

AUGUST 2026

CLIMATE BULLETIN



DEKAD 3, AUGUST (21-31)

GMET/CLIMATE/010826

FORM337

8/1/2026

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SUMMARY

- **Rainfall:**

- Most areas received high rainfall (>20.0 mm).
- Yendi received the highest rainfall of 217.2 mm
- Forest zone: Highest rainy days (10 days).
- Coastal sector: Least rainy days (1 day).

- **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 32.89°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 21.26°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.

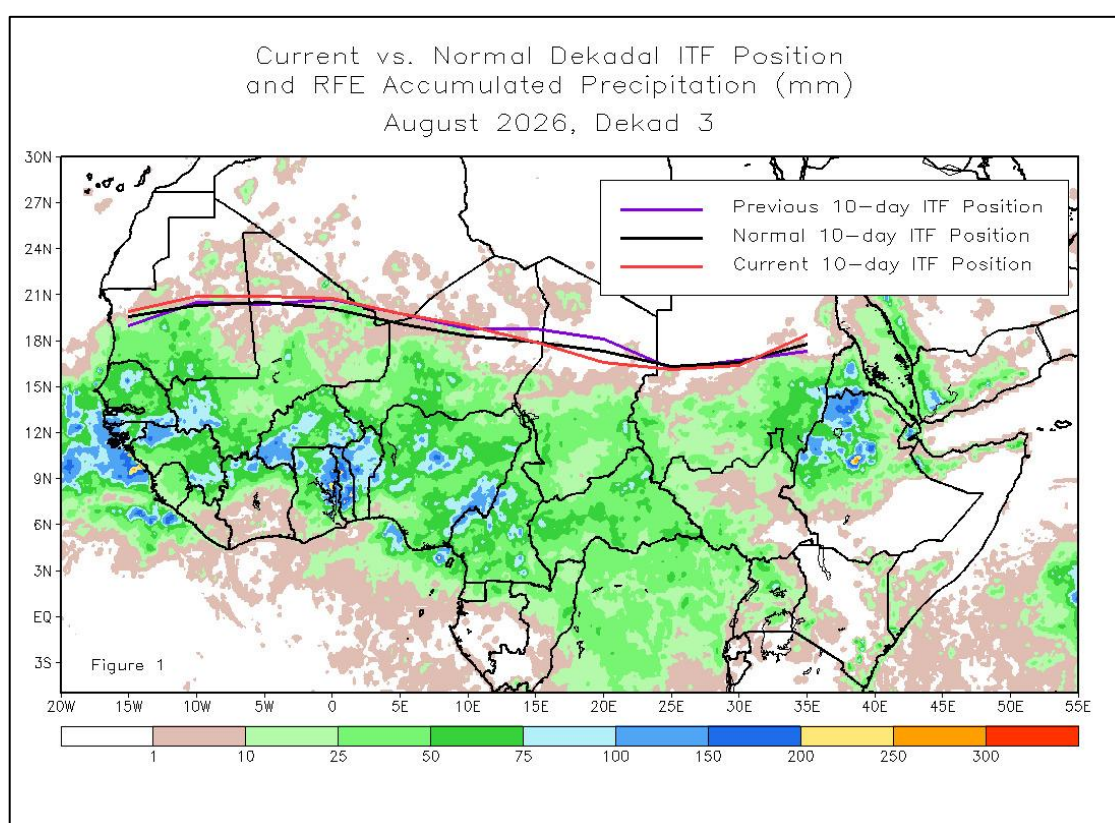


Figure 1. Current ITF position for August 3rd Dekad, 2026

Between August 21 and 31, the Inter-Tropical Front (ITF) moved slightly northward relative to its previous position. Specifically, the current ITF was located at approximately 20.8N in the northern sector of Mali. *Figure 1* displays the current position of the ITF during the 3rd dekad of August and its previous position during the 2nd dekad of August. 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
August 2	20.4	20.7	19.8
August 3	20.9	20.8	19.8

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.

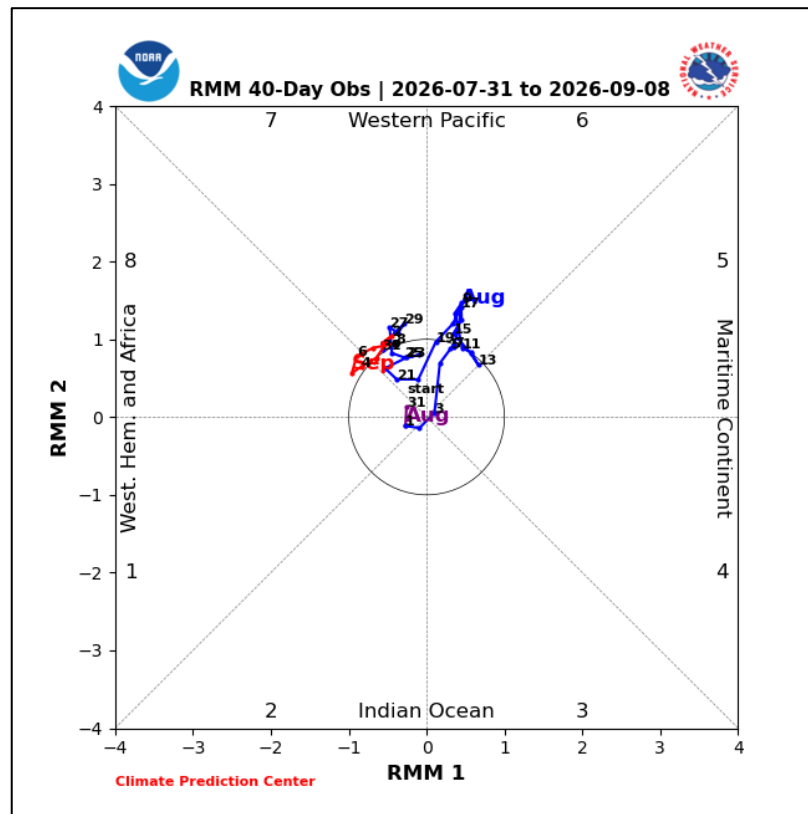


Figure 2. Current MJO position as of August 3rd Dekad, 2026

From figure 2, the MJO during the 3rd dekad of August was moving into Phase 8 (West Africa/Africa) with increasing amplitude. This position generally favours enhanced convection and rainfall activity over West Africa. Ghana therefore experienced more frequent and/or intense rainfall events, particularly toward the end of the dekad particularly in the Northern half of the country. It is noteworthy that thunderstorms activities can still be inhibited due to other atmospheric factors.

1.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION

1.1 RAINFALL

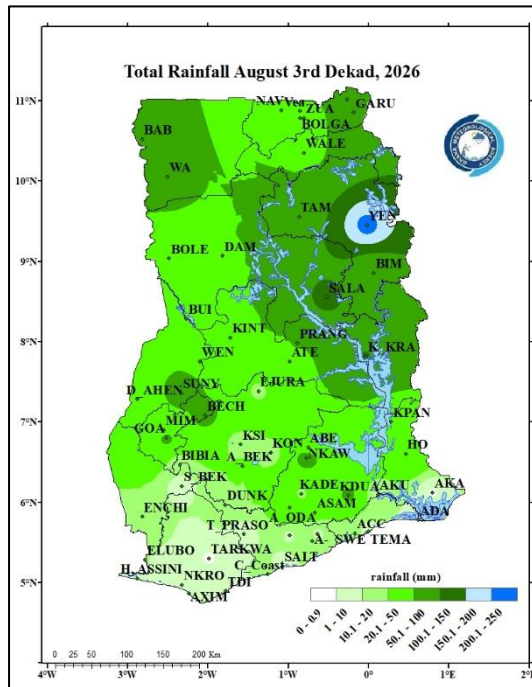


Figure 3a: Total Rainfall August 1st Dekad, 2026

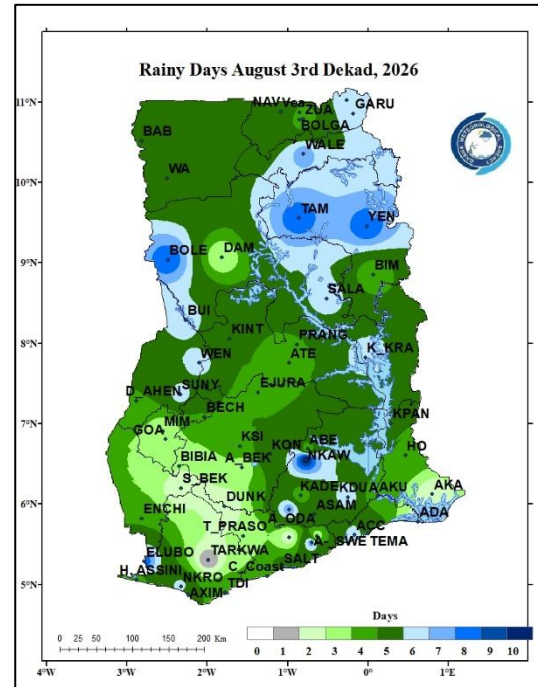


Figure 3b: Rainy Days August 1st Dekad, 2026

Figure 3a illustrates the rainfall distribution across Ghana during the third ten-day period of August. The Northern station Yendi recorded the highest rainfall amount with a total of 217.2 mm. Some select coastal and forested areas experienced little or no rainfall during the period.

Figure 3b also illustrates the frequency of rainy days during the specified period. Tarkwa recorded no rainy day during the period. However, the forested area Nkawkaw, saw up to 10 rainy days recorded.

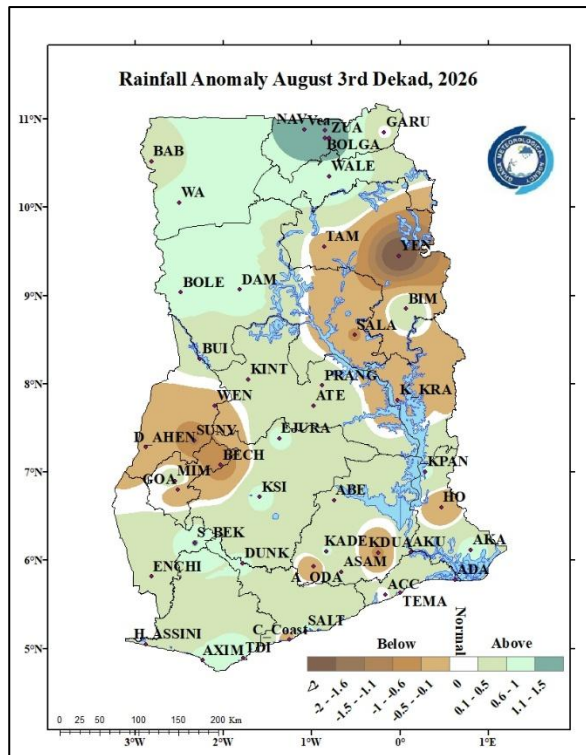


Figure 4: Rainfall Anomaly for August 3rd Dekad, 2026

Figure 4 also highlights areas with deviations from normal rainfall. Areas in Akim Oda, Ho, Accra, Bechem, Kete Krachi, Yendi, Tamale, Salaga, and Sunyani experienced normal to below-normal rainfall. In contrast, most areas in the forest and coastal sectors like Kumasi, Enchi, Axim, Abetifi, Bechem, Accra, Bui, Bole, Wa, Walewale and its environs experienced normal to above-normal rainfall during the period.

1.2 TEMPERATURE

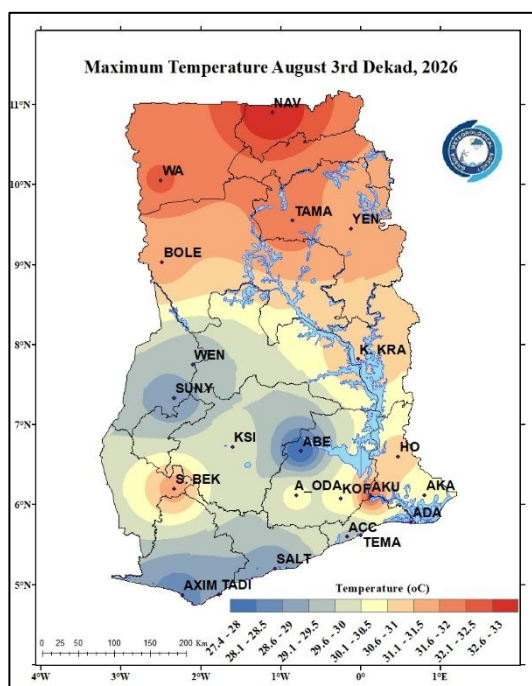


Figure 5a. Maximum Temperature August 3rd Dekad, 2026.

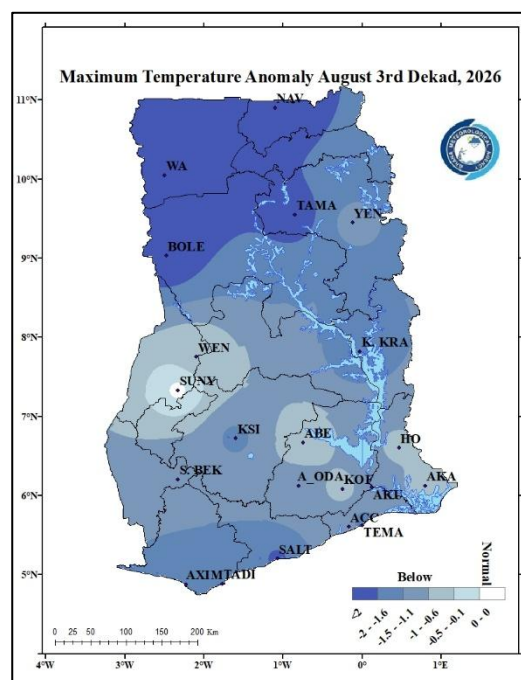


Figure 5b. Maximum Temperature Anomaly August 3rd Dekad, 2026.

Figure 5a displays the distribution of average daytime temperatures across the country. The Northern belt recorded higher temperatures, ranging from 31.1°C to 33.0°C. The highest temperature of 32.89°C was recorded in Navrongo, while the lowest temperature of 27.39°C was observed in Abetifi. In the transition zone, temperatures ranged between 29.6°C and 31.0°C. Similarly, the Southern sector, including Abetifi, Accra, Saltpond, and Axim experienced temperatures ranging from 27.40°C to 32.0°C. Temperature were relatively cooler during this dekad.

Maximum Temperature Anomaly is represented in figure 5b above. The entire country experienced normal to below-normal temperatures during the period.

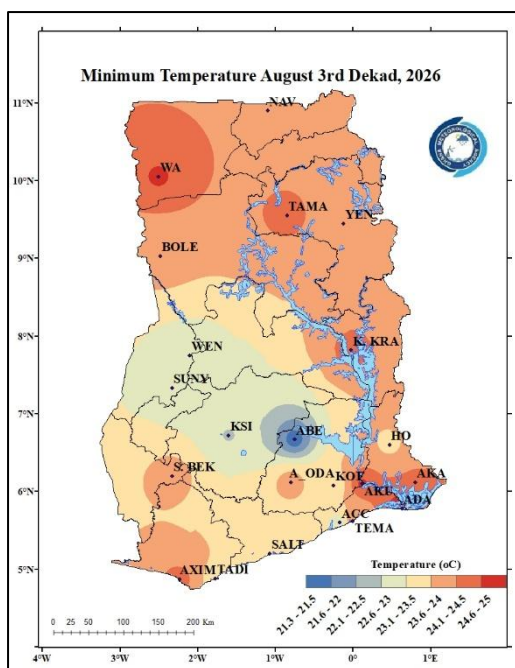


Figure 6a. Minimum Temperature August 3rd Dekad, 2026

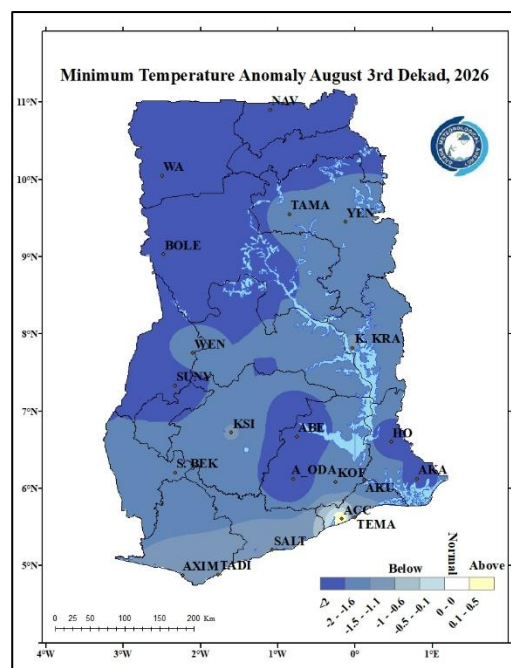


Figure 6b. Minimum Temperature Anomaly August 3rd Dekad, 2026

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, Yendi, Akatsi, Accra, Ho, Tema, Axim and Kete Krachi, experienced relatively warmer temperatures, with average values ranging from 23.1°C to 25.0°C. Forest areas around Kumasi, and Abetifi recorded average temperature between 21.3°C to 22.5°C. The lowest average nighttime temperature was recorded in Abetifi in the forest zone, reaching 21.26°C.

In figure 6b, we see the Minimum Temperature Anomaly. Similarly, the entire country experienced normal to below-normal nighttime temperatures indicating decreased nighttime temperatures during the period.

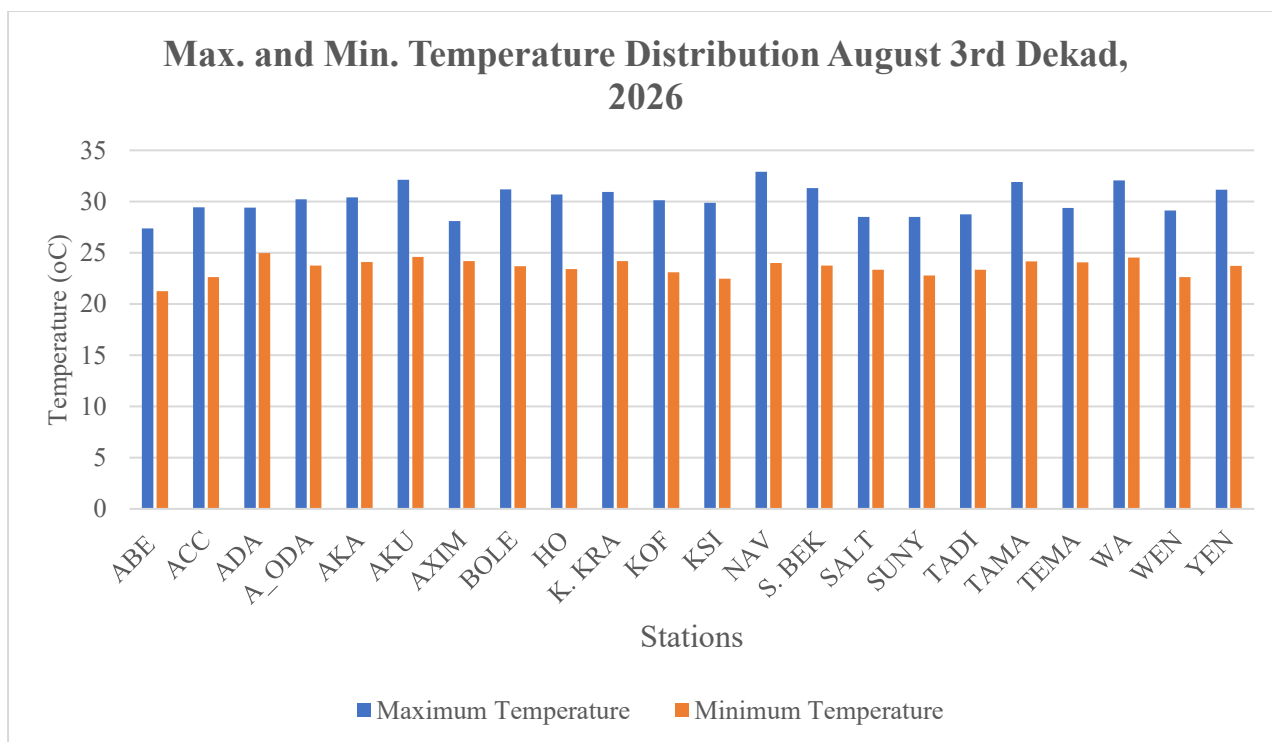
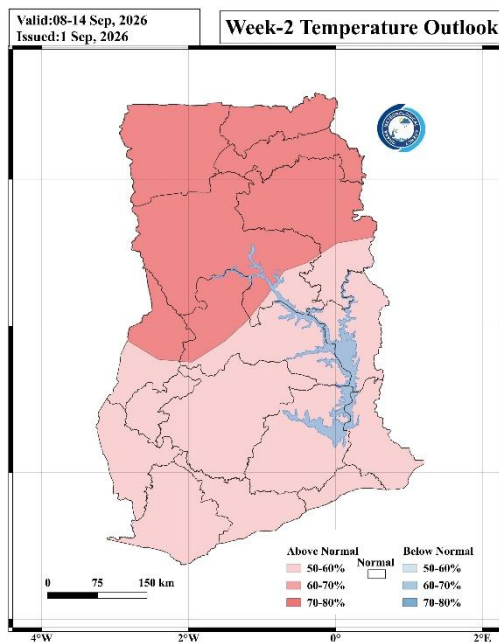
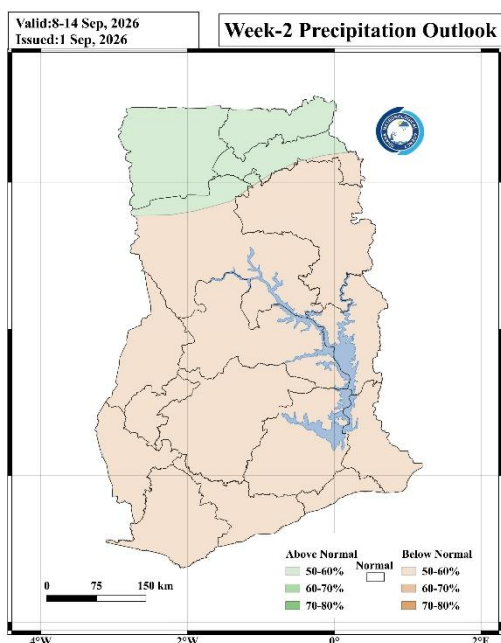
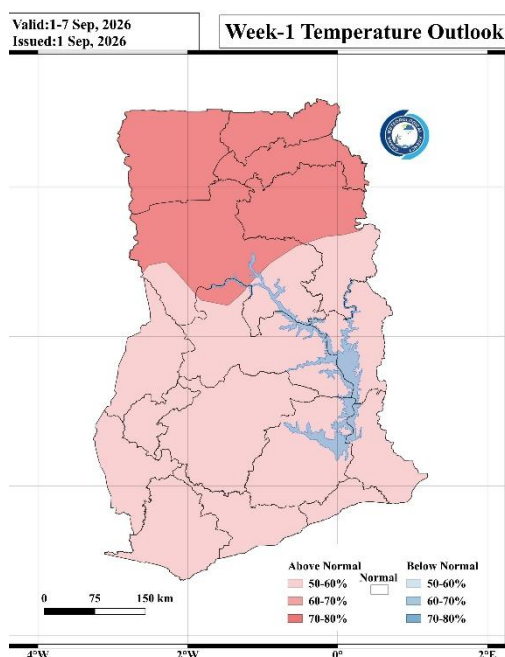
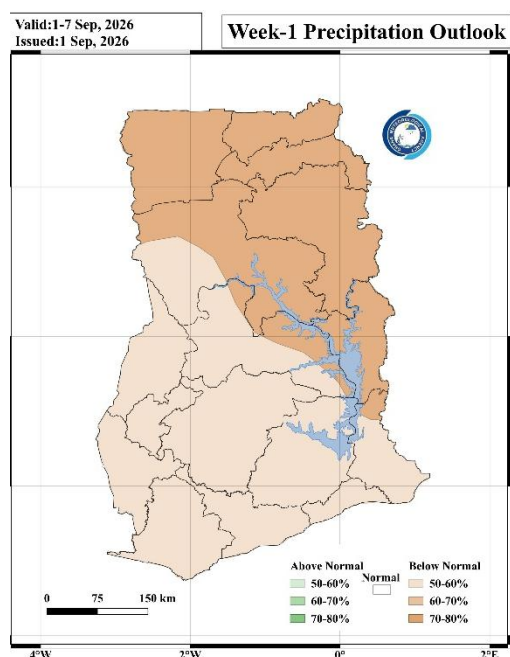


Figure 7. Max. and Min. Temperature Distribution for August 3rd Dekad, 2026

2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK 1ST – 14TH SEPTEMBER 2026

For the coming week, rainfall is projected to be below-normal over the entire country. Temperatures are also expected to be above-normal across the country.

For week 2, below-normal rainfall is expected over most areas spanning the Savannah and Northern regions to the Coast. The Upper East, Upper West and North East regions however will experience above-normal rainfall. Temperatures on the other hand is still 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				

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