

SEPTEMBER 2026

CLIMATE BULLETIN



DEKAD 2, SEPTEMBER (11-20)

GMET/CLIMATE/110926 FORM338

21/09/2026

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SUMMARY

- Rainfall:
 - o Most areas received moderate to high rainfall, with few places recording values exceeding 50 mm.
 - o The highest rainfall of 193.7 mm was recorded at Yendi in the Northern zone.
 - o The highest rainy day (up to 7 days) was recorded at Bole
- Rainfall Anomalies:
 - o Surplus rainfall was recorded over most parts of the northern portions of the country.
 - o Deficit rainfall was concentrated in the southern portions of the country.
- Temperatures:
 - Maximum:
 - o Highest maximum temperature of 32.9°C was recorded over Akuse in the forest zone.
 - o Lowest maximum temperature of 27.2°C, was recorded at Abetifi in the forest zone.
 - o Maximum temperatures were above normal across the country except at Ho and Akim Oda, where a marginally below normal temperature was recorded.
 - Minimum:
 - o The lowest minimum temperature of 21.2°C was recorded at Abetifi in the forest belt.
 - o The highest minimum temperature of 25.6°C was recorded at Ada
 - o Minimum temperatures were above normal throughout the country, aside from Accra, where a slightly below normal temperature was recorded.

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.

Between September 11 and 20, the Inter-Tropical Front (ITF) is observed to have moved northward as compared to its position during the previous dekad. This may have influenced the amount of rainfall received at the northern portions of the country during the dekad. The ITF was in the northern portions of Mali during the 1st dekad of September, consistent with the slow, near-stationary behavior typical of the ITF at this stage of the monsoon season. Table 1 below shows the evolving ITF's position over Ghana, located between 5W and 5E.

Current vs. Normal Dekadal ITF Position
and RFE Accumulated Precipitation (mm)
September 2026, Dekad 2

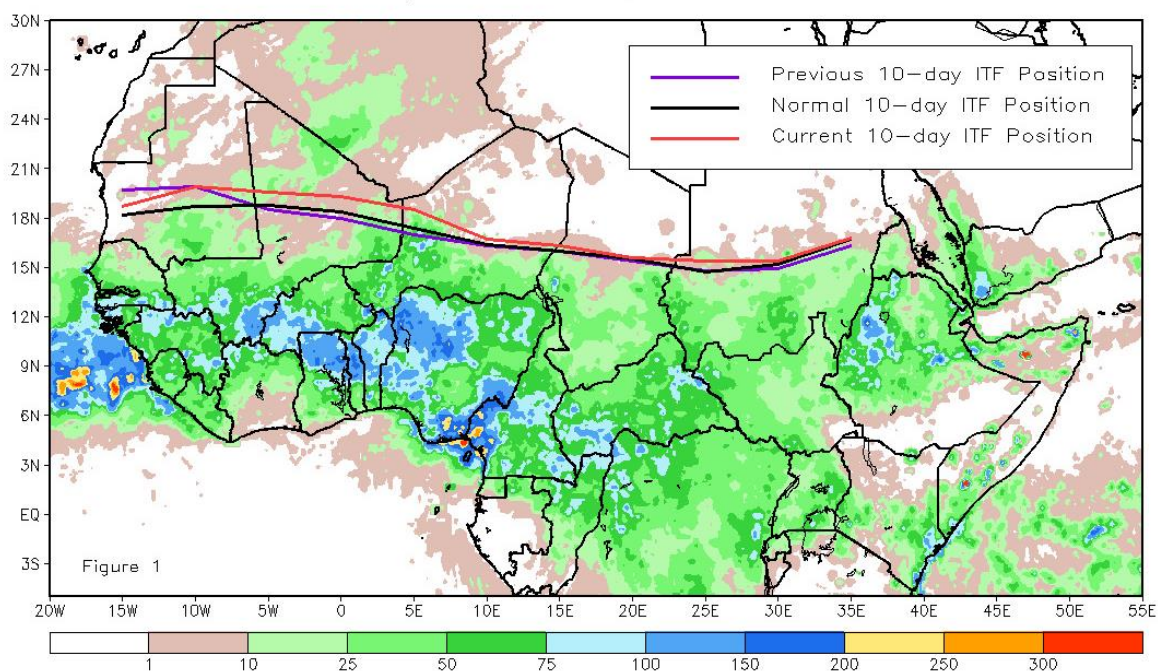


Figure 1: Current ITF Position for September 2nd Dekad, 2026

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
September 1	18.5	18.0	17.0
September 2	19.6	19.3	18.5

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.

From figure 2, the MJO trajectory over the 40-day observation window remained largely within the unit circle, indicating an inactive phase moving to a weak amplitude for much of the period. The signal transited mainly between Phase 7 (Western Pacific) and Phase 8 (West hemisphere and Africa), with only a brief movement out of the circle during the dekad. A weak, indeterminate MJO signal implies limited direct influence on convection over Ghana during the dekad, meaning rainfall was more likely driven by local and synoptic-scale systems (such as the ITF and mesoscale convective activity) than by the MJO.

1.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION

1.1 Rainfall

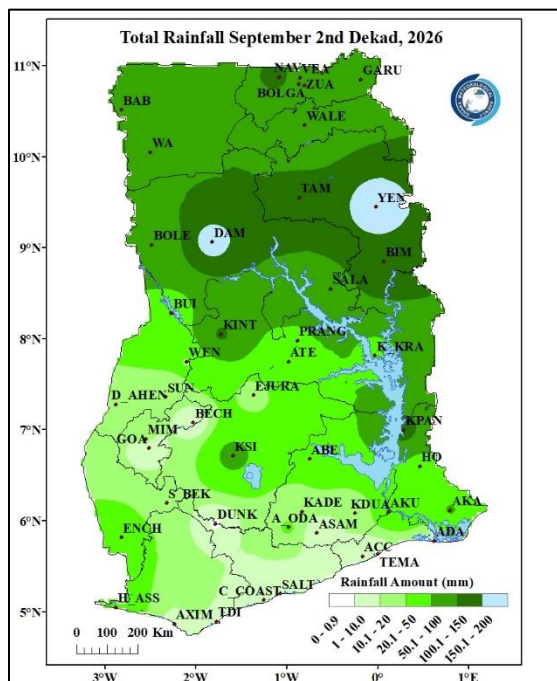


Figure 3a: Total Rainfall September 2nd Dekad, 2026

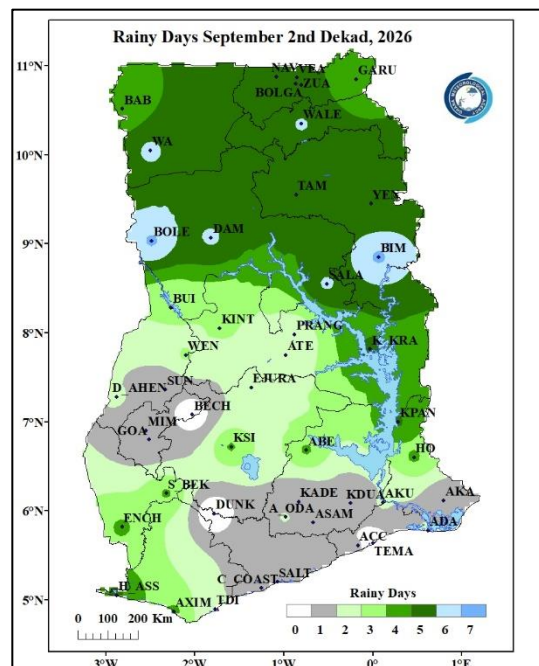


Figure 3b: Rainy Days September 2nd Dekad, 2026

Figure 3a illustrates the rainfall distribution across the country during the second dekad of September. Rainfall was more concentrated in the northern portions of the country. Rainfall values between 50 and 200mm were recorded at these areas. The highest rainfall was recorded at Yendi (193.7mm). Lower rainfall amounts (less than 10mm) were recorded at the coast and parts of the forest zone with no rainfall being recorded at Tema, Dunkwa and Bechem.

Figure 3b illustrates the frequency of rainy days during the period under review. The highest number of rainy days (7 days) was recorded at Bole in the northern zone. The next highest rainy day of 6 was recorded at Salaga, Wa, Walewale and Damongo.

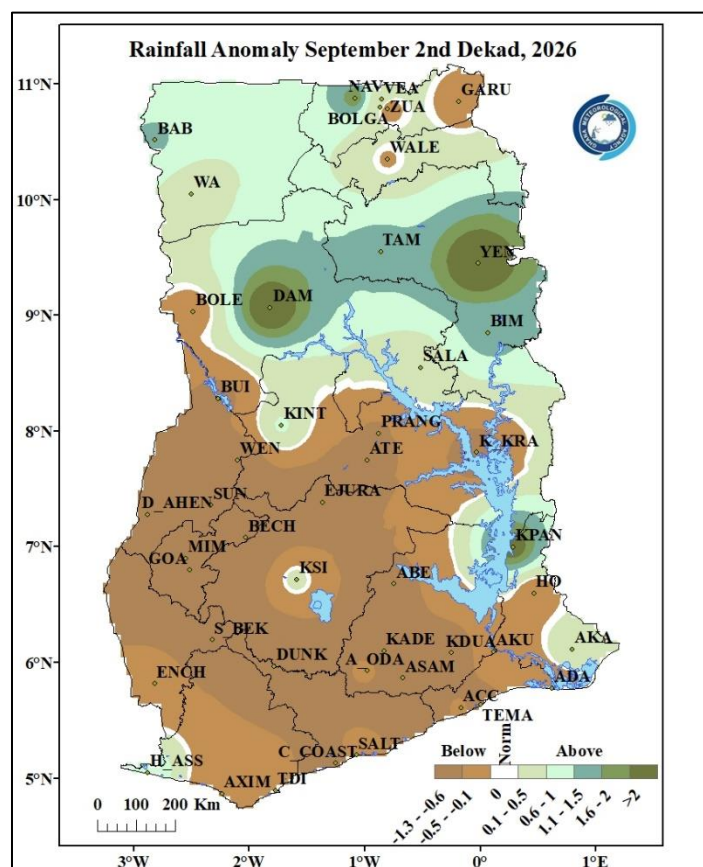


Figure 4: Rainfall Anomaly for September 2nd Dekad, 2026

Figure 4 highlights areas with deviations from normal rainfall. Surplus (above-normal) rainfall was recorded over parts of the northern portions of the country and few places in the eastern flanks. These places include but are not limited to Akatsi, Kpando, Damongo, Yendi, Navrongo. Most parts of the south (Axim, Accra, Sunyani, Ejura, etc.) and some areas in the north (Walewale, Garu, Zuarungu and Bole, experienced below normal rainfall.

1.2 Temperature

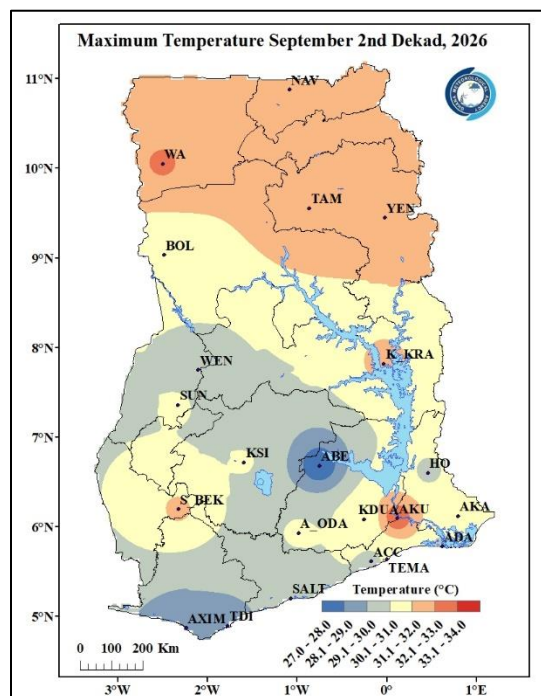


Figure 5a: Maximum Temperature September 2nd Dekad, 2026

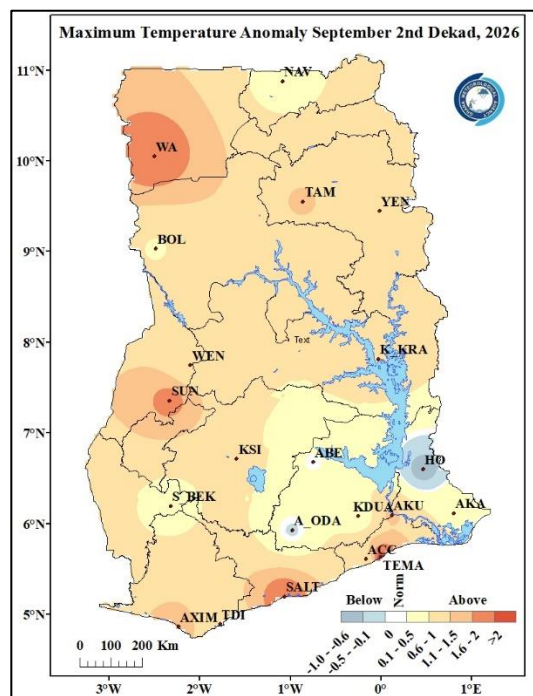


Figure 5b: Maximum Temperature Anomaly September 2nd Dekad, 2026.

Figure 5a shows the distribution of average daytime (maximum) temperatures across the country. Wa, Tamale and Navrongo at the northern portions and Sefwi Bekwai and Akuse in the forest zone recorded the highest temperatures, ranging between 32.1°C-34.0°C with Akuse recorded the highest temperature of 32.9°C during the dekad. Abetifi recorded the coolest maximum temperature of 27.2°C. Stations such as Kumasi, Sunyani, Takoradi, Akatsi and Akim Oda etc recorded temperatures between 29.0°C and 31.0°C whereas the rest of the country recorded temperatures ranging from 27.0°C – 29.0°C.

Maximum Temperature Anomaly as illustrated in figure 5b were above normal across almost the entire country except for Ho and Akim Oda where a marginally below normal temperature was recorded. The largest anomalies occurred over Wa, Sunyani, Saltpond and Accra.

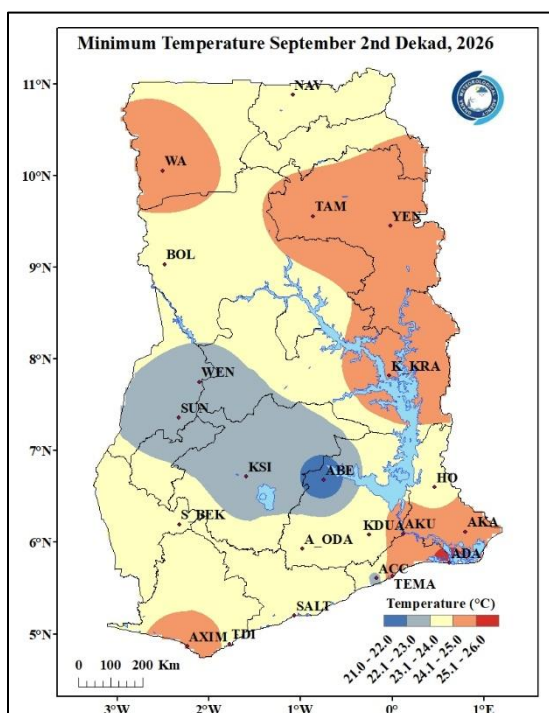


Figure 6a: Minimum Temperature September 2nd Dekad, 2026

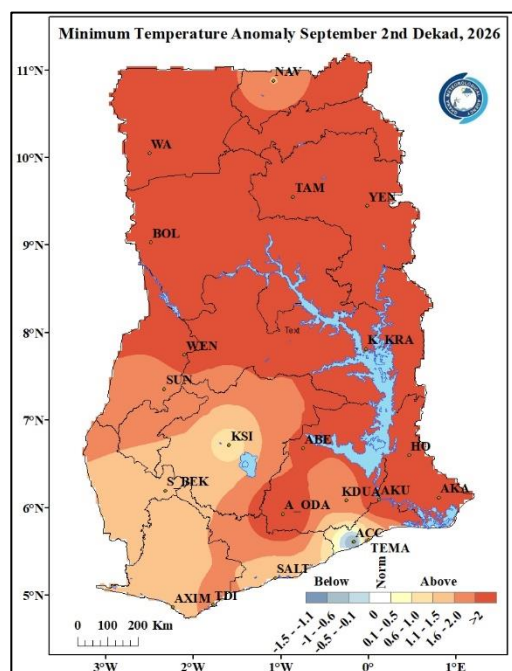


Figure 6b: Minimum Temperature Anomaly September 2nd Dekad, 2026

In figure 6a above, the highest nighttime temperatures recorded during the dekad ranged from 24.1°C-26.0°C at Axim, Akuse, Tamale, Yendi, Kete Krachi, Wa, Akatsi with Ada recording the highest value of 25.6°C. The lowest nighttime temperature was recorded at Abetifi in the forest zone with a value of 21.2°C. Nighttime temperatures over the rest of the country ranged between 21.0°C – 24.1°C.

Minimum temperatures were above normal across almost the entire country during this dekad. Accra, however, recorded below normal temperature.

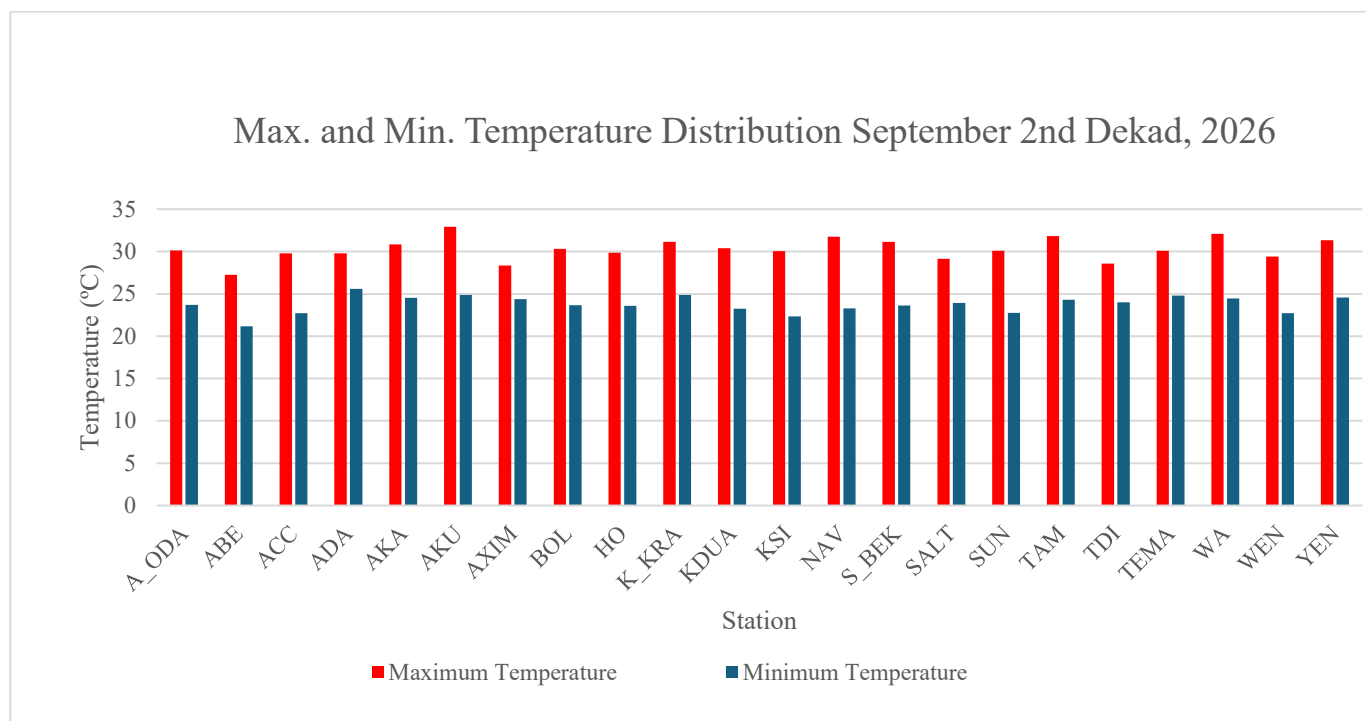
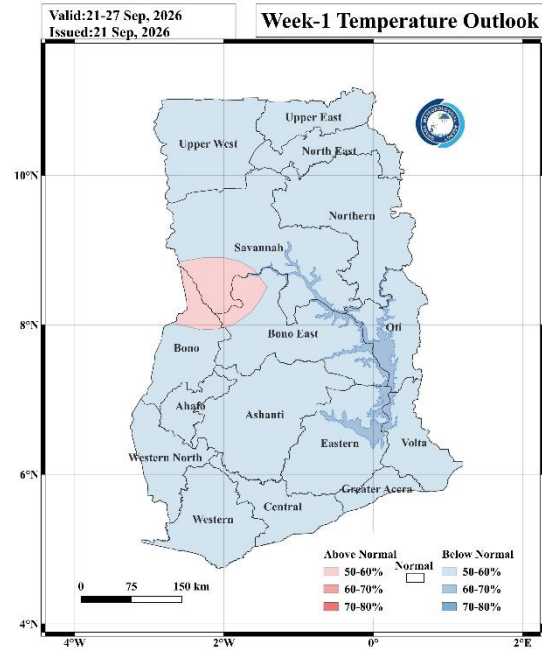
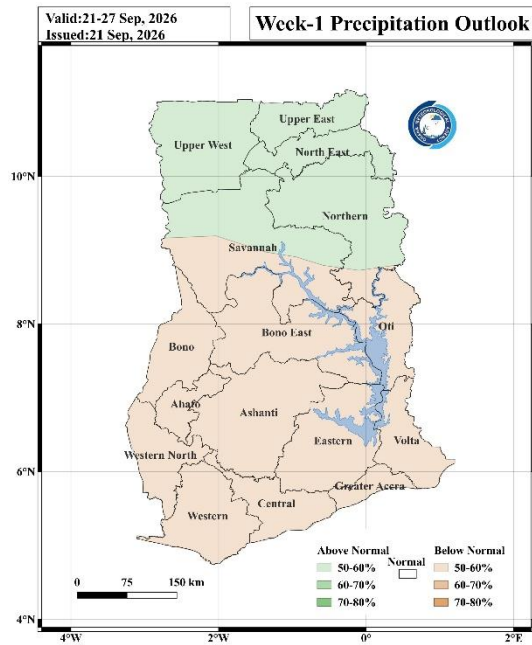


Figure 7: Max. and Min. Temperature Distribution for September 2nd Dekad, 2026

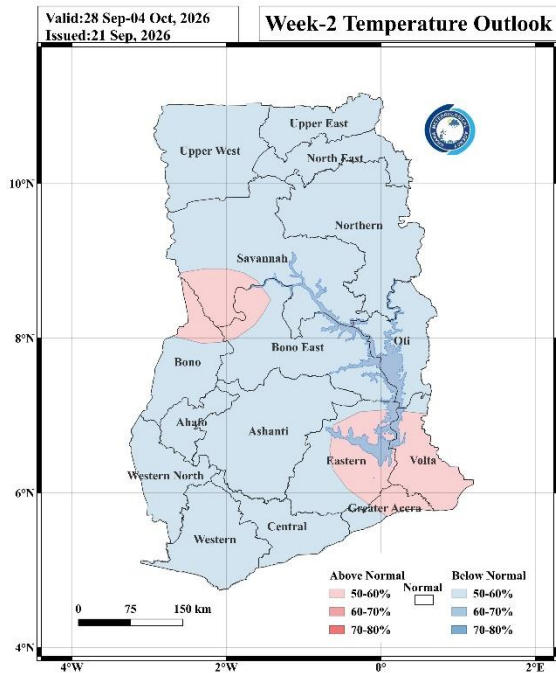
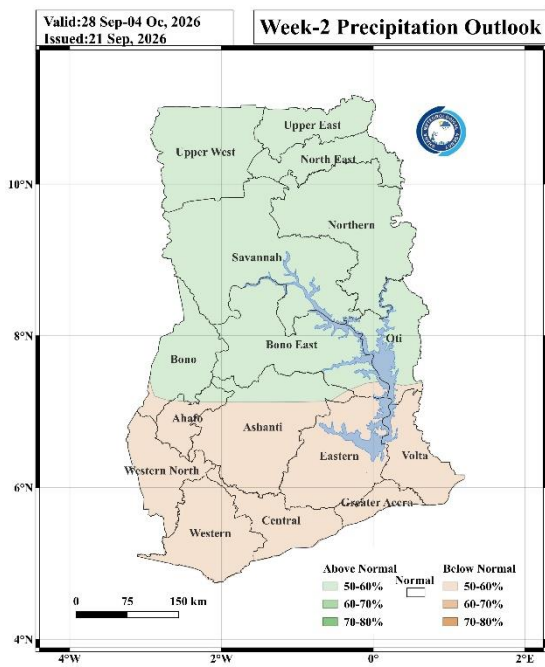
2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK 21ST SEPTEMBER - 4TH OCTOBER 2026

For week 1, The northern part of the country has a greater probability or chance of above-normal rainfall while the transition through to the south has probability of below normal rainfall. Temperatures are also expected to be below normal across the country, with a small section of the northern having a likelihood of experiencing above-normal temperatures.

For Week 2 , northern, and the Transition part of the country has a greater probability or chance of above-normal rainfall while the south has probability of below normal rainfall. Temperatures are also expected to be below normal across the country, with a small section of the northern and the southeastern corner of the country, having a likelihood of experiencing above-normal temperatures.



Week 1 Precipitation and Temperature Outlook



Week 2 Precipitation and Temperature Outlook

3.0 ADVISORIES

1. Health Sector

- Above-normal temperatures may increase the risk of heat stress and other heat-related illnesses, particularly in the northern and transition zones.
- Health service providers should stay alert and monitor cases of cholera and other water-borne diseases in areas where below normal rainfall is expected.
- Increased rainfall and standing water may raise the risk of malaria and other mosquito-borne diseases; vulnerable groups (children, the elderly, and pregnant women) should take extra precautions such as sleeping under treated nets.

2. Water Resources Management Sector

- Monitor water levels in dams, rivers and low-lying areas in the high-rainfall zones (Wa, Babile, Bolgatanga, and their surrounding communities) for potential localised flooding or runoff.
- Water conservation practices should be encouraged across the country, especially at places where rainfall is expected to remain below normal.

3. General Public

- Above-normal temperatures (Nationwide). The public should wear light clothing and try as much as possible to stay under shade during peak sunshine hours, particularly in the north and transition zones.
- Carry appropriate rain gear and exercise caution when travelling on roads in areas experiencing heavy rainfall, where surfaces may be slippery or prone to localised flooding.
- Farmers should note the rainfall deficit and plan irrigation or water use accordingly.
- Stay updated on weather forecasts from the Ghana Meteorological Agency.

4.0 APPENDIX

4.1 Table of Stations

Station	Abbreviation	Station	Abbreviation
Abetifi	ABE	Kete Krachi	K KRA
Accra	ACC	Kade	KADE
Ada	ADA	Koforidua	KDUA
Akatsi	AKA	Kintampo	KINT
Akim Oda	A ODA	Ho	HO
Akuse	AKU	Kpando	KPAN
Asamankese	ASAM	Kumasi	KSI
Atebubu	ATE	Mim	MIM
Axim	AXIM	Navrongo	NAV
Babile	BAB	Prang	PRANG
Bechem	BECH	Sefwi Bekwai	S BEK
Bimbila	BIM	Salaga	SALA
Bole	BOLE	Saltpond	SALT
Bolga	BOLGA	Sunyani	SUNY
Bongo	BON	Pong Tamale	P TAM
Bui	BUI	Tamale	TAM
Cape Coast	C COAST	Takoradi	TDI
Damongo	DAM	Vea	VEA
Dompase	DOM	Asankragua	ASAN
Dormaa Ahenkro	D AHEN	Tema	TEMA
Dunkwa Offin	DUNK	Wa	WA
Ejura	EJURA	Walewale	WALE
Elubo	ELUBO	Obuasi	OBU
Enchi	ENCH	Wenchi	WEN
Garu	GARU	Yendi	YEN
Goa	GOA	Zuarungu	ZUA
Half Assini	H ASS	Assin Fosu	A FOSU
Hunney Valley	H VAL	Winneba	WIN
Konongo	KON	Bosomtwe	BOSOM
Mankranso	MANK	Techiman	TECH
Oti	OTI	Kajaji	KAJ

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