



GMet Newsletter



Stakeholders Deliberate on Proposed Ghana Meteorological Authority Bill

The Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet) on Wednesday, 10th June, 2026 engaged a cross-section of stakeholders on the proposed Ghana Meteorological Authority Bill, 2025, in a consultative process aimed at strengthening weather, climate and early warning services across the country at the Tomreik Hotel in Accra.

The engagement brought together representatives from government institutions, regulatory bodies, academia, development partners and industry to review the draft bill, discuss its key provisions and provide input before its submission for further consideration.

Opening the session, Director-General of GMet, Dr. Eric Asuman, said the proposed legislation comes at a time when weather and climate variability continue to present significant challenges to lives, livelihoods and national development.

“The reality confronting us today is that weather and climate variability have become defining challenges of our time,” he said. “The proposed Ghana Meteorological Authority Bill represents Government's commitment to strengthening the country's meteorological services architecture and positioning Ghana to better respond to the growing demands associated with weather, climate and environmental resilience.”

Dr. Asuman noted that the Agency had undertaken extensive consultations with key institutions, experts and the public to ensure that the proposed legislation reflects stakeholder perspectives and aligns with national development priorities. He encouraged participants to contribute openly to help shape a practical and responsive legal framework for meteorological service delivery in Ghana.

Providing an overview of the legislative reform process, Director at the Ministry of Communication, Digital Technology and Innovations (MOC DTI), Barbara Barnes, explained that the review forms part of a broader government initiative to modernize laws governing agencies under the Ministry.

She indicated that the Ministry had engaged agencies to review existing legislation, many of which were enacted more than two decades ago, to ensure that they remain relevant in an evolving technological and operational environment. According to her, the draft bill has undergone several rounds of stakeholder consultations, public engagements and technical reviews, with comments received from institutions and individuals helping to refine its provisions.

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Presenting the strategic rationale for transitioning GMet from an Agency to an Authority, Deputy Director-General (Operations), Dr. Ignatius Kweku Williams, stressed that the proposed reform is intended to strengthen Ghana's capacity to provide timely and reliable weather and climate information while enhancing regulatory oversight within the meteorological sector.

"This transition is more than a name change," Dr. Williams said. "It is a strategic reform that will strengthen our mandate to regulate, coordinate, set standards and improve the delivery of meteorological services for national development."

He noted that the proposed Authority would be empowered to regulate meteorological activities, establish technical standards, coordinate weather and climate information and serve as the sole source of national severe weather warnings and public safety alerts.

"The future of meteorological services in Ghana affects every sector gathered in this room," Dr. Williams said, noting that sectors such as aviation, agriculture, fisheries, energy and disaster management increasingly depend on accurate weather and climate information.

He added that the proposed reforms would support investments in modern forecasting infrastructure, strengthen early warning systems and improve Ghana's capacity to respond to weather and climate-related risks.



Participants were subsequently taken through the key provisions and proposed amendments contained in the draft bill by Deputy Director-General (General Services), Ms. Vivian Abila Kally. She explained that the bill seeks to strengthen the Agency's regulatory mandate, enhance governance arrangements, establish a National Meteorological Fund and introduce a licensing framework for meteorological operations to ensure quality assurance and compliance with international standards.

Ms. Kally also reiterated that the proposed reforms are intended to support improved service delivery, strengthen coordination among stakeholders and position Ghana's meteorological services to meet growing national and international demands.

The engagement concluded with an interactive session during which stakeholders shared observations, recommendations and concerns on various aspects of the draft legislation. Questions raised by participants were addressed by the Agency's management and legal team, while additional inputs received will be considered as part of the ongoing review process.

The stakeholder engagement forms part of GMet's commitment to inclusive consultation and broad stakeholder participation in the development of a modern legal framework to guide meteorological service delivery and climate resilience efforts in Ghana.



GMet, UK Met Office, and DMI Commence Stakeholder Engagements on Socio-Economic Impact Assessment



The Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet), together with the Royal Danish Embassy in Accra, the Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI), and the UK Met Office, has commenced stakeholder engagements under the ongoing Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of Weather and Climate Services in Ghana.

As part of the exercise, the assessment team paid a courtesy call on the Minister of State for Climate Change and Sustainability and subsequently held discussions with the Ghana Statistical Service on Monday, 15 June 2026.

The engagements formed part of efforts to introduce the assessment, discuss its objectives, and seek stakeholder collaboration in the implementation of the study. The assessment aims to evaluate and quantify the socio-economic value of weather and climate services provided by GMet and to

demonstrate their contribution to national development, resilience building, and economic growth.

Discussions focused on the objectives of the assessment and the importance of generating evidence on the socio-economic value of weather and climate services to support climate action, resilience-building, and sustainable development. Representing the Minister, Mr. Cedric Dzelu, Technical Director at the Office of the Minister of State for Climate Change and Sustainability, expressed support for the initiative and explored possible areas of collaboration between the Ministry and GMet, particularly in strengthening early warning systems and climate resilience efforts.

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During the engagement with the Ghana Statistical Service, led by the Government Statistician, Dr. Alhassan Iddrisu, discussions centred on the role of data and statistics in supporting the assessment process. The Service expressed its readiness to support the exercise and collaborate with the assessment team to ensure the availability of relevant data and technical inputs required for the study.

The socio-economic impact assessment is being undertaken under the Strategic Sector Cooperation Programme through collaboration between GMet, the Royal Danish Embassy in Accra, the Danish Meteorological Institute, and the UK Met Office. The exercise is expected to generate evidence to

support policy development, investment planning, and the continued strengthening of weather and climate services in Ghana.

The stakeholder engagements form part of a broader consultation process being undertaken under the assessment. Similar engagements with stakeholders from selected sectors and institutions are scheduled to continue throughout the week until Friday, as the assessment team seeks to gather insights and strengthen collaboration for the successful implementation of the study.

This marks an important step in the assessment process and reinforce the commitment of all partners to enhancing the value, visibility, and impact of weather and climate services for national development and climate resilience.



GMet Hosts MOCDTI Delegation for Familiarization



The Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet) on June 16, 2026, hosted a delegation from the Ministry of Communication, Digital Technology and Innovation (MOCDTI) at its headquarters as part of a familiarization visit aimed at strengthening understanding of the Agency's operations, services, and strategic contribution to national development.

The visit provided GMet with the opportunity to showcase its core functions and ongoing efforts to deliver weather and climate services that support decision-making across key sectors of the economy.

Addressing the delegation, the Deputy Director-General responsible for Operations, Dr. Ignatius Kweku Williams, presented an overview of the Agency's operational mandate and service delivery framework. He highlighted GMet's responsibilities in weather observation, forecasting, climate monitoring, and the dissemination of meteorological information to support national planning and socio-economic activities.

Dr. Williams emphasized the Agency's role in supporting aviation safety, agriculture, disaster risk

management, marine operations, and other weather-sensitive sectors. He also outlined measures being implemented to strengthen forecasting capabilities, modernize operational systems, and improve the delivery of timely and accurate weather and climate information across the country.

The Deputy Director-General responsible for Support Services, Ms. Vivian Abla Kally, provided insights into the institutional systems that support the Agency's operations. Her presentation focused on key areas including administration, human resource management, finance, procurement, and governance structures that contribute to the effective functioning of the Agency.

She further highlighted initiatives aimed at enhancing organizational efficiency, strengthening staff capacity, improving resource management, and promoting sound institutional governance to support the Agency's long-term development objectives.

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As part of the engagement, representatives from the United Kingdom Met Office team delivered an update on the ongoing socio-economic impact assessment of GMet's meteorological services. The assessment is expected to provide valuable evidence on the economic and societal benefits of weather and climate services and support future investments in meteorological infrastructure and service delivery.

To complement the presentations, the delegation toured selected operational units of the Agency,

where they observed first-hand the processes involved in the generation and dissemination of weather and climate information. The tour offered practical insights into GMet's day-to-day operations and the critical role of meteorological services in safeguarding lives, property, and livelihoods.

The engagement brought together Management and staff of the Agency and reinforced the strong working relationship between GMet and the Ministry. It concluded with a renewed commitment to collaboration in advancing digital innovation, and the continued delivery of quality meteorological services for national development.



GMet Trains 54 Staff to Drive Smart Workplace Adoption Across Regional and District Offices



The Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet) has commenced a three-day Smart Workplace Training Programme for 54 staff drawn from its Regional and District Offices as part of efforts to accelerate the Agency's digital transformation agenda and improve operational efficiency.

The training, being held from 17th to 19th June, 2026, at Ange Hill Hotel in Accra, is designed to equip participants with the knowledge and practical skills required to effectively utilize the Smart Workplace platform and support the digitization of key organizational processes.

Opening the programme, the Deputy Director-General in charge of Operations, Dr. Ignatius Kweku Williams emphasized that digitalization remains a key priority for the Agency and that the Smart Workplace platform will play a central role in modernizing internal operations. He noted that beyond the platform itself, participants would also be exposed to critical administrative, human resource and financial procedures that support the Agency's operations.

He explained that the participants had been selected to serve as trainers for their respective offices and

would be expected to transfer the knowledge acquired during the training to colleagues at their stations.

“You have been selected to represent your offices. When you return, the knowledge should not remain with you. We expect you to organize training sessions and ensure that your colleagues are able to use the platform effectively,” he said.

He further stressed the importance of staff regularly monitoring and using their official email addresses, indicating that official communication would increasingly be conducted through approved digital platforms rather than informal channels.

During an interactive session, participants expressed optimism about the training and indicated their readiness to deepen their understanding of the Smart Workplace platform. Many stated that they expected the programme to improve their ability to navigate the platform, enhance communication and reporting processes, and enable them to train colleagues in their respective offices.

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Management members who addressed the participants reiterated the Agency's commitment to digitizing its operations and reducing reliance on paper-based systems. They noted that effective use of the Smart Workplace platform would improve reporting timelines, strengthen internal communication and contribute to cost savings across the Agency. Participants were encouraged to take advantage of the opportunity to interact with facilitators and colleagues from other stations, ask questions and fully understand the platform before returning to their duty stations.

Later in the day, the Director-General of GMet, Dr. Eric Asuman, engaged participants on the Agency's current organizational structure and ongoing institutional initiatives, including efforts toward the proposed Ghana Meteorological Authority Bill 2025. He emphasized the importance of collective commitment and collaboration in advancing the Agency's strategic objectives and positioning GMet

for greater impact. The Deputy Director-General responsible for General Services, Ms. Vivian Abla Kally, also addressed the participants and urged them to approach the training with seriousness and commitment. She reminded them that the knowledge and responsibilities associated with the programme would require accountability, particularly as they would serve as focal persons for Smart Workplace implementation within their offices. In his closing remarks at the opening session, Dr. Williams encouraged participants to remain committed to the training and to focus on the ultimate objective of transferring knowledge to colleagues across the Agency. He noted that the success of the programme would be measured not only by the training itself but by the extent to which participants successfully support adoption and compliance with the Smart Workplace platform at their respective stations.

The three-day programme forms part of GMet's broader efforts to strengthen digital competencies among staff, improve service delivery and enhance organizational effectiveness through the adoption of technology-driven solutions.



GMet Ends Smart Workplace Training with Call for Staff to Drive Digital Transformation



The Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet) on Friday, June 19, 2026, concluded a three-day Smart Workplace Training Programme with a call on participants to translate the knowledge acquired into improved service delivery and support the Agency's ongoing digital transformation agenda.

The programme brought together 54 staff from GMet's Regional and District Offices and formed part of Management's efforts to strengthen staff capacity and promote the effective use of digital tools and standardized administrative processes across the Agency.

Speaking at the closing ceremony, the Director-General of GMet, Dr. Eric Asuman, described capacity building as a critical investment in the Agency's human resources, stressing that the knowledge gained during the training must be reflected in participants' work and shared with colleagues in their respective offices.

"There is a saying that to whom much is given, much is expected," he said. "This training is an investment in you. We expect to see the results in the way you perform your duties and in how effectively you

transfer the knowledge to your colleagues."

Dr. Asuman reminded participants that the training should mark the beginning rather than the end of the learning process. He encouraged them to continue studying the training materials, engage resource persons whenever they require clarification, and work with their supervisors to organize knowledge-sharing sessions at their stations.

He acknowledged that introducing new ways of working may present challenges but urged participants to remain patient and professional as they support colleagues to embrace the Smart Workplace platform and other institutional systems.

He also cautioned participants against relying on assumptions or misinformation whenever they encounter difficulties, urging them instead to seek guidance from the Agency's resource persons and technical teams to ensure the effective implementation of the systems introduced during the training

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Although the programme focused primarily on the Smart Workplace platform, participants also received practical training in Public Financial Management, the Human Resource Management Policy Framework and Manual for the Ghana Public Service, Administrative Procedures and Reporting, GMet Services and Products, as well as Audit Environment and Risk Management. The sessions were designed to equip participants with the knowledge and skills required to support both digital transformation and administrative efficiency across the Agency. At the end of the programme, participants were presented with certificates in

recognition of their successful completion of the training.

Expressing appreciation on behalf of the participants, a representative thanked Management for investing in staff development and pledged to apply the knowledge acquired to improve operations at their respective stations. She further appealed for similar capacity-building programmes to be organized regularly to keep staff abreast of evolving systems, policies and institutional procedures.

The Smart Workplace Training Programme forms part of GMet's broader commitment to building a skilled workforce capable of supporting the Agency's modernization efforts and delivering efficient meteorological services nationwide.



GMet and Partners Conclude Stakeholder Engagements for Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of Weather and Climate Services



The Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet), in collaboration with the Royal Danish Embassy in Accra, the Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI), and the UK Met Office, has concluded a week-long stakeholder engagement exercise under the ongoing Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of Weather and Climate Services in Ghana.

Held from 15 to 19 June 2026, the engagements formed part of efforts to assess the socio-economic value of weather and climate services and to better understand how these services are used across key sectors of the economy. The exercise also sought to identify opportunities for improving service delivery, strengthening decision-making processes, and enhancing the contribution of weather and climate information to national development.

The assessment team engaged stakeholders from a broad range of sectors, including climate change and disaster risk management, agriculture, marine and

fisheries, health, energy, mining, finance and insurance, transport, security, academia, and research institutions. Discussions focused on the use of weather and climate information in planning, operations, risk management, policy development, and service delivery.

Across the various sectors, stakeholders acknowledged the growing importance of weather and climate information in supporting decision-making and noted improvements in the accuracy and reliability of forecasts over the years. At the same time, participants identified areas for further enhancement to ensure that weather and climate services become more accessible, timely, and responsive to user needs.

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Among the key issues raised were the need to strengthen public awareness and sensitisation on available weather and climate services, improve the dissemination of forecasts and alerts through multiple communication channels, and provide more location-specific information to support planning and operational activities. Stakeholders also highlighted the importance of improving forecast timeliness, enhancing the communication of impact-based forecasts, and strengthening nowcasting services with clearer and more specific information on the timing and location of weather events.

Participants further called for greater use of graphical and user-friendly forecast products, customised alerts for sector-specific needs, and improved access to climate and historical weather data to support planning, research, investment decisions, and long-term projections. The need for seasonal forecasts to be released in a timely manner and accompanied by regional outreach and interpretation sessions was also emphasised.

The consultations reinforced the need for stronger collaboration between GMet and partner institutions, particularly in areas such as disaster risk reduction, disease surveillance, agriculture, transport operations, aviation, marine activities, energy

management, and climate adaptation planning. Stakeholders also highlighted the need for improved interoperability between institutions, enhanced digital platforms for information sharing, and expanded access to weather and climate information services.

Several stakeholders observed that while many organisations could benefit significantly from GMet's services, awareness of the Agency's products and capabilities remains limited. Participants, therefore, encouraged increased visibility and outreach efforts to promote the use of weather and climate information across sectors and communities.

The stakeholder engagement exercise marks a significant milestone in the socio-economic impact assessment process. Insights gathered during the consultations will contribute to the evaluation of the benefits and impacts of weather and climate services in Ghana and support efforts to strengthen service delivery, resilience-building, and evidence-based decision-making.

The Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of Weather and Climate Services is being undertaken under the Strategic Sector Cooperation Programme through collaboration between GMet, the Royal Danish Embassy in Accra, the Danish Meteorological Institute, and the UK Met Office.

GMet Inaugurates Staff Recognition Committee



The Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet) has inaugurated an Eight (8) member Staff Recognition Committee to oversee the implementation of the Agency's staff recognition programme. The inauguration ceremony was held on 24th June 2026 at the Agency's headquarters in Accra.

Inaugurating the committee, the Deputy Director-General (General Services), Ms. Vivian Abila Kally, said the committee was formed to identify and recognize staff who perform their duties well. She said recognizing hardworking staff would encourage others to improve their performance and contribute to the achievement of the Agency's objectives.

Ms. Kally said the committee would ensure that the selection of award recipients is fair and based on the approved criteria. She noted that the recognition programme is for staff across the Agency and not only those at the head office.

She urged members of the committee to work together to ensure that the first staff awards are presented before the end of the year.

The committee is chaired by Ms. Vivian Abila Kally and comprises the following members:

Mrs. Gifty Ofori Samor-Dua – Member

Mr. Kennedy Acheampong – Member

Mr. Adom Derkye – Member

Mr. Enoch Komla Dzogbeta – Member

Mr. Raphael Osei Boakye – Member

Mr. Paston Ahenkan – Member

Ms. Beauty Agbodzah – Secretary

The establishment of the Staff Recognition Committee forms part of GMet's ongoing commitment to institutional reforms and internal improvements aimed at enhancing staff welfare, strengthening organizational culture, and advancing the Agency's broader vision of excellence in service delivery.





FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY CLARIFIES MATTERS RELATING TO FEES AND CHARGES FOR SPECIALIZED METEOROLOGICAL DATA REQUEST

Accra, 29 June 2026 – The Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet) has taken note of comments made by Mr. Benjamin Tenkorang of the Treasure during an interview on Joy FM's Super Morning Show on 17th June 2026, concerning charges applied for a specialized meteorological data request to the Agency.

In the interest of transparency, accountability and public understanding, GMet considers it necessary to clarify the facts by providing clarification on the nature of the request and the basis upon which the applicable charges were determined.

On 12 March 2026, Mr. Tenkorang submitted a formal request to the Agency seeking extensive meteorological data spanning a ten-year period (2016–2025), together with a customized analytical report. The request specifically covered:

- Total annual rainfall recorded in Ghana for each year from 2016 to 2025;
- Average annual rainfall for each of those years;
- Methodologies used in measuring rainfall volumes;
- The three locations with the lowest annual rainfall recorded each year;
- The three locations with the highest annual rainfall recorded in each year;
- Duration of the rainfall season and the number of rainfall days recorded annually;
- Average annual temperatures, including minimum and maximum temperatures for each year;
- Locations with the highest and lowest annual temperatures recorded annually; and
- Duration of the Harmattan season and the number of Harmattan days recorded annually.

It is important to note that the request was not for routine weather information provided to the public at no cost. Rather, the above passes for a highly specialized request involving extensive historical datasets, multiple meteorological parameters and the preparation of a customized technical analysis.

Following a technical assessment, the Agency determined that fulfilling the request would require the technical officers to retrieve archived datasets, validate their integrity, perform quality assurance checks, analyse the information of meteorological records from twenty-two (22)

synoptic weather stations nationwide over a ten-year period and prepare a customized report for the client.

In accordance with the Fees and Charges Act and Regulations of 2025, L.I 2512 (<https://www.meteo.gov.gh/publications/fees-and-charges-miscellaneous-provisions-amendment-regulations-2025-li-2512/>) of 2025, GMet's approved schedule of fees and charges per the request was categorized as follows:

- Rainfall, maximum, minimum and average temperature data;
- Customized analytical weather report.

The applicable fee (per the Fees and Charges Act) was calculated as follows:

- Monthly and annual rainfall data;
 - 4 parameters (rainfall, maximum, minimum and average temperatures)
 - Data from 22 synoptic weather stations;
 - 10 years coverage period: 2016–2025;
 - Approved charge: GH¢13.00 per parameter, per station, per year;
- = GH¢ 10,140.00

Additional processed datasets and analytical requirements

- Customized analytical report = GH¢260.00
- = Total GH¢10,400

Based on the volume of data involved and the analytical work required, the total cost of processing and delivering the request amounted to **Ten Thousand, Four Hundred Ghana Cedis (GH¢10,400.00).**

Per the afore mentioned, the Agency wishes to emphasize that these fees and charges are derived from GMet's approved Schedule of Fees and Charges made pursuant to the applicable statutory framework as mentioned above and are uniformly applied to all clients/users requesting comparable specialized meteorological data and customized technical reports.

Furthermore, the review and standardization of fees charged by public institutions are guided by the Fees and Charges (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Amendment) Regulations, 2025 (L.I. 2512), which provide the legal framework for the adjustment and harmonization of fees, levies and administrative charges across public sector institutions. Consequently, GMet's fees are applied within an established statutory framework and are not determined at the discretion of individual officers.

GMet continues to provide daily weather forecasts, severe weather warnings and many public advisory services free of charge in fulfillment of its public mandate. Charges apply only to specialized requests requiring historical data retrieval, technical processing, customized analysis or commercial use.

The Agency therefore remains committed to ensuring public access to meteorological information while maintaining the quality, accuracy and sustainability of the specialized services it provides. Requests involving large volumes of historical data, extensive processing, technical analysis and customized reporting inevitably require significant professional and technical resources and therefore attract corresponding service charges.

GMet welcomes enquiries and remains committed to openness and transparency in all its operations. The Agency encourages individuals, researchers, organizations and members of the public seeking meteorological information to engage directly with GMet for clarification on available data products, services and applicable charges before drawing conclusions regarding the cost of specialized requests.

The Ghana Meteorological Agency remains dedicated to delivering reliable weather and climate information in support of public safety, socio-economic development and informed decision-making across all sectors of the national economy.

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INTERNATIONAL STORIES

WMO Executive Council highlights the power of coordinated partnerships in building resilience



Flights land safely. Farmers plan their harvests. Communities prepare before storms arrive. Behind these everyday decisions lies an interconnected system of observations, data exchange, modelling, forecasting expertise and operational cooperation that spans continents.

At its eightieth session, the Executive Council of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) turned its attention to a question of growing strategic importance: how can diverse partnerships and financing mechanisms collaborate effectively together to sustain and strengthen the forecasting and observing systems upon which all countries depend?

Opening the panel discussion on WMO's Resource Mobilization Strategy and Financing Partnerships, WMO Secretary-General, Prof. Celeste Saulo, emphasized that resilience is built through the coordinated force of many actors. "I encourage you to listen with a specific question in mind: at what point in the value chain did the funding intervention land, at what scale, who governed the decision, and what would have been missed without other funding or partnership mechanisms in place?"

Greater impact through reinforcing investments

A key message emerging from the session was that impact is greatest when investments reinforce one

another. Executive Council Members acknowledged how the WMO Commons, the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) and the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Initiatives fulfil distinct but mutually reinforcing mandates within the global weather, climate and water enterprise.

The WMO Commons helps sustain and modernize the globally mandated backbone and system-enabling functions coordinated by WMO — including globally coordinated observations, data exchange, prediction infrastructure, international standards and global coordination mechanisms that benefit all 193 WMO Member States and Territories.

The Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) is a UN fund created by WMO, UNDP and UNEP at the request of WMO Members to help close the most critical weather and climate data gaps. Initially focused on Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States, SOFF provides financial and technical support to enable countries generate, sustain and share the data required under the Global Basic Observing Network, foundational for every forecast, climate action and early warning.

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SOFF is already supporting more than 60 countries, including 26 with ongoing investments. To further scale up its impact, the facility is preparing to launch the Systematic Observation Impact Bond, an innovative mechanism designed to accelerate action by front-loading funding and broadening the funding base.

CREWS addresses the most pressing early warning needs of LDCs and SIDs. Bolstering coherent national systems, CREWS supports essential activities such as national meteorological and hydrological services, digital tools to integrate disaster risk information, alert dissemination, gender-responsive and community engagement, preparedness and anticipatory action, emphasizing coordination across the early warning value chain.

These initiatives address diverse parts of the shared interconnected system while reinforcing one another.

[Check the CREWS – SOFF – Commons complementarity map presented at EC-80](#)

Financing and operational impact

Evan Thompson, Permanent Representative of Jamaica and Arlene Laing, Director of the Caribbean Meteorological Organization and Permanent Representative of British Caribbean Territories reflected on how years of sustained investments and technical cooperation helped build capacities that proved critical during recent hurricane response efforts. According to Mr. Thomson “the early warning system was critical during the time of Hurricane Melissa. The population believed what we were saying. They could see the movement of the hurricane through our images and that made it so much more real to them”, For Arlene, cooperation was the key to enable critical funding that enhanced operations “because we're working so well together to help ourselves, we're able to make a more

effective case for assistance globally “

Experiences from Africa illustrated how combining support from multiple partners enabled countries to strengthen institutions and advance compliance across the hydrometeorological value chain. “Projects don't need to be overlapping; they are used as a booster. All these projects combined help us to go faster and to move at the same speed as the other big forecasting centers” said, Mariam Tadiga, Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso.

As discussions on strengthening global early warning systems and hydrometeorological services continue, Professor Maarten van Aalst emphasized that the true value of international cooperation lies not in technical compliance alone, but in the real-world benefits it delivers. Reflecting on the role of global standards and partnerships, he noted, “It's not the standards that make our offer attractive. It is that critical role that we play, and then the standards are a means to that end.” His remarks underscored the importance of viewing standards as tools that enable trusted forecasts, stronger cooperation, and life-saving services for communities worldwide, rather than as ends in themselves.

As countries work together to strengthen weather, climate, and hydrological services, Cecile Siewe, Permanent Representative of Canada emphasized that international standards serve a purpose far beyond technical compliance. Describing them as a foundation for global cooperation, she remarked that “WMO standards are not just technical benchmarks. They represent a shared global ambition.” By establishing common expectations for quality, interoperability, and reliability, these standards enable countries to share data, build trust, and deliver services that communities can depend on. Her comments highlighted how collective commitment to these principles helps create stronger and more resilient early warning systems worldwide.

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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