FLOOD & DROUGHT BULLETIN

FEBRUARY 2026

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION 3
THE STANDARDIZED PRECIPITATION INDEX (SPI) 3
1-month SPI 4
3-month SPI 4
6-month SPI 4
12-month SPI 4
SPI ANALYSIS FOR FEBRUARY 2026 5
1-Month SPI (February 2026) 5
3-month SPI (December 2025 - February 2026) 5
6-month SPI (September 2025 - February 2026) 6
12-month SPI (March 2025 - February 2026) 6
STATIONS 8
REFERENCE 9

INTRODUCTION

The Flood and Drought bulletin is a monthly analysis of rainfall in Ghana prepared and released by the Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet). The bulletin provides an authoritative and scientific understanding of rainfall variability which is essential for accurate hydrological modeling, climate change assessments, and effective water resource planning to mitigate risks associated with extreme events like droughts and floods.

Among other services and products, the Flood and Drought bulletin complements the objectives of GMet in line with the National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS) to improve co-production, tailoring, delivery and use of science-based climate predictions and services focused on the five pillars of the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO): agriculture and food security, disaster risk reduction, energy, health and water.

The analysis in the Flood and Drought bulletin is based on the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) developed by McKee et al. (1993) for the purpose of *defining and monitoring drought*. Drought is an insidious natural hazard that results from lower levels of precipitation than what is considered normal. When this phenomenon extends over a season or a longer period of time, water becomes increasingly insufficient to meet the demands of human activities and the environment. Drought must be considered a relative, rather than absolute, condition. Drought means different things to different users such as water managers, agricultural producers, hydroelectric power plant operators and wildlife biologists. Even within sectors, there are many different perspectives of drought because impacts may differ markedly. Droughts are commonly classified by type as meteorological, agricultural and hydrological, and differ from one another in intensity, duration and spatial coverage (WMO, 2012).

THE STANDARDIZED PRECIPITATION INDEX (SPI)

SPI indicator, which was developed by McKee et al. (1993), and described in detail by Edwards and McKee (1997), measures precipitation anomalies at a given location, based on a comparison of observed total precipitation amounts for an accumulation period of interest (e.g. 1, 3, 12, 48 months), with the long-term historic rainfall record for that period. This indicator measures anomalies of accumulated precipitation during a given period. In calculating SPI, precipitation is the only required input parameter (McKee and others, 1993, 1995). The SPI calculation for any location is based on the long-term precipitation record for a desired period. This long-term record is fitted to a probability distribution, which is then transformed into a normal distribution so that the mean SPI for the location and desired period is zero (Edwards and McKee, 1997).

The SPI is designed to quantify the precipitation deficit for multiple timescales and can be calculated from 1 month up to 72 months. Statistically, 1–24 months is the best practical range of application (Guttman, 1994, 1999). The Flood and Drought bulletin of Ghana considers only the 1-month, 3-month, 6-month and 12-month SPI due to limited availability of data.

1-month SPI: The 1-month SPI compares the precipitation of a specific month with the precipitation totals from the same month for all the years included in the historical record.

3-month SPI: The 3-month SPI provides a comparison of the precipitation over a specific 3 consecutive month period with the precipitation totals from the same 3-month period for all the years included in the historical record.

6-month SPI: The 6-month SPI compares the precipitation for a specific 6 consecutive months with the same 6-month period over the historical record.

12-month SPI: The 12-month SPI is a comparison of the precipitation for 12 consecutive months with that recorded in the same 12 months in all previous years of available data.

These timescales reflect the impact of drought on the availability of the different water resources. Meteorological and soil moisture conditions (agriculture) respond to precipitation anomalies on relatively short timescales, for example 1 to 3 months (SPI-1 to SPI-3), whereas streamflow, reservoirs, and groundwater respond to longer-term precipitation anomalies, for example 3 months to 12 months (SPI-3 to SPI-12) or longer (EDO, 2020).

A real strength of the SPI is its ability to be calculated for many timescales, which makes it possible to deal with many of the drought types described above. The ability to compute the SPI on multiple timescales allows for temporal flexibility in the evaluation of precipitation conditions in relation to water supply.

In the Flood and Drought bulletin, the SPI values for any given location and accumulation period, are classified into nine different precipitation regimes (from dry to wet), as shown in Table 1. As can be seen, increasingly severe rainfall deficits (i.e., meteorological droughts) are indicated as SPI decreases below -0.5, while increasingly severe excess rainfall is indicated as SPI increases above 0.5.

ANOMALY	*RANGE OF SPI VALUES*	*PRECIPITATION REGIME*	*COLOUR*
Negative	Min <= SPI <= -2.0	Extreme dry	
	-2.0 < SPI <= -1.5	Severe dry	
	-1.5 < SPI <= -1.0	Moderate dry	
	-1.0 < SPI <= -0.5	Mild dry	
None	-0.5 < SPI <= 0.5	Normal precipitation	
Positive	0.5 < SPI <= 1.0	Mild wet	
	1.0 < SPI <= 1.5	Moderate wet	
	1.5 < SPI <= 2.0	Severe wet	
	2.0 < SPI <= Max	Extreme wet	

Table 1: SPI classification scheme used in the Flood and Drought bulletin

SPI ANALYSIS FOR FEBRUARY 2026

The SPI analysis for rainfall in February 2026 has been generated in multiple timescales of 1-month (February 2026), 3-month (December 2025 – February 2026), 6-month (September 2025 – February 2026) and 12-month (March 2025 – February 2026). The maps generated depict the severity (positive or negative) of rainfall anomalies under review.

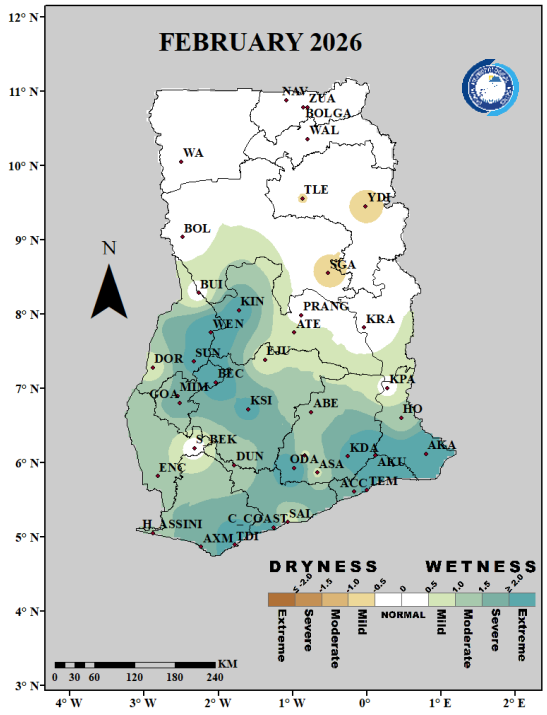

Fig. 1(a): 1-Month SPI *(for meteorological drought)*: February 2026

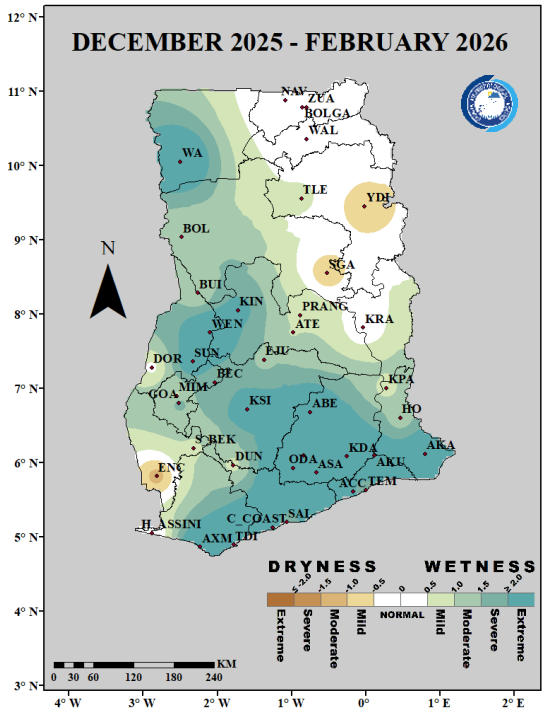

Fig. 1(b): 3-Month SPI *(for agricultural drought)*: December 2025 – February 2026

1-Month SPI (February 2026).

The 1-month SPI for February 2026, illustrated in Fig. 1(a), indicates predominantly normal conditions areas around Navrongo, Zuarungu, Bolgatanga, Walewale, Wa and Bole depicted normal conditions, while Tamale and Yendi recorded mild dry conditions. Across the Transition zone, mild to moderate wet conditions dominate around Ejura, Prang and their environs, while Wenchi, Kintampo, Sunyani and Bechem depicted severe wet conditions. Within the Forest zone, mild to moderate wet conditions prevail, particularly around Goaso, Dunkwa, Enchi, Abetifi, Akim Oda, Asamankese and Ho, with Kumasi recording severe wetness. Sefwi Bekwai and Kpando depicted normal conditions. The Coastal zone depicted mild to moderate wet conditions around Saltpond, Tema and Akatsi, while Axim, Takoradi, Cape Coast and Accra recorded severe wetness.

3-month SPI (December 2025 - February 2026)

The 3-month SPI depicted in Fig. 1(b) indicates normal to mildly wet conditions across parts of the Savanna zone, with severe wetness observed in Wa. Only Yendi experienced mild dryness. In the Transition zone, Kintampo, Wenchi, and Sunyani recorded severe wetness, while Salaga experienced mild dryness. Most other areas exhibited mild wet conditions, except for Dormaa and Kete Krachi, which remained within normal conditions. Within the Forest zone, Kumasi, Abetifi, Asamankese, Akim Oda, Akuse, and Koforidua recorded severe wetness, whereas Sefwi Bekwai, Dunkwa, Ho, and Kpando experienced mild wet conditions. Moderate dryness was observed in Enchi. In the Coastal zone, severe wetness was observed across most coastal areas, except for Half Assini, which recorded mild wet conditions.

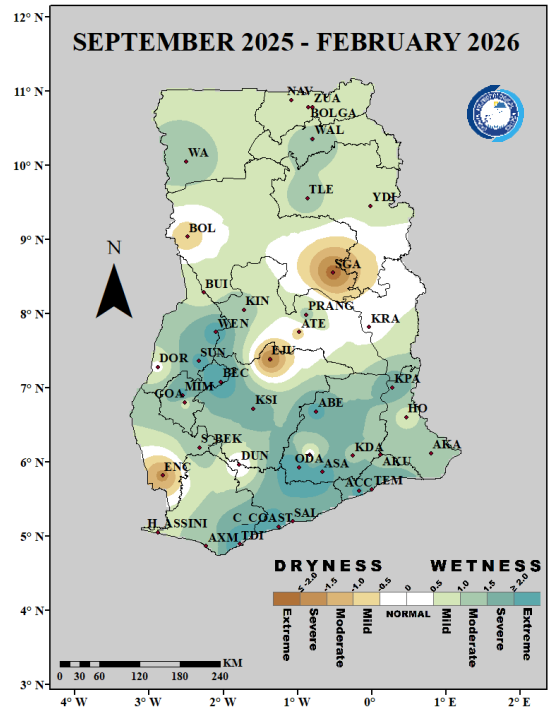

Fig. 1(c): 6-Month SPI *(for hydrological drought)*: September 2025 – February 2026

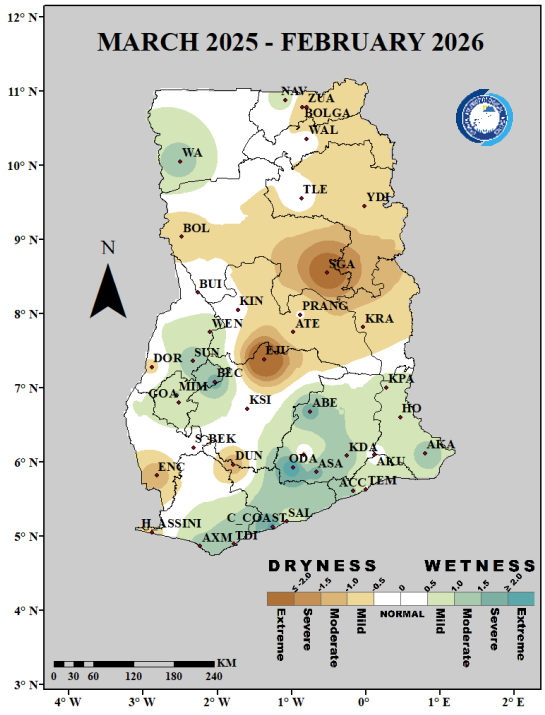

Fig. 1(d): 12-Month SPI *(for streamflow and lake storage drought)*: March 2025 – February 2026

6-month SPI (September 2025 - February 2026)

The 6-month SPI presented in Fig. 1(c) indicates that mild wet conditions dominate most parts of the country. However, moderate wet conditions are observed in Wa, Walewale, and Tamale within the Savanna zone, while Bole depicts mild dryness. In the Transition zone, Ejura and Salaga recorded severe dryness, whereas most other areas remained within normal conditions; Atebubu, however, experienced mild dryness. Severe wetness was observed in Wenchi, Sunyani, and Bechem. Meanwhile, in the Forest zone, Abetifi, Akim Oda, Asamankese, and Kpando show mild to moderate wet conditions, with Enchi recording severe dryness. Dunkwa is the only area that remained within normal conditions. The Coastal zone generally exhibits mild wet conditions, except for Axim, Takoradi, and Cape Coast, which experienced severe wetness.

12-month SPI (March 2025 - February 2026)

The 12-month SPI presented in Fig. 1(d) indicates mild to moderate dry conditions across much of the Savannah and Transition zones of the country. In the Savannah zone, mild dryness predominates, particularly around Bole, Bolgatanga, Zuarungu, Walewale, and Yendi, while Navrongo and Wa record mild to moderate wet conditions. Across the Transition zone, moderate to severe dry conditions are observed around Salaga and Ejura, with mild to moderate dryness extending towards Atebubu, Prang, and Kete Krachi. Within the Forest zone, conditions are generally mixed. Mild to moderate wet conditions are observed around Abetifi, Akim Oda, Asamankese, Koforidua, Ho, and Kpando, whereas Enchi and Dunkwa record moderate dry conditions. The Coastal zone exhibits moderate wet conditions, particularly around Axim, Cape Coast, and Accra.

STATIONS

Station	Abbreviation	Station	Abbreviation	Station	Abbreviation
Abetifi	ABE	Enchi	ENC	Sunyani	SUN
Accra	ACC	Goaso	GOA	Takoradi	TDI
Akatsi	AKA	Half Assini	H_ASSINI	Tamale	TLE
Akim Oda	ODA	Ho	HO	Tema	TEM
Akuse	AKU	Kade	KADE	Wa	WA
Asamankese	ASA	Kete Krachi	KRA	Walewale	WAL
Atebubu	ATE	Kintampo	KIN	Wenchi	WEN
Axim	AXM	Koforidua	KDA	Yendi	YDI
Bechem	BEC	Kpandu	KPA	Zuarungu	ZUA
Bole	BOL	Kumasi	KSI		
Bolga	BOLGA	Mim	MIM		
Bui	BUI	Navrongo	NAV		
Cape Coast	C_COAST	Prang	PRANG		
Dormaa	DOR	Salaga	SGA		
Dunkwa	DUN	Saltpond	SAL		
Ejura	EJU	Sefwi Bekwai	BEK		

REFERENCE

Copernicus European Drought Observatory (EDO): https://edo.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ © European Commission, 2020.

Edwards, D. C. and T. B. McKee, 1997: Characteristics of 20th century drought in the United States at multiple time scales. Climatology Report 97-2, Department of Atmospheric Science, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Guttman, N.B., 1994: On the sensitivity of sample L moments to sample size. Journal of Climate, 7(6):1026–1029.

Guttman, N.B., 1999: Accepting the Standardized Precipitation Index: a calculation algorithm. Journal of the American Water Resources Association, 35(2):311–322.

McKee, T.B., N.J. Doesken and J. Kleist, 1993: The relationship of drought frequency and duration to time scale. In: Proceedings of the Eighth Conference on Applied Climatology, Anaheim, California, 17–22 January 1993. Boston, American Meteorological Society, 179–184.

McKee, T.B., N.J. Doesken and J. Kleist, 1995: Drought monitoring with multiple timescales. In: Proceedings of the Ninth Conference on Applied Climatology, Dallas, Texas, 15–20 January 1995. Boston American Meteorological Society, 233–236.

World Meteorological Organization, 2012: *Standardized Precipitation Index User Guide* (M. Svoboda, M. Hayes and D. Wood). (WMO-No. 1090), Geneva.

Kindly send feedback to:
The Director-General
Ghana Meteorological Agency
P. O. Box Lg 87, Legon, Accra-Ghana
Email: info@meteo.gov.gh
Phone: 0302764926 / 0302777172