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World Meteorological Organization
Office of the Secretary-General
Organisation météorologique mondiale
Bureau de la Secrétaire générale
Organización Meteorológica Mundial
Oficina de la Secretaria General

Всемирная метеорологическая организация
Бюро Генерального секретаря
المنظمة العالمية للأرصاد الجوية
مكتب الأمينة العامة
世界气象组织
秘书长办公室

WEATHER CLIMATE WATER
TEMPS CLIMAT EAU

1950-2025 SCIENCE for ACTION

Our ref.: 6462528/2025/S/CS/COP30/2nd 22 December 2025

Subject: Outcomes of the Belém Climate Summit and COP30, Belém, Brazil, 10–21 November 2025

Dear Sir/Madam,

I wish to inform you that the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP30) to the Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC) was held in conjunction with the twentieth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP20) and the seventh meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA7) in Belém, Brazil, from 10 to 21 November 2025. The Conference was preceded by the Belém Climate Summit from 6 to 7 November 2025.

WMO released the State of the Climate Update for COP30 on the opening day of the Belém Climate Summit, and I delivered the opening speech. See Daily Update COP30 – 10 November 2025 for further notes.

WMO had four top-level objectives for COP30. 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:

- Support Parties with the latest WMO authoritative scientific information on the state of the climate and water, as well as the greenhouse gas concentrations, ensuring scientific evidence informs adaptation and mitigation action.
- Provide science-driven metrics for the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA). WMO aims to advance agreement on informative indicators for the GGA by providing authoritative data and strengthening indicators on systematic observations, climate services, water resources and early warning systems.
- Advance the implementation of Early Warnings for All (EW4All) to ensure early warnings and climate services support global climate action.
- Advocate for accountable climate finance and pursue resource mobilisation activities. Announce the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) Impact Bond and secure the COP30 Presidency's endorsement of the SOFF Impact Bond as a flagship initiative of its Action Agenda. Launch the Climate Risk Early Warning System (CREWS) Strategy 2030 investment and operational plan.

To: Permanent Representative of Members with WMO

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

WMO Secretariat – 7 bis, avenue de la Paix – Case postale 2300 – CH 1211 Geneva 2 – Switzerland
Tel.: +41 (0) 22 730 81 11 – Fax: +41 (0) 22 730 81 81 – sgomm@wmo.int – wmo.int

The following is a brief account of the major decisions and events of COP30, including those which involved the WMO community.

The COP of truth and implementation

On the opening day of COP30, Brazilian President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva set one of the themes for the Conference: "COP30 will be the COP of truth". With these words, he emphasized not only the evidence of science but also the advances of multilateralism, which was supported through the "Mutirão" decision—the Conference's cover decision. With the completion of the Paris Agreement Rulebook, the definition of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance (NCQG) in 2024, and submission of the first round of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), the Paris Agreement is now entering its first full implementation cycle.

Outcomes of COP30 with relevance to the WMO community

The outcome of COP30 is reflected in its decision titled "Global Mutirão: Uniting humanity in a global mobilisation against climate change" (FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/L.24), which:

- recognizes that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C with no or limited overshoot requires deep, rapid and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and reaching net zero carbon dioxide emissions by 2050; and
- recognizes the centrality of equity and the best available science for effective climate action and policymaking, as provided by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)

After long debates on the list of indicators, the CMA adopted document FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/L.25 on GGA, which contained a reduced number of 59 indicators, referred to as the Belém Adaptation Indicators.

The GGA indicators for assessing progress under target 9(a) focus on reducing climate-induced water scarcity and enhancing climate resilience to water-related hazards towards climate-resilient water supply, climate-resilient sanitation and access to safe and affordable potable water for all. The indicators for assessing progress under target 9(c) include attaining resilience against climate change-related health impacts, promoting climate-resilient health services and significantly reducing climate-related morbidity and mortality, particularly in the most vulnerable communities.

The GGA decision includes indicators for assessing progress under target 10(a), impact, vulnerability and risk assessment, that clearly relate to climate data, systematic observation, early warning systems and climate information systems towards achieving the outcome specified thereunder.

By 2030, all Parties will have conducted up-to-date assessments of climate hazards, climate change impacts and exposure to risks and vulnerabilities and will have used the outcomes of these assessments to inform their formulation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies.

By 2027, all Parties will have established multi-hazard early warning systems, climate information services for risk reduction and systematic observation to support improved climate-related data, information and services as follows:

(a) Level of establishment of multi-hazard early warning systems;

(b) Level of conduct of assessments of climate hazards, climate change impacts, and exposure to risks and vulnerabilities based on different global warming scenarios, as appropriate for regions and contexts;

(c) Level of establishment of multi-hazard monitoring and impact-based forecasting systems, including monitoring stations;

(d) Number of people per 100 000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms;

(e) Percentage of the population in a country exposed to or at risk from climate-related disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation measures following early warning;

(f) Level of establishment of climate information services for risk reduction and systematic observation to support improved climate-related data, information and services;

(g) Extent of usage of climate risk information and comprehensive risk assessment based on different global warming scenarios, as appropriate for regions and contexts, to inform the formulation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies.

Matters relating to the Least Developed Countries

In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2025/L.16), the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) welcomed the report on the 48th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG). In its decision (FCCC/SBI/2025/L.16/Add.1), the COP reiterates its invitation to United Nations organisations and others to support National Adaptation Plan (NAP) implementation in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and support them in having NAPs in place by 2025, and having progressed their implementation by 2030.

Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

In its decision (FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/L.21), the CMA:

- welcomed the progress made to date in operationalising the Santiago Network, including the first case of provision of technical assistance; and
- requested the Network to enhance its efforts to catalyse the provision of technical assistance by relevant organisations, bodies, networks and experts.

WMO is considered to be a major provider of scientific knowledge and information to the Santiago Network, particularly through Pillar II of the EW4All Initiative.

The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage has launched a call for proposals under the new Barbados Implementation Modalities. Similarly, the Santiago Network announced a pipeline of over 20 calls for proposals at COP30, with two launched during the conference. WMO stands ready to support interested Members in exploring these opportunities and accessing relevant guidance.

NAPs

In its decision (FCCC/CP/2025/L.19), the COP welcomed the support provided by United Nations organisations, specialised agencies, and other regional and international support programmes, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to developing country Parties for the process of formulating and implementing national adaptation plans. The COP invited them to continue to provide support in this regard; in relation to access to (i) adequate

data on downscaled and localized climate scenarios for use in impact, vulnerability and risk assessments, and to (ii) tools for collecting and assimilating national data on climate variables and on socioeconomic risks and vulnerabilities and for designing adaptation actions to address medium- and long-term needs.

Sixty-third session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA63)

At the Opening Plenary of SBSTA63, WMO and its co-sponsored bodies, namely GCOS, the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP), and the IPCC, made statements.

For further reading of the statements, please refer to the following:

- WMO statement ; GCOS statement ; WCRP statement , IPCC statement

In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2025/L.8), the SBSTA:

- recognised the vital importance of robust Earth observation systems and related long-term data records;
- noted with concern the decline in support for sustained long-term observation networks, including for GCOS;
- took note of the WMO GHG Bulletin No. 21 2025 and welcomed the 2025 WMO State of the Global Climate update for COP30, noting with utmost concern the state of the global climate system, the need to enhance observations and address gaps in the monitoring of the hydrosphere and the cryosphere, as well as regions with data gaps such as the tropics and arid and mountain regions;
- welcomed the updates provided on advances in systematic observation, including through initiatives such as EW4All, the SOFF and organisations supporting satellite and ground-based observations.

Earth Information Day 2025

This mandated event was organised under the auspices of the Chair of the SBSTA. The event provided a dialogue for informing Parties on the latest developments in systematic observations and research. The event considered keynote speeches delivered by me, on behalf of WMO, the Chair of the SBSTA, UNFCCC Executive Secretary, Chair of the IPCC and the Chair of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) Steering Committee. WMO presented the state of the Global Climate Update for COP30. A joint presentation was made by SOFF and the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) on advances in sustaining systematic observations and scalable related innovations. For further information, please refer to Earth Information Day 2025 - Mandated event | UNFCCC

A United Nations System Collaborative Side Event

WMO led a collaborative side event titled "Weather, Water and Climate Information for a Resilient Future" along with panellists from other partner organisations in the United Nations System, including UNDRR, UN-HABITAT, IOC/UNESCO and WIPO. The event (programme attached) also included panellists from SOFF, GCOS, and Directors of NMHSs from Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal and a speaker from the China Meteorological Administration (CMA).

High-level Baku Dialogue on Water for Climate Action

The Baku Dialogue on Water for Climate Action was established at COP29 by the COP Presidency, UNEP, UNECE and WMO; water was recognised as a priority by parties. The aim is (i) to promote a continuous dialogue at COP meetings towards the sustainable and coherent

water for climate action in partnerships across levels; (ii) to strengthen scientific evidence on the causes and impacts of climate change on water resources and water-related ecosystems; and (iii) to enhance water-related climate policy actions. The proposed 2025–2030 work packages (led by UNEP, UNECE and WMO; if resources are available), governance modalities, and milestones were supported by the Parties. Links to the 2026 United Nations Water Conference (2–4 December 2026, UAE) were discussed by the Member States and partners. Further details can be found here:

WMO co-organised an official COP Presidency event that focused on the International Year of Glaciers' Preservation 2025 and cryosphere-related matters.

Science for Climate Action Pavilion

As for previous COP sessions, WMO, IPCC and the MERI Foundation 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 COP30 negotiations and helped secure ambitious climate action. It hosted around 39 events, some of which were streamed live, throughout COP30. The Pavilion also hosted a consultative meeting with directors and delegates from NMHSs.

For consultation on the Pavilion events and presentations, please visit Science for Climate Action.

The way forward to COP31

The COP30 accepted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Türkiye to host the thirty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP31), the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement from Monday, 9 November, to Friday, 20 November 2026. It also welcomed an arrangement between Türkiye and Australia to share the COP31 Presidency. The WMO Secretariat will monitor the calls for submission by the UNFCCC Secretariat and will prepare for the Bonn Climate Change Conference scheduled for the summer of 2026, on the path towards COP31.

Statistics of attendance

This year at COP30, 56 000 people were registered for on-site attendance, of whom approximately 23 500 were Party delegates, and 13 500 were from observer organisations. The rest of the participants were members of the media, local support and Secretariat staff.

It was my pleasure to note that approximately 75 delegates from more than 30 NMHSs attended COP30, among whom were approximately 25 Permanent Representatives with WMO. There were also numerous senior meteorological, climatological and hydrological experts from academia, scientific societies, and institutions at this COP.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to all those delegates from NMHSs and other entities who actively participated in the WMO-organised 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