JANUARY 2025

CLIMATE BULLETIN

DEKAD 2, JANUARY (11-20)

GMET/CLIMATE/011225 FORM337

1/2/2026

TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF FIGURES

SUMMARY

- **Rainfall:**
  - Few areas in the country received rainfall above 25mm.
  - Elubo received the highest rainfall of 48 mm.
  - Elubo recorded the highest rainy days of 5 days.
- **Rainfall Anomalies:**
  - Surplus rainfall was recorded over most places in the southwestern portions while the northeastern side and few places with the south experienced a deficit rainfall.

- **Temperatures:**
  - **Maximum:**
    - Above normal temperatures experienced in almost of the country.
    - The maximum of the Maximum temperature of 37.42°C was recorded in Tamale
    - The minimum of the maximum temperature of 30.0 was recorded in Abetifi
    - Relatively cooler temperatures along the coast and places in the forest areas.
  - **Minimum:**
    - Above normal temperatures recorded over the entire of the country
    - Warmer temperatures in parts of the Northern and Coastal areas
    - The minimum of the Minimum temperature was recorded in Hwidiem, reaching 19.0°C.

1.0 OBSERVED CLIMATE DRIVERS

1.1 INTERTROPICAL FRONT

This is 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 (south westerly 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. Table 1 below shows the evolving ITF's position over Ghana from January located between 5W and 5E. During the second dekad of January, the ITF band was closer to the Eastern side of the region meaning the sector is likely to receive more moisture and cloud activities while the western side is likely to have a weaker rain approximately with respect to the Greenwich meridian.

Table 1:Dekadal evolution of the ITF position over Ghana 2026

Dekad	5W	0	5E
Jan 1	**10.7**	**9.0**	**6.6**
Jan 2	**6.4**	**6.6**	**9.4**

2.0 RAINFALL, TEMPERATURE AND RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION

2.1 RAINFALL

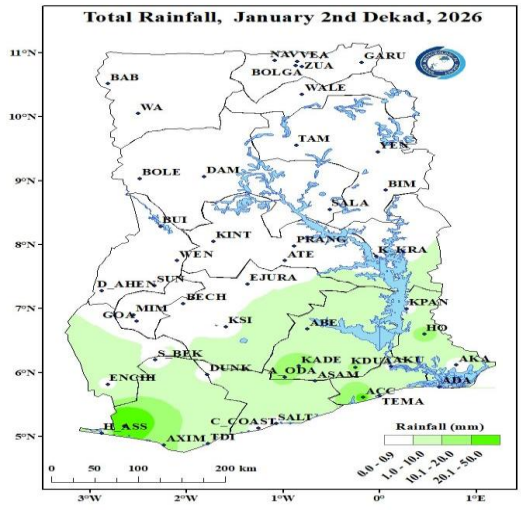


Figure 2a: Total Rainfall January 2nd Dekad, 2026

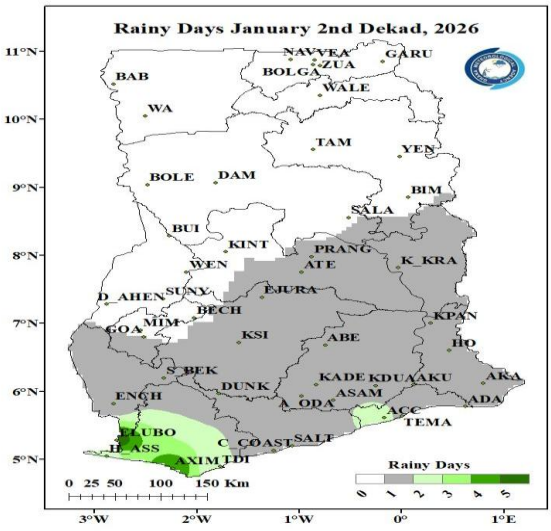


Figure 1b: Rainy Days January 2nd Dekad, 2026

Figure 2a During the second dekad of January 2026, rainfall was largely confined to the southern sector of the country, with most stations across the northern and transition zones recording no rainfall. Elubo recorded the highest rainfall amount of 48.0 mm, followed by Accra (23.4 mm), Kade (14.2 mm), Ho (11.9 mm), Akim Oda (11.6 mm), Axim (10.5 mm), and Koforidua (10.5 mm). Other southern stations such as Abetifi (5.4 mm), Half Assini (5.1 mm), Asamankese (1.8 mm), and Takoradi (3.0 mm) recorded relatively low amounts. The entire northern sector, including Navrongo, Bolgatanga, Tamale, Wa, Yendi, and Bimbila, as well as most transition zone stations, recorded zero rainfall, consistent with the prevailing dry harmattan conditions.

Figure 2b Elubo recorded the highest rainy days of 5, while most stations recorded no rainy day.

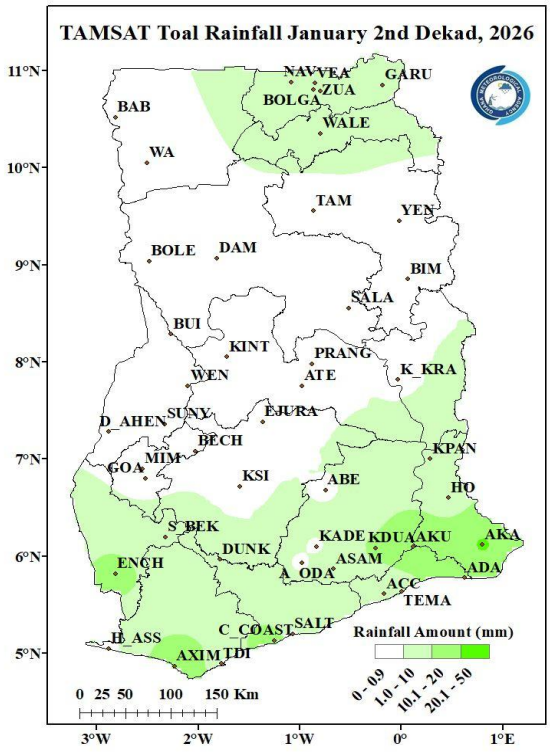


Figure 2a: Tamsat Total Rainfall January 2nd Dekad, 2026

The TAMSAT satellite estimates for the second dekad of January 2026 show rainfall across the southern and southeastern zones, with isolated pockets in the far north. The highest TAMSAT estimate was recorded at Akatsi (20.6 mm), followed by Ada (16.5 mm), Cape Coast (15.8 mm), Axim (15.7 mm), and Enchi (13.6 mm).

Comparing with ground observations, notable mismatches are evident. Elubo, which recorded the highest ground rainfall of 48.0 mm, shows no TAMSAT estimate, indicating significant underestimation. Similarly, Accra recorded 23.4 mm on the ground against a TAMSAT estimate of only 7.6 mm. Conversely, TAMSAT estimated rainfall at Akatsi (20.6 mm) and Ada (16.5 mm) where ground stations recorded zero, suggesting overestimation in those areas. The northern stations including Bolgatanga, Navrongo, Walewale, and Vea recorded very low TAMSAT estimates of 1.6–1.8 mm, while ground observations confirmed zero rainfall, indicating slight overestimation by TAMSAT in the north.

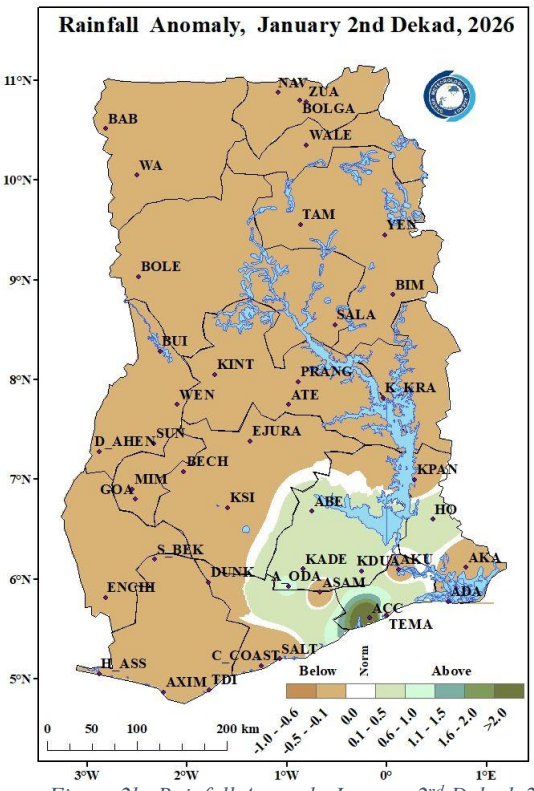


Figure 2b: Rainfall Anomaly January 2nd Dekad, 2026

Figure 4 The rainfall anomaly for the second dekad of January 2026 shows that the greater part of the country experienced below-normal rainfall conditions. Most stations across the northern, transition, and western zones recorded negative anomalies, indicating a rainfall deficit during the period. Notable deficit stations include Asamankese (-0.61), Saltpond (-0.55), Enchi (-0.51), and Cape Coast (-0.51).

However, isolated areas within the southeastern and south-central zones recorded above-normal rainfall. Accra recorded the highest positive anomaly of 4.49, followed by Kade (0.39), Ho (0.36), and Akim Oda (0.66), indicating surplus rainfall in those areas.

Overall, the second dekad was characterized by widespread below-normal rainfall across most of the country, with only a few stations in the south and southeastern portions recording above-normal conditions.

2.2 TEMPERATURE

Maximum

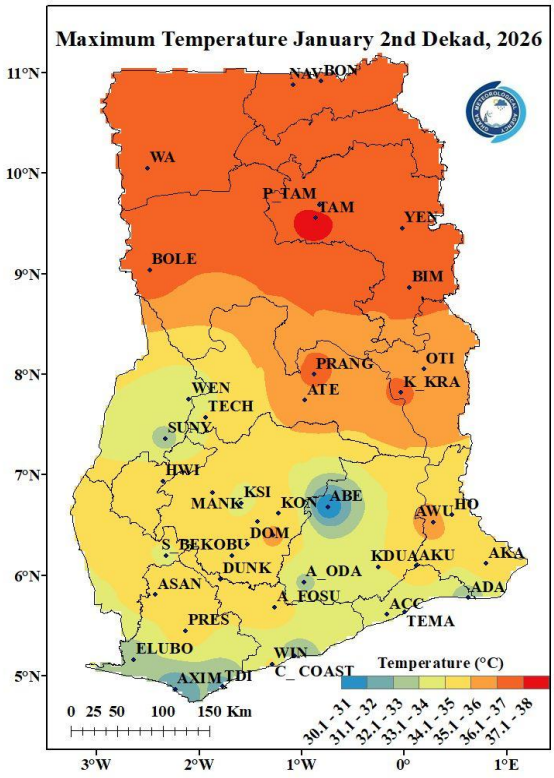


Figure 3a: Average Maximum Temperature January 2nd Dekad, 2026

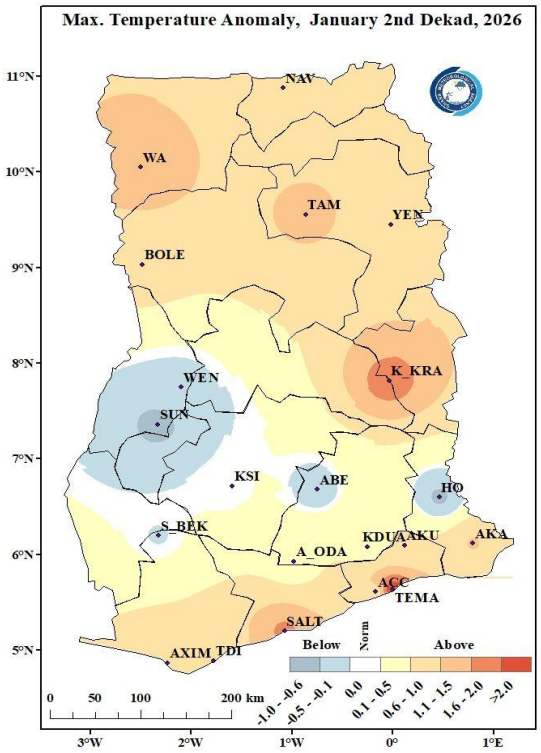


Figure 3b: Average Maximum Temperature Anomaly January 2nd Dekad, 2026

Figure 3a: The spatial distribution of average maximum temperatures during the second dekad of January 2026 shows a similar pattern to the first dekad, with the highest temperatures recorded over the northern sector. Tamale recorded the highest maximum temperature of 37.4°C, followed by Yendi (36.7°C), Wa (36.9°C), Navrongo (36.7°C), and Bongo (36.0°C). The transition zone recorded moderate maximum temperatures ranging between 34.0°C and 36.2°C, with stations such as Prang (36.2°C), Kete-Krachi (36.2°C), and Atebubu (35.9°C).

The lowest maximum temperatures were recorded across the coastal and forest zones, with Abetifi recording the coolest value of 30.0°C, followed by Axim (31.1°C) and Takoradi (31.7°C). Relatively cooler conditions continued to prevail along the coast and within the forest belt, influenced by Atlantic Sea breeze and cloud cover associated with rainfall activity.

Figure 5b: Maximum temperature anomalies during the second dekad of January 2026 were predominantly above normal across most of the country. The highest positive anomalies were recorded at Tema (2.40°C), Kete-Krachi (1.74°C), Saltpond (1.59°C), Tamale (1.12°C), and Wa (1.38°C). However, isolated below-normal anomalies were observed around Sunyani (-0.76°C), Ho (-0.69°C), and Abetifi (-0.35°C), representing pockets of cooler-than-normal maximum temperatures within the forest and transition zones.

Minimum

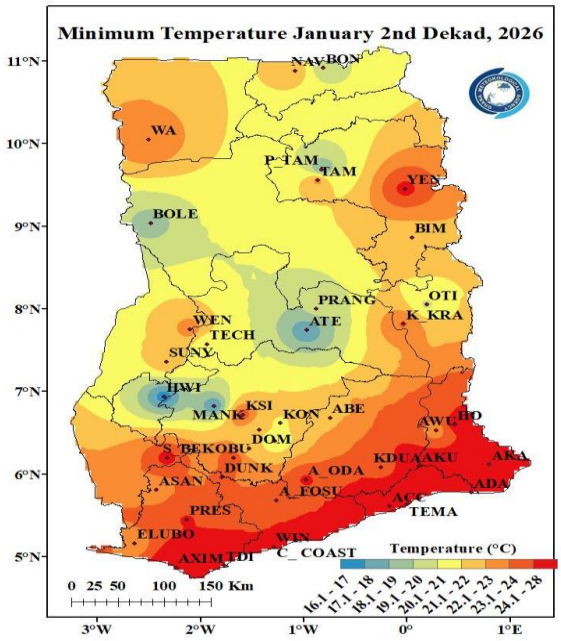


Figure 4a: Minimum Temperature January 2nd Dekad, 2026

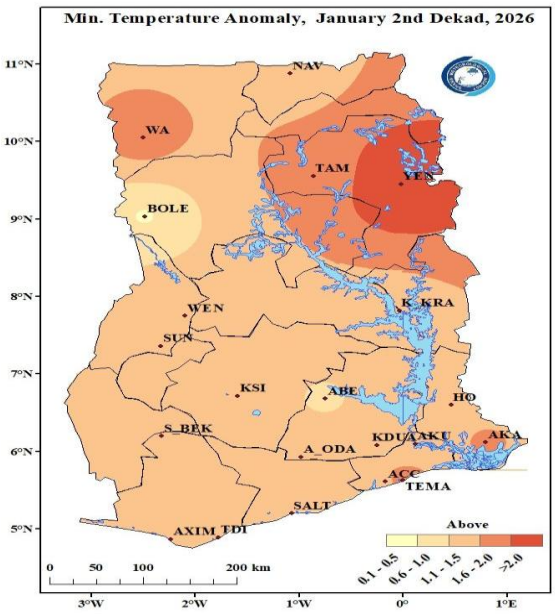


Figure 4b: Minimum Temperature Anomaly January 2nd Dekad, 2026

The spatial distribution of average minimum temperatures during the second dekad of January 2026 shows the highest minimum temperatures recorded along the coastal zone, particularly around Accra, Tema, Ada, and Akatsi, with values ranging between 24.1°C and 28°C. The northern sector recorded relatively lower minimum temperatures, with cooler pockets observed around Atebubu and Bole, ranging between 16.1°C and 20°C.

Regarding anomalies, above-normal minimum temperatures were recorded across the entire country. Yendi recorded the highest positive anomaly of 2.92°C, followed by Tema (1.70°C), Wa (1.67°C), Tamale (1.55°C),

and Akatsi (1.53°C). The lowest positive anomaly was recorded at Bole (0.48°C). Notably, no station recorded below normal minimum temperatures during this dekad, indicating a widespread warmer-than-usual night condition across the country.

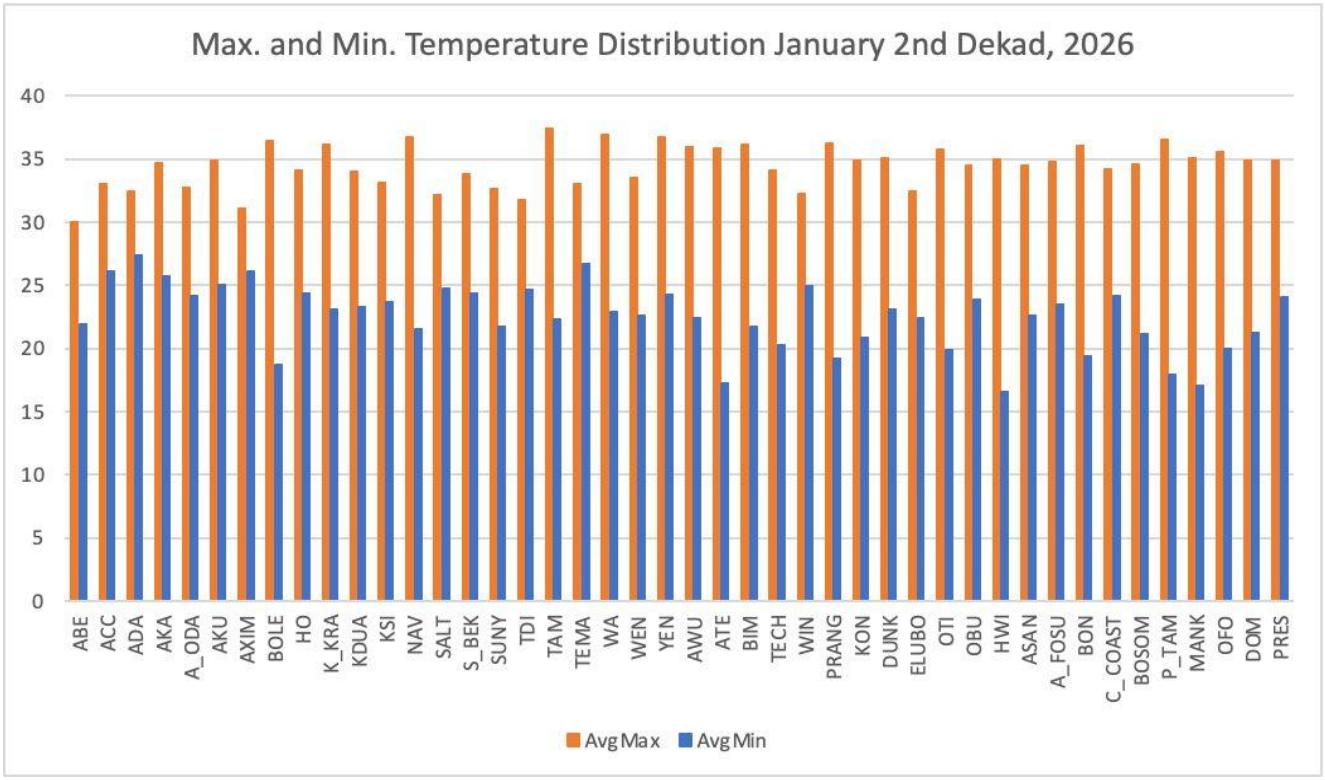


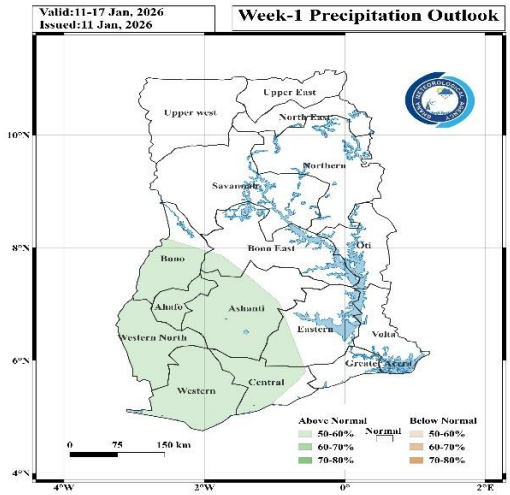
Figure5: Max. and Min. Temperature Distribution for January 1st Dekad, 2026

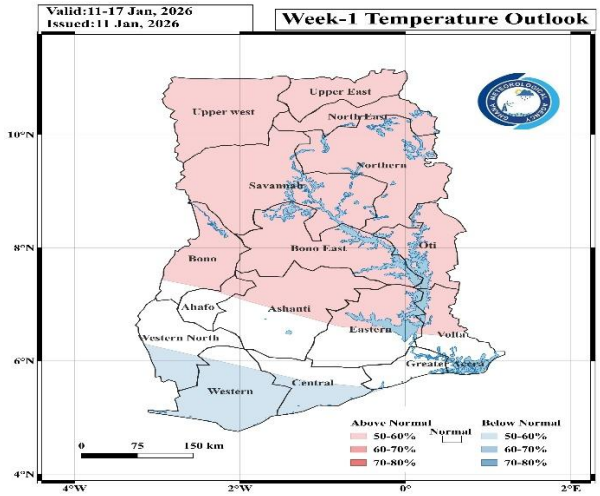
3.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK 11th- 24TH JANUARY 2026

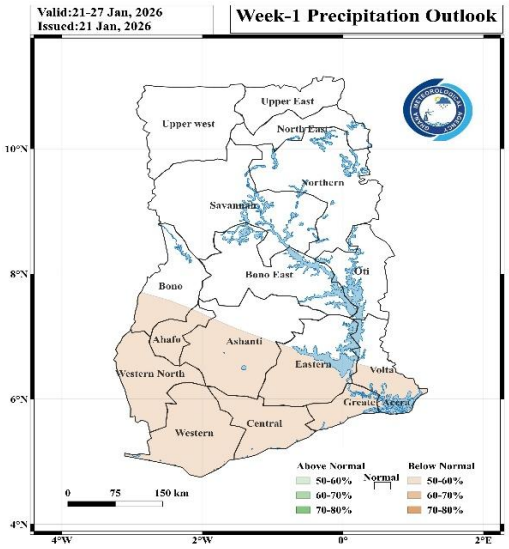
During Week 1 (11–17 January), above-normal rainfall is expected over the southwestern and forest zones, covering Western, Western North, Ahafo, Bono, Ashanti, and Central regions, while the northern sector and remaining parts of the country are expected to experience normal rainfall conditions. Temperatures are expected to be above normal over the northern, transition, and forest zones, while the southern coastal regions, particularly Western and Central, are expected to experience below-normal temperature conditions.

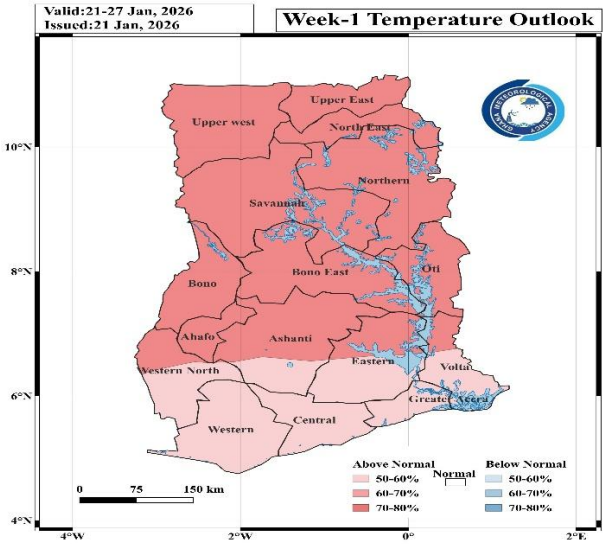
During Week 2 (18–24 January), above-normal rainfall is expected to be confined to only the Western region, while the rest of the country is expected to experience normal rainfall conditions.

Temperatures during the period from 21–27 January are expected to be above normal across the entire country, with the northern sector recording the highest positive temperature signal of 70–80% probability, and the southern zones experiencing slight above-normal conditions of 50–60% probability.









4.0 ADVISORIES

1. Agriculture

- Farmers in the north should consider water-conserving practices such as mulching and avoid excessive reliance on rainfall for newly planted crops.
- Irrigation scheduling may be needed in areas expecting reduced rainfall to prevent crop stress.

2. Flood and Drainage Management

- Communities in southern and middle belts should clear drainage channels and avoid dumping wastes at inappropriate places to reduce localized flooding risks.
- Residents in flood-prone areas should stay alert to weather updates from the Ghana Meteorological Agency.

3. Transportation

Motorists should drive with caution during rainfall, as visibility may be significantly reduced. Drivers are also strongly advised to avoid attempting to drive through floodwaters.

4. Health

- Increased rainfall can promote mosquito breeding; communities are encouraged to clear stagnant water and use protective measures such as insecticide-treated nets.
- Cooler, below-normal temperatures may lead to respiratory infections; warm clothing is advised, especially for children and the elderly.
- During extreme heat, stay hydrated, avoid outdoor activity at peak hours and dress in light clothing.

5. Water Resource Management

- Water managers should store and regulate water efficiently in the southern and middle belts to take advantage of increased runoff.
- In the north, prudent water use is recommended due to expected below-normal rainfall.

6. Energy / Power Sector

- Hydropower generation may benefit from increased inflows in the south and middle zones; monitoring of water levels is advised.

5.0 APPENDIX

5.1 TABLE OF STATIONS

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

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