

AUGUST 2026

CLIMATE BULLETIN



DEKAD 1, AUGUST (1-10)

GMET/CLIMATE/010826

FORM337

8/1/2026

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SUMMARY

- **Rainfall:**

- Most areas received high rainfall (>20.0 mm).
- Kete Krachi received the highest rainfall of 150.8 mm
- Transition zone: Highest rainy days (8 days).
- Coastal sector: Least or no rainy days (1 days).

- **Rainfall Anomalies:**

- Surplus rainfall in Northern and Southern stations.
- Deficit rainfall in specific areas –Transition and forested areas.

- **Temperatures:**

- **Maximum:**

- Elevated in Northern and Transition zones.
- The maximum of the Maximum temperature of 31.6°C was recorded in Navrongo.
- Relatively cooler temperatures along the coast and in select forested areas.

- **Minimum:**

- Warmer in Northern, Transition and some coastal areas.
- Cooler in forested areas.
- The minimum of the Minimum temperature was recorded in Abetifi in the Forest zone, reaching 18.6°C.

OBSERVED CLIMATE DRIVERS

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.

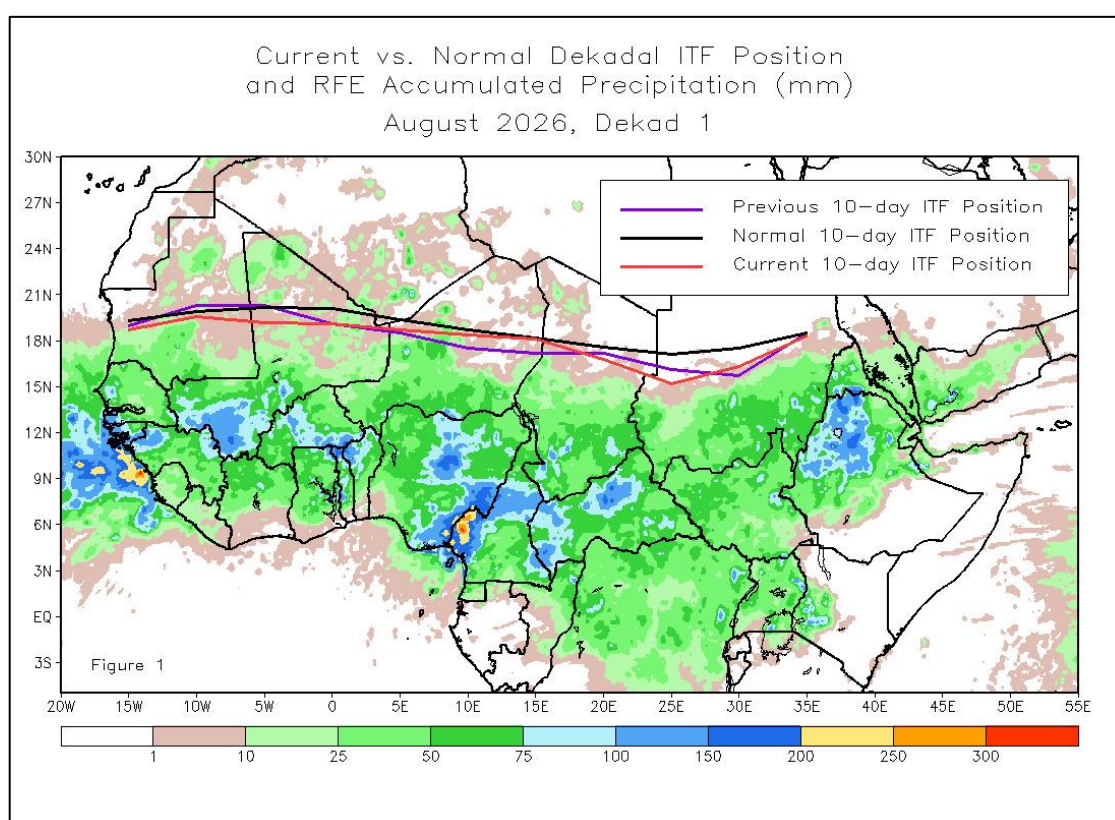


Figure 1. Current ITF position for August 1st Dekad, 2026

Between August 1 and 10, the Inter-Tropical Front (ITF) maintained its position. Specifically, the current ITF was located at approximately 19.1N in the northern sector of Mali which is literally the same as its previous position. *Figure 1* displays the current position of the ITF during the 1st dekad of August and its previous position during the 3rd dekad of July. 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
July 3	20.3	19.1	18.5
August 1	19.2	19.1	18.7

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

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.

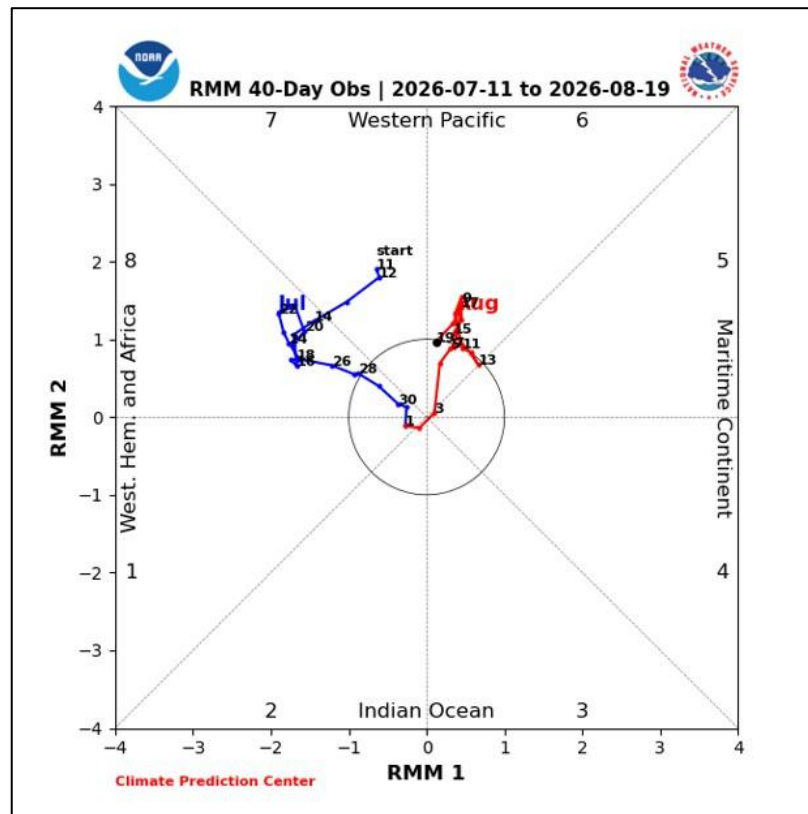


Figure 2. Current MJO position as of August 1st Dekad, 2026

From figure 2, the MJO was primarily in Phase 5 (Maritime Continent) with moderate amplitude. This implies suppressed convection and reduced rainfall activity over Ghana. Rainfall-producing systems may be less frequent or less intense especially in the South, although local thunderstorms can still occur due to other atmospheric factors.

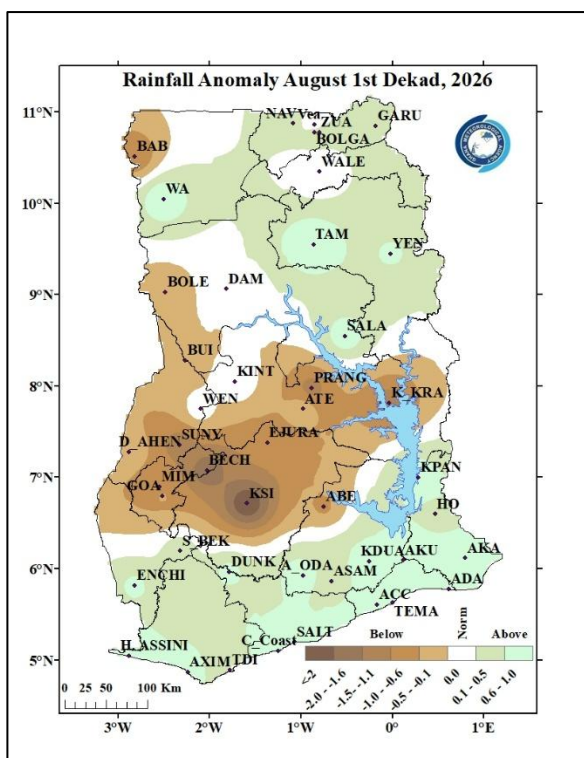


Figure 4: Rainfall Anomaly for August 1st Dekad, 2026

Figure 4 also highlights areas with deviations from normal rainfall. Most places in Coastal sector and Northern regions of the country (e.g. Ho, Accra, Axim, Damango, Wa, Half Assini, Salaga, Ada, and Tamale) experienced normal to above-normal rainfall. In contrast, some areas in the forest and transition sectors like Kumasi, Wenchi, Kumasi, Abetifi, Bechem, Kete Krachi, Bui, Prang and its environs experienced normal to below-normal rainfall during the period.

1.2 TEMPERATURE

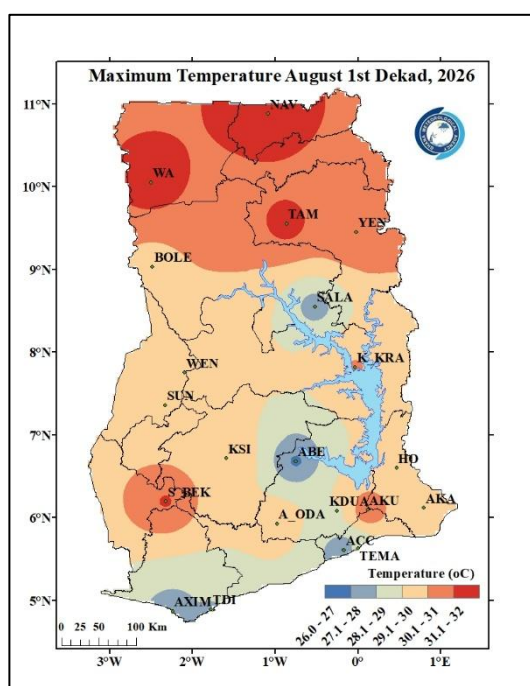


Figure 5a. Maximum Temperature August 1st Dekad, 2026.

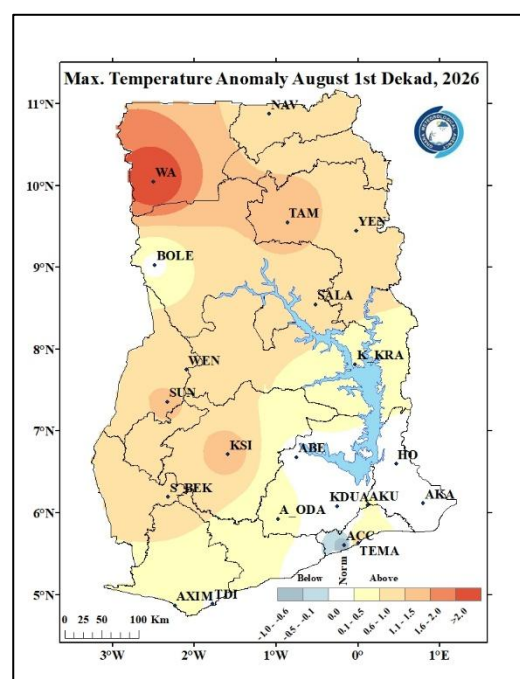


Figure 5b. Maximum Temperature Anomaly August 1st Dekad, 2026.

Figure 5a displays the distribution of average daytime temperatures across the country. The Northern belt recorded higher temperatures, ranging from 29.1°C to 32.0°C. The highest temperature of 31.6°C was recorded in Navrongo, while the lowest temperature of 26.89°C was observed in Abetifi and Accra. In the transition zone, temperatures ranged between 28.1°C and 30.0.0°C. Similarly, the Southern sector, including Abetifi, Accra, Saltpond, and Axim experienced temperatures ranging from 26.0°C to 31.0°C. Temperature were relatively cooler during this dekad.

Maximum Temperature Anomaly is represented in figure 5b above, showing an increasing gradient from the Northern sector to the Southern half of the country. Above-normal temperatures dominated the northern sector, parts of the transition and forested zones, specifically around Sunyani, Wenchi, Atebubu, Akim Oda, Axim and Takoradi. The eastern portions of the transition, forest and coastal areas however experienced normal to below-normal temperatures during the period.

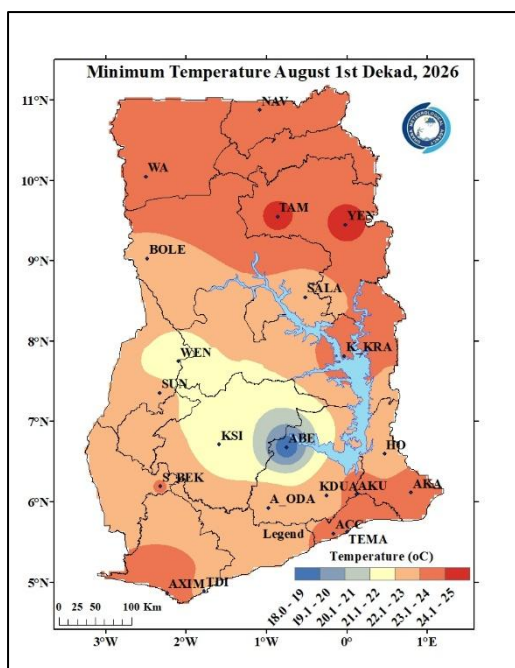


Figure 6a. Minimum Temperature August 1st Dekad, 2026

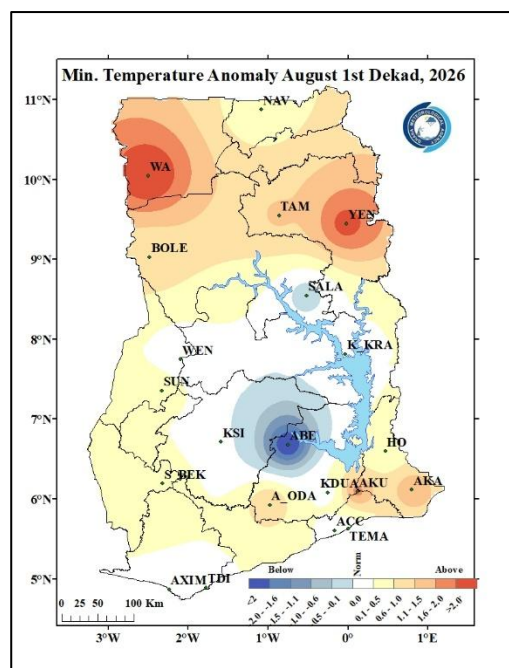


Figure 6b. Minimum Temperature Anomaly August 1st Dekad, 2026

In Figure 6a, the average nighttime temperatures varied slightly across regions. The northern sector, transition zone, coastal sector, and parts of the forest zone, including Sefwi Bekwai, Sunyani, Yendi, Akatsi, Accra, Ho, Tema, Axim and Kete Krachi, experienced relatively warmer temperatures, with average values ranging from 22.1°C to 25.0°C. Forest areas around Kumasi, and Abetifi recorded average temperature between 18.0°C to 22.0°C. The lowest average nighttime temperature was recorded in Abetifi in the forest zone, reaching 18.46°C.

In figure 6b, we see the Minimum Temperature Anomaly. Almost the entire country experienced normal to above-normal nighttime temperatures indicating increased nighttime temperatures in specific areas during the period. Abetifi and its environs however experienced below-normal temperatures.

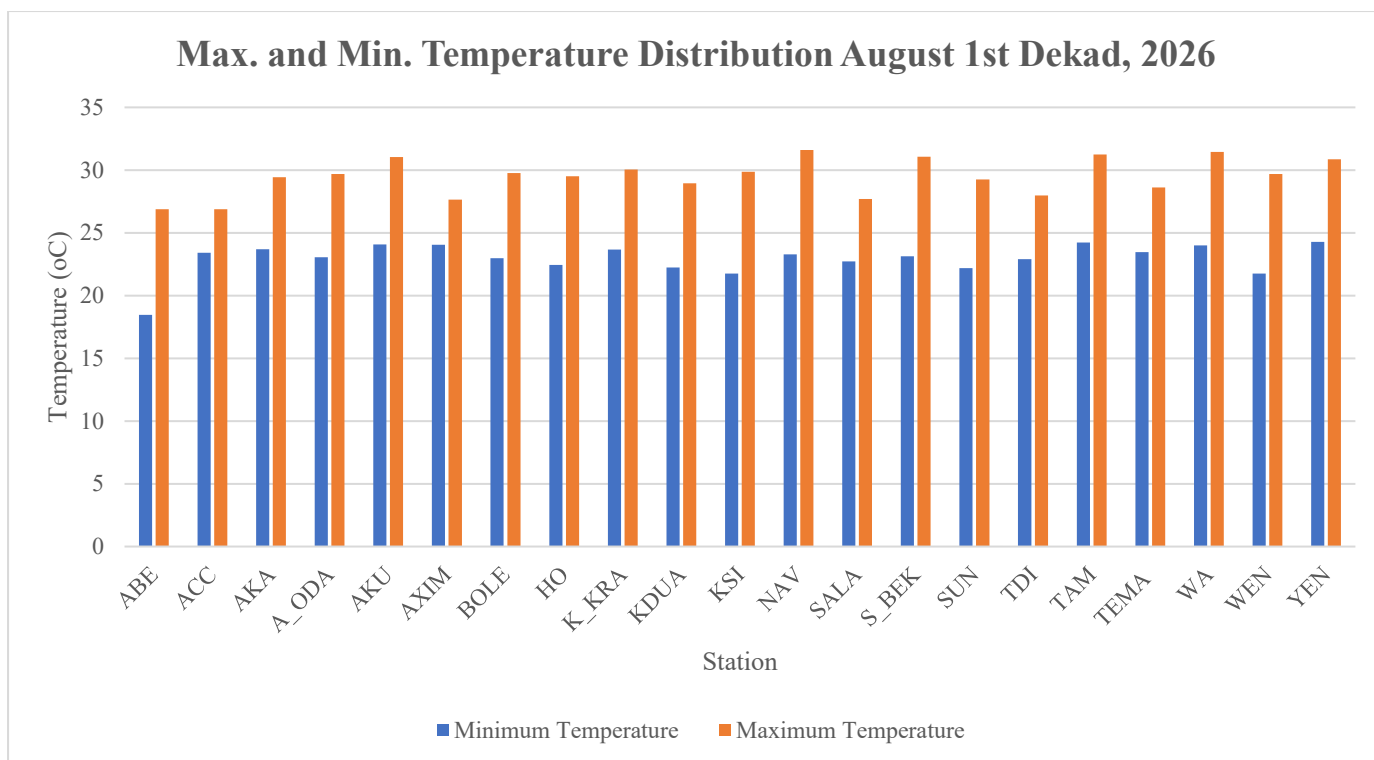
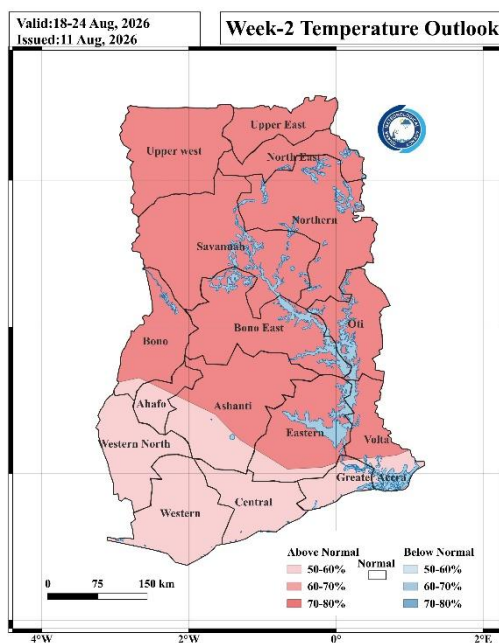
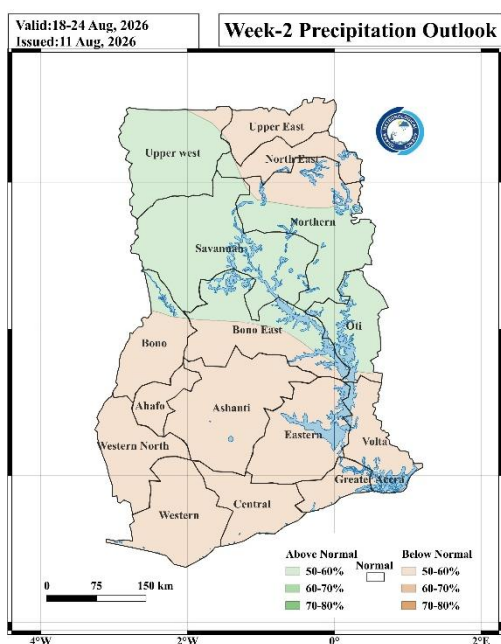
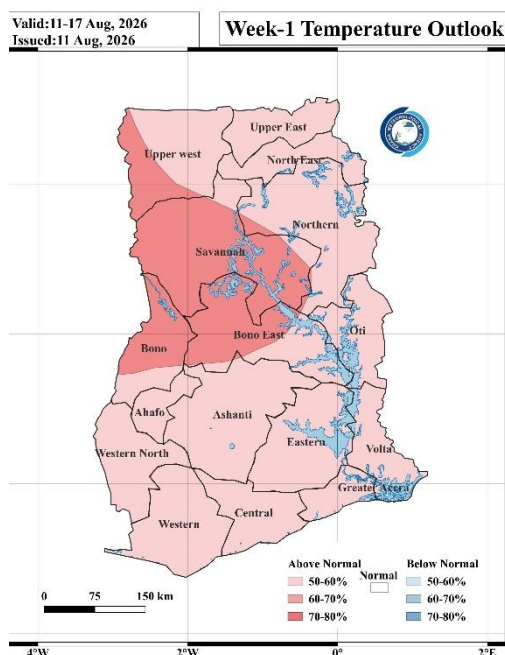
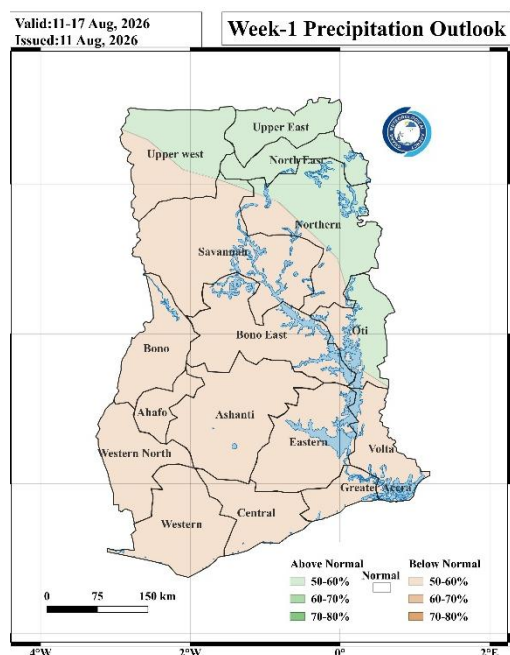


Figure 7. Max. and Min. Temperature Distribution for August 1st Dekad, 2026

2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK 11TH – 24TH AUGUST 2026

For the coming week, rainfall is projected to be above-normal in some parts of the northern sector and transition areas. The rest of the country, from the transition zone to the Southern sector is expected to experience below-normal rains. Temperatures are expected to be above-normal across the entire country.

For week 2, below-normal rainfall is expected from the transitional areas to the coast whiles most areas in the north will experience above-normal rainfall with the exception of the Upper East and North East regions. Temperatures on the other hand is projected to be above-normal across the entire country.



3.0 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 little or no rainfall (Southern sector).

3. General Public

- Normal to 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.

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				

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