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7 February 2025

Subject: Outcomes of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC-COP29), Baku, Azerbaijan, 11–22 November 2024

Dear Sir/Madam,

This is to inform you of the WMO-related outcomes of the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP29), which was held in Baku, Azerbaijan, from 11 to 22 November 2024. The Conference included the World Leaders Climate Action Summit from 12 to 13 November 2024 for Heads of State and meetings of the following governing and subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC):

- The nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP-19)
- The sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA-6)
- The sixty-first session of the Subsidiary Bodies for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA-61) and Implementation (SBI-61).

WMO had [five top-level objectives for COP29](#), which were aligned with the United Nations COP29 Task Team to ensure consistency with the broader objectives of the United Nations system and strategy outlines. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all of the delegates from the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and other entities who helped us achieve these top-level objectives, namely:

- WMO co-produced reports and scientific data that are recognized by the Parties as the latest authoritative scientific evidence and the basis for climate action, complementing the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and others;
- Weather, water and climate information and services and systematic observations are acknowledged as foundational elements of the unified vision for “the Road map to Mission 1.5 °C”;
- Climate science, data and information contribute to the work programme on global goal on adaptation (GGA) indicators;
- Implementation of the Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative is maintained, among other issues, at the top of the global agenda on climate change; and
- WMO is recognized as an integral part of the technical support and knowledge available to the Parties and the COP Presidencies across the United Nations System and through multilateral/bilateral platforms.

To: Permanent Representatives of Members with WMO

cc: Hydrological Advisers
Permanent Missions of Member States to the United Nations in Geneva and New York

The following is a brief account of major decisions and events, including those which involved the WMO community:

New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG)

After two weeks of intense negotiations, as a major outcome of COP29, delegates agreed to:

- Triple the amount of finance to developing countries, from the previous goal of 100 billion US dollars (USD) annually to USD 300 billion annually by 2035;
- Secure efforts of all actors to work together to scale up finance to developing countries, from public and private sources to the amount of USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035.

For further reading visit the following link:

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CMA_11%28a%29_NCQG.pdf

Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) and Adaptation related topics

The CMA-6 recalled that potential indicators for adaptation should consider the measurability and availability of data, enabling transparent monitoring of progress and the ability to use data that are already available or can be easily collected by countries.

The CMA-6 decision on the GGA welcomes the decision of the IPCC in which it agreed on a distinct product revising and updating its 1994 [IPCC Technical Guidelines for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations](#), including adaptation indicators, metrics and methodologies.

For further reading visit the following link:

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CMA6_agenda_item_9a_GGA_AUV.pdf

Matters relating to the least developed countries

The COP29 decision on matters relating to the least developed countries (LDCs) contains a provision for the establishment of a support programme for the implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs) for the LDCs. It further "invites United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to support the implementation of national adaptation plans in the least developed countries". WMO is a major contributor of climate data and information for the NAPs through the UNFCCC UN4NAPs initiative.

For further reading visit the following link:

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cop29_SBI_agenda_item_11_LDC_matters_Add.pdf

Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage

COP29 adopted the Rules of Procedure of the Advisory Board of the Santiago Network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. WMO is a major contributor to the Warsaw International Mechanism and the Santiago Network through the implementation of the EW4All initiative.

For further reading visit the following link:

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/COP29_auv_agenda%20item%207.pdf

Gender and climate change

Countries agreed on a decision on gender and climate change, extending the enhanced [Lima Work Programme on Gender and Climate Change](#) for another 10 years, reaffirming the importance of gender equality and advancing gender mainstreaming throughout the convention. They also agreed to develop a new gender action plan for adoption at COP30, which will set the direction for concrete implementation.

For further reading visit the following link:

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/COP29_auv_agenda_item_14_gender.pdf

Civil society participation, children and youth

COP29 marked a significant milestone with the introduction of dedicated spaces to ensure the meaningful participation of children within the Youth-led Climate Forum, for the first time. Youth and gender were top priorities for engagement by WMO this year. In line with our commitment to inclusivity and intergenerational dialogue, the WMO delegation included youth focal points, tasked with consulting the broader COP29 community for input into the forthcoming Youth Action Plan. Key activities included hosting a consultation session with young leaders and organizing a series of joint events with the IPCC and Fundación Centro Melimoyu Ecosystem Research Institute (MERI) of Chile in the pavilion focused on youth, gender, and indigenous knowledge. These events served as a platform for meaningful exchanges between young professionals, women leaders, indigenous voices, and senior experts in the climate and meteorological fields.

Sixty-first session of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA-61)

At the Opening Plenary of SBSTA-61, WMO and its co-sponsored bodies, namely: the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS); the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP); and the IPCC; made statements.

For further reading of the statements, please refer to:

- [WMO Statement](#)
- [GCOS Statement](#)
- [WCRP Statement](#)
- [IPCC Statement](#)

The SBSTA took note of the 2023 *WMO Greenhouse Gas Bulletin*, the *WMO State of the Climate 2024 Update*, the progress of the Global Greenhouse Gas Watch (G3W) initiative and Systematic Observation Financing Facility (SOFF). It expressed utmost concern about the state of the global climate system, with record high atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations being observed in 2023, with 2024 being on track to be the hottest year on record, which is primarily a result of the long-term warming caused by emissions from pre-industrial times until now. It noted the information provided on changes in the climatic system, both slow onset and extreme events, occurring globally.

For further reading of the SBSTA-61 document on Research and Systematic Observation and its references to GCOS, SOFF and EW4All, please refer to: <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-61?item=4>

Earth Information Day 2024

This mandated event which was organized under the supervision of the SBSTA Chair, provided a dialogue for exchanging information on the state of the global climate system and developments in systematic observation. It was my pleasure to deliver an opening remark followed by five technical presentations by WMO and our community on the State of the Climate 2024 report, GCOS, SOFF, G3W and EW4All. This event provided relevant updates and information and an opportunity for direct engagement between the systematic observation community and end users of climate data and information.

For further information on the recorded video, programme of the event and the presentations, please refer to: [Earth Information Day 2024- Mandated event | UNFCCC](#)

United Nations System Side Event

This year, WMO co-led a United Nations system side event titled "Scaling-up Climate Finance for Ambitious Action on Early Warning Systems for Adaptation with a Focus on the Most Vulnerable". The event highlighted advancements in Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) in Somalia, Tonga and Azerbaijan. It issued a call to action informed by reports on the global status of MHEWS and analyses for LDCs and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), emphasizing the need to broaden collaboration across sectors and actors for coordinated and unified action. Additionally, the World Bank, the Nordic Development Fund (NDF) and private sector stakeholders shared insights on scaling-up financing to support MHEWS initiatives and drive impactful action.

For the programme of the event, consult the following link:
https://seors.unfccc.int/applications/seors/attachments/get_attachment?code=36LXRUGC8NPKYJQ4VFN96YFS1KVY213Z

COP Presidency Events and Baku Dialogue on Water

WMO co-organized three official COP Presidency events:

- (i) Accelerating Climate Action Through Regional Cooperation in Water, Energy, Food and Ecosystems

This event highlighted how regional cooperation can enhance the sustainable management of water, energy, food and ecosystem interconnections in a changing climate. It underscored the importance of data sharing and highlighted how shared data and methodologies can enhance water management, strengthen resilience, and address climate change;

- (ii) Water for Climate Action: Integrating Water Solutions into the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and NAPs

The event emphasized water-related mitigation and adaptation as crucial components for achieving the Paris Agreement goals, noting that water resources data and information are essential for clean energy solutions and carbon sequestration, as well as enhancing drought and flood resilience;

- (iii) COP29 High-Level Launch of the Baku Dialogue on Water for Climate Action

Water was recognized by Parties as a priority, and they adopted the [COP29 Declaration on Water for Climate Action](#) and launched the Baku Dialogue on Water for Climate Action. During the event, governments shared their approaches to integrating water into climate strategies.

The Baku Dialogue on Water aims to:

- (1) Promote dialogue and partnerships among countries at international, regional and basin levels;
- (2) Strengthen the generation of scientific evidence on the causes and impacts of climate change on water resources and water-related ecosystems;
- (3) Enhance water-related climate policy actions.

For the summary of the events, you can consult the following links:

- <https://enb.iisd.org/climate-action-through-regional-coop-COP29>
- <https://enb.iisd.org/water-climate-action-integrating-water-solutions-ndcs-and-naps>
- <https://enb.iisd.org/cop29-high-level-launch-baku-dialogue-water-climate-action>

Science for Climate Action Pavilion

As for previous COP sessions, WMO, IPCC and the MERI co-hosted the Science for Climate Action Pavilion. The Pavilion provided a platform to explain and discuss the latest climate science and services to support COP29 negotiations and helped secure ambitious climate action. It hosted around 37 events, some of which were streamed live, throughout COP29.

The Pavilion also hosted two consultative meetings with directors of NMHSs and the members of the WMO Climate Policy Advisers, in weeks 1 and 2 of COP29.

For consultation on the Pavilion events and presentations, please visit:
<https://wmo.int/site/wmo-cop29/science-climate-action-pavilion>

The way forward to COP30

COP29 reiterated its appreciation for the offer from the Government of Brazil to host the thirtieth session of the COP, the twentieth session of the CMP and the seventh session of the CMA from Monday, 10 November, to Friday, 21 November 2025.

This year it will be crucial for Parties to submit their new NDCs by February 2025 with higher ambitions on the path to net zero to demonstrate how they will reduce their emissions and adapt to the effects of climate change. The analysis report of the new NDCs will be a major topic at COP30 in Brazil. WMO, in coordination with the United Nations system promotes the value and use of climate data in the new NDCs. It is highly recommended that NMHSs coordinate with their designated national focal points to UNFCCC to contribute to an inclusive NDC formulation and implementation process by coordinating national climate activities. WMO has guidance to support countries in developing their national climate activities under National Frameworks for Climate Services (NFCSS).

Additionally, may I draw your attention to the increasing focus on water and cryosphere-related topics in climate change negotiations and their global impacts. As a result, I highly recommend the Permanent Representatives who plan to attend future COP sessions to consider including their hydrological advisers in the composition of the national delegations.

Statistics of attendance

This year at COP29 66 800 people were registered for on-site attendance of whom approximately 55 000 were present in the venue among which 33 158 were Party delegates and 13 386 were from observer organizations.

It was my pleasure to note that approximately 170 delegates from more than 45 NMHSs attended COP29, among whom there were approximately 40 Permanent Representatives with WMO. There were also numerous senior meteorological, climatological and hydrological experts from academia, scientific societies, and institutions at this COP.

Please, allow me to express my sincere gratitude to all those delegates from NMHSs and other entities who actively participated in the WMO-organized events and supported their national delegations by providing scientific advice during the negotiation process.

I look forward to our continued cooperation in future events.

Yours faithfully,



Prof. Celeste Saulo
Secretary-General