



GMet Newsletter



GMet Engages NDPC on Climate Atlas Application for National Development Planning

The Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet) has engaged the National Development Planning Commission (NDPC) to explore practical applications of the Ghana Climate Atlas in national development planning, marking another step in the Agency's efforts to mainstream climate information into public policy and decision-making.

The engagement, held on Monday, July 20, 2026, formed part of GMet's stakeholder outreach to demonstrate how the Climate Atlas can support planning at the national, regional and district levels while gathering user feedback to improve the platform's relevance to institutional needs.

Leading the GMet delegation, Principal Meteorologist Ms. Maureen Aba Ahiataku said the visit was intended not only to introduce the Climate Atlas to the Commission but also to understand how the platform could be integrated into NDPC's planning processes.

She explained that GMet is engaging key institutions whose mandates depend on climate information to jointly develop practical use cases that ensure the Atlas responds to real policy and operational requirements.

“We do not only want to demonstrate the platform, we also want to understand how institutions like NDPC work so that the Climate Atlas can support your day-to-day planning and decision-making,” she noted.

Ms. Ahiataku said feedback from users remains central to the continued development of the platform, adding that GMet is committed to refining the Atlas to meet the needs of planners, policymakers and other climate information users.

The Ghana Climate Atlas, launched in March 2026 with support from the Embassy of Denmark through the Danish Meteorological Institute, provides historical climate information and future projections on rainfall, temperature and sea-level rise under different emission scenarios. The platform allows users to assess projected climate conditions at the national, regional, and district levels.

▪ Continued on Page 02



- Continued from Page 01

Receiving the delegation, Director-General of the National Development Planning Commission, Dr. Audrey Smock Amoah, said the engagement came at an important time as the Commission is developing Ghana's long-term national development plan.

She noted that climate information would be critical to the country's future planning agenda and said the Climate Atlas has the potential to strengthen evidence-based planning, monitoring and reporting.

According to Dr. Amoah, GMet's work cuts across various sectors and has implications for every dimension of national development, including economic growth, social development, governance, environmental sustainability and Ghana's international commitments.

She therefore encouraged the Agency to align relevant climate indicators with the Commission's emerging national results framework and Sustainable Development Goals reporting processes to ensure climate considerations are embedded across national planning systems.

The Director-General stressed that collaboration between GMet and NDPC was essential, describing it as a necessary partnership rather than an optional one given the cross-cutting nature of climate information.

She also stressed the importance of ensuring that weather and climate information reaches people in time to inform decisions. Dr. Amoah said timely access to weather information could significantly reduce disaster risks and improve public preparedness.

She disclosed that the Commission would formally engage GMet to define areas of collaboration and support the development of practical use cases for integrating climate information into national planning, implementation and reporting frameworks.

Responding, Ms. Ahiataku welcomed the Commission's commitment and reaffirmed GMet's readiness to work closely with NDPC throughout the process.

She said the Agency would continue to provide scientific climate information and technical support while working with partner institutions to ensure the Climate Atlas evolves in response to user needs and contributes meaningfully to climate-resilient development planning in Ghana.

The engagement forms part of GMet's broader programme of institutional outreach following the launch of the Ghana Climate Atlas, with similar engagements expected to strengthen the adoption and application of climate information across sectors.



GMet Receives ActionAid Ghana Delegation to Discuss Early Warning Systems Partnership



The Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet) on Thursday, 30th July 2026, received a two-member delegation from ActionAid Ghana to discuss possible areas of collaboration on the implementation of the Early Warning Systems component of the Improved Resilience of Coastal Communities (IRCC) Project.

The delegation comprised the Head of Programmes, Campaigns and Innovation at ActionAid Ghana, Justin Cyprian Bayor Esq., and the Fundraising Manager, Zachariah Issac. They were received by the Director-General of GMet, Dr. Eric Asuman, and the Deputy Director-General in charge of Operations, Dr. Ignatius Kweku Williams, together with some technical staff of the Agency.

The visit followed a formal request from ActionAid Ghana to engage GMet on opportunities to strengthen collaboration in the implementation of the IRCC Project, a regional climate adaptation initiative being implemented in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. The project seeks to reduce communities' exposure to flooding and coastal hazards through strengthened early warning systems, improved drainage infrastructure, mangrove restoration, and climate-resilient livelihood interventions. Welcoming the delegation, Dr.

Asuman highlighted the critical role of the Ghana Meteorological Agency as the country's legally mandated authority for weather observations, forecasting and the issuance of early warnings. He emphasized that while partnerships are essential to achieving resilient communities, all meteorological observations, data processing and the dissemination of official weather forecasts and warnings must remain aligned with national legislation and internationally accepted standards.

He noted that the development of an effective Early Warning System extends beyond the installation of weather equipment, stressing that the collection of meteorological data, its processing into forecasts, and the timely dissemination of warnings require a coordinated national approach led by GMet.

Dr. Asuman further highlighted the need for ActionAid Ghana to involve the Agency from the conceptual and planning stages of the project to ensure that proposed interventions complement existing national infrastructure rather than duplicate investments.

▪ Continued on Page 04





▪ Continued from 03

He explained that GMet’s technical expertise would help determine the appropriate types of observation equipment, their specifications and the most suitable locations for installation, especially in vulnerable coastal communities where both meteorological and marine hazards must be considered.

On his part, Deputy Director-General (Operations), Dr. Ignatius Kweku Williams, welcomed the proposed collaboration and reiterated GMet’s readiness to provide the technical guidance required throughout the implementation of the Early Warning Systems component. He proposed that the Agency designate appropriate technical officers to support various aspects of the project, including equipment specifications, forecasting systems and early warning operations, rather than limiting support to a single focal person.

Dr. Williams further indicated that GMet would be pleased to support ActionAid Ghana through technical capacity-building programmes to deepen stakeholders’ understanding of the complete early warning value chain from data collection and forecasting to communication and community response.

Speaking on behalf of ActionAid Ghana, Justin Cyprian Bayor Esq. said they was looking forward to working closely with GMet because of the Agency's mandate in weather observations, forecasting and early warning services.

He explained that the project seeks to establish community-based systems capable of collecting local observations, integrating them into national platforms and enhancing the dissemination of warnings to vulnerable coastal populations. He stressed that the proposed systems remain flexible and would be refined through GMet’s technical advice.

The two institutions also discussed opportunities to collaborate on future climate resilience initiatives, proposal development, resource mobilization and training programmes aimed at improving the use of weather and climate information.

The meeting ended with both institutions reaffirming their commitment to working together to strengthen early warning systems and climate resilience in Ghana. Over the next few weeks, GMet and ActionAid Ghana are expected to formalizethe partnership through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), which will provide the framework for their collaboration on the project and other areas of mutual interest.



GMet Hosts National Signals Bureau to Strengthen Collaboration on Early Warning Systems



The Deputy Director-General in charge of Operations of the Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet), Dr. Ignatius Kweku Williams, on behalf of the Director-General, on Friday, July 17, 2026, received a delegation from the National Signals Bureau (NSB) on a courtesy and collaborative visit aimed at strengthening inter-agency cooperation on the development of national early warning systems.

The delegation was led by Mr. Kwame Numapau, Director of Technology and Innovation, and included Mr. John Tandoh, Director of Cyberspace and Information Assurance, who reaffirmed the Bureau's commitment to fostering a strong working relationship with GMet in support of the national initiative.

Providing an overview of the project, Mr. Tandoh explained that the proposed platform is intended to provide both public-facing and internal security information through a real-time reporting system. He noted that an important component of the initiative is the provision of timely alerts to the public. He observed that while emergency incidents are currently reported to the relevant agencies, affected communities often receive little or no direct notification. The proposed system, he explained, would allow citizens within affected locations to receive location-based alerts on incidents such as floods, fires or security threats.

▪ Continued on page 06





- Continued from page 05

He emphasized that GMet is a critical stakeholder in the initiative, given its mandate to provide weather forecasts and warnings that support disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness. He added that the visit was also to explore possible technical integration, including the availability of data feeds or application programming interfaces (APIs) that would enable the seamless exchange of meteorological information.

Dr. Williams welcomed the delegation and reaffirmed GMet's commitment to supporting collaborative initiatives that contribute to national development and public safety. He noted that partnerships among public institutions are essential to improving the delivery of

timely and reliable information that supports risk reduction and informed decision-making.

As part of the engagement, officials of the National Signals Bureau were introduced to CAP Alert, one of GMet's operational early warning initiatives designed to support the dissemination of timely weather warnings and alerts. The demonstration provided insights into the Agency's ongoing efforts to strengthen the communication of critical weather information to stakeholders and the public.

The meeting concluded with both institutions expressing their commitment to continued technical engagements and knowledge sharing to advance national early warning capabilities and deepen collaboration in areas of mutual interest.



GMet Begins Python Training to Strengthen Climate Data Analytics



The Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMet), in collaboration with the Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI) and the Embassy of Denmark in Ghana under the SSC-Meteorology and Climate programme, has begun a five-day Python training programme aimed at strengthening climate data processing and automation.

The training, which is being held from Monday, 27 July to Friday, 31 July 2026 at La Villa Boutique Hotel in Osu, is facilitated by Dr. Mohau Mateyisi and Dr. Nkanyiso Mbatha of South Africa's Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). A total of 15 staff members drawn from various technical units of the Agency are participating in the training. The participants include meteorologists, assistant meteorologists, senior meteorological technicians, a meteorological technician and an Assistant IT Officer.

The programme serves as a follow-up to the first phase of Python training conducted last year,

particularly for members of the Ghana Climate Atlas team. It is designed to build participants' capacity in automating workflows and pipelines for the generation of the Climate Atlas Report and advanced climate hazard indicators.

Over the next few days, the training will equip participants with practical Python skills to improve the automation of climate data workflows, support the production of the Climate Atlas Report and enhance the development of climate hazard indicators. The programme is also expected to strengthen the Agency's capacity to deliver more efficient climate information services.

The training forms part of ongoing efforts to strengthen GMet's technical capacity in climate data analytics and improve the efficiency of climate information production and dissemination through automation and modern software development practices.



INTERNATIONAL STORIES

Ocean warming, marine heatwaves and sea-level rise



The vast ocean expanse in the South-West Pacific is becoming hotter and more acidic, harming local economies and marine ecosystems, whilst rising sea levels threaten vulnerable coastal communities and low-lying island nations, according to a new report from the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

The State of the Climate in the South-West Pacific 2025 report documents how the region had its second warmest year on record (behind 2024), with extreme weather causing widespread disruption, economic damage, and loss of life. The deadliest single event was Cyclone Senyar, the first known system to reach tropical cyclone intensity in the Strait of Malacca, which impacted more than 10 million people in Indonesia and Malaysia and killed more than 1 200.

In 2025, the remaining tropical ice cover in Papua, Indonesia, was estimated to be only about 2% of the ice area observed in 1988. The last remaining tropical glacier of the region is expected to disappear by the end of 2026 or early 2027, according to the report.

“For many countries and territories in the South-West Pacific, the ocean is central to livelihoods, economies and resilience. In 2025, the region experienced warming oceans, rising sea levels, marine heatwaves and ocean acidification, alongside tropical cyclones and the continued loss of tropical glacier ice,” said WMO Secretary-General Celeste

Saulo.

The State of the Climate in the South-West Pacific 2025 report includes contributions from National Meteorological and Hydrological Services, climate and ocean experts and United Nations and other international partners. It is one of a series of regional reports by WMO to provide scientific support for climate-smart decision-making and disaster risk reduction.

“Across Asia and the Pacific, heat is intensifying multi-hazard risks, intersecting with food systems, public health, infrastructure and oceans, and placing new pressures on health and livelihoods. Early warning and early action save lives when alerts are timely, messages are trusted and last-mile delivery reaches the vulnerable,” said Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana, Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP).

The report was released during the Southeast Asia Marine Heatwaves Services Workshop in Singapore, 7-10 July 2026, organized by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC). Marine heatwave forecast products help provide critical early warning and give users weeks to months to prepare for potential impacts.

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.



GMET FORECAST OFFICE



GHANA METEOROLOGICAL AGENCY



@GHANAMET



GMET@METEO.GOV.GH



+233303965563

Contact Us

Editorial Team

- ◆ Benard Quaye
- ◆ Cecilia E. Aboagye
- ◆ Benjamin Fiifi Essuman
- ◆ Stanley Annan
- ◆ Hilda Love Dei-Tutu
- ◆ Patricia Enninwaa Antwi
- ◆ Emmanuel Mawuli Badasu
- ◆ Isaac Amoah

Our Services

Aeronautical Meteorological Services

Meteorological Instrumental Calibration

Agro-Meteorological Services

Hydro-Meteorological Services

Research

Marine and Offshore Meteorological Services