

FEBRUARY 2026

CLIMATE BULLETIN



DEKAD 2, FEBRUARY (11-20)

GMET/CLIMATE/020226 FORM337

2/1/2026

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SUMMARY

- **Rainfall:**
 - Most areas received high rainfall (>30.0 mm).
 - Takoradi received the highest rainfall of 75.9 mm
 - The northern sector reported less or no rainfall.
 - Forest zone: Highest rainy days (2 days).
 - Transition area to northern parts: Least or no rainy days (1 day).
- **Rainfall Anomalies:**
 - Deficit rainfall across most regions.
 - Surplus rainfall in specific areas – forested areas and coastline.
- **Temperatures:**
 - **Maximum:**
 - Elevated in Northern and Transition zones.
 - The maximum of the Maximum temperature of 38.6°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.

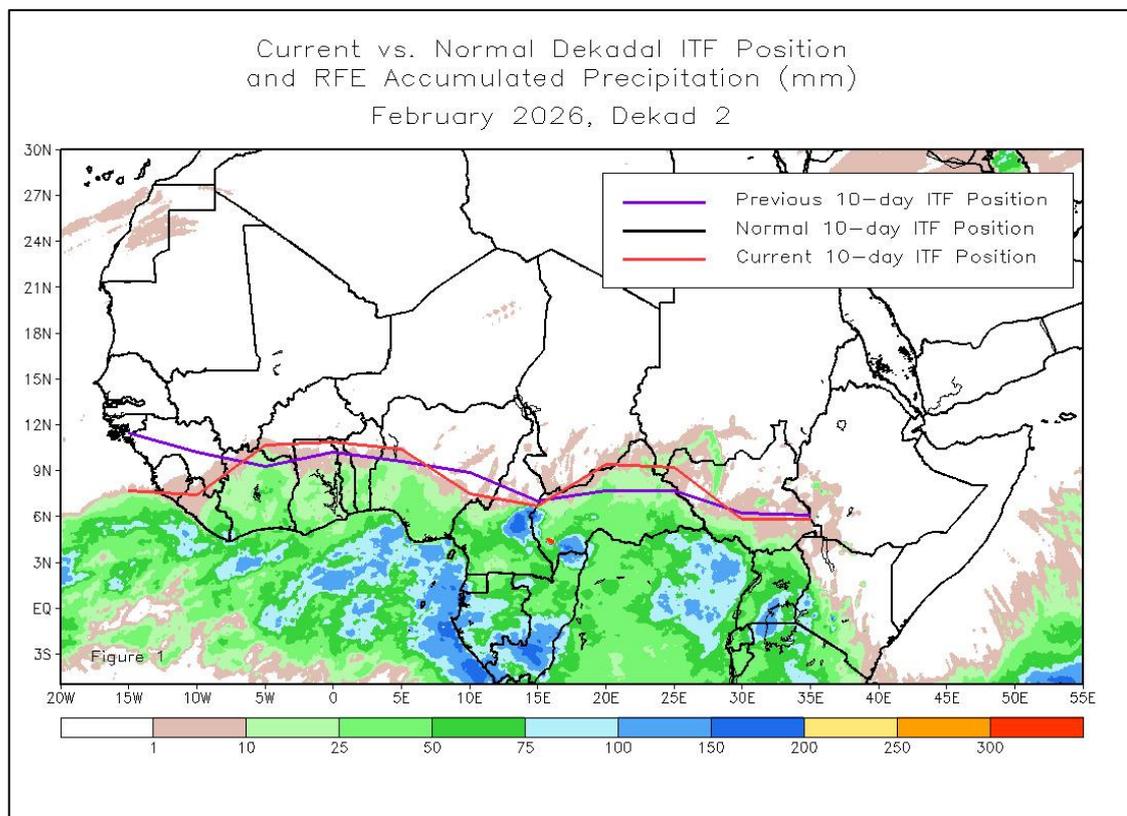


Figure 1. Current ITF position for February 2nd Dekad, 2026

Between February 11 and 20, the current Inter-Tropical Front (ITF) moved northward compared to its previous location. Specifically, the current ITF was located at approximately 10.9N in the northern sector of the country which is north of its previous position at 10.2N. *Figure 1* displays the current position of the ITF during the 2nd dekad of February and its previous position during the 1st dekad of February. 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
February 2	10.7	10.9	10.4

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.

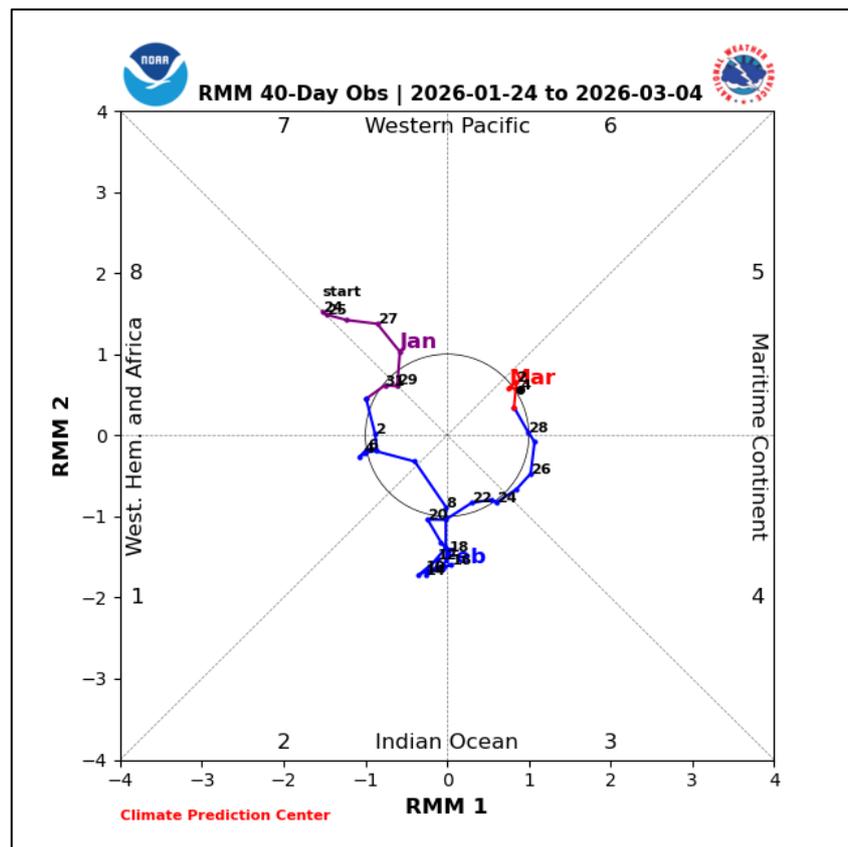


Figure 2. Current MJO position as of February 2nd Dekad, 2026

From figure 2, the MJO was primarily in phase 2 (Indian ocean) transitioning toward phase 3 (Maritime Continent). This phase suppressed convection activities West Africa with reduced rainfall probability, although the MJO's signal is moderately active (i.e. outside the unit circle).

1.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE DISTRIBUTION

1.1 RAINFALL

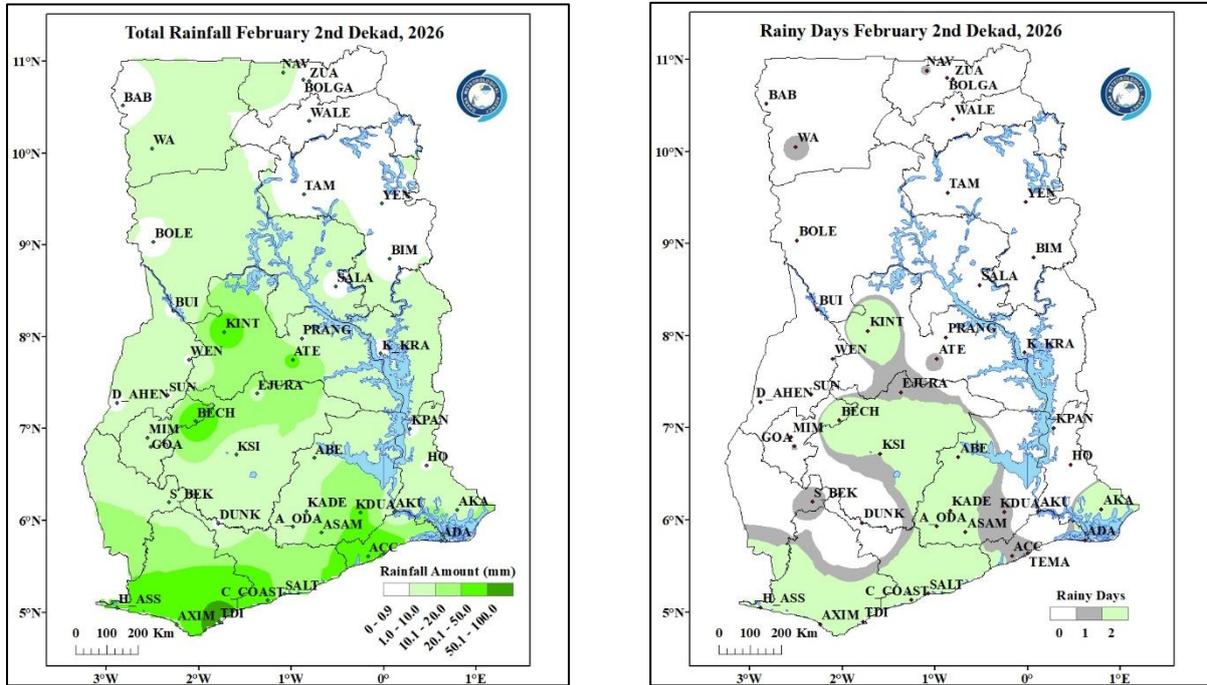


Figure 3a: Total Rainfall February 2nd Dekad, 2026 Figure 3b: Rainy Days February 2nd Dekad, 2026

Figure 3a illustrates the rainfall distribution across Ghana during the second ten-day period of February. The Southern station Takoradi recorded the highest rainfall amount with a total of 75.9 mm. In contrast, some areas in the Northern region such as Salaga, Bolgatanga, Bole and Tamale experienced no rainfall during the period.

Figure 3b also illustrates the frequency of rainy days during the specified period. Most areas in the transition zone to the Northern sector experienced comparatively fewer or no rainy days, with less than 2 days of rain. The forested areas like Kumasi, Abetifi and Saltpond saw up to 2 rainy days recorded.

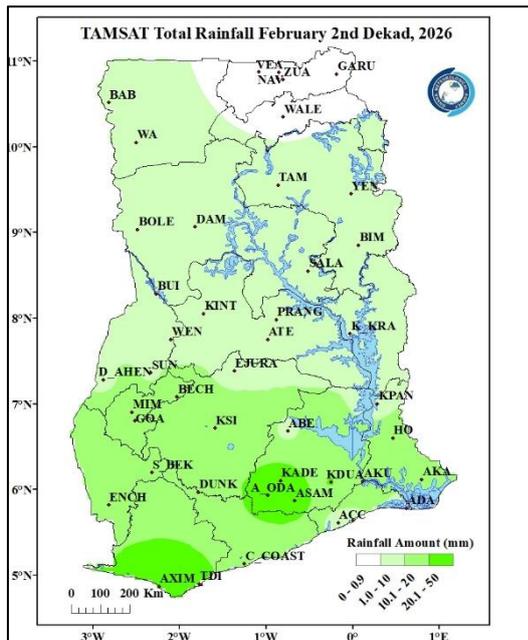


Figure 4. TAMSAT Total Rainfall February 2nd Dekad, 2026

Figure 4 presents the total rainfall derived from the TAMSAT rainfall estimate. The data indicates spatial inconsistencies, with rainfall amounts overestimated in the Northern sector.

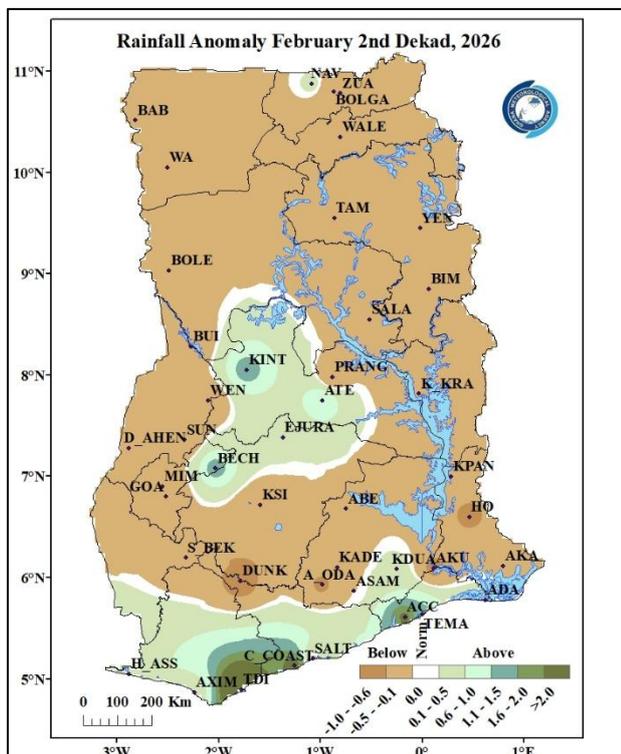


Figure 5: Rainfall Anomaly for February 2nd Dekad, 2026

Figure 5 also highlights areas with deviations from normal rainfall. Most areas in the country experienced below-normal rainfall (e.g. Ho, Kumasi, Kade, Abetifi, and Salaga, Tamale, and Wa). However, some areas in the forest and transition zones, and the coastal areas like Accra, Saltpond, Axim, Tema Bechem, Ejura, Kintampo experienced normal to above normal rainfall.

1.1 TEMPERATURE

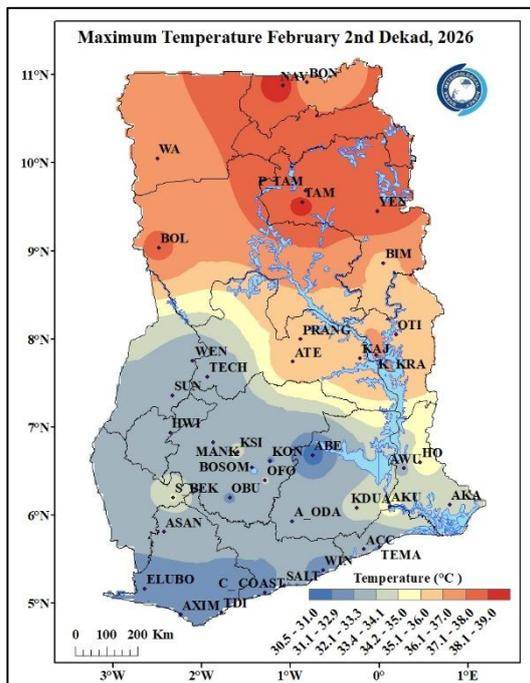


Figure 6a. Maximum Temperature February 2nd Dekad, 2026.

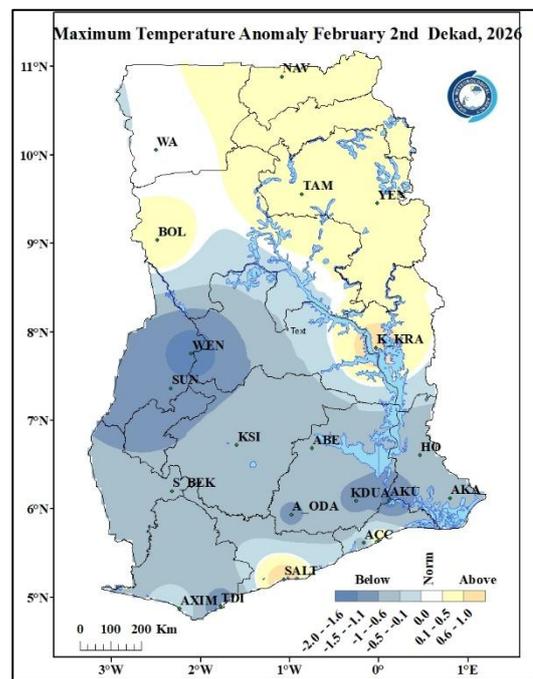


Figure 6b. Maximum Temperature Anomaly February 2nd Dekad, 2026.

Figure 6a 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 38.6°C was recorded in Navrongo, while the lowest temperature of 30.5°C was observed in Abetifi. In the transition zone, temperatures ranged between 32.1°C and 36.0°C. In contrast, the southern sector, including Abetifi, Accra, Saltpond, and Axim experienced relatively cooler temperatures ranging from 30.5°C to 35.0°C. Temperature were relative cooler during this dekad.

Maximum Temperature Anomaly is represented in figure 6b above. Areas spanning from the eastern portions of the transition to the northern sector experienced normal to above-normal temperatures. However, the Southern sector, including some places in the transition zone experienced normal to below-normal temperatures during the period.

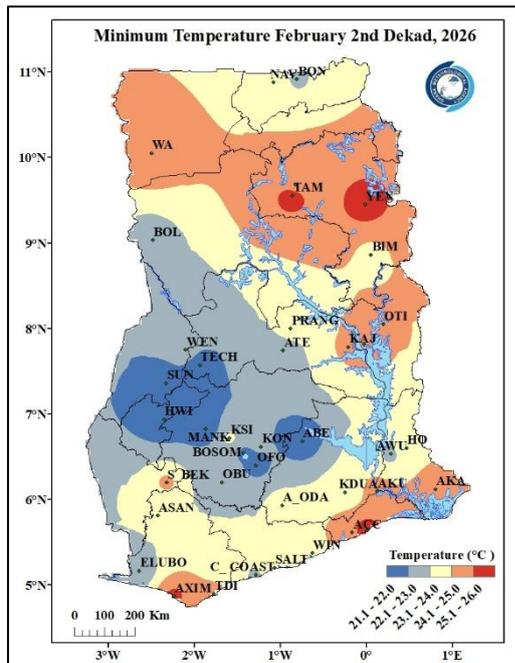


Figure 7a. Minimum Temperature February 2nd Dekad, 2026

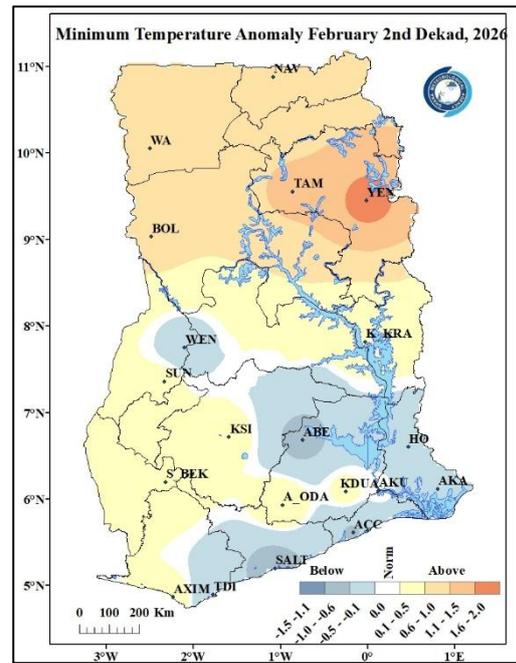


Figure 7b. Minimum Temperature Anomaly February 2nd Dekad, 2026

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 26.0°C. Similarly, along the coastal areas, including Axim, Accra, Ada and Tema, the average nighttime temperatures ranged from 24.1°C to 26.0°C. Some parts of the transition zone, such as Sunyani, and some areas in the north, like Bole, the average temperature values were between 21.1°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, Ho, Wenchi and its environs, and the southern coastline that experienced normal to below-normal nighttime temperatures, above-normal temperatures dominated the rest of the country indicating increased nighttime temperatures during the period.

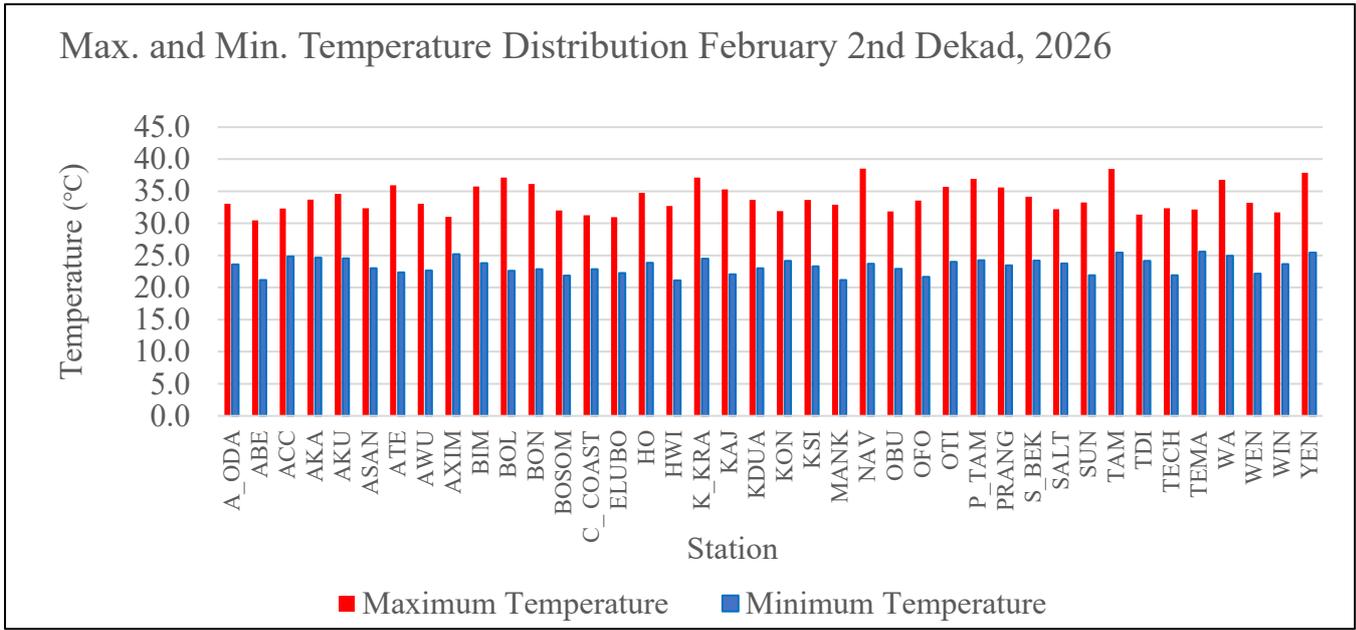
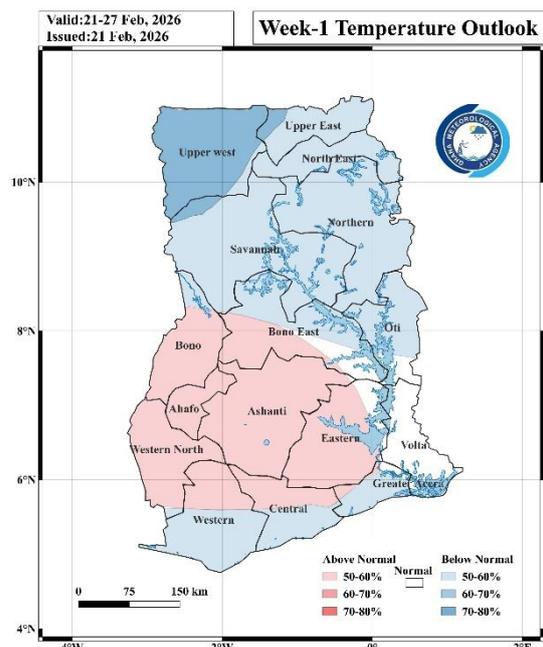
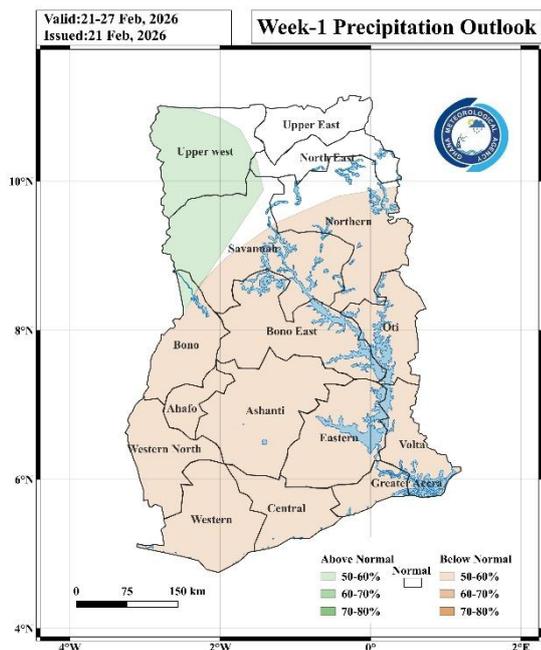
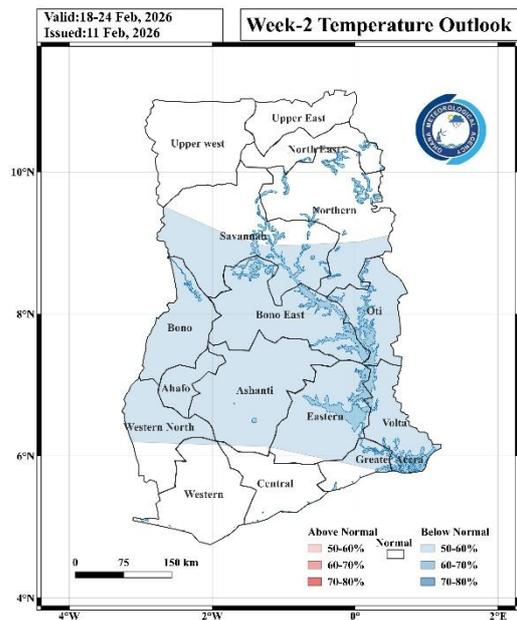
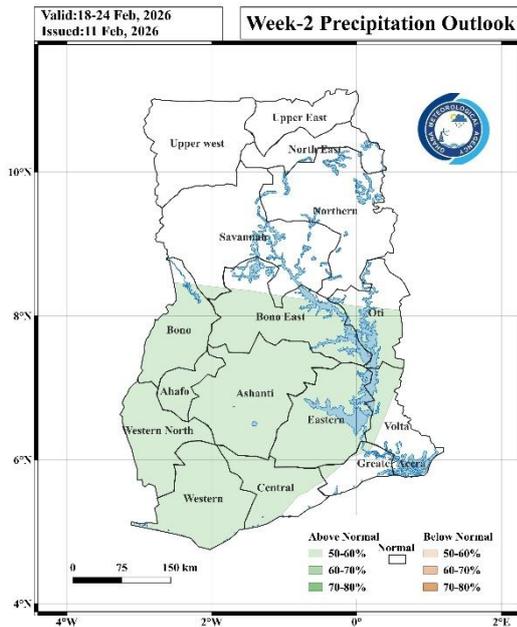


Figure 8. Max. and Min. Temperature Distribution for February 2nd Dekad, 2026

2.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK 18 - 27TH 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 sector of the country. In Week 2, rainfall is still projected to be below-normal in the southern sector, including some areas in the transition and northern zones, with an above-normal rainfall in the Upper West region. Temperatures will increase to above-normal in the forested areas and normal to below-normal for the rest of the country.



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 little or no rainfall (Northern sector).

3. General Public

- Normal to 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	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	Veve 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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