

JANUARY 2025

# CLIMATE BULLETIN



DEKAD 1, FEBRUARY (1-10)

GMET/CLIMATE/010225

FORM337

1/1/2025

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## SUMMARY

- **Rainfall:**

- Most areas received minimal rainfall (<20.0 mm).
- The northern sector reported no rainfall.
- Forest zone: Highest rainy days (2 days).
- Transition area to northern parts: Least or no rainy days.

- **Rainfall Anomalies:**

- Deficit rainfall across most regions.
- Surplus rainfall in specific areas in forest and coastal zones.

- **Relative Humidity:**

- Maximum value of 74.1% was recorded over Axim and Saltpond.
- Minimum value of 17.4 % was recorded over Bole.

- **Temperatures:**

- **Maximum:**

- Elevated in Northern and Transition zones.
- The maximum of the Maximum temperature of 38.5°C was recorded in Tamale
- Relatively cooler temperatures along the coast and in select forested areas.

- **Minimum:**

- Warmer in Northeastern regions, Transitional zone, and Coastal areas.
- Cooler in Northwestern regions and certain forested areas
- The minimum of the Minimum temperature was recorded in Bole in the upper west, reaching 21.5°C.

## 1.0 RAINFALL, TEMPERATURE AND RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION

### 1.1 RAINFALL

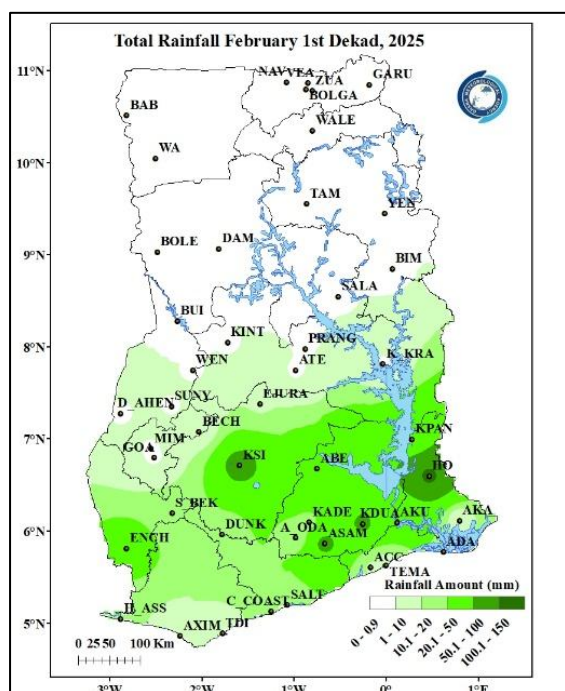


Figure 1a: Total Rainfall February 1st Dekad, 2025

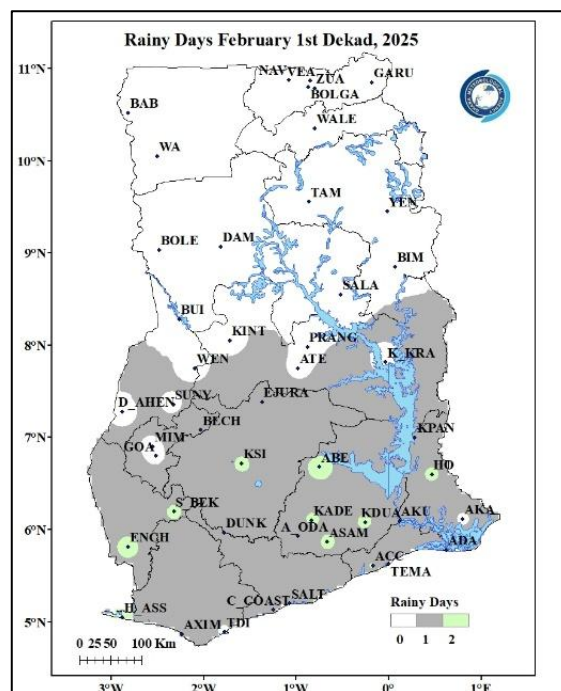


Figure 1b: Rainy Days February 1st Dekad, 2025

Figure 1a illustrates the rainfall distribution across Ghana during the third ten-day period of February. The Southern stations, such as Ho and Kumasi recorded the highest rainfall amounts, with totals of 108.9 mm and 67.9 mm respectively. In contrast, the Northern region and areas in the transitional zone, including Kintampo, Prang, Salaga, Bui, Wa, Bolgatanga and Kete Krachi, experienced no rainfall during the period.

Figure 1b illustrates the frequency of rainy days during the specified period. The region spanning from the transitional zone to the Northern areas experienced comparatively fewer or no rainy days, with less than 2 days of rain, whereas the entire Northern region reported 0 rainy days. The forested areas like Abetifi, Asamankese, Kumasi, Koforidua saw the most rainfall, with up to 2 rainy days recorded.

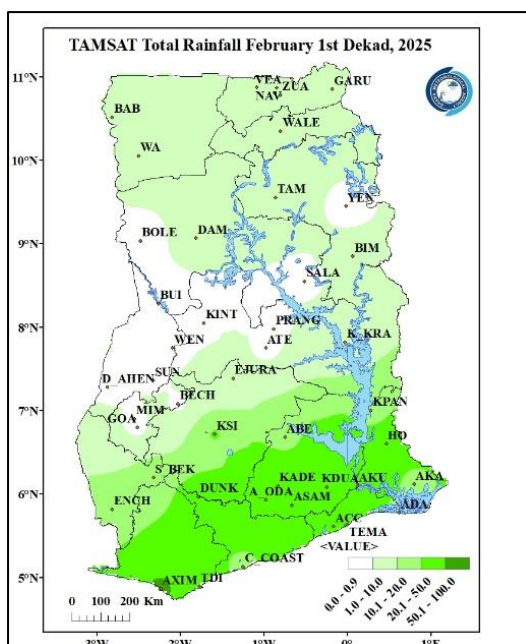


Figure 2. TAMSAT Total Rainfall February 1st Dekad, 2025

Figure 2 also presents the total rainfall derived from the TAMSAT rainfall estimate. The data indicates spatial inconsistencies, with rainfall amounts overestimated in the Northern Sector and underestimated in the Southern Sector, particularly around Kumasi and Ho.

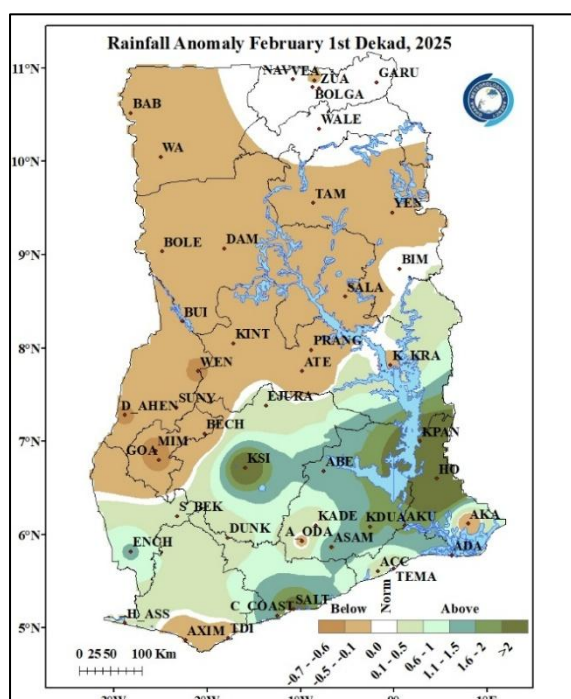


Figure 3: Rainfall Anomaly for February 1st Dekad, 2025

Figure 3 also highlights areas with deviations from normal rainfall. Most areas of the country experienced below-normal rainfall, except for areas within the forest and coastal zones (Ho, Kumasi, Asamankese, Abetifi, and Saltpond) which had above-normal rainfall. However, Axim, Takoradi, and Akatsi showed below-normal rainfall.



## 1.1 TEMPERATURE

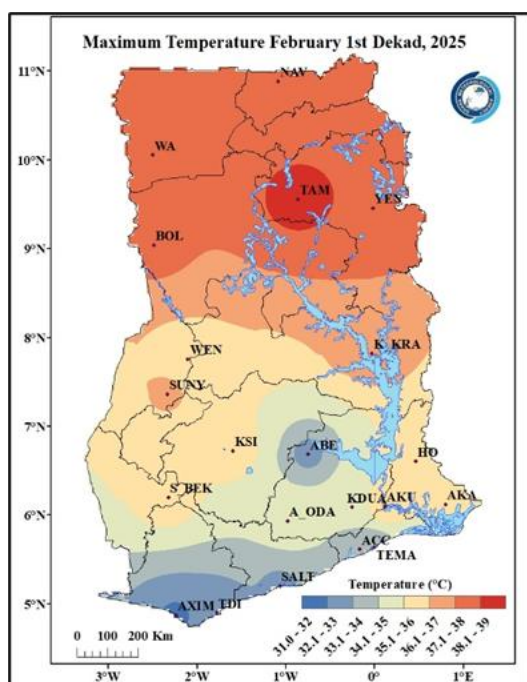


Figure 4a. Maximum Temperature February 1st Dekad, 2025

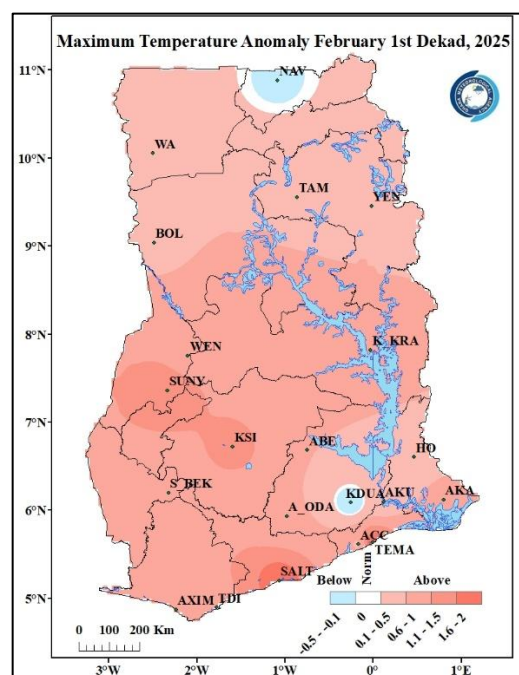


Figure 4b. Maximum Temperature Anomaly February 1st Dekad, 2025

Figure 4a displays the distribution of average daytime temperatures across the country. The northern belt recorded higher temperatures, ranging from 35.1°C to 39.0°C. The highest temperature of 38.5°C was recorded in Tamale, while the lowest temperature of 31.8°C was observed in Axim. In the transition zone, temperatures ranged between 34.1°C and 37.0°C. In contrast, the southern sector, including Abetifi, Ada, Saltpond, and Axim experienced relatively cooler temperatures ranging from 31.0°C to 34.0°C. Temperature were relative cooler during this dekad.

Maximum Temperature Anomaly is represented in figure 4b above. It is evident that, almost the entire country experienced above normal temperatures except for Navrongo in the Northeast region, and Koforidua in the forest zone.

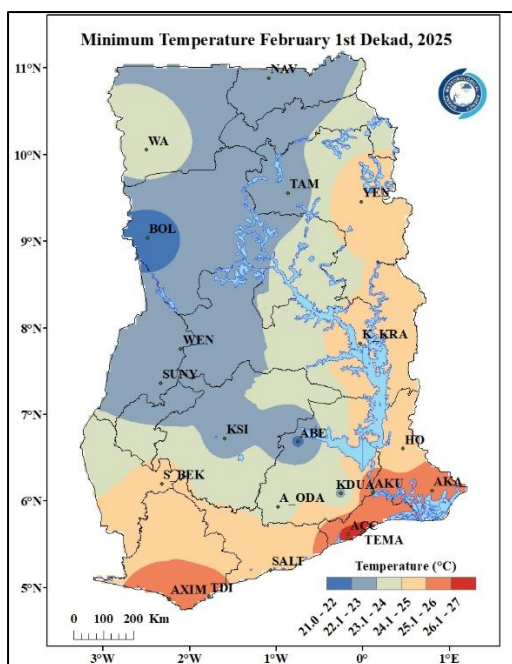


Figure 5a. Minimum Temperature February 1st Dekad, 2025

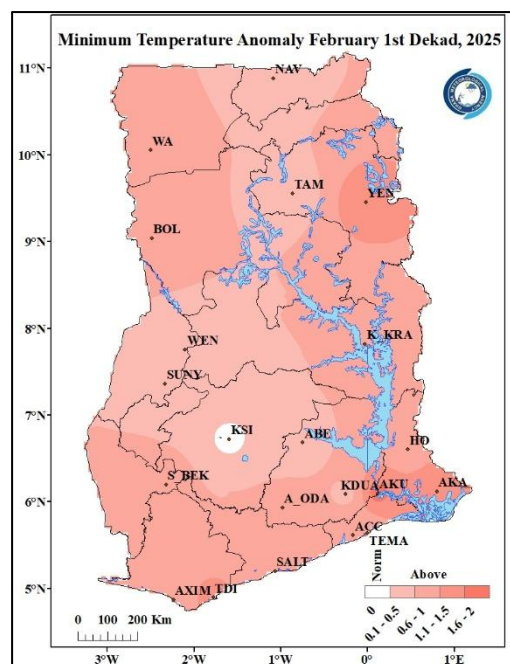
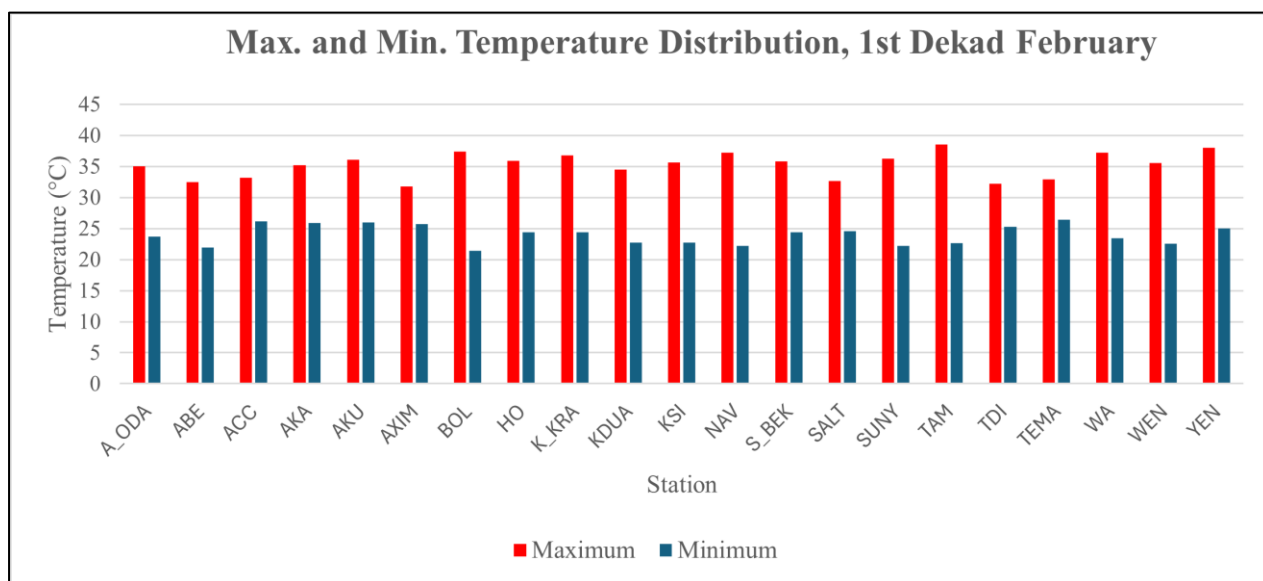


Figure 5b. Minimum Temperature Anomaly 1st Dekad, 2025

In Figure 5a, the average nighttime temperatures varied across different regions. The eastern fringes of the country, including Yendi and Kete Krachi, experienced relatively warmer temperatures, with average values ranging from 24.1°C to 27.0°C. Similarly, along the coastal areas, including Axim, Accra, Ada and Tema, the average nighttime temperatures ranged from 24.1°C to 27.0°C. Some parts of the transition zone, such as Sunyani, and some areas in the north, like Bole, the average temperature values were between 21°C to 23.0°C. The lowest average nighttime temperature was recorded in Bole in the upper west, reaching 21.5°C.

In figure 5b, we see the Minimum Temperature Anomaly. Except for Kumasi that experienced normal nighttime temperatures, above normal temperatures dominated the entire country indicating increased nighttime temperatures during the period.





*Figure 6. Max. and Min. Temperature Distribution for February 1st Dekad, 2025*

### 1.3 RELATIVE HUMIDITY

The observed Relative Humidity (RH) over the ten (10) day period is presented in *figure 7a* below. The forest and coastal areas experienced RH of 60 to 80%. On the other hand, the Transition and Northern areas experienced RH values ranging from 20 to 50 %. The minimum value of 17.4% was recorded over Bole while a maximum value of 74.1% was recorded over Axim and Saltpond.

Average RH Anomaly is also presented in *figure 7b*. Generally, a below normal RH is observed over the entire country.

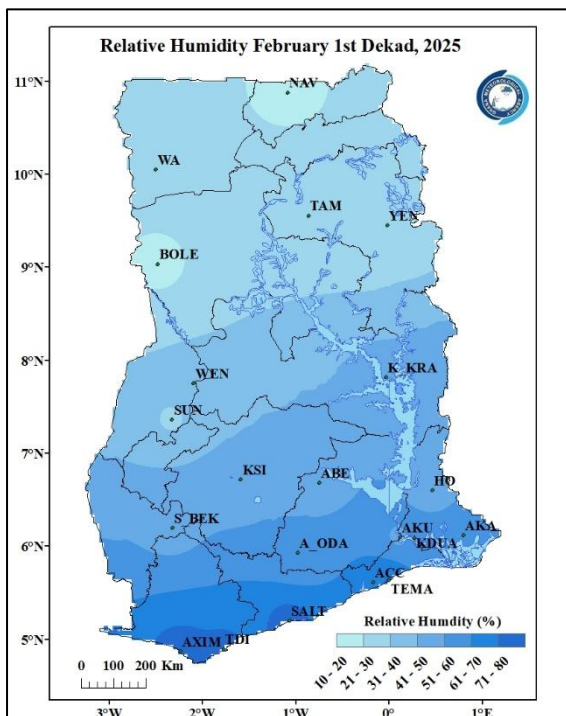


Figure 7a. Average Relative Humidity February 1st Dekad, 2025

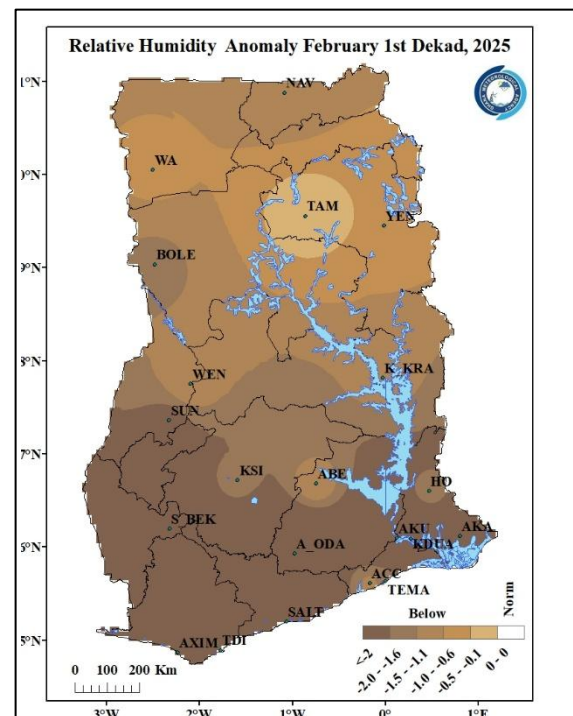
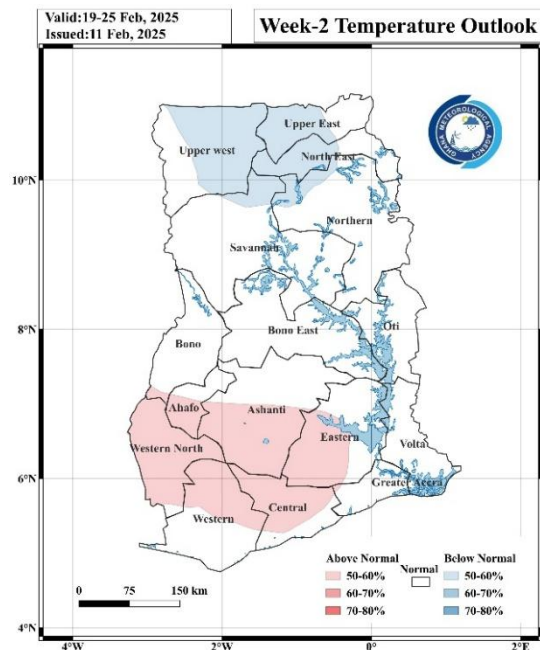
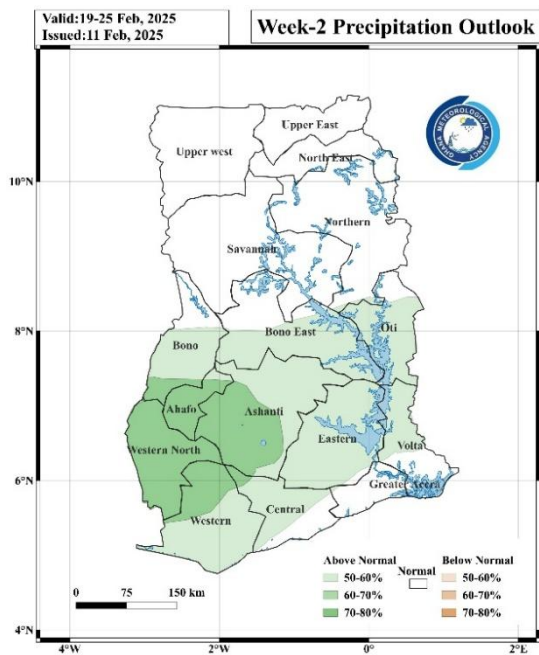
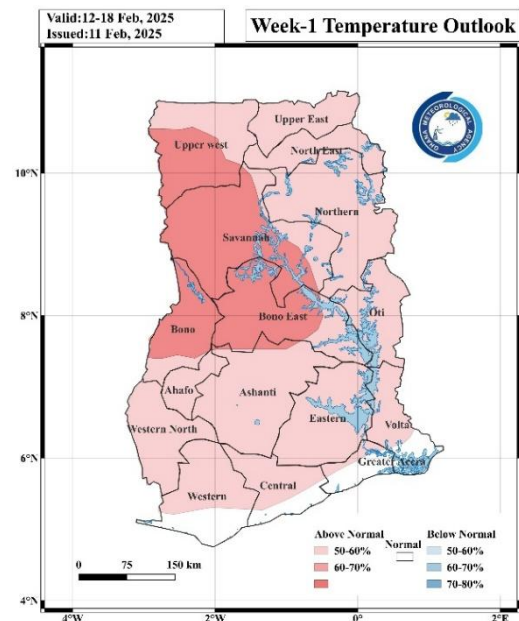
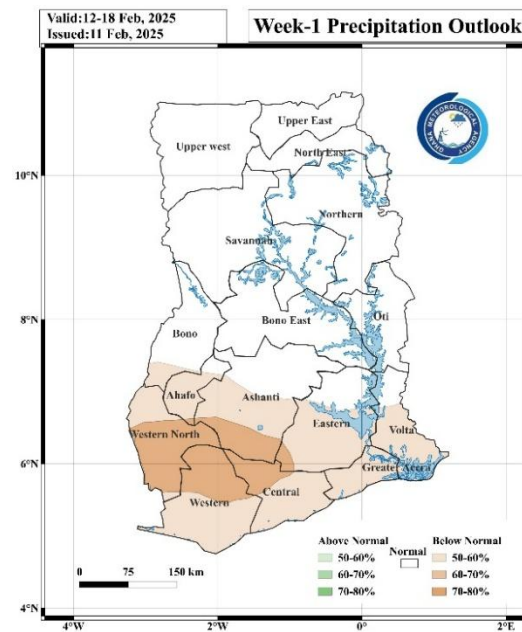


Figure 7b. Average Relative Humidity Anomaly February 1st Dekad, 2025

## 2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK 12- 25TH FEBRUARY 2025

Week 1 is expected to bring below-normal rainfall to the southern regions, accompanied by above-normal temperatures across much of the country. In Week 2, rainfall is projected to increase above normal in the southern areas, while temperatures will drop below normal in parts of the North and remain slightly above normal in some forested regions.



### 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 no rainfall (Northern sector).

#### 3. **General Public**

- Above-Normal Temperatures (Nationwide). The general 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	Abreviation	STATIONS	Abreviation	STATIONS	Abreviation
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**

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