FEBRUARY 2026

CLIMATE BULLETIN

DEKAD 1, FEBRUARY (1-10)

GMET/CLIMATE/010226 FORM337

2/1/2026

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SUMMARY

- **Rainfall:**
  - Most areas received high rainfall (>30.0 mm).
  - Akim Oda received the highest rainfall of 117.6 mm
  - The northern sector reported less or no rainfall.
  - Forest zone: Highest rainy days (5 days).
  - Transition area to northern parts: Least or no rainy days (<3 days).
- **Rainfall Anomalies:**
  - Surplus rainfall across most regions.
  - Deficit rainfall in specific areas in the Northern sector.
- **Temperatures:**
  - **Maximum:**
    - Elevated in Northern and Transition zones.
    - The maximum of the Maximum temperature of 39.3°C was recorded in Navrongo.
    - Relatively cooler temperatures along the coast and in select forested areas.
  - **Minimum:**
    - Warmer in Northeastern regions, Transitional zone, and Coastal areas.
    - Cooler in Transition areas and certain forested areas.
    - The minimum of the Minimum temperature was recorded in Hwidiem in the Forest zone, reaching 21.1°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.

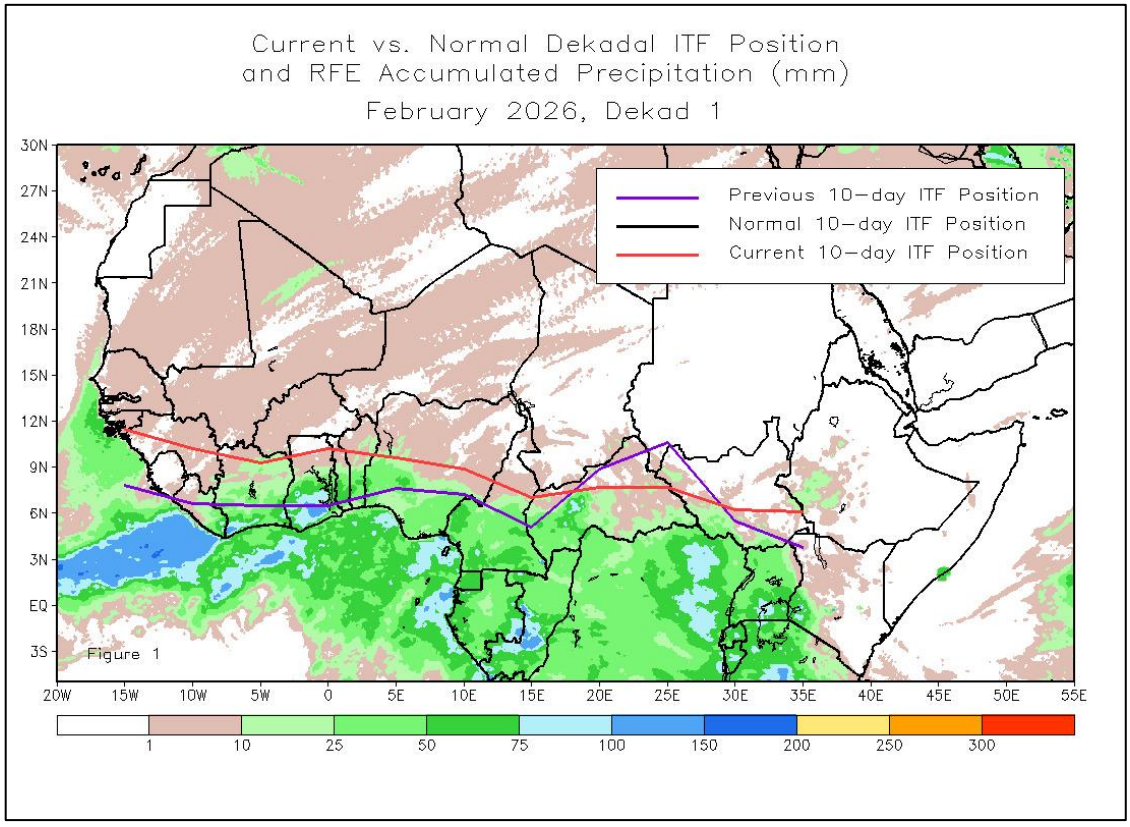


Figure 1. Current ITF position for February 1st Dekad, 2026

Between February 1 and 10, the current Inter-Tropical Front (ITF) moved northward compared to its previous location. Specifically, the current ITF was located at approximately 10.2N in the northern sector of the country which is north of its previous position at 6.5N. *Figure 1* displays the current position of the ITF during the 1st dekad of February and its previous position during the 3rd dekad of January. 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

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.

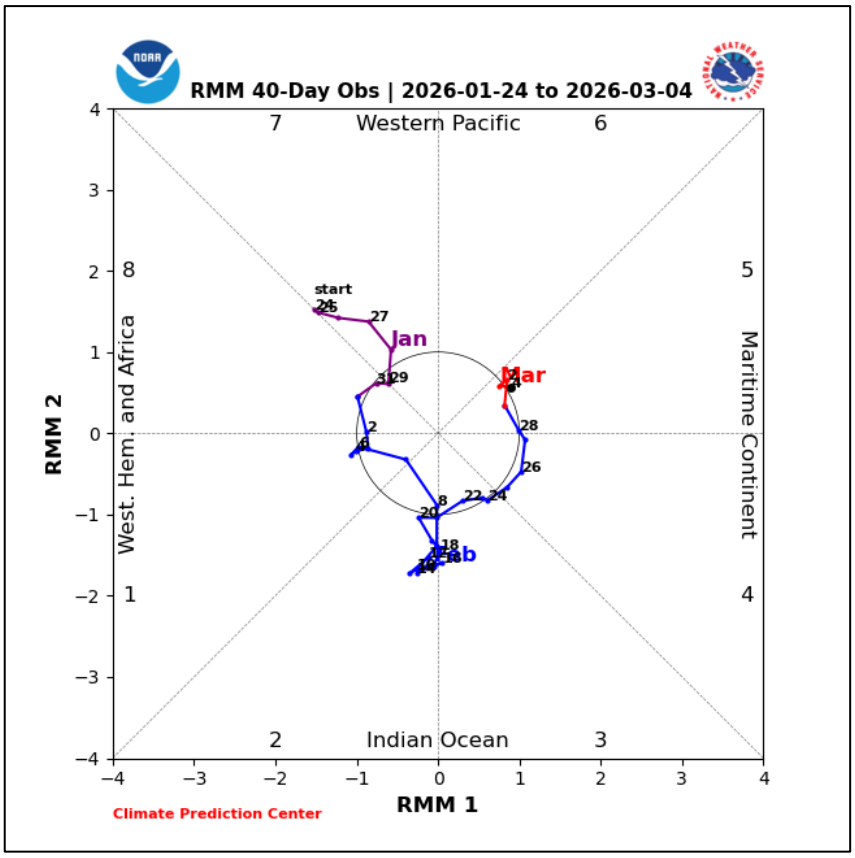


Figure 2. Current MJO position as of February 1st Dekad, 2026

From *figure 2*, the MJO moved from phase 7- 8 (Western Hemisphere/Africa). This phase may suppress rainfall activities over Ghana as the MJO's strength is weakening (i.e. inside the centre).

1.0 RAINFALL, TEMPERATURE AND RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION

1.1 RAINFALL

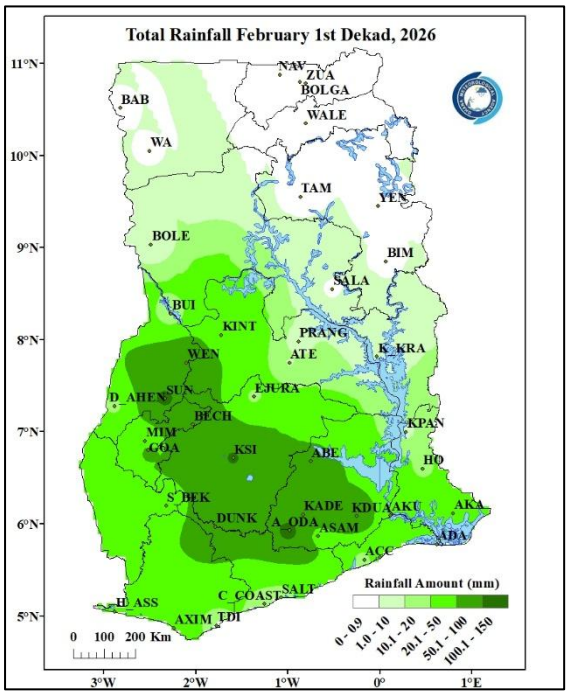


Figure 3a: Total Rainfall February 1st Dekad, 2026

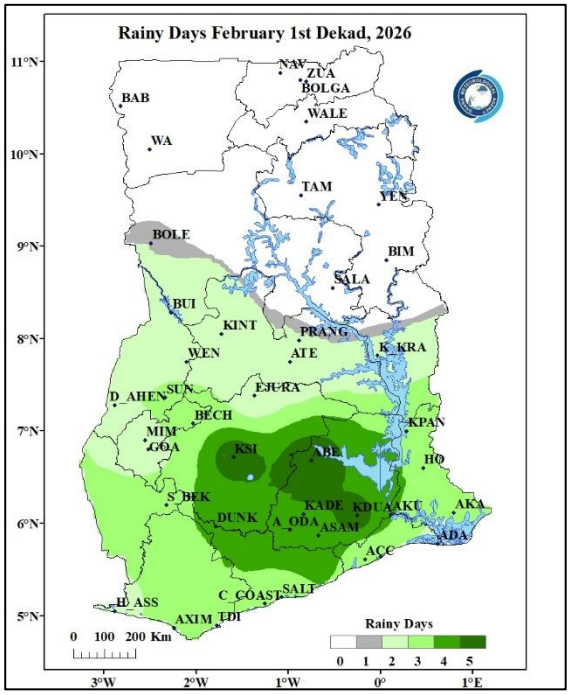


Figure 3b: Rainy Days February 1st Dekad, 2026

Figure 3a illustrates the rainfall distribution across Ghana during the first ten-day period of February. The Southern stations, such as Akim Oda and Sunyani recorded the highest rainfall amounts, with totals of 117.6 mm and 109.1 mm respectively. In contrast, the Northern region and areas in the transitional zone, including Salaga, Wa, Bolgatanga and Tamale experienced lowest or no rainfall during the period.

Figure 3b 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. The forested areas like Kumasi, Abetifi and Koforidua saw the most rainfall, with up to 5 rainy days recorded.

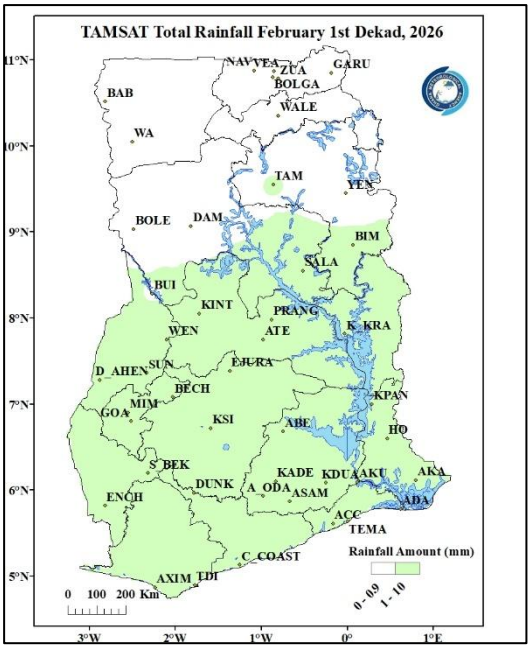


Figure 4. TAMSAT Total Rainfall February 1st Dekad, 2026

Figure 4 also presents the total rainfall derived from the TAMSAT rainfall estimate. The data indicates spatial inconsistencies, with rainfall amounts underestimated in the Southern Sector, particularly around the forested areas.

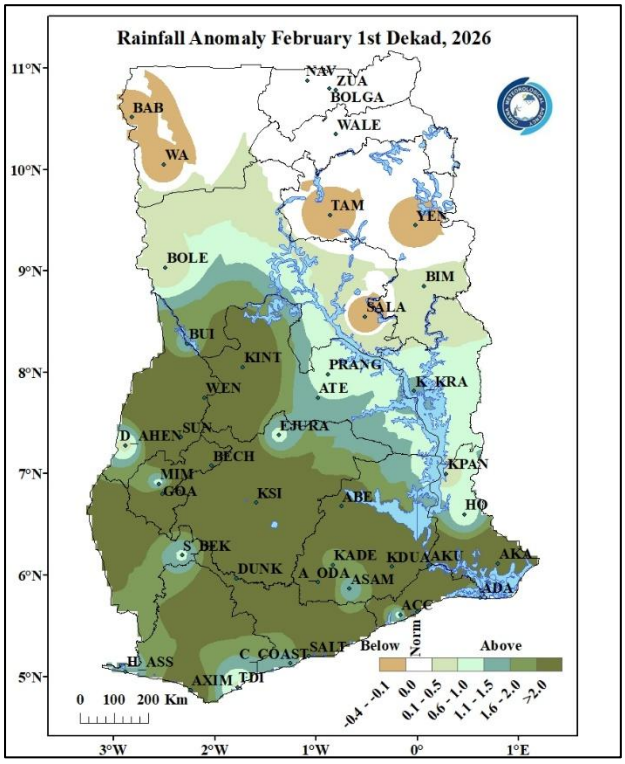


Figure 5: Rainfall Anomaly for February 1st Dekad, 2026

Figure 5 also highlights areas with deviations from normal rainfall. Most areas in the Southern half of the country experienced above-normal rainfall (e.g. Ejura, Kumasi, Asamankese, Abetifi, and Saltpond). However, areas in the Northern, Upper West, Upper East, and Northeastern regions experienced normal to below normal rainfall.

1.1 TEMPERATURE

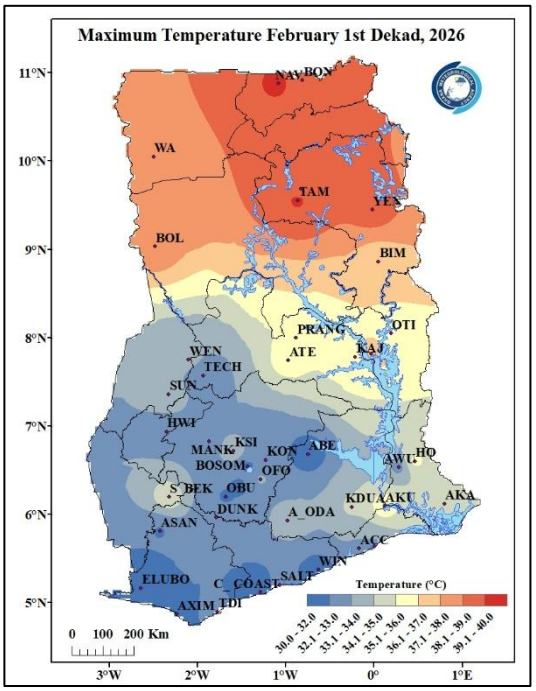


Figure 6a. Maximum Temperature February 1st Dekad, 2026

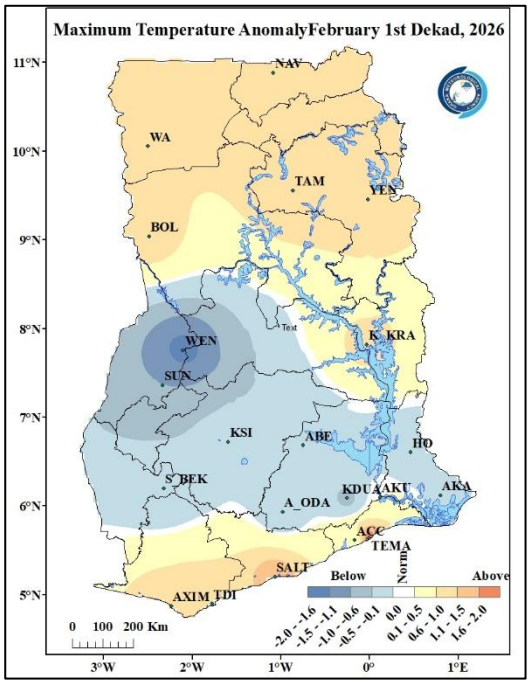


Figure 6b. Maximum Temperature Anomaly February 1st Dekad, 2026

Figure 6a displays the distribution of average daytime temperatures across the country. The northern belt recorded higher temperatures, ranging from 36.1°C to 40.0°C. The highest temperature of 39.3°C was recorded in Navrongo, while the lowest temperature of 31.1°C was observed in Abetifi. 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 30.0°C to 36.0°C. Temperature were relative cooler during this dekad.

Maximum Temperature Anomaly is represented in *figure 6b* above. Areas spanning from the Transition to the Northern sector, the Southern coastline and slightly north of it experienced normal to above normal temperatures. However, most areas in the forest zone experienced below normal temperatures during the period.

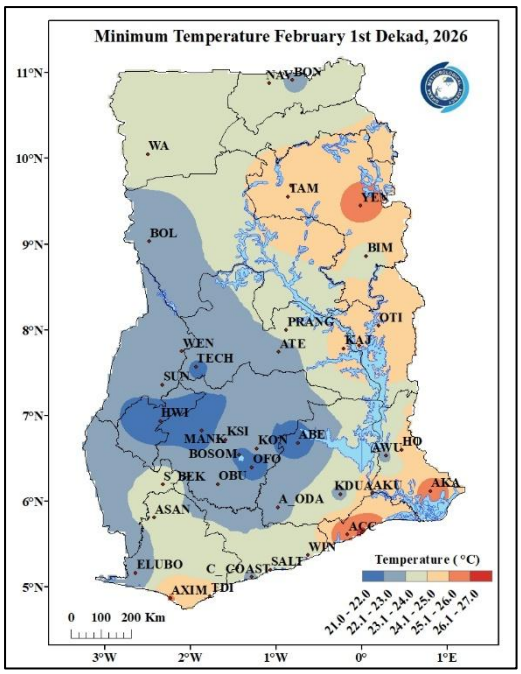


Figure 7a. Minimum Temperature February 1st Dekad, 2026

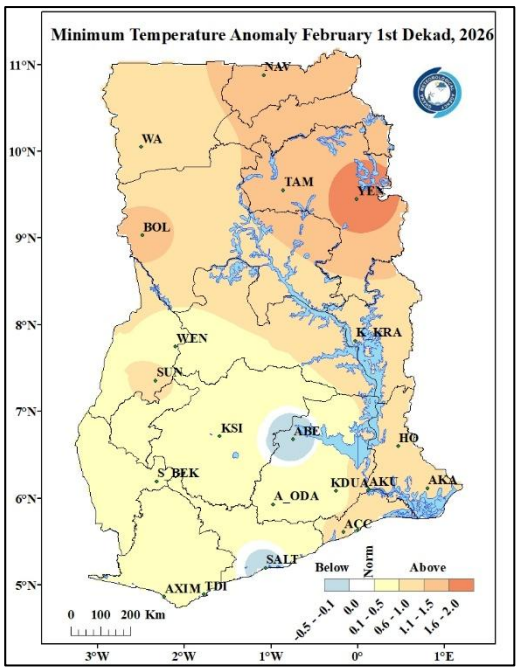


Figure 7b. Minimum Temperature Anomaly 1st Dekad, 2026

In *Figure 7a*, 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 21.0°C to 24.0°C. The lowest average nighttime temperature was recorded in Hwidiem in the forest zone, reaching 21.1°C.

In *figure 7b*, we see the Minimum Temperature Anomaly. Except for Abetifi and Saltpond that experienced below normal nighttime temperatures, above normal temperatures dominated the entire country indicating increased nighttime temperatures during the period.

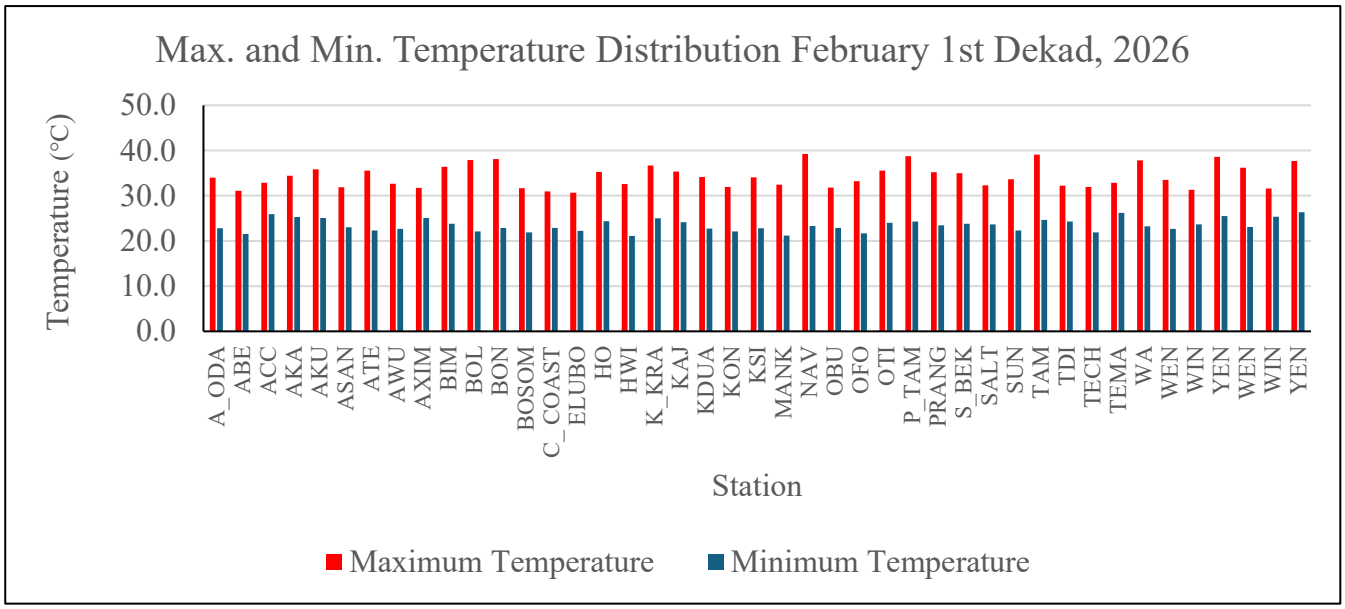
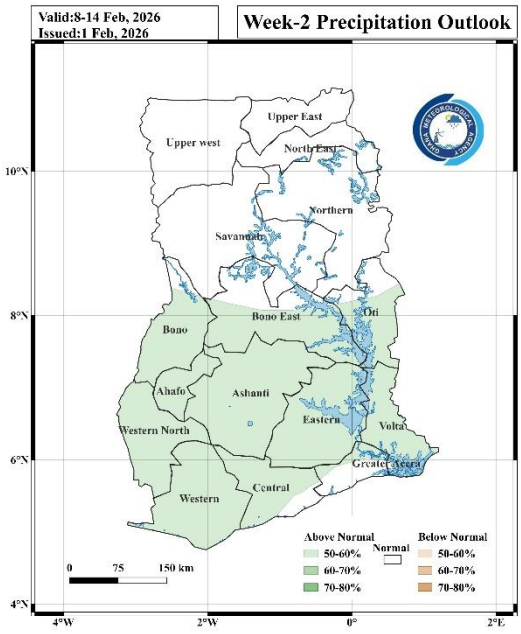
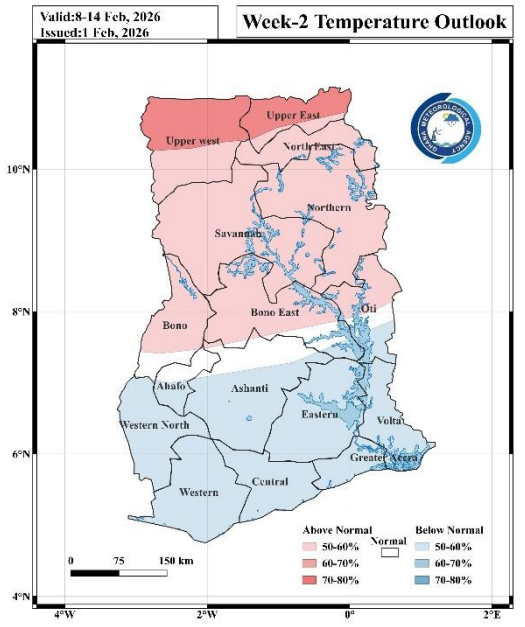


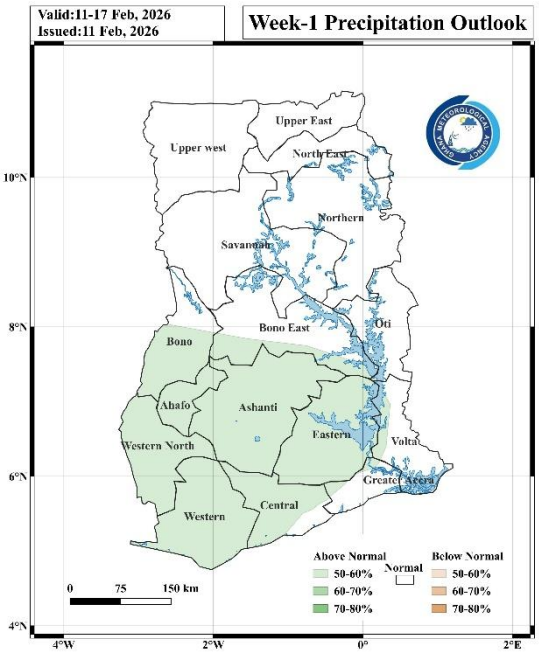
Figure 8. Max. and Min. Temperature Distribution for February 1st Dekad, 2026

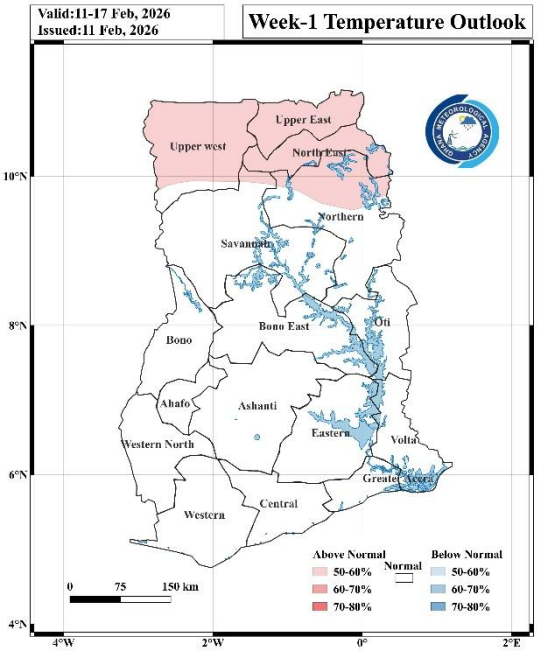
2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK 11- 17TH FEBRUARY 2026

Week 1 is expected to bring above-normal rainfall to the southern regions, accompanied by normal to below-normal temperatures in the south and above-normal temperatures in the northern sector of the country. In Week 2, rainfall is still projected to be above-normal in the southern areas, while temperatures will increase to normal over the southern sector and remain normal to slightly above-normal in the northern sector.









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**
    - Normal to 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	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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