

2026

CLIMATE BULLETIN



DEKAD 2, JULY (11-20)
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SUMMARY

- **Rainfall:**

- The country received rainfall ranging from 1mm to 150mm
- Vea received the highest rainfall of 149 mm.
- Saltpond and Twifo Praso recorded the lowest amount of 0.4 mm.
- Highest rainy days was 7 days at Kpando.
- Lowest rainy day were recorded over Cape Coast, Ada, Agona Kwanyarko, Twifo Praso and Wenchi.

- **Rainfall Anomalies:**

- Deficit rainfall in most parts of the southern sector and few stations over the north.
- Areas within the northern, transition and few areas of the south experienced surplus in rainfall.

- **Temperatures:**

- **Maximum:**

- Normal normal temperatures over the northern, transition and few areas within the south.
- The maximum of the Maximum temperature of 31.7°C was recorded in Navrongo.
- Lowest of the maximum temperature of 27.1°C recorded over Wa.
- Relatively cooler temperatures along the coast and in some forested areas and parts of the coast.

- **Minimum:**

- Relatively cooler temperatures over almost the entire country.
- Relatively above normal temperatures for Accra.
- The minimum of the Minimum temperature was recorded in Abetifi, reaching 20.9°C.
- The highest of the minimum was recorded over Ada reaching 25.3°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.

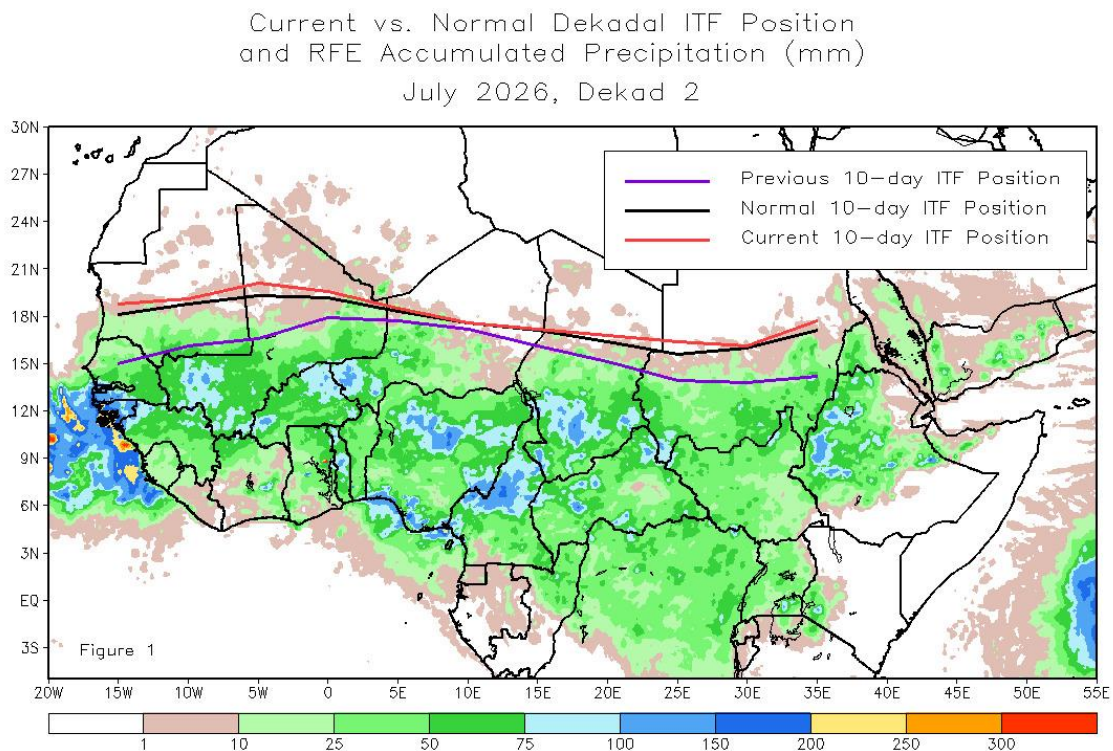


Figure 1. Current ITF position for July 2nd Dekad, 2026

The map (Figure 1) shows Current 10-day ITF position (red) for 2nd Dekad of July 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 17N with respect to the Greenwich meridian over Ghana. Current position shifted northwards to 20.3N. The normal position now lying a little northward of 19.6N. 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
June 2	16.8	17.4	17.7
June 3	18.2	19.0	18.9
July 1	16.6	17.9	17.7
July 2	20.1	19.6	18.5

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

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.



As depicted in Figure 2, the Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) for 2nd dekad of July was observed in Phase 7 and 8, corresponding the Western Pacific to the Western Hemisphere and Africa. In the phase 7, the position of the MJO was seen to move away from the center from 11th to 14th July and moved into phase 8 still away from the center from 15th July towards the end of the period which caused some active rainfall during that period.

2.0 RAINFALL, TEMPERATURE AND RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION

2.1 TOTAL RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS

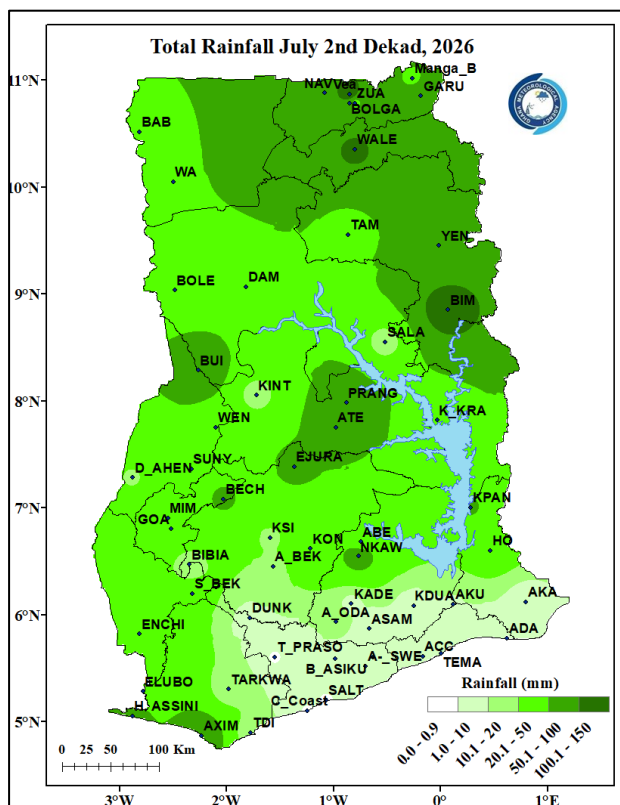


Figure 3a. Total Rainfall July 2nd Dekad, 2026

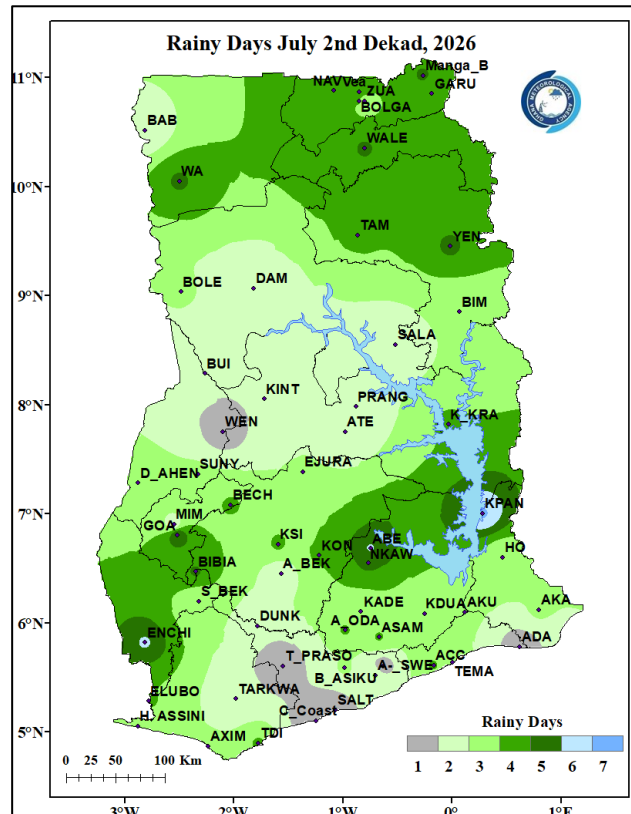


Figure 3b. Rainy Days July 2nd Dekad, 2026

Figure 3a shows total rainfall for July 2nd dekad, 2026 over Ghana, with rainfall amounts ranging from about 1 –200 mm. The northern sector received more significant amount of rainfall ranging from about 50mm – 150 mm with the highest rainfall amount recorded in Vea (**149mm**). The lowest amount of rainfall was recorded in Saltpond and Twifo Praso (**0.4 mm**).

Figure 3b illustrates the frequency of rainy days within the same period. Most areas recorded rainy days from two (2) to five (5) days. The highest number of rainy days was recorded in Kpando (7 days). The lowest number of rainy days were recorded in Wenchi, Twifo Praso, Saltpond, Cape Coast, Agona Kwanyarko and Ada (**1 rainy day**). Areas such as Abetifi, Enchi and Goaso recorded 6 rainy days.

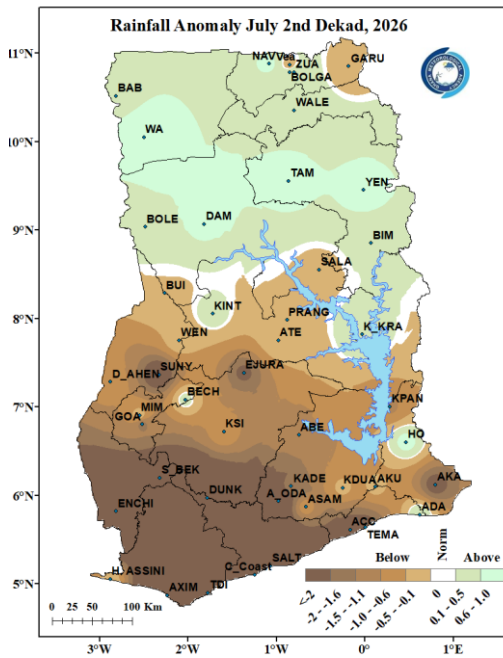


Figure 4 Rainfall Anomaly for July 2nd Dekad, 2026

Figure 4 highlights areas across the country that experienced deviations from normal (LTM) rainfall during the dekad. The southern sector of the country experienced below normal rainfall as well as few areas such as Garu and Vea in the north. The northern sector however observed above normal rainfall as well as few areas such as Bechem, Ho and Ada in the south.

2.2 TEMPERATURE

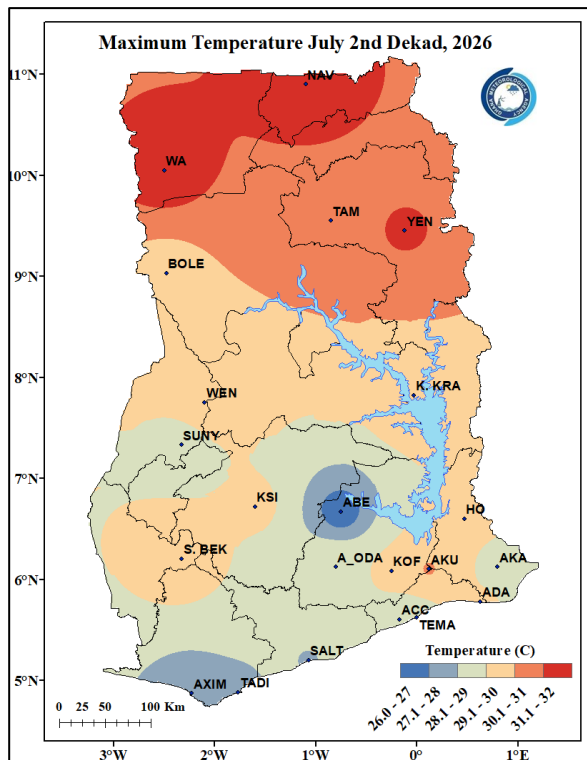


Figure 5a. Max Temperature July 2nd Dekad, 2026

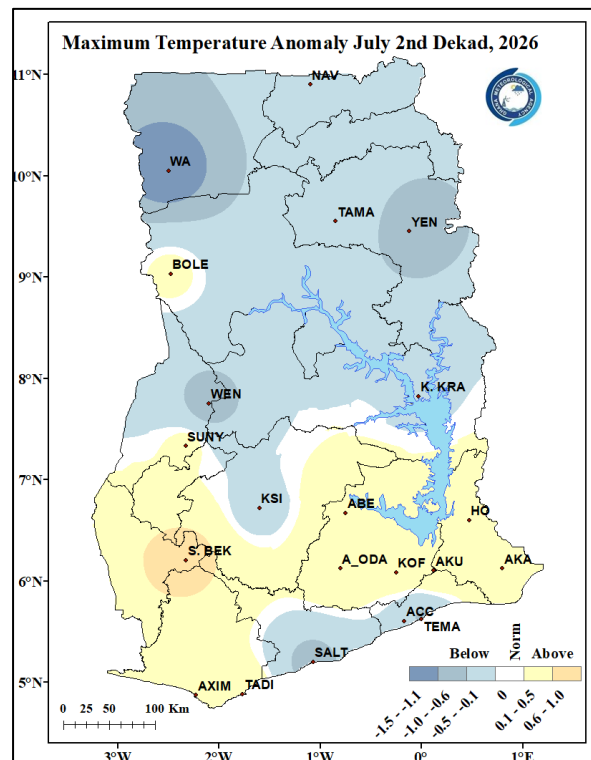


Figure 5b. Max. Temperature Anomaly July 2nd Dekad, 2026

Figure 6a displays the distribution of average Maximum temperatures across the country. During the dekad, the northern belt of Ghana recorded relative highest temperatures, ranging from 30.0°C to 32.0°C whereas the southern sector experienced relatively cooler conditions, with temperatures ranging from 26.0°C to 29.0°C.

The highest temperature, 31.7°C, was observed in Wa, while the lowest, 26.2°C, was recorded in Abetifi in the southern sector. In the transition zone, temperatures ranged between 29.0°C and 30.0°C,

Figure 6b illustrates the Maximum Temperature Anomalies across the country. The northern sector, Transition and few areas along the coast experienced below normal temperatures whiles the forest zone and some areas of coasts experienced slightly higher temperatures than normal.

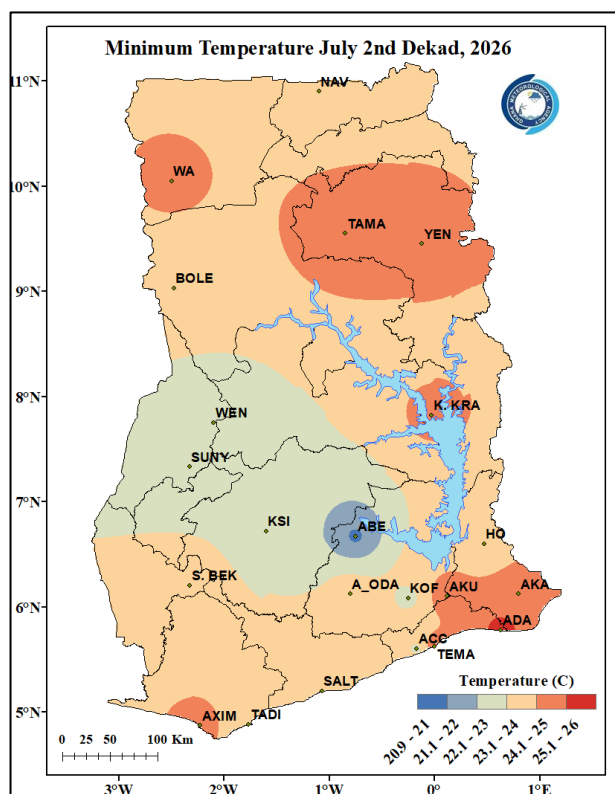


Figure 6 a. Min. Temperature July 2nd Dekad, 2026

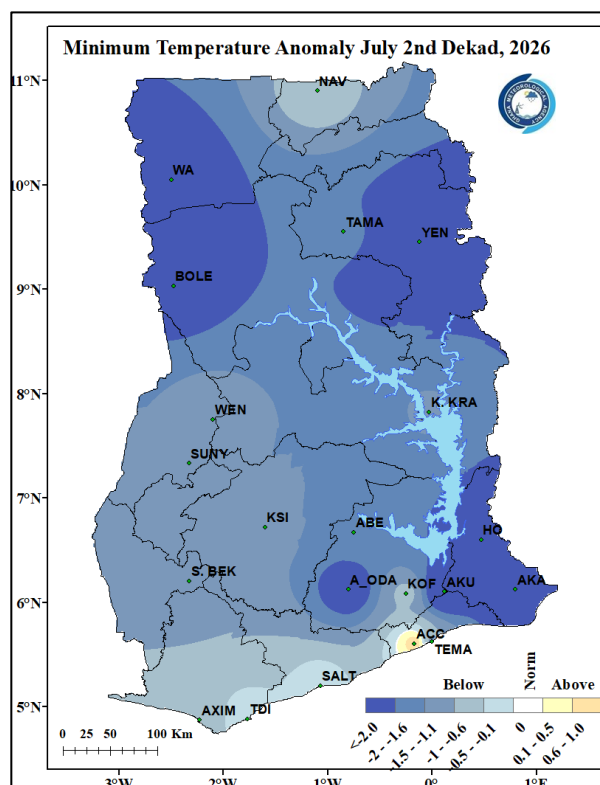


Figure 6b. Min. Temperature Anomaly July 2nd Dekad, 2026

In Figure 7a, the average minimum temperatures shows its distribution across the country during the 2nd dekad of July. Almost the entire country experienced relatively warmer conditions ranging from 24°C – 25°C whereas places like Abetifi, Kumasi, Sunyani, Wenchi and Koforidua which experienced relatively lower temperatures ranging from 20°C -23°C. The highest minimum temperature of **25.3°C** was recorded over **Ada** whereas the lowest minimum temperature of **20.9°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 except for Abetifi and Kumasi which experienced below normal minimum temperatures.

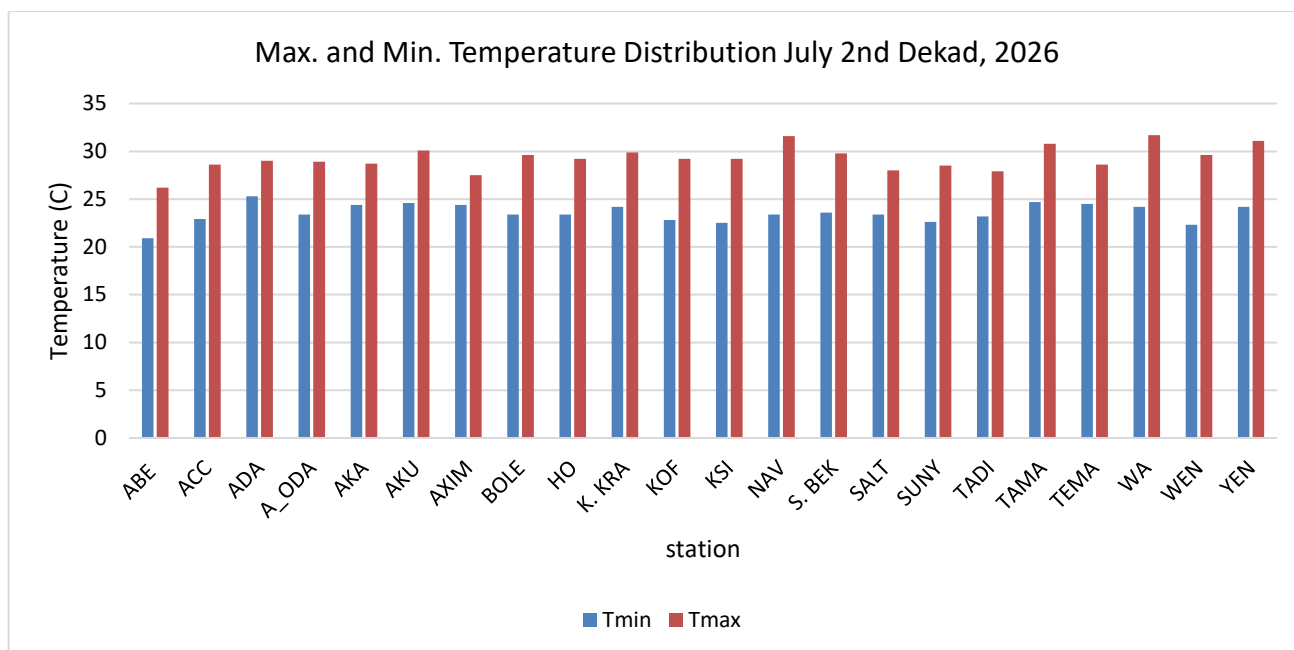


Figure 7 Max. and Min. Temperature Distribution for July 2nd Dekad, 2026

3.0 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)

- 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.



4.0 APPENDIX

4.1 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				

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