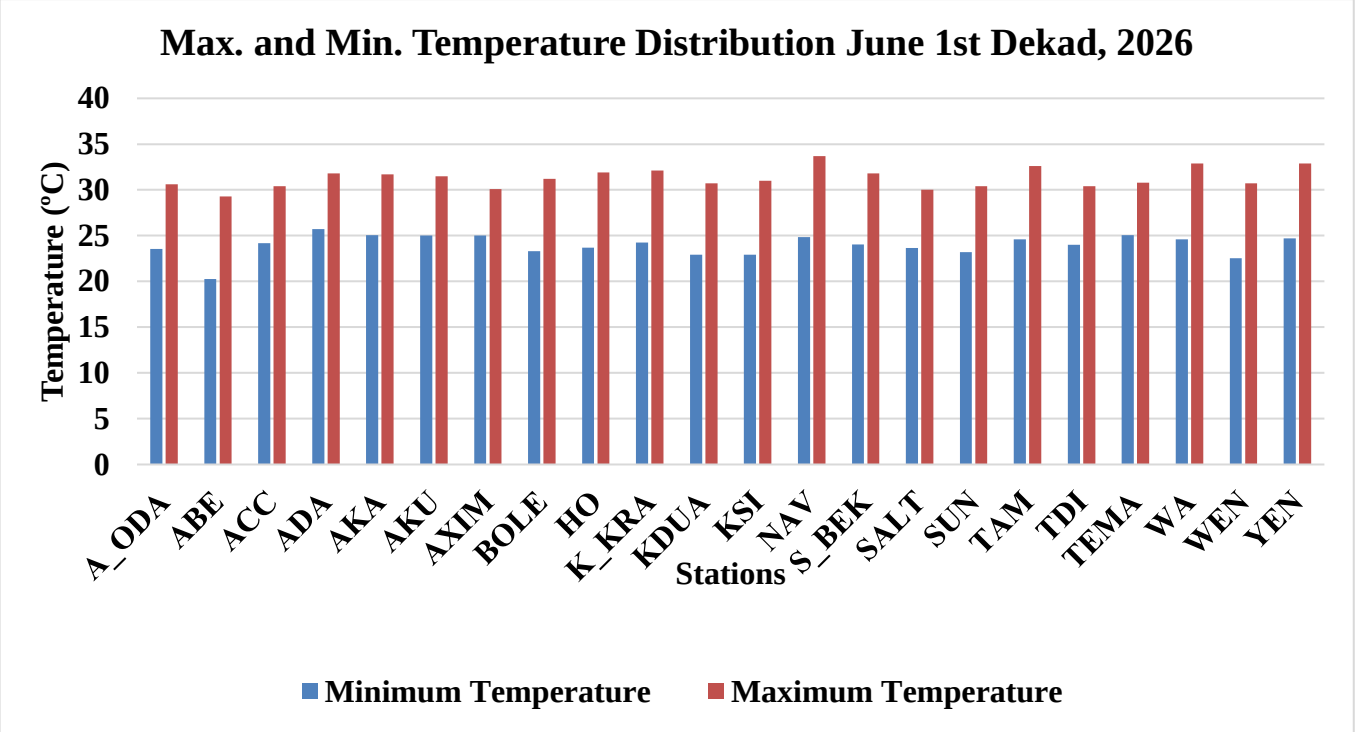
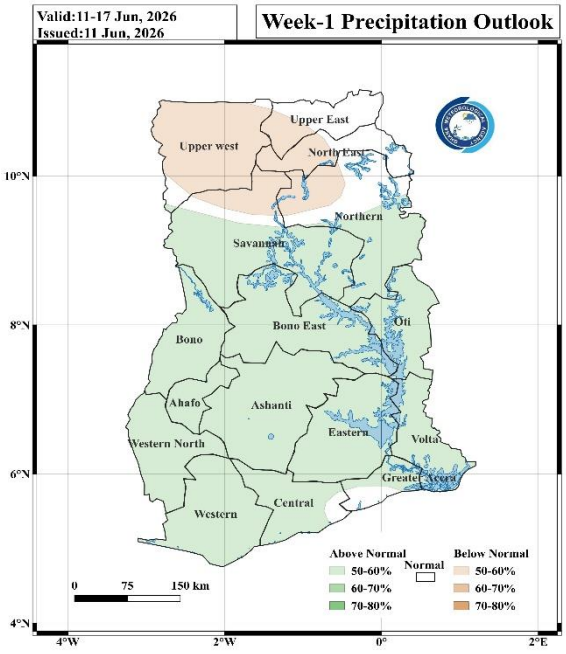


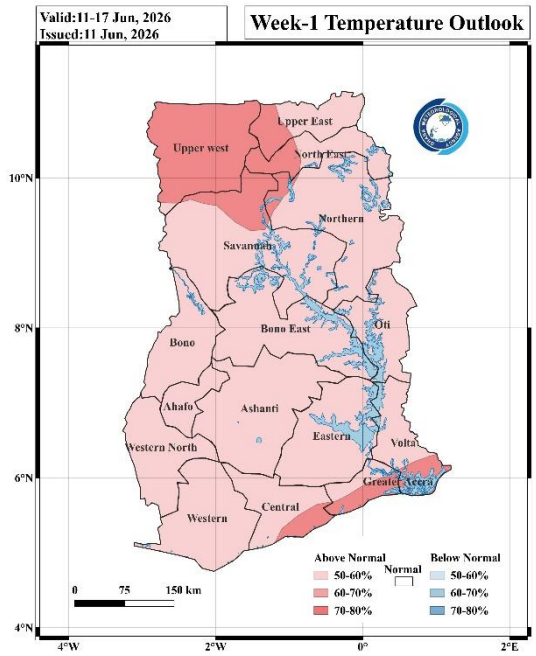
Figure 8 Max. and Min. Temperature Distribution for June 1st Dekad, 2026

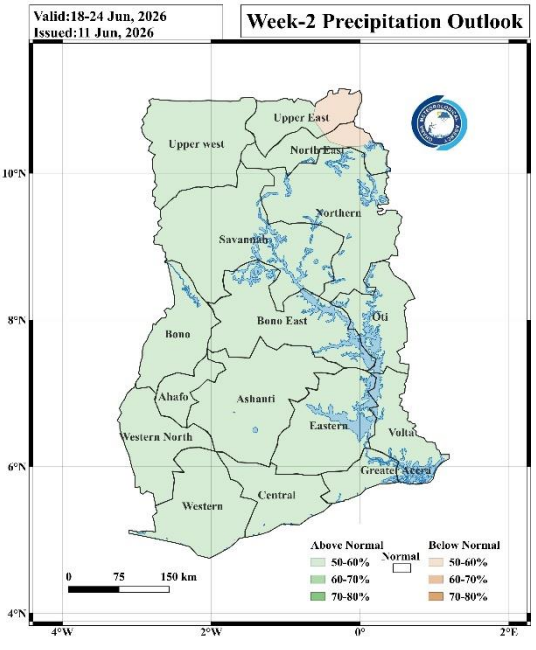
3.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK 11TH- 24TH JUNE 2026

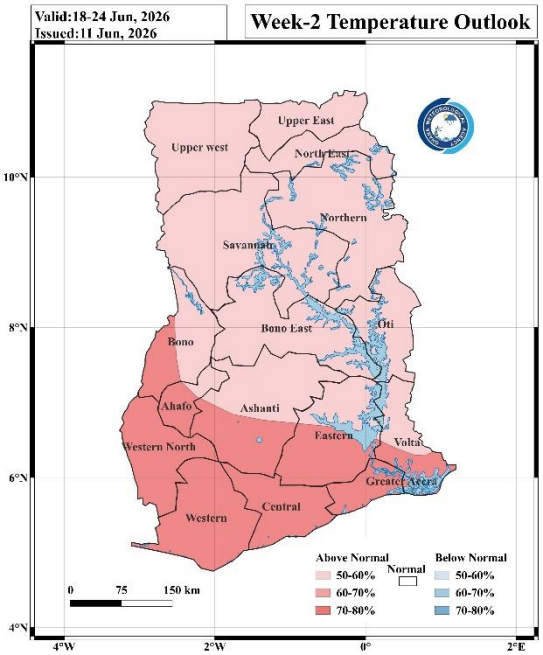
Week 1 is expected to have 60-70% chance of above-normal rainfall in the southern regions, transition and part of the north accompanied by above-normal temperatures across the entire country. The extreme portions of the north is expected to have 50-60% chance of below normal rainfall whiles the rest of the country is expected to have60-70% chance of an above normal rainfall. Temperature is projected to have 70-80% above-normal in the extreme upper west of the northern sector and the east coast whiles the rest of the country has 60-70% chance of above normal temperatures

In Week 2, rainfall is expected to have 60-70% chance of above rainfall across the country with exception of the extreme upper east which has 60-70% chance of below normal rainfall. Temperatures in the southern sector is projected to have about 70-80% experienced in above normal temperatures whiles the rest of the country is expected to have 60-70% chance of an above normal temperature.









4.0 ADVISORIES

Below are clear, actionable advisories for the public sector, health sector, and water-resources managers in Ghana based on the two-week forecasts.

Public-sector (general safety, transport, emergency management)

- Early warning and communications
  - Issue timely, location-specific public advisories (radio, SMS, social media, community leaders) emphasizing flood and heat risks for the coming two weeks. Target messages by region (southern, transition, north, extreme upper east).
  - Reinforce messages on how to respond to flash floods, river flooding, heat stress, and water shortages in the extreme upper east.
- Flood preparedness and response
  - Pre-position emergency response teams, sandbags, rescue boats, and basic relief supplies in flood-prone districts of the southern, transition and central northern areas where above-normal rainfall is likely.
  - Inspect and clear urban drains, culverts and waterways now to reduce urban flooding risk ahead of heavy rains.
  - Coordinate with metropolitan, municipal and district assemblies (MMDAs) to identify and prepare temporary shelters on higher ground; ensure shelters have cooling and water supplies.
- Transport and infrastructure
  - Advise road and bridge inspection teams to monitor vulnerable routes (river crossings, low-lying roads) after heavy rain; prepare contingency repair crews and materials.
  - Issue travel advisories for known flood-prone corridors; discourage nonessential travel during heavy rain events.
- Agriculture and livelihoods
  - Alert agricultural extension officers to advise farmers on soil conservation, timely planting where appropriate, and protection of recently sown fields from heavy runoff.
  - For areas expecting below-normal rainfall (extreme northern portions, extreme upper east), promote water-conserving irrigation, mulching, and prioritization of drought-tolerant crops.
- Coordination and resources
  - Activate or test coordination mechanisms (NADMO, district emergency committees) for rapid interagency response.
  - Reassess stockpiles (food, blankets, fuel, medicines) and logistics routes, noting heat can increase demand for water and cooling relief.

Health sector

- Heat-related illness prevention
  - Public campaigns: advise populations to avoid outdoor work during hottest hours, stay hydrated (safe water), wear light clothing, check on vulnerable people (elderly, young children, outdoor workers).
  - Health facilities: ensure supplies (oral rehydration salts, IV fluids) and trained staff for triage/treatment of heat exhaustion and heatstroke.
- Vector-borne disease risk (malaria, dengue)

    - Above-normal rainfall increases mosquito breeding: scale up indoor residual spraying where appropriate, distribute/encourage use of insecticide-treated nets, and intensify larval source management in urban and peri-urban areas.
    - Strengthen sentinel surveillance for increases in malaria and arboviral illnesses; expedite diagnosis and treatment capacity.
- Waterborne and sanitation illnesses
    - Heavy rains and flooding can contaminate water: pre-position water purification tablets, chlorination supplies, and sanitation kits in flood-prone districts.
    - Advise communities on safe water practices after floods (boil or chlorinate drinking water, avoid open wells until tested).
    - Inspect and repair damaged sanitation infrastructure quickly to avoid cholera and diarrheal outbreaks.
- Health facility readiness
    - Ensure health centers have contingency plans for access when roads flood (mobile teams, alternative transport), backup power for cold chain and emergency services, and extra stocks of essential medicines and PPE.
    - Prepare maternal and neonatal services for possible access disruptions—communicate alternate referral plans for pregnant women.
- Disease surveillance and public messaging
    - Increase community-level surveillance (CHPS, community volunteers) for spikes in febrile illness, diarrhoea, and skin infections after floods.
    - Use clear health messaging on differentiating dehydration, heatstroke, malaria, and when to seek care.
- Vaccination and outreach
    - Where feasible, complete routine immunizations before access becomes difficult; postpone nonurgent mass gatherings if flooding and heat risks compromise safety.

Water resources management

- Monitoring and early action
    - Intensify river, dam, and reservoir monitoring in southern and transitional basins anticipating above-normal inflows; monitor upper-catchment gauges closely for flash-flood signatures.
    - For northern/upper east basins expecting below-normal rainfall, increase monitoring of groundwater and small reservoirs for early signs of water stress.
- Reservoir and dam operations
    - Review spillway schedules and consider controlled releases to create buffer storage where reservoirs may receive above-normal inflows, while coordinating downstream warnings to avoid unexpected flooding.
    - For small dams and dugouts in regions expecting below-normal rainfall, limit nonessential withdrawals, prioritize drinking water, and plan rationing scenarios.
- Urban water supply and sanitation
    - Increase water quality testing frequency following heavy rains and floods for microbial contamination; prepare rapid response to treat/boil advisories.
    - Check and secure intakes, treatment plants and pumping stations against flood damage; protect electrical systems from water ingress.
- Groundwater and drought planning
    - In the extreme upper east and extreme northern areas projected drier, advise accelerated well-rehabilitation, targeted borehole drilling where feasible, and implementation of community water-rationing plans.

    - Promote groundwater recharge measures during wet periods (check dams, infiltration basins) where appropriate to improve storage for subsequent dry spells.
- Community and agriculture water use
    - Coordinate with agricultural extension to prioritize water for household and livestock use in water-stressed districts; encourage drip irrigation and water-saving irrigation scheduling.
- Interagency coordination
    - Share forecasts with NADMO, MMDAs, irrigation agencies, hydropower operators and health services for unified actions (evacuations, water advisories, reservoir releases).
    - Use multi-hazard maps to identify communities at simultaneous risk from floods and heat stress and prioritize interventions.

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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