



GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY (GMet)

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT - 2025

Contents

List of Figures	ii
List of Acronyms	iii
Executive Summary	v
PROFILE OF GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY	1
HUMAN RESOURCE DATA AND ANALYSIS	4
1.0 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) AND REFORMS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGENCY	5
1.1Key Achievements.....	5
1.1.1 Sustained Delivery of Core Meteorological Services	5
1.1.2 Strengthening Early Warning Systems and Forecasting Services	6
1.1.3 Public Outreach, Awareness Creation, and Inclusive Communication	8
1.1.4 Digital Transformation and Climate Information Services	10
1.1.5 Institutional Reforms and Capacity Development	12
1.1.6 ISO 9001:2015 Certification	16
1.1.7 International Cooperation and Strategic Partnerships	17
1.1.8 Governance, Oversight, and Stakeholder Engagement	19
2.0 CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs).....	23
3.0 CHALLENGES AND THE WAY FORWARD.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.1 Challenges of the Agency	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.2 Recommendation or Way Forward	Error! Bookmark not defined.

List of Figures

Figure 1 Leadership sensitization forum on the Early Warning for All (EW4All) Roadmap held at the WFP in Accra	7
Figure 2 Media sensitization workshops held in Accra, Koforidua to promote accurate interpretation and dissemination of weather information	8
Figure 3 Coastal stakeholder engagement sessions promoting marine safety and adoption of flag-based alert systems for fishing communities	9
Figure 4 MAM 2025 celebration emphasising inclusivity and GMet’s visit and engagement with Ga Mantse on seasonal climate forecasts	9
Figure 5 Green Climate clubs launched in Akim Oda to promote climate Education among students.....	10
Figure 6 GMet technical visit to the Danish Meteorological Institute to advance collaboration on the Ghana Climate Atlas	12
Figure 7 Stakeholder validation session with the Volta River Authority (VRA) on the Ghana Climate Atlas	12
Figure 8 Senior Management members undergoing training on Change Management and Strategic Leadership	14
Figure 9 Trainees receiving certification during the Python programming training organized under the SSC.....	14
Figure 10 GMet drivers undergoing refresher training to enhance safety and efficiency	15
Figure 11 Security Staff participating in a 5-day comprehensive security training at the Headquarter Accra.....	15
Figure 12 Unit Heads and Management staff participating Leadership Training at Mensvic Hotel, Accra.	15
Figure 13 Staff participating in a 3-days comprehensive Change Management training in Kumasi.....	15
Figure 14 Staff members receiving practical CPR training as part of Health and Safety capacity-building initiatives in October.....	15
Figure 15 GMet attains ISO 9001:2015 Certification, marking a major milestone in quality management	17
Figure 16 Hon. Minister of Communications, Digital, Technology and Innovation, and GMet Leadership engaging the Italian Air Force Meteorological Service during the WMO Congress	18
Figure 17 Parliamentary Select Committee on Communication’s visit to GMet in October 2025	19

List of Acronyms

ADCC	–	Assessment, Decision, Courage, Confidence (Driving Model)
AMJ	–	April, May, June
AWS	–	Automatic Weather Station
AWOS	–	Automated Weather Observation Systems
CAFO	–	Central Analysis and Forecasting Office
CaFGO AG	–	Canoe and Fishing Gear Owners Association of Ghana
CAP	–	Common Alerting Protocol
CAPEx	–	Capital Expenditure
DMI	–	Danish Meteorological Institute
EW4All	–	Early Warning for All
FSRP	–	Food System Resilience Programme
GCAA	–	Ghana Civil Aviation Authority
GIS	–	Geographic Information System
GMet	–	Ghana Meteorological Agency
GMES	–	Global Monitoring for Environment and Security
GoG	–	Government of Ghana
IGF	–	Internally Generated Fund
IPSAS	–	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
ISO	–	International Organization for Standardization
JAS	–	July, August, September
JMA	–	Japan Meteorological Agency
MAM	–	March, April, May
METAR	–	Meteorological Aerodrome Report
MJJ	–	May, June, July
MoFA	–	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
NCCRM	–	National Climate Change and Risk Management Secretariat
PFM Act	–	Public Financial Management Act
RTI Act	–	Right to Information Act
SDG	–	Sustainable Development Goals

SIGA	–	State Interests and Governance Authority
SON	–	September, October, November
SSC	–	Strategic Sector Cooperation
TAF	–	Terminal Aerodrome Forecast
UN	–	United Nations
WFP	–	World Food Programme
WRF	–	Weather Research and Forecasting Model

Executive Summary

This Annual Performance Report presents the performance of the Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet) for the period January to December 2025, in accordance with its statutory mandate under Act 682 (as amended) and Government policy priorities. The report highlights progress made in delivering reliable weather and climate services to support disaster risk reduction, climate resilience, public safety, and socio-economic development.

During the year under review, GMet prioritized the strengthening of early warning systems, enhancement of forecasting and climate information services, digital transformation of operations, institutional reforms, and strategic partnerships. These interventions were aligned with national development frameworks, the Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative, the National Climate Change Policy, and relevant Sustainable Development Goals.

Key achievements included the validation of Ghana's EW4All Roadmap and the operationalization of the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP), which improved coordination and consistency in the dissemination of weather warnings nationwide. The Agency sustained the continuous delivery of daily forecasts, outlooks, and impact-based advisories to critical sectors including aviation, marine operations, agriculture, and disaster management, strengthening preparedness and risk reduction.

Significant progress was recorded in climate information services through the development and validation of the Ghana Climate Atlas under the Ghana–Denmark Strategic Sector Cooperation. The integration of climate products into digital and geospatial platforms improved access to climate data and strengthened evidence-based planning at national and sub-national levels.

Institutional performance was strengthened through the implementation of the Performance Management System, targeted capacity-building programmes, and the attainment of ISO 9001:2015 certification. These reforms enhanced service quality, accountability, and institutional credibility. Governance and oversight were further reinforced through Parliamentary engagements and recognition by the State Interests and Governance Authority (SIGA).

GMet also expanded stakeholder engagement, public communication, and international cooperation, leveraging partnerships to enhance technical capacity and support the long-term modernization of meteorological services.

Overall, the Agency made measurable progress toward delivering efficient, reliable, and people-centred meteorological and climate services. Despite challenges related to resource constraints and infrastructure gaps, GMet's performance in 2025 demonstrates a strengthened institutional foundation and continued contribution to national development, climate resilience, and the protection of lives and property.

PROFILE OF GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY

The Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet) is a state institution responsible for delivering accurate and reliable weather and climate services to support Ghana's socio-economic growth and development. The Agency was established by Act 682 of 2004 and amended by Act 1002 of September 2019.

The objective of the Agency is to provide meteorological services and ensure the operation and maintenance of international standards and practices in meteorology in the country.

Vision

To become the best Meteorological service provider in the Sub-Region.

Mission

To provide efficient weather and climate services for Socio-Economic Development in Ghana.

Functions

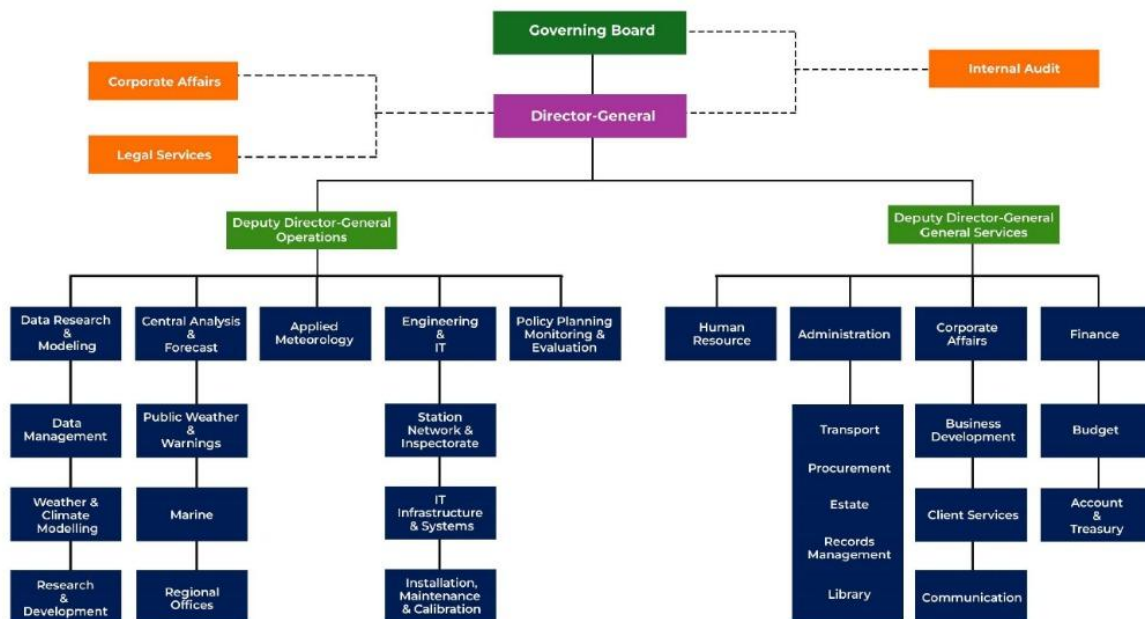
- Issue weather forecasts for the safe operation of aircrafts, ocean going vessels, oil rigs and other socio-economic activities
- Provide meteorological information, advice, and warnings for the benefit of agriculture, civil and military aviation, surface and marine transport, operational hydrology and management of energy and water resources to mitigate the effects of natural disasters such as floods, storms and droughts on socio-economic development and projects
- Promote the services of meteorology in agriculture, prevention of drought and desertification activities. Collect, process, and disseminate meteorological information nationally and internationally in accordance with rules, practices and procedures established under international conventions. Ensure uniform standards of observation of meteorological phenomena in the country.
- Train, conduct and undertake research particularly in the field of tropical, agricultural, hydrological and other aspects of meteorology.

- Store meteorological data and information for the purposes of planning and implementation of infrastructural projects.
- Participate in local and international training and research in meteorology and climatology and in other related fields in co-operation with other relevant institutions and authorities concerned with applied meteorological research.
- Collaborate with the relevant foreign and international organisations that the Board considers necessary for the purposes of this Act.
- Be the sole authority to approve the establishment of meteorological stations for meteorological observations.
- Provide consultancy services in meteorology to the public.
- Participate in the global exchange of meteorological and related activities for the welfare of humankind.
- Conduct investigations into meteorological issues and advise the Minister accordingly

Organizational Structure

The Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet) operated under the Ministry of Communications, Digital Technology and Innovations, headed by a Director-General with two Deputy Director-Generals for Operations and Support Services respectfully. The Organizational Structure of the Agency is found below.

APPROVED ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY



Head of Agency

Description	Bureaucratic Head	Period of Office
Director-General	Dr Eric Asuman	From October 2024 to date

HUMAN RESOURCE DATA AND ANALYSIS

In 2025, the Ghana Meteorological Agency applied a data-driven approach to human resource management to ensure that workforce capacity was aligned with the Agency's expanding mandate in impact-based forecasting, climate services, and public weather communication.

Analysis of workforce data, performance records, and operational demands revealed critical skills gaps in impact-based forecasting, climate data analytics, leadership at sub-national levels, and operational safety, particularly within forecasting and climate service functions. Performance Management System (PMS) data further highlighted uneven alignment between individual staff outputs and the increasing demand for timely, accurate, and user-focused meteorological products.

Based on this analysis, management prioritized targeted capacity development rather than broad, generic training. As a result, over 180 staff underwent structured training in areas directly linked to service delivery, including competency certification for Assistant Meteorologists, Python programming for climate data analysis, leadership and change management for senior and regional officers, IPSAS financial reporting, and health, safety, and defensive driving for operational staff.

Workforce deployment data also informed strategic postings to headquarters, regional, and district offices to address operational gaps and sustain uninterrupted service delivery. At the same time, analysis of staff exits through retirements, resignations, and deaths in service informed manpower planning and reinforced the need for succession planning, despite fiscal and public-sector recruitment constraints.

These HR decisions had a direct impact on organizational performance. Enhanced staff capacity and optimized deployment supported continuous 24-hour forecasting operations, improved the quality and consistency of daily public weather bulletins and advisories, and strengthened the Agency's ability to deliver impact-based weather communication to disaster management agencies, sector institutions, and the public.

Overall, human resource data analysis in 2025 moved beyond routine administration to actively inform management decisions. By linking workforce planning and capacity development to operational performance, GMet strengthened service reliability, accountability, and its ability to meet national expectations for timely and actionable meteorological services.

1.0 KEY ACHIEVEMENTS, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) AND REFORMS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGENCY

1.1 Key Achievements

This section focuses on some key activities that were undertaken under the broad policy plans of GMet in 2025. These activities were key to the core mandate of the Ghana Meteorological Agency and the socio-economic development of the country.

1.1.1 Sustained Delivery of Core Meteorological Services

In 2025, the Ghana Meteorological Agency sustained the uninterrupted delivery of its core meteorological services, ensuring continuous access to authoritative weather and climate information for Government, weather-sensitive sectors, and the general public. This achievement represented the effective fulfillment of the Agency's statutory mandate and provided the operational foundation for all other reforms and innovations implemented during the year.

This sustained service delivery was underpinned by continuous 24-hour forecasting operations, routine analysis of meteorological observations and numerical weather prediction outputs, and ongoing severe weather monitoring. Throughout the year, GMet issued daily public weather forecasts, regular weather bulletins, and mid-week and weekend outlooks to support day-to-day decision-making by households, commuters, traders, and institutions.

The Agency also delivered severe weather advisories and impact-based weather warnings, including the progressive operationalization of the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) to improve the consistency and coordination of warning dissemination across sectors and communication platforms. In support of safety-critical national services, GMet provided aviation meteorological services, including METARs, TAFs, and operational briefings, to support flight safety and efficiency, alongside marine weather forecasts and advisories to guide maritime navigation and artisanal fishing activities along the coast.

In addition, seasonal rainfall outlooks and climate advisories were produced to support agricultural planning, water resource management, and disaster risk reduction efforts. Through the sustained and reliable delivery of these core services, disaster management agencies were better positioned to initiate early preparedness actions, aviation and marine operators made safer operational decisions, and the general public accessed dependable weather information to guide livelihoods and travel.

The continuity, reliability, and increasingly impact-based orientation of GMet's core services in 2025 reinforced the Agency's role as Ghana's authoritative national provider of weather and climate information.

1.1.2 Strengthening Early Warning Systems and Forecasting Services

In 2025, the Ghana Meteorological Agency prioritized the strengthening of early warning systems and forecasting services to ensure that weather and climate information translated into timely action for the protection of lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure. This focus was driven by increasing climate variability and aligned with the Government of Ghana's disaster risk reduction agenda and the global Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative.

Throughout the year, the Agency sustained the uninterrupted delivery of daily public weather forecasts, mid-week and weekend outlooks, and sector-specific advisories to support aviation operations, marine activities, agriculture, disaster management, and public safety. These services ensured that weather-sensitive sectors and communities had continuous access to reliable information to guide operational and livelihood decisions.

A key shift during the year was the strengthening of impact-based forecasting and warning communication. Forecasts and advisories increasingly emphasized the likely effects of weather events and recommended response actions, rather than only meteorological conditions. This approach improved user understanding of risk and supported more informed and timely decision-making, particularly during periods of heightened rainfall, strong winds, and hazardous marine conditions.

To improve coordination and consistency in warning dissemination, the Agency implemented the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP). This enabled standardized weather warnings to be disseminated simultaneously across disaster management agencies, aviation authorities, marine stakeholders, and media platforms. As a result, early warning messages became clearer, more coherent, and easier for institutions and the public to interpret and act upon.

These interventions strengthened national preparedness and response capacity. Disaster management agencies were better positioned to initiate early preparedness actions, aviation operators benefited from clearer and more reliable warning information supporting flight safety, and members of the public received daily weather information that was easier to understand and apply in everyday activities. Overall, the strengthening of early warning and forecasting services in 2025 enhanced public safety, reduced exposure to weather-related risks, and reinforced confidence in official meteorological information.



Figure 1 Leadership sensitization forum on the Early Warning for All (EW4All) Roadmap held at the WFP in Accra

1.1.3 Public Outreach, Awareness Creation, and Inclusive Communication

In 2025, the **Ghana Meteorological Agency** strengthened public outreach and inclusive communication to ensure that weather and climate information was understood, trusted, and acted upon by diverse segments of society. This priority recognized that effective early warning depends not only on the accuracy of forecasts, but also on how well information reaches and resonates with users at community level.

Public engagement efforts during the year were anchored by the commemoration of Meteorological Awareness Month (MAM), which served as a national platform for intensifying education on weather and climate risks. Through sustained public sensitization, stakeholder engagements, and media interactions, meteorological information was translated into simplified, impact-based messages that supported everyday decision-making by households, commuters, traders, and other weather-sensitive groups.

As part of nationwide media engagement, GMet organized a series of media sensitization workshops in Accra, Koforidua, and Elmina, engaging over 100 media professionals from print, radio, television, and digital platforms. The workshops focused on impact-based forecasting, seasonal outlook interpretation, and responsible dissemination of weather information, contributing to improved accuracy and consistency in public weather reporting.



Figure 2 Media sensitization workshops held in Accra, Koforidua to promote accurate interpretation and dissemination of weather information

In coastal communities, GMet implemented marine safety outreach programmes in Keta, Cape Coast, and Axim, promoting the adoption of a flag-based alert system to communicate sea conditions to artisanal fishing communities. These engagements were conducted in collaboration with the Fisheries Commission, Canoe and Fishing Gear Owners Association of Ghana (CaFGOAG), local assemblies, and information centres, enhancing localized early warning dissemination and marine safety awareness. These interventions supported safer livelihood decisions and reduced exposure to marine-related risks.



Figure 3 Coastal stakeholder engagement sessions promoting marine safety and adoption of flag-based alert systems for fishing communities



Figure 4 MAM 2025 celebration emphasising inclusivity and GMet's visit and engagement with Ga Mantse on seasonal climate forecasts

As part of the Meteorological Awareness Month (MAM) celebration in March, and as part of inclusive service delivery, GMet enhanced early warning communication to reach persons with

disabilities, traditional authorities, and local communities, reinforcing trust and response at the community level.

To strengthen climate literacy among the youth, GMet expanded its Green Climate Club initiative in selected senior high schools. Building on earlier pilot activities, additional clubs were established during the year, providing students with practical exposure to meteorology, climate change education, and community outreach activities. This initiative supports long-term climate awareness and youth participation in national climate action efforts.



Figure 5 Green Climate clubs launched in Akim Oda to promote climate Education among students

Overall, public outreach and inclusive communication activities in 2025 improved awareness, understanding, and uptake of meteorological information, strengthened public trust in official forecasts, and ensured that weather and climate services were delivered in a manner that was people-centred and responsive to user needs.

1.1.4 Digital Transformation and Climate Information Services

the Ghana Meteorological Agency advanced the digital transformation of its climate information services to ensure that climate data was accessible, usable, and directly applicable to planning and decision-making at national and sub-national levels. This priority aligned with the Government's Digital Transformation Agenda and the National Climate Change Policy, recognizing the growing demand for climate information that supports long-term resilience and development planning.

During the year, the Agency focused on improving how climate data is processed, analysed, and presented to users. A major milestone under this effort was progress made on the development of

the Ghana Climate Atlas, implemented under the Strategic Sector Cooperation (SSC) framework between Ghana and Denmark, implemented in partnership with the Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI). The initiative sought to move climate information beyond highly technical datasets toward user-friendly tools that enable both technical and non-technical users to explore historical climate trends and future projections.

Throughout the year, GMet undertook focused technical missions and development efforts. Using advanced, Python-based tools such as the KAPy processing engine, GMet refined localized climate datasets. A significant strategic partnership was forged with ESRI in October 2025, enabling the integration of climate products into cutting-edge GIS platforms, including ArcGIS and the widely accessible Africa GeoPortal, vastly improving the data's reach and visualization capabilities.

By the end of the reporting period in December 2025, these efforts successfully brought the Climate Atlas to operational readiness. Crucial stakeholder validation sessions were concluded, most notably with the Volta River Authority (VRA) in November 2025, ensuring the data directly supports critical national infrastructure needs like hydropower management.

With strong political backing and internal systems fully tested, GMet has positioned the Ghana Climate Atlas to foster evidence-based planning, strengthen climate risk assessments, and support long-term socio-economic resilience across Ghana, with a full public launch anticipated for early 2026.

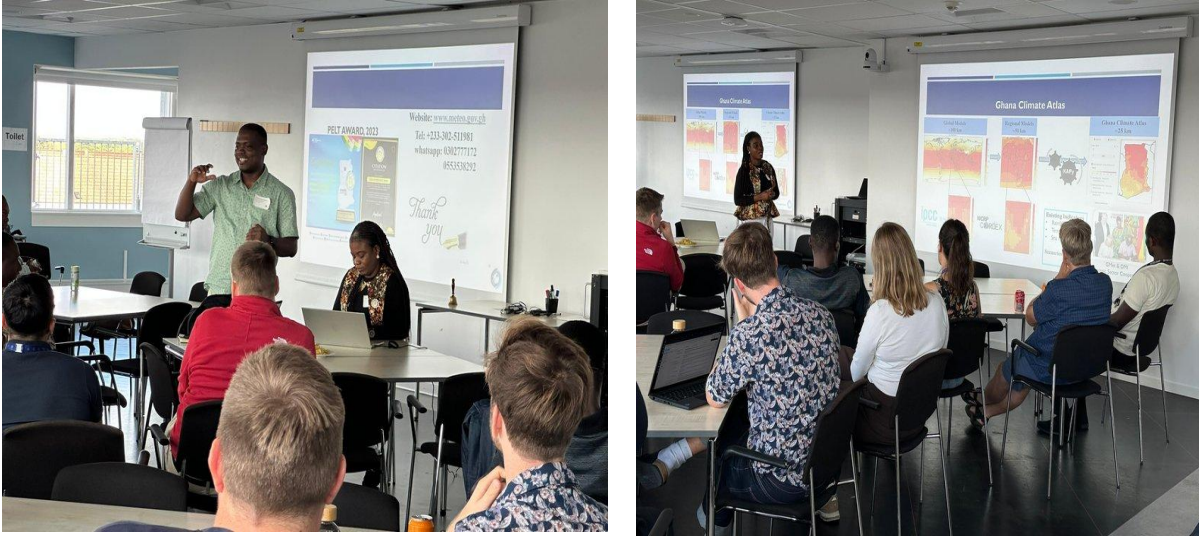


Figure 6 GMet technical visit to the Danish Meteorological Institute to advance collaboration on the Ghana Climate Atlas



Figure 7 Stakeholder validation session with the Volta River Authority (VRA) on the Ghana Climate Atlas

1.1.5 Institutional Reforms and Capacity Development

Institutional strengthening and human capacity development remained a key priority in 2025, consistent with the Public Sector Reform Programme and the Agency's internal reform agenda. The objective was to enhance organizational efficiency, professionalism, and service delivery across all operational levels.

During the year, the Agency implemented targeted capacity development interventions to address identified skills gaps and support the transition to a strengthened organizational structure. These interventions focused on leadership development, technical competence, operational safety, driver's refresher programs, competency-based training for Assistant Meteorologist, security capacity building programme and change management, ensuring that staff at headquarters as well as regional and district levels were better equipped to perform their roles.

In addition, the Agency strengthened performance management practices to improve accountability and alignment between individual outputs and institutional objectives. These reforms enhanced internal coordination, clarified roles and expectations, and supported more efficient deployment of human resources to meet operational demands.

As a result of these institutional reforms and capacity development efforts, GMet improved staff competence, operational readiness, and service reliability. Service users benefited from more consistent and professional delivery of meteorological products, while Management gained stronger oversight and control over performance across the organization. Overall, the strengthened institutional foundation enhanced GMet's ability to sustain high-quality meteorological and climate services in support of national development and public safety.



Figure 8 Senior Management members undergoing training on Change Management and Strategic Leadership



Figure 9 Trainees receiving certification during the Python programming training organized under the SSC



Figure 10 GMet drivers undergoing refresher training to enhance safety and efficiency



Figure 11 Security Staff participating in a 5-day comprehensive security training at the Headquarter Accra.



Figure 12 Unit Heads and Management staff participating Leadership Training at Mensvic Hotel, Accra.



Figure 13 Staff participating in a 3-days comprehensive Change Management training in Kumasi



Figure 14 Staff members receiving practical CPR training as part of Health and Safety capacity-building initiatives in October.

1.1.6 ISO 9001:2015 Certification

In 2025, the Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet) reached a defining milestone in its quest for operational excellence by securing **ISO 9001:2015 re-certification** for its Quality Management System (QMS). It was officially awarded on March 20, 2025, following a rigorous audit by the International Certification Group (UK). This achievement serves as an international seal for the Agency's internal processes and service delivery.

The attainment of this certification is a critical achievement that provides global credibility to the Agency's meteorological outputs. By aligning its operations with these international standards, GMet has ensured that the weather and climate information provided to national and international stakeholders is accurate, verifiable, and consistent. This validation is particularly vital for Ghana's aviation sector. It confirms that GMet's aeronautical services meet the stringent safety protocols required by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), directly supporting the nation's vision of becoming a premier regional aviation hub.

Beyond technical compliance, the 2025 re-certification signifies the successful institutionalization of a risk-based management approach across the Agency. This shift ensures that GMet proactively identifies and addresses service delivery gaps, moving from a reactive stance to a culture of continuous improvement. By the close of 2025, this achievement has not only enhanced GMet's standing among its West African peers but has also built deep institutional trust, ensuring that the Agency's digital transformation is built upon a bedrock of world-class operational standards.



Figure 15 GMet attains ISO 9001:2015 Certification, marking a major milestone in quality management

1.1.7 International Cooperation and Strategic Partnerships

In 2025, the Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet) significantly expanded its global partners, leveraging international cooperation and strategic partnerships to drive technical innovation and operational excellence. These collaborations were central to GMet’s transition into a modern, digitally enabled meteorological authority.

A cornerstone of these efforts was the continued Strategic Sector Cooperation (SSC) with the Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI). This partnership reached a major milestone in September 2025 with a high-level technical mission to Denmark, where experts finalized the technical framework for the Ghana Climate Atlas using the specialized KAPy processing engine. This collaboration also focused on human capital. By December 2025, DMI experts successfully certified eight GMet aeronautical forecasters against international flight safety standards, directly strengthening Ghana's aviation sector.

To enhance its digital reach, GMet forged a strategic partnership with ESRI and Sambus Geospatial in October 2025. This collaboration integrated the Agency’s climate products into

the ArcGIS ecosystem and the Africa GeoPortal, ensuring that Ghana's climate data is now accessible on world-leading geospatial platforms.

On the global policy stage, GMet played a prominent role in the 2025 Extraordinary Congress of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in Geneva. The Agency was instrumental in the "Early Warnings for All" (EW4All) initiative and held high-level bilateral meetings with the Italian Air Force Meteorological Services to explore cooperation in aeronautical and space weather forecasting.

GMet strengthened its research and application partnerships in 2025 through targeted collaborations with leading international institutions. The Agency engaged with the University of Leeds to explore the application of the FASTA nowcasting tool for real-time storm prediction, enhancing technical exposure to advanced forecasting methodologies. In addition, GMet initiated research dialogues with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) to examine linkages between climate data, water resources, and food security, and held technical discussions with the World Food Programme (WFP) on the potential use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) to support high-precision, cost-effective climate services. Collectively, these engagements have strengthened GMet's profile as an emerging regional hub for climate service innovation and a credible partner within the global meteorological community.



Figure 16 Hon. Minister of Communications, Digital, Technology and Innovation, and GMet Leadership engaging the Italian Air Force Meteorological Service during the WMO Congress

1.1.8 Governance, Oversight, and Stakeholder Engagement

In line with national good governance principles and public sector accountability frameworks, the Agency strengthened governance, oversight, and stakeholder engagement during the period under review. The objective was to improve transparency, accountability, and the legal and institutional framework supporting meteorological service delivery.

As part of these efforts, GMet hosted the Parliamentary Select Committee on Communications for oversight engagements and operational briefings, engaged the Ghana.gov platform to support integration into the government's centralized digital payment and revenue collection system, and conducted stakeholder consultations on the Draft Ghana Meteorological Authority Bill, 2025.

These actions strengthened institutional oversight, improved stakeholder confidence, and advanced legal reforms aimed at providing a more robust statutory foundation for the Agency's operations.



Figure 17 Parliamentary Select Committee on Communication's visit to GMet in October 2025

Across all areas, GMet's interventions during January to December 2025 contributed significantly to national and global climate goals, particularly Sustainable Development Goal 13 (Climate

Action). Through strengthened early warning systems, improved climate services, enhanced institutional capacity, and expanded partnerships, the Agency improved Ghana's ability to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to climate-related risks.

Overall, the achievements recorded during the period reflect steady progress toward building a resilient, modern, and people-centred meteorological service capable of supporting socio-economic development and safeguarding lives and property nationwide.

Table 1 Summary of Key Achievements (2025)

No.	Key Achievement Area	Baseline (End of 2024)	Status in 2025	Key Outcomes
1	Strengthening Early Warning Systems (EW4All)	Draft EW4All Roadmap; fragmented warning dissemination	EW4All Roadmap validated; Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) operationalized	Improved coordination and consistency in national early warning dissemination
2	Operational Forecasting and Warning Services	Routine forecasting with operational limitations	Continuous daily forecasts, outlooks, and impact-based advisories delivered nationwide	Enhanced forecast reliability and preparedness across weather-sensitive sectors
3	Climate Information and Decision Support (Ghana Climate Atlas)	Climate Atlas under development with partial datasets	Validation, user-testing, and stakeholder engagement completed	Improved access to climate data for evidence-based planning and climate risk assessment
4	Digital Transformation and Observation Infrastructure	Limited digital and GIS integration of climate data	Climate products are integrated into GIS platforms.	Improved data accessibility, analytical capacity, and real-time monitoring
5	Institutional Reform and Quality Management	Quality Management System under implementation	ISO 9001:2015 certification attained	Improved service standards, operational efficiency, and institutional credibility
6	Human Capacity Development	Skills gaps and limited structured training	Leadership, technical, and safety trainings implemented	Enhanced staff competence, accountability, and organizational performance
7	Governance, Oversight, and Accountability	Routine reporting and oversight engagements	Parliamentary engagement and SIGA recognition received	Strengthened governance systems and stakeholder confidence
8	Public Outreach, Meteorological Awareness Month		MAM activities implemented; community, media, and outreach activities expanded	Improved public awareness, trust, and uptake of weather and climate information

	(MAM), and Inclusive Communication			
9	Strategic Partnerships and International Cooperation	Limited technical exchanges	Partnerships strengthened with DMI, JMA, Italy, and SSC Denmark	Enhanced technical capacity and long-term modernization of services

2.0 CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

GMet's interventions in 2025 contributed to the following Sustainable Development Goals, as summarized in the table below:

Table 2 Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

No.	SDG	Indicator	Progress Made	Key Challenges	Mitigation Measures
1	SDG 2 – Zero Hunger	Use of agrometeorological information	Seasonal outlooks and agrometeorological advisories issued to support agricultural planning	Limited reach to smallholder farmers	Collaboration with MoFA, extension services, and community radio
2	SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities	Effectiveness of early warning systems	EW4All Roadmap validated; improved public warning dissemination	Variable community response to warnings	Localized and impact-based communication
3	SDG 13 – Climate Action	Availability of climate decision-support tools	Ghana Climate Atlas validated and user-tested; climate education strengthened	Capacity gaps in climate data interpretation	User training and digital integration of climate tools
4	SDG 14 – Life Below Water	Access to marine safety information	Coastal outreach and promotion of flag-based marine alert system	Communication barriers in fishing communities	Engagement with Fisheries Commission and local authorities
5	SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals	Strength and effectiveness of partnerships	Technical cooperation strengthened with international partners	Dependence on external funding	Formalized partnerships aligned with national priorities

