JANUARY 2025

CLIMATE BULLETIN

DEKAD 3, JANUARY (21-31)

GMET/CLIMATE/030125 FORM190

21/01/2025

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SUMMARY

- **Rainfall:**
    - Most areas received rainfall less than 10mm.
    - Koforidua received the highest rainfall of 85.7mm
    - Some areas in the forest zone received the highest rainy days (4 days)
    - Transition to Northern parts had no rainy days.
- **Rainfall Anomalies:**
    - Normal to below-normal rainfall in most areas.
    - Surplus rainfall in some parts of the southern sector.
- **Relative Humidity:**
    - The maximum value of 76.7% was recorded over Saltpond.
    - Minimum value of 19% was recorded over Navrongo.
- **Temperatures:**
    - **Maximum:**
        - Above normal anomalies recorded in some portions in the forest and coast
        - The maximum of the Maximum temperature of 38.3°C was recorded in Bongo
        - Relatively cooler temperatures along the coast
    - **Minimum:**
        - Warmer in the coastal sector and the East coast.
        - Cooler in the transition extending to certain parts in the Northern areas
        - The minimum of the Minimum temperature was recorded in Pong Tamale with the value 19.6°C.

1.0 RAINFALL, TEMPERATURE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY DISTRIBUTION

1.1 RAINFALL

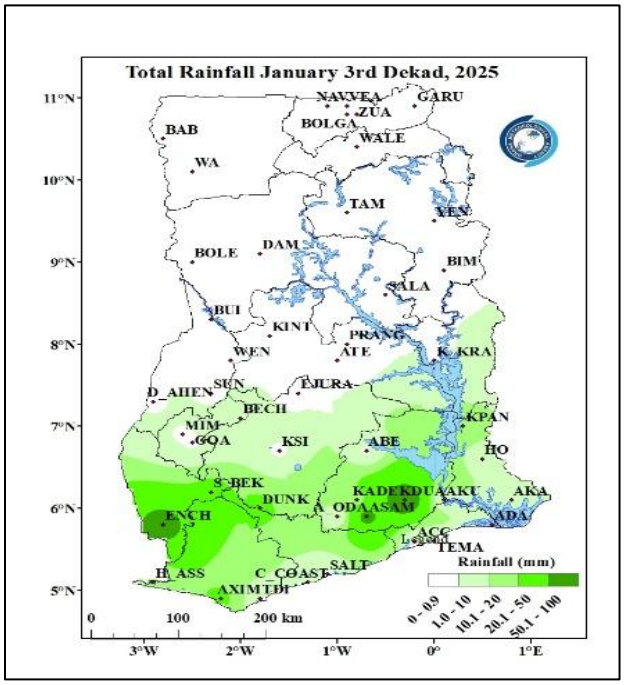


Figure 1a: Observed Total Rainfall

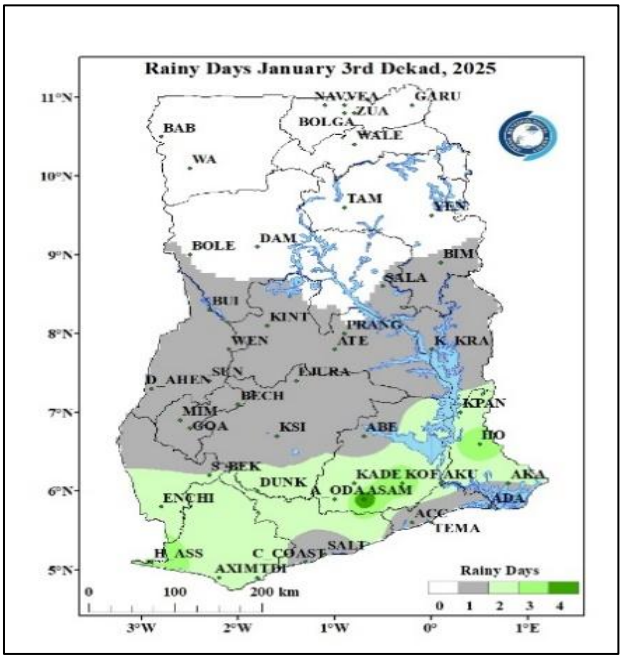


Figure 1b: Observed Rainy days

Figure 1a depicts the total rainfall distribution across the various sectors of the country during the dekad. Most stations in the south recorded within the period. The northern sector and some parts of the transition remained predominantly dry, with no rain activity.

Figure 1b illustrates the distribution of rainy days across the country during the period. Most stations in the forest zone recorded two (2) or three (3) rainy days. Almost all stations in the transition zone experienced one (one) rainy day. No rainy was recorded in the north.

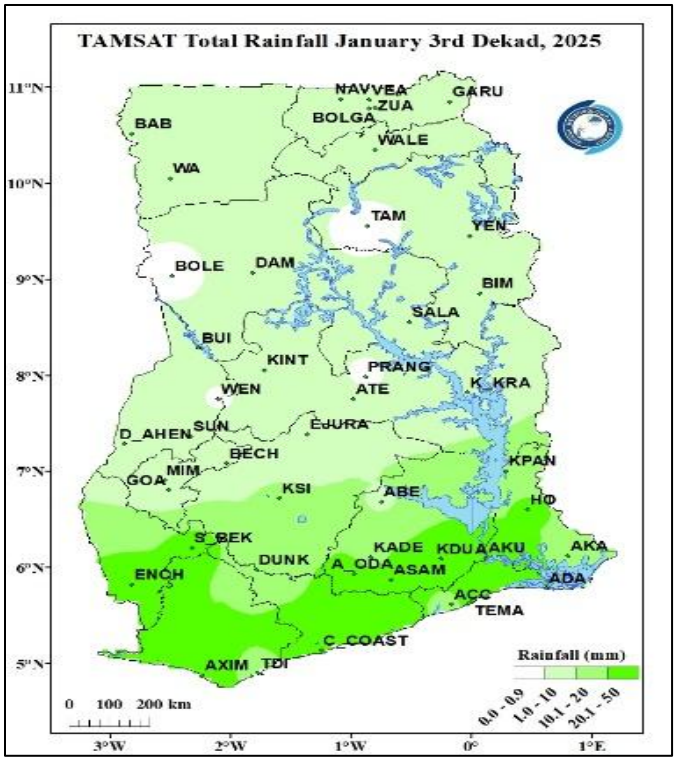


Figure 1c: Tamsat Total Rainfall

Figure 1c shows the total rainfall derived from TAMSAT rainfall estimate. The satellite data performed well over the period. This southern part gave a true reflection of what happened on the ground. For the northern sector, the satellite data was overestimated in comparison to the ground data.

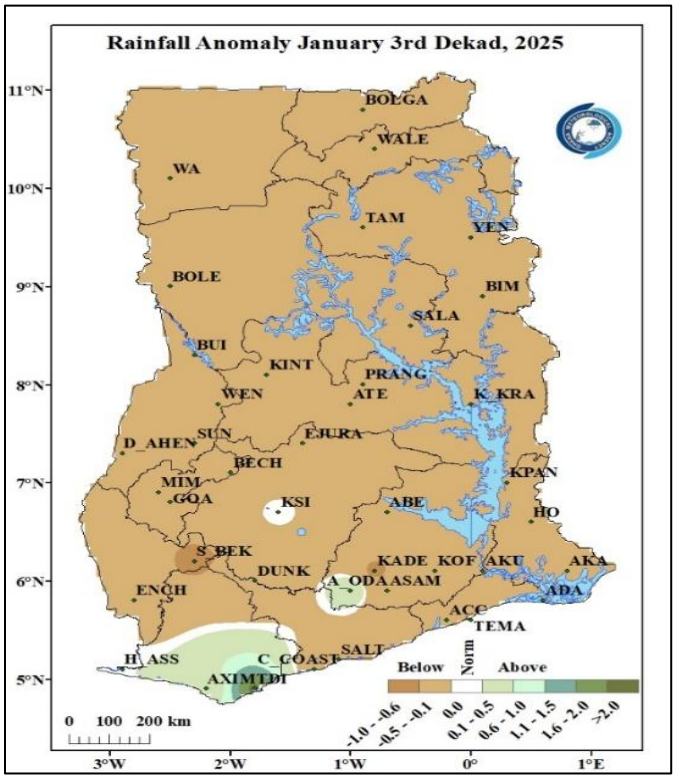


Figure 2: Rainfall Anomaly

Figure 3 illustrates the rainfall anomaly distribution across the various sectors of the country. Generally, a below-normal condition was observed over the entire country during this period. However, places around Kumasi Akim Oda and the southwestern parts received surplus rainfall.

1.2 TEMPERATURE

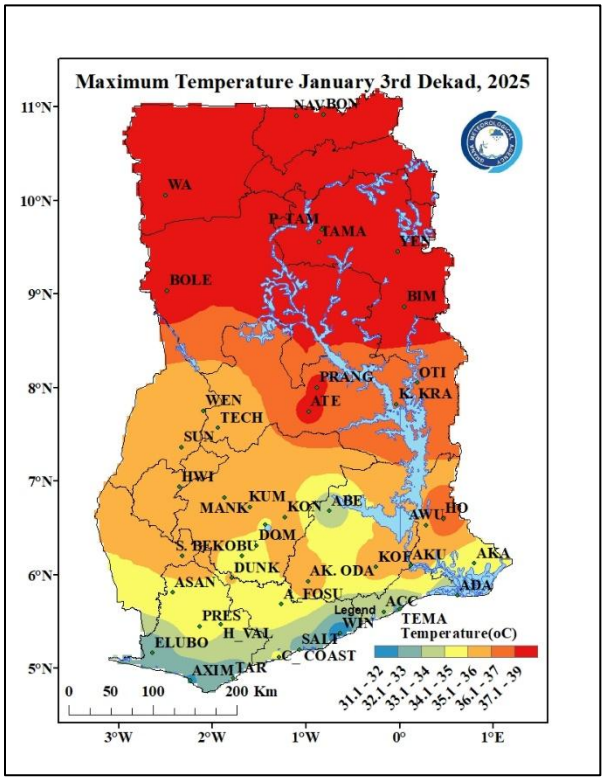


Figure 3a. Maximum Temperature

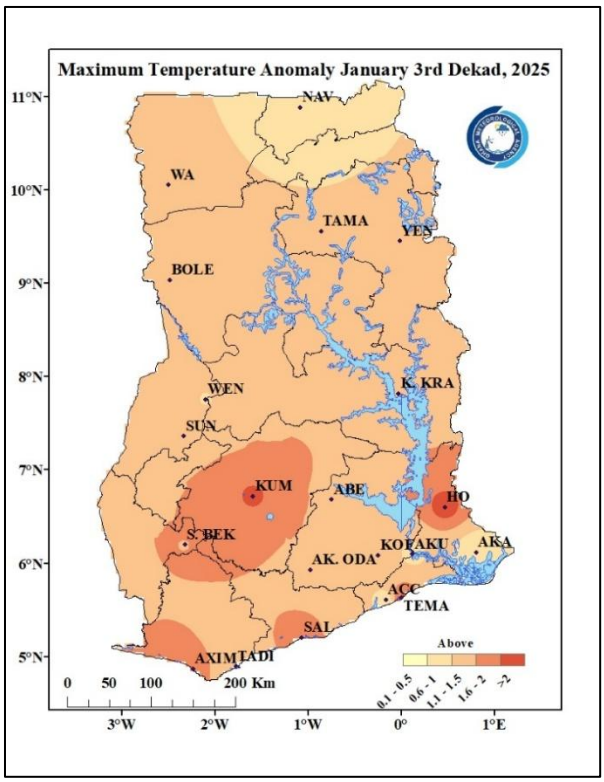
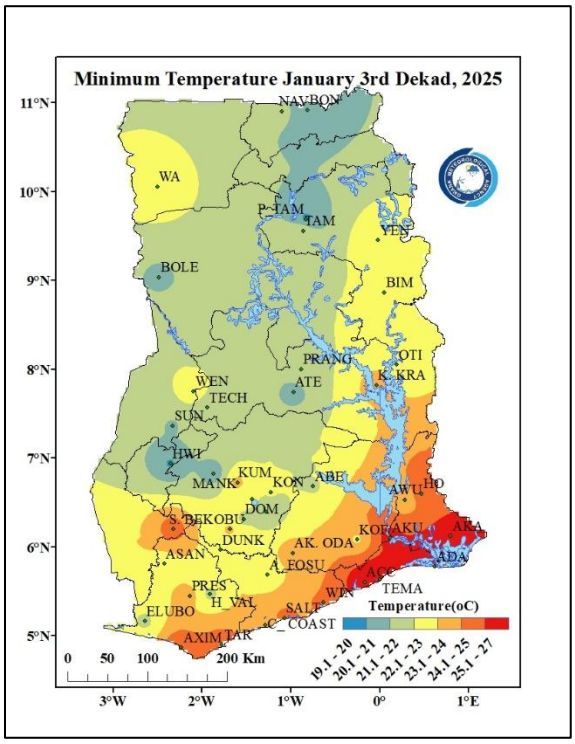


Figure 3b Maximum Temperature Anomaly

Figure 3a shows the average maximum temperature distribution across the country, revealing relatively high temperatures exceeding 36.0°C in the northern sector and parts of the transition and middle zones. Stations such as Wa, Bole, Tamale, Yendi, and Navrongo in the northern region, Kete-Krachi and Atebubu in the transition zone, as well as Ho in the southern sector recorded these high temperatures. Meanwhile, stations including Abetifi, Accra, Axim, Saltpond, Tema, and Takoradi had relatively lower temperatures. Temperature Anomaly is represented

figure 3b above. Almost the entire country experienced above normal temperatures indicating



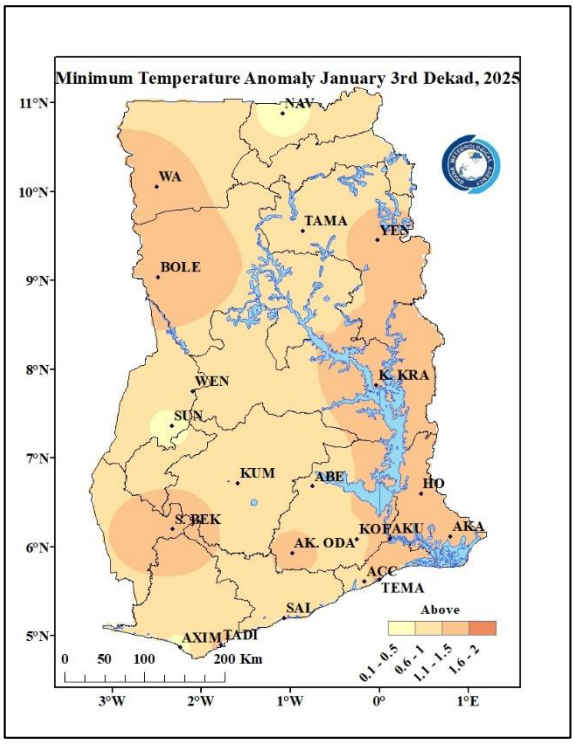


Figure 4a. Minimum Temperature

Figure 4b. Minimum Temperature Anomaly

Figure 4a highlights the average minimum temperature distribution across the country, with relatively warm conditions along the east with values exceeding 24.0°C. Accra and Akatsi stood out with relatively high nighttime temperatures of approximately 26.0°C. Conversely, relatively cool nighttime temperatures were observed in areas such as Navrongo, Pong Tamale, Tamale, Bole in the north and Atebubu in the middle sector, where values of 21.0°C were recorded.

Figure 4b, depicts the minimum temperature anomaly. Again, the entire country experienced above normal temperatures indicating increased nighttime temperatures during the period.

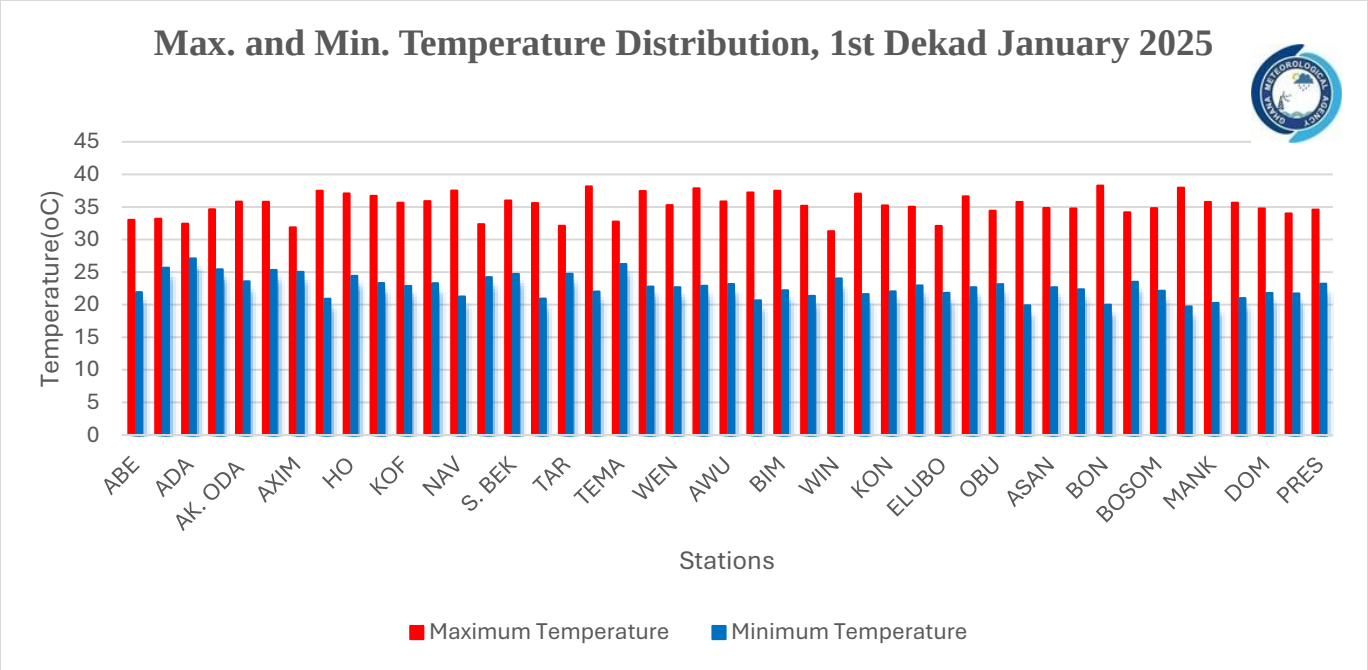


Figure 5. Max. and Min. Temperature Distribution

1.3 RELATIVE HUMIDITY

Figure 6a below shows observed relative humidity (RH) for the second dekad in January. Most areas in the southern sector experienced RH between 60% to 80% with the Southwestern areas recording the highest. The Transition and Northern areas, however, experienced RH values ranging from 10 to 50 %. The minimum value of 19% was recorded over Navrongo while a maximum value of 76.7% was recorded over Saltpond.

Average RH Anomaly is also presented in *figure 6b below.* Generally, a below normal RH was observed over almost the entire country.

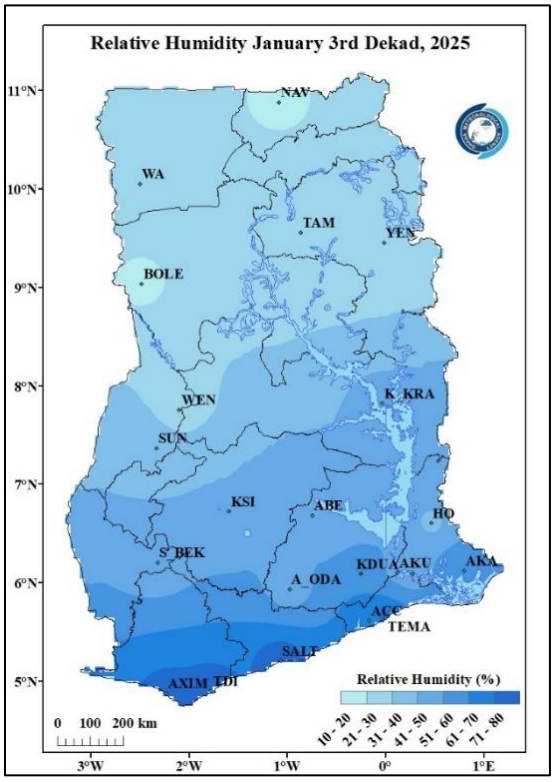


Figure 6a. Average Relative Humidity

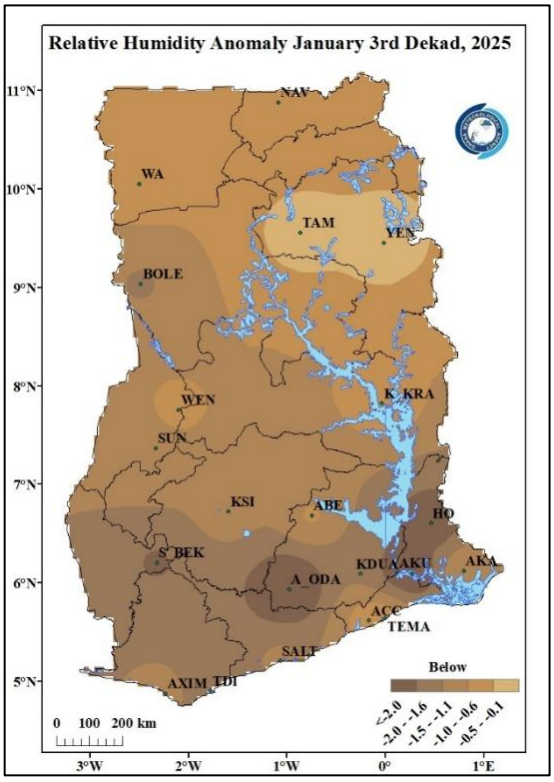
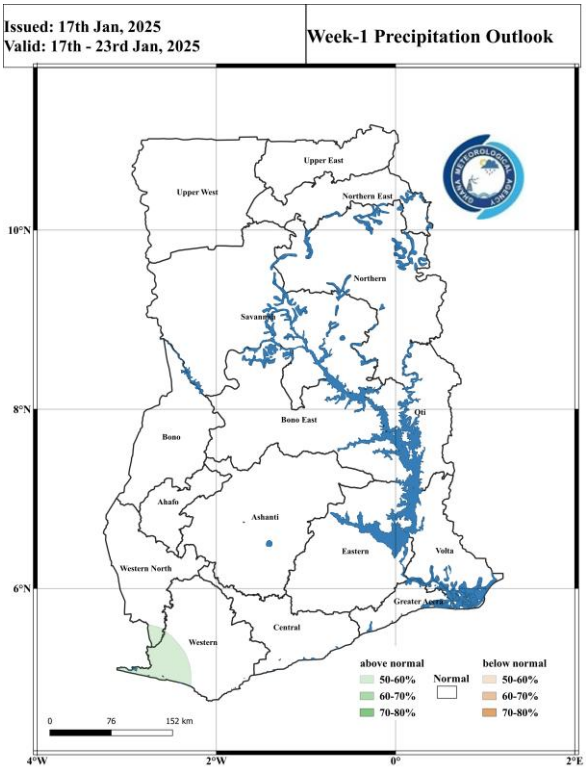


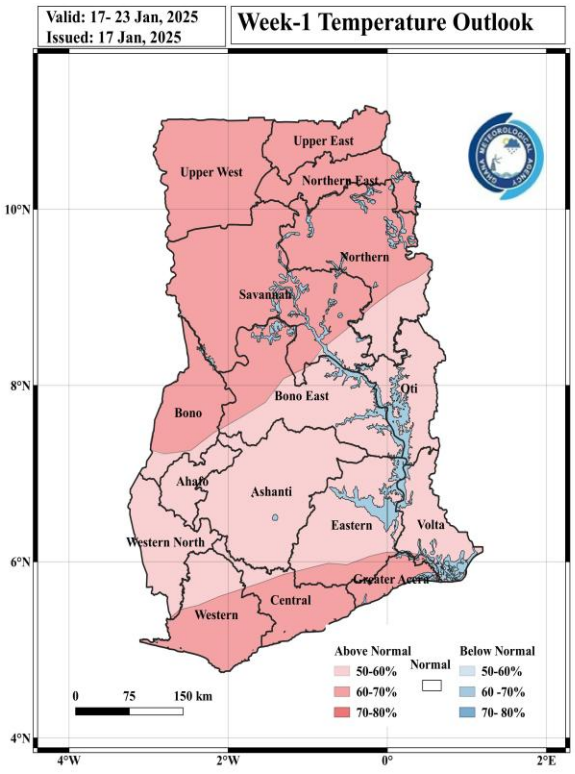
Figure 6b. Average Relative Humidity

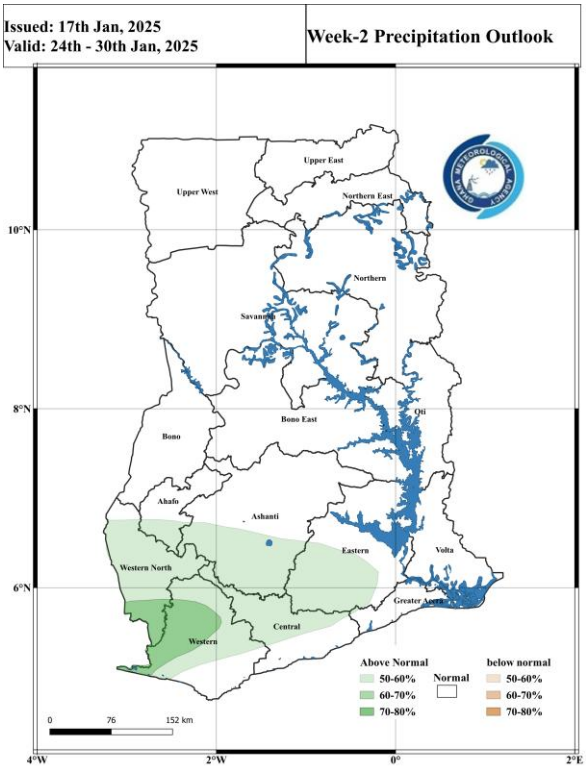
2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK FROM 17TH JANUARY TO 25TH FEBRUARY

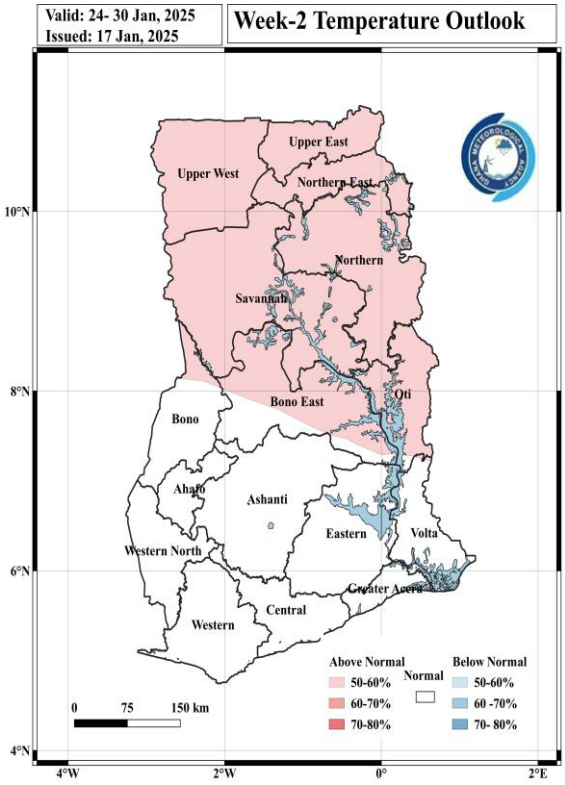
In week one, above normal rainfall is expected over the western portions of the Western Region and the southern portions of the Western North Region, and above-normal temperatures are expected over the entire country.

In week two, above-normal rainfall is expected over the central and western portions of the Forest Zone with the rest of the country expected to have normal conditions and above-normal temperatures are expected across the Northern Sector and parts of the Transition Zone.






Issued: 17th Jan, 2025
Valid: 24th - 30th Jan, 2025
Week-2 Precipitation Outlook
Upper East
Upper West
Northern East
Northern
Savannah
Bono East
Oti
Bono
Ahafo
Ashanti
Eastern
Volta
Western North
Greater Accra
Central
Western
10°N
8°N
6°N
4°W
2°W
0°
2°E
0
76
152 km
Above Normal
50-60%
60-70%
70-80%
Normal
below normal
50-60%
60-70%
70-80%


Valid: 24- 30 Jan, 2025
Issued: 17 Jan, 2025
Week-2 Temperature Outlook
Upper East
Upper West
Northern East
Northern
Savannah
Bono East
Oti
Bono
Ahafo
Ashanti
Eastern
Volta
Western North
Greater Accra
Central
Western
10°N
8°N
6°N
4°N
4°W
2°W
0°
2°E
0
75
150 km
Above Normal
50-60%
60-70%
70-80%
Normal
Below Normal
50-60%
60 -70%
70- 80%

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.
    - Minimize exposure to smoke, strong fragrances, and other irritants that can worsen respiratory issues especially areas with low humidity
    - Reduce hot showers

2. **Water Resources Management Sector**
    - Conserve water and use it efficiently, especially in regions with no rainfall (Northern sector).

3. **General Public**

    - 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:

Director General

Tel. +233 (0)30 701 0019 or clients@meteo.gov.gh/info@meteo.gov.gh