

JANUARY 2025

CLIMATE BULLETIN



DEKAD 2, JANUARY (11-20)

GMET/CLIMATE/011225 FORM337

1/2/2026

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SUMMARY

- **Rainfall:**
 - Few areas in the country received rainfall above 5mm.
 - Elubo received the highest rainfall of 7.7mm.
 - Elubo recorded the highest rainy days of 3 days.
- **Rainfall Anomalies:**
 - Below normal 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 38.42°C was recorded in Bongo
 - The minimum of the maximum temperature of 31.0 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 third 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
Jan 3	6.5	6.5	7.6



2.0 RAINFALL, TEMPERATURE AND RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION

2.1 RAINFALL

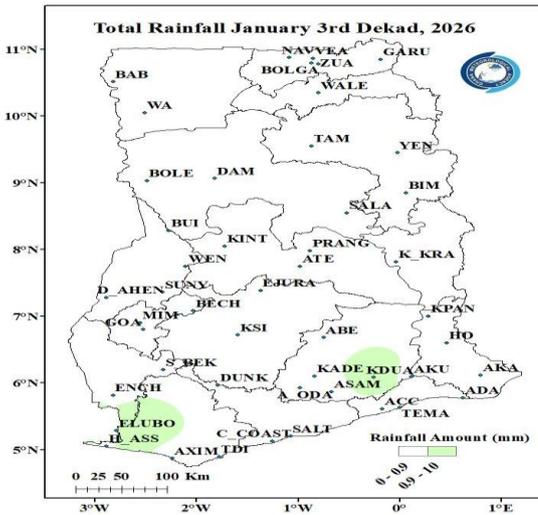


Figure 2a: Total Rainfall January 3rd^d Dekad, 2026

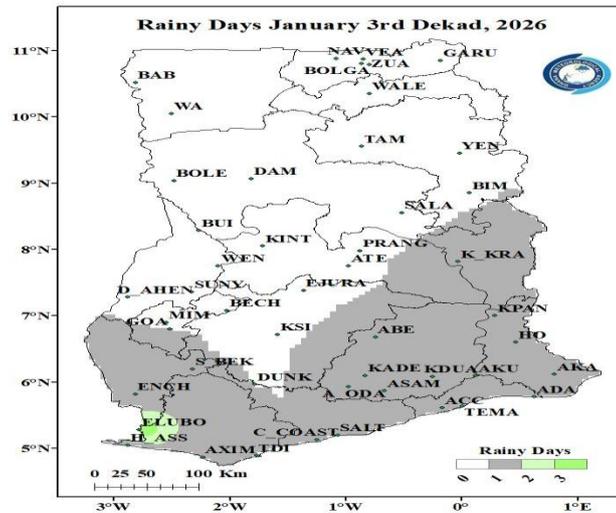
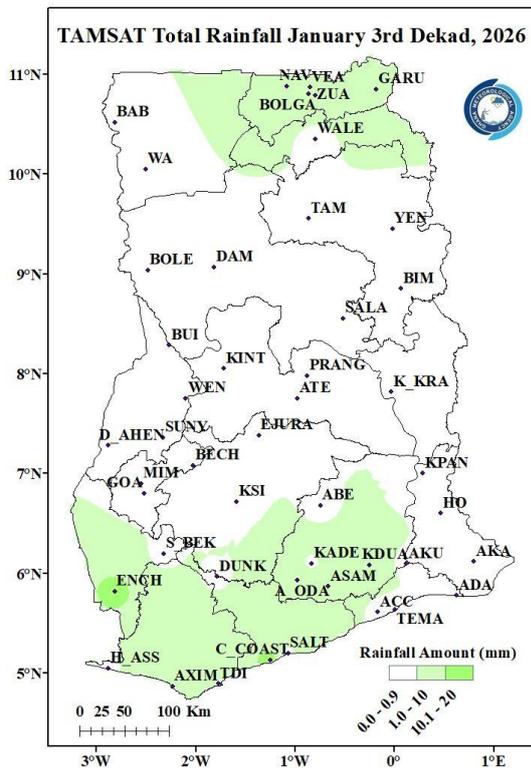


Figure 1b: Rainy Days January 3rd Dekad, 2026

Figure 2a Rainfall during the third dekad of January 2026 was extremely limited across the country. Only three stations recorded any measurable rainfall. Elubo recorded the highest amount of 7.7 mm, followed by Koforidua (4.1 mm) and Ho (0.9 mm). All other stations across the country, including the entire northern sector, transition zone, and most of the southern zone, recorded no rainfall during the period, indicating a widespread dry spell consistent with the peak dry season conditions.

Figure 2b Elubo recorded the highest 3 rainy days, Ho, Koforidua had 1 day each. All other stations recorded no rainy day.



TAMSAT estimates for the third dekad of January 2026 show rainfall across the southern zone and isolated pockets in the far north, with the highest estimates recorded at Cape Coast (12.5 mm), Enchi (12.2 mm), Asamankese (7.9 mm), Takoradi (7.8 mm), Axim (7.7 mm), and Akim Oda (6.2 mm).

Comparing with ground observations, notable mismatches are evident. Elubo, which recorded the highest ground rainfall of 7.7 mm, shows no TAMSAT estimate, indicating underestimation. Conversely, TAMSAT estimated rainfall at Cape Coast (12.5 mm), Enchi (12.2 mm), and Asamankese (7.9 mm) where ground stations recorded zero, suggesting overestimation in those areas. TAMSAT also detected low rainfall at Bolgatanga (5.1 mm), Veua (3.2 mm), Navrongo (1.6 mm), and Garu (1.8 mm) in the north, while all ground stations in that zone recorded zero, again indicating overestimation by TAMSAT in the northern sector.

Figure 2a: Tamsat Total Rainfall January 3rd Dekad, 2026

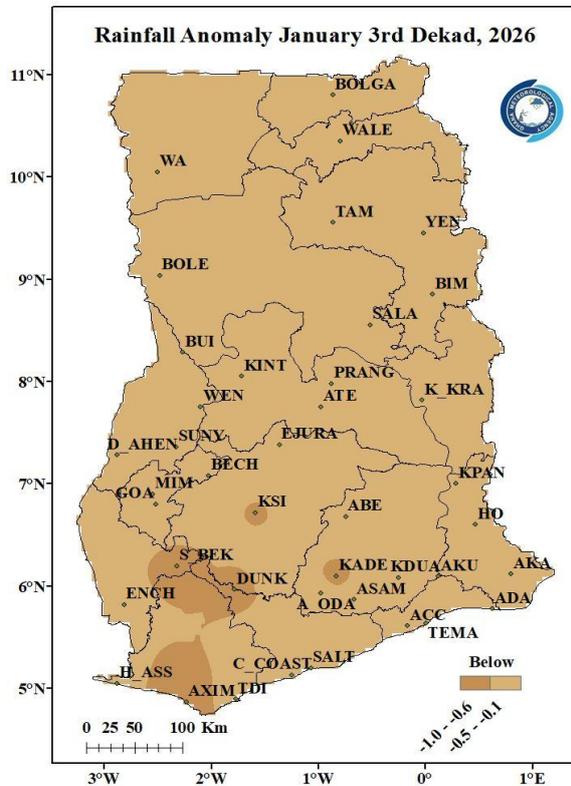


Figure 2b: Rainfall Anomaly January 3rd Dekad, 2026

Figure 2b the rainfall anomaly for the third dekad of January 2026 shows a uniform below-normal pattern across the entire country, with no station recording above-normal or normal rainfall conditions. The most significant deficits were recorded at Axim (-0.82), Sefwi Bekwai (-0.68), Kade (-0.66), Dunkwa (-0.63), and Kumasi (-0.62). Even stations in the typically wetter southwestern zone recorded substantial deficits, reflecting the intensification of dry season conditions during the period. The northern sector recorded the least severe deficits, with Tamale (-0.25), Bolgatanga (-0.25), Wa (-0.18), and Bole (-0.18) recording the smallest negative anomalies across the country.

2.2 TEMPERATURE

Maximum

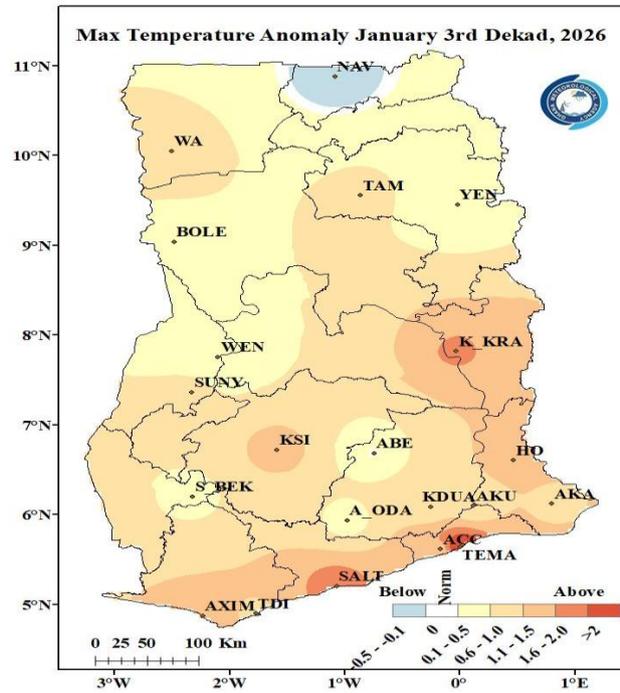
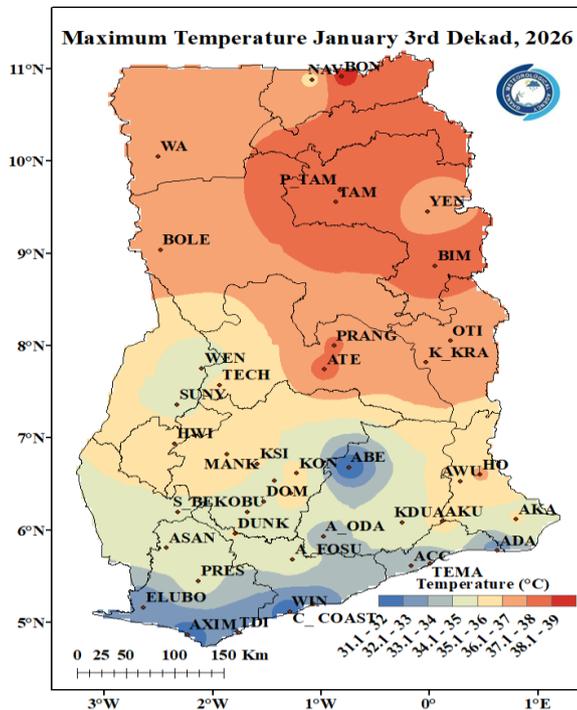


Figure 3a: Average Maximum Temperature January 3rd Dekad, 2026

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

Figure 3a: The spatial distribution of average maximum temperatures during the third dekad of January 2026 shows the highest temperatures concentrated over the northern sector, particularly around Bongo, Navrongo, Prang Tamale, and Tamale, with values ranging between 37.1°C and 39°C. The transition zone recorded moderate maximum temperatures between 34.1°C and 36°C. The southern and coastal zones recorded the coolest maximum temperatures, with notably cool pockets observed around Abetifi, Koforidua, and the southwestern coastal areas, ranging between 31.1°C and 34°C.

Regarding anomalies, above-normal maximum temperatures were recorded across most of the country. Tamale recorded an exceptionally high positive anomaly, followed by Tema (2.94°C), Saltpond (1.90°C), Kete-Krachi (1.58°C), and Ksi (1.27°C). Below-normal maximum temperatures were recorded at Navrongo (-0.31°C), Abetifi (-0.03°C), and Wenchi (-0.01°C), representing isolated cooler than normal pockets.

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Minimum

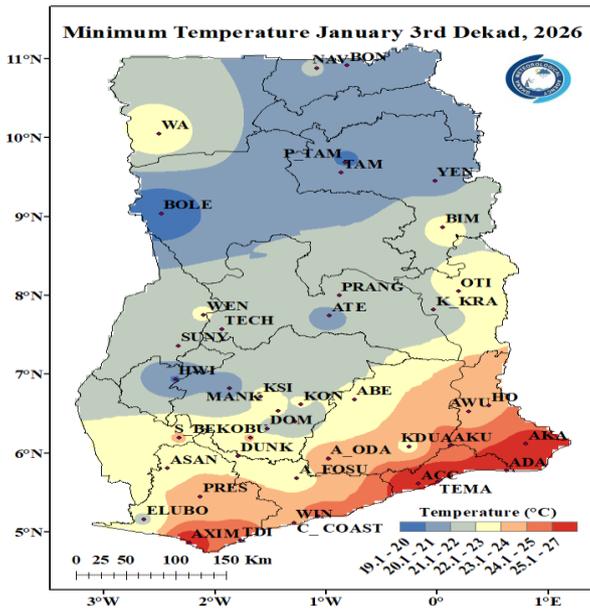


Figure 4a: Minimum Temperature January 3rd Dekad, 2026

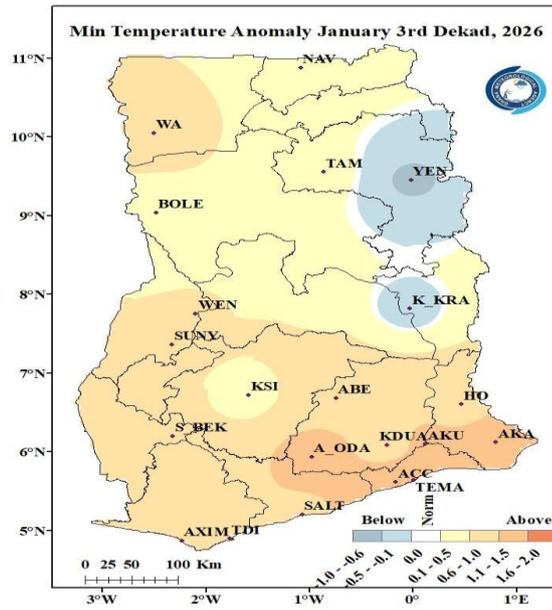


Figure 4b: Minimum Temperature Anomaly January 3rd Dekad, 2026

The spatial distribution of average minimum temperatures during the third dekad of January 2026 shows the highest minimum temperatures recorded along the southeastern coastal zone. Ada recorded the highest

minimum temperature of 26.8°C, followed by Accra (26.2°C), Tema (26.6°C), and Axim (25.9°C). The transition zone and forest belt recorded moderate minimum temperatures generally between 21°C and 23°C.

The coolest minimum temperatures were observed over the northern sector, with Bole recording the lowest value of 19.2°C, followed by Hwidiem (19.9°C), Prang_Tamale (19.7°C), and Bongo (20.0°C), consistent with the cooling influence of the dry harmattan winds and clear night skies.

Above-normal minimum temperatures were recorded across most of the country. Tema (1.52°C), Akim Oda (1.28°C), and Akatsi (1.25°C) recorded the highest positive anomalies, while Yendi (-0.71°C) and Kete-Krachi (-0.33°C) were the only stations with below-normal minimum temperatures.

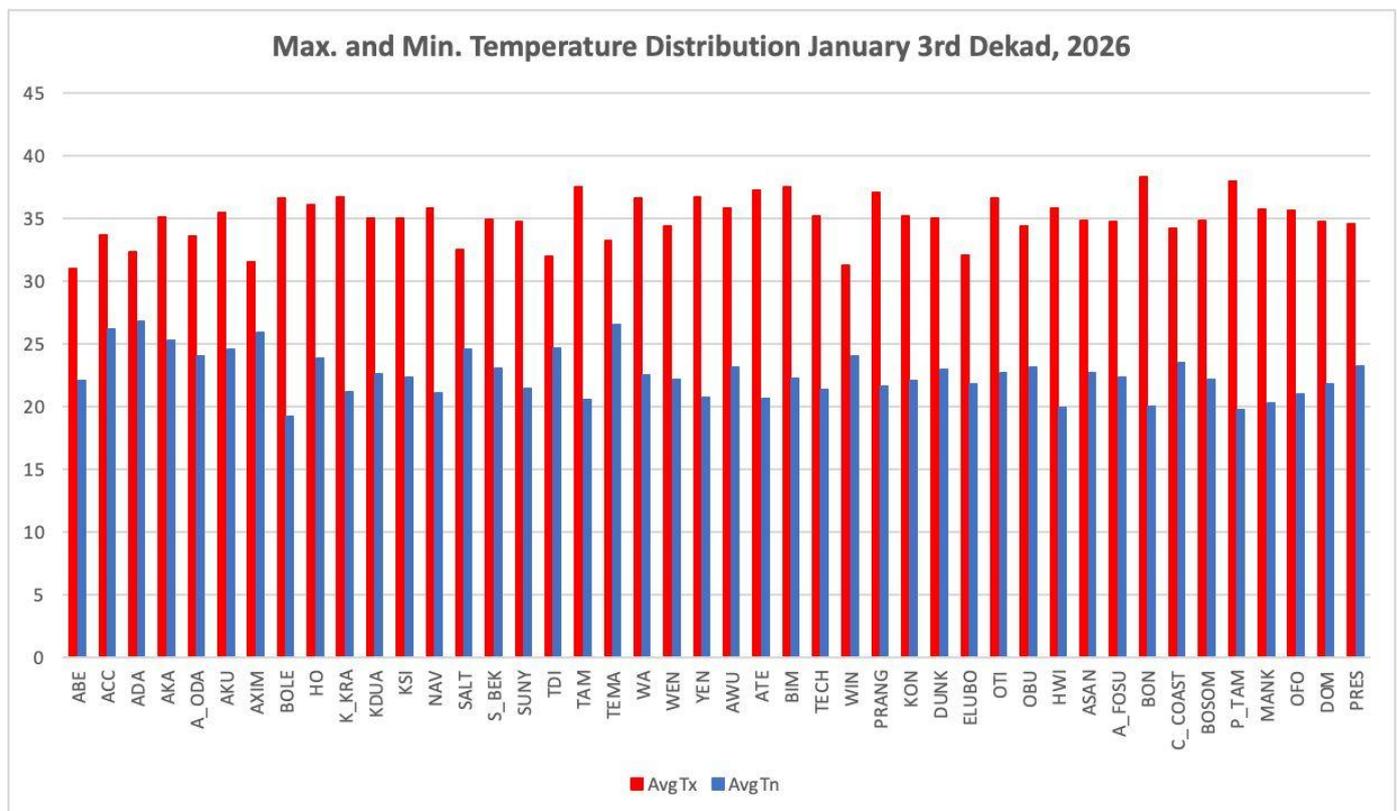
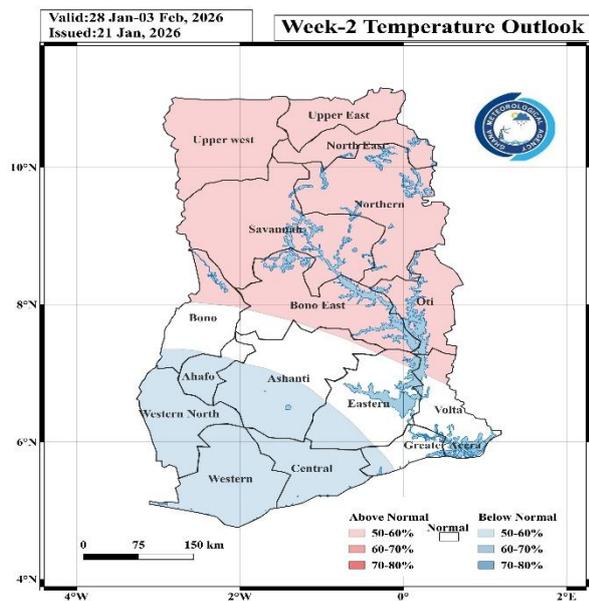
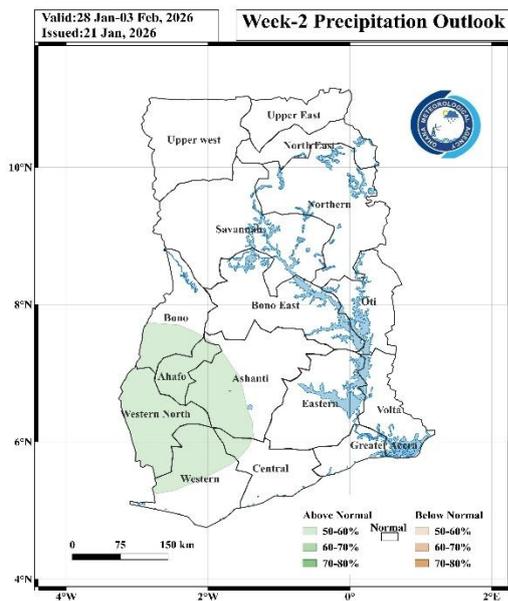


Figure5: Max. and Min. Temperature Distribution for January 3rd Dekad, 2026

3.0 RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE OUTLOOK 28th- 03 FEBRUARY 2026

During this period, above-normal rainfall with 50–60% probability is expected over the western portions of the country, covering Western, Western North, Ahafo, and parts of Bono and Ashanti regions. The rest of the country is expected to experience normal rainfall conditions.

Temperatures are expected to be above normal over the northern sector, including Upper West, Upper East, North East, Northern, Savannah, Bono East, and Oti regions, with a probability of 50–60%. The southern zones, particularly Western, Western North, Ahafo, Central, Ashanti, Eastern, and Greater Accra regions, are expected to experience below-normal temperature conditions of 50–60% probability. The Bono and transition zones are expected to experience near-normal temperature conditions.



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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