



GMet Newsletter



GMet Receives Nine Automated Weather Stations to Strengthen Early Warning Systems in Ghana

As part of efforts to strengthen climate resilience and improve early warning systems in Ghana, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has handed over nine automated weather stations to the Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet).

The handover ceremony, held on Wednesday, May 6, 2026, in Accra, was organised under the project “Strengthening resilience on water-related disasters under climate change for a sustainable society in Ghana,” funded by the Government of Japan. The initiative is aimed at improving Ghana’s ability to respond to climate variability and extreme weather events such as floods and droughts.

Delivering his remarks, UNESCO Representative to Ghana, Edmond Moukala, noted that reliable meteorological data remains central to effective early warning systems and climate services, describing the weather stations as practical tools for prevention and preparedness.

“Accurate, timely, and reliable meteorological data form the backbone of effective early warning systems and climate services. These weather stations are not merely pieces of equipment; they are instruments of anticipation rather than reaction, of prevention rather than response, and when effectively utilised, will help save lives and protect livelihoods,” he said.

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The Director-General of GMet, Dr. Eric Asuman, highlighted the importance of data to the Agency’s operations, particularly in sectors such as aviation and agriculture, and noted the high cost associated with maintaining meteorological systems.

“Our services support key sectors of the economy, including aviation and agriculture, and they rely fundamentally on data. Generating and maintaining this data is capital intensive, but advances in technology, especially automated weather stations, are helping to ease the burden. We appreciate UNESCO’s support and hope to see greater national recognition of the value of data. There is still a need for more, and these additional stations will strengthen our operational capacity,” he added.

The Deputy Director-General in charge of Operations at GMet, Dr. Ignatius Kweku Williams, expressed appreciation for the support and reaffirmed the Agency’s readiness to integrate the new systems into its operations.

“We are grateful to UNESCO and the Government of Japan for this support. Our focus now is on deploying the stations and ensuring they are fully operational to enhance our service delivery. We also look forward to continued collaboration in the future,” he noted.

The weather stations are expected to improve data availability across the country, support more accurate forecasts, and strengthen early warning systems.



GMet Engages emPLE Pensions Trust Ghana Limited on Service Delivery



The Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet), on Wednesday, May 20, 2026, held a meeting with emPLE Pensions Trust Ghana Limited, formerly Metropolitan Insurance Ghana, Tier 2 Fund Managers of the Agency, to discuss service delivery and areas requiring improvement.

The meeting was led by the Deputy Director-General in charge of Support Services, Mrs. Vivian Aba Kally, and focused on the working relationship between both institutions over the years. Discussions centered on service delivery, identified lapses, and measures needed to address the challenges encountered.

The meeting also highlighted the importance of timely communication and responsiveness in

ensuring effective coordination and improved service delivery.

Officials from both GMet and emPLE Pensions Trust Ghana Limited shared concerns and recommendations aimed at strengthening collaboration and improving operational efficiency moving forward.

The engagement forms part of GMet's efforts to maintain effective institutional partnerships and ensure that service providers continue to meet expected standards in support of the Agency's operations.



UNESCO Ghana Engages GMet on Climate Protection for Heritage Sites



As part of ongoing efforts to safeguard Ghana's cultural heritage from the growing effects of climate change, UNESCO Ghana held a meeting with the Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet) on Wednesday, 15th May, to explore ways of utilizing climate and weather data to protect the historic Forts and Castles located in the Greater Accra Region.

The meeting focused on strengthening collaboration between the two institutions to enhance the resilience of these important heritage sites, many of which face increasing threats from coastal erosion, rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and changing climatic conditions. Discussions centered on how meteorological information and climate projections can support conservation planning, risk assessment, and the development of adaptation strategies for the preservation of these monuments.

Representatives from UNESCO Ghana emphasized the significance of Ghana's Forts and Castles, which serve as important symbols of the country's history and cultural identity. They noted that climate change poses a serious risk to the structural integrity and long-term sustainability of these sites, making it

necessary to integrate scientific climate information into heritage management practices.

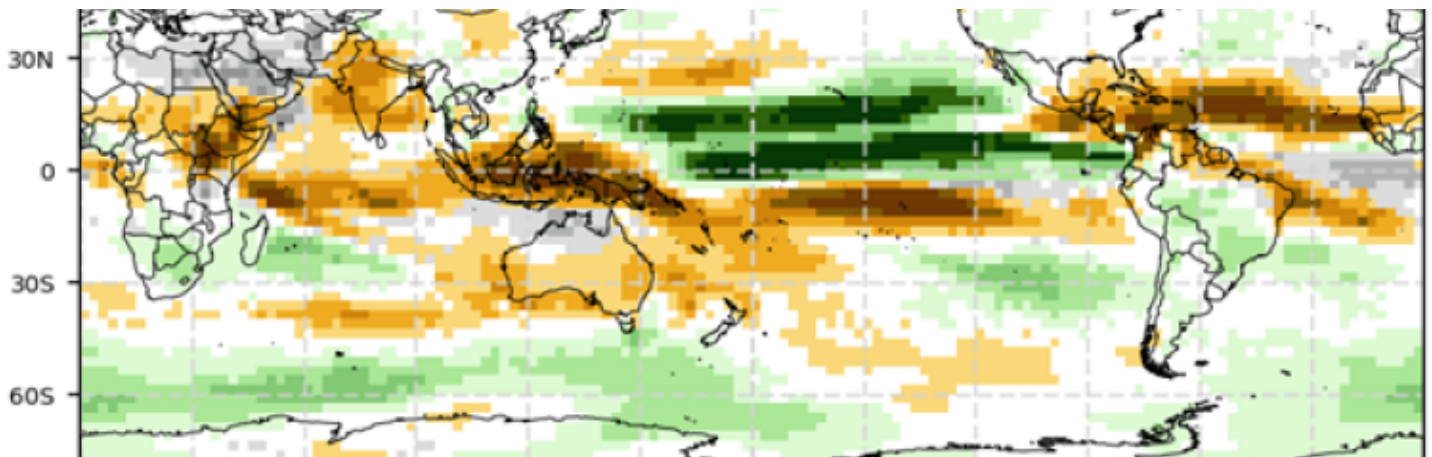
GMet, on its part, highlighted its role in providing reliable weather and climate services and expressed its commitment to supporting initiatives aimed at protecting national assets from climate-related hazards. The Agency outlined how historical climate records, seasonal forecasts, and climate risk assessments could be applied to inform decision-making and guide preventive measures at vulnerable heritage locations.

The engagement forms part of broader efforts to promote climate resilience within the cultural heritage sector and underscores the importance of collaboration between scientific and cultural institutions. By leveraging climate data and expertise, UNESCO Ghana and GMet aim to contribute to the sustainable preservation of the Forts and Castles for future generations while ensuring that these treasured landmarks remain protected against the increasing challenges posed by climate change.



INTERNATIONAL STORIES

Global Seasonal Climate Update for June-July-August 2026



During the February–March–April 2026 (FMA 2026) season, the equatorial Pacific made a transition from a weakening La Niña to ENSO-neutral conditions. The negative sea-surface temperature (SST) anomalies in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific dissipated, with the Niño 3.4 index rising to approximately 0.5°C by the end of the season.

Despite the oceanic shift to neutral thresholds, a residual east-west SST gradient persisted across the broader Pacific basin, maintaining a weak, lagging atmospheric response near the Date Line, particularly for rainfall anomalies.

In other basins, the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) remained in neutral phase. Meanwhile, wide-scale positive SST anomalies continued to persist in the subtropical and extratropical North Atlantic, and SST anomalies in the North Tropical Atlantic (NTA) and South Tropical Atlantic (STA) remained slightly above average. Wide-scale positive SST anomalies continued to dominate in the North Pacific.

Probabilistic forecasts of rainfall for the season June–August 2026. The tercile category with the highest forecast probability is indicated by shaded areas. The most likely category for below-normal, above-normal, and near-normal is depicted in orange, green and grey shadings respectively for rainfall. White areas indicate equal chances for all categories. The baseline period is 1993–2009.

WMO LC-SPMME

Related Topics

- [Climate](#)

Outlook for Oceanic Drivers for the Next Season

Following the transition to ENSO-neutral conditions at the end of the FMA 2026 season, the multi-model ensemble indicates a rapid transition to a strong El Niño event. By JJA 2026, the multi-model ensemble mean (MME) is forecast to comfortably clear the El Niño threshold, reaching approximately 1.8°C for the seasonal average. The intensification trajectory maintains a steep upward slope throughout the boreal summer and autumn. Spread among the individual member models is narrow during JJA, indicating very high forecast confidence.

The Indian Ocean is forecast to experience development of the positive IOD phase, peaking concurrently with the intensifying Pacific El Niño. Starting from near-neutral conditions in May, the MME mean for the IOD seasonal average rises to approximately 0.4°C for JJA. Meanwhile, the equatorial Atlantic basin is expected to remain generally warm; SSTs in both the North and South Tropical Atlantic are predicted to stay slightly above normal.

Surface Temperature Outlook for the Next Season

For the JJA 2026 season, multi-model ensemble forecasts project a nearly universal global dominance for enhancement in probabilities for above-normal temperatures. This warming trend is especially pronounced throughout the globe between 60°S and 60°N , where a large increase in probabilities for above-normal temperature is reinforced by high model consistency.

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Surface Temperature Outlook for the Next Season

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In the Northern Hemisphere, widespread tilts in probabilities for above-normal temperatures are forecast to cover the Northern Hemisphere mid- and low-latitudes. Over North America, enhanced probabilities for above-normal temperatures remain in the highest tier (exceeding 70–80%) across the southern and western regions, Central America, and the Caribbean, and the model consistency is high. Similarly, Europe and Northern Africa exhibit widespread tilt in probabilities towards above-normal temperature. Across Asia, a robust tilt toward above-normal conditions prevails south of 60°N, with the highest confidence anchored over southern and eastern regions, while high-latitude north-central Asia presents a relatively more moderate probability signal.

In the Southern Hemisphere landmasses, strong signals for an increase in probabilities for above-normal temperature dominate. A strong enhancement in probabilities for above-normal temperatures covers regions north of 30°S over South America, with smaller increases to the south. Over Southern Africa, an increased likelihood of above-normal temperatures expands southward, showing strong model agreement across the entire sub-continent. Over Australia while a moderate tilt toward above-normal temperatures is forecast along the western, southern, and eastern coastal margins, there is a lack of a clear signal over northern Australia.

The tropical belt is characterized by a consistent signal for enhancement in probabilities for above-normal temperature, particularly over Equatorial Africa and the Maritime Continent. Ocean basins reflect a heavily structured footprint of the rapidly intensifying El Niño event. Extreme probabilities (exceeding 80%) for above-normal SSTs dominate the Equatorial Pacific east of the Date Line, where

the core of the warm region displays maximum model consistency. A widespread tendency for above-normal temperatures also covers the Indian Ocean and the tropical Atlantic. In contrast, a persistent horseshoe-like pattern of below- to near-normal temperature probabilities is predicted across the North Atlantic, straddling the warmer anomalies along 30°N.

Rainfall Outlook for the Next Season

For the JJA 2026 season, multi-model ensemble forecasts project highly structured, a large tilt in rainfall probabilities, exhibiting a classic, strong atmospheric response to the rapidly developing Pacific El Niño. The most dominant feature of the JJA 2026 outlook is a profound enhancement in the probability of above-normal rainfall stretching across the central and eastern equatorial Pacific east of the Date Line with a strong model consistency. This signal is flanked by a horseshoe of below-normal rainfall probabilities. This dry signal encompasses extensive marine zones, manifesting as widespread enhancements in the probability for below-normal rainfall over the tropical Indian Ocean and the equatorial Atlantic Ocean. The Indian Subcontinent features an enhancement in the probability for below-normal rainfall with high model consistency.

Across equatorial Africa, the probabilistic signals display a prominent north-south contrast. Land areas bordering the northern Gulf of Guinea and over the Greater Horn show an enhanced probability for below-normal rainfall. Conversely, southern parts of Africa exhibit an enhancement in the probability of above-normal rainfall supported by moderate to strong model consensus.

Over South America, the rapidly intensifying tropical Pacific forcing generates a rainfall dipole. Northern South America and the northeast (Nordeste) are dominated by an enhancement in the probability of below-normal rainfall. In contrast, there is a weak enhancement in probability for below-normal rainfall anomalies to the south of the dry zone. Over Australia, a weak tilt towards enhancement for probabilities of near-normal rainfall along the far northern coastline is augmented by an enhancement in the probability for below-normal rainfall over the rest of the continent.

Source: WMO website

PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY

As part of efforts to ensure early preparedness against extreme weather conditions, GMet issues daily weather information to the general public. The weather information is issued three times daily (Morning, Afternoon, and Evening), in addition to these, the Agency also issues the mid-week forecast and weekend outlooks to guide institutions and individuals who depend on the weather for economic and social activities. Periodically, warnings and advisories are issued when unusual systems that will affect portions of the country or Specific places are observed.



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