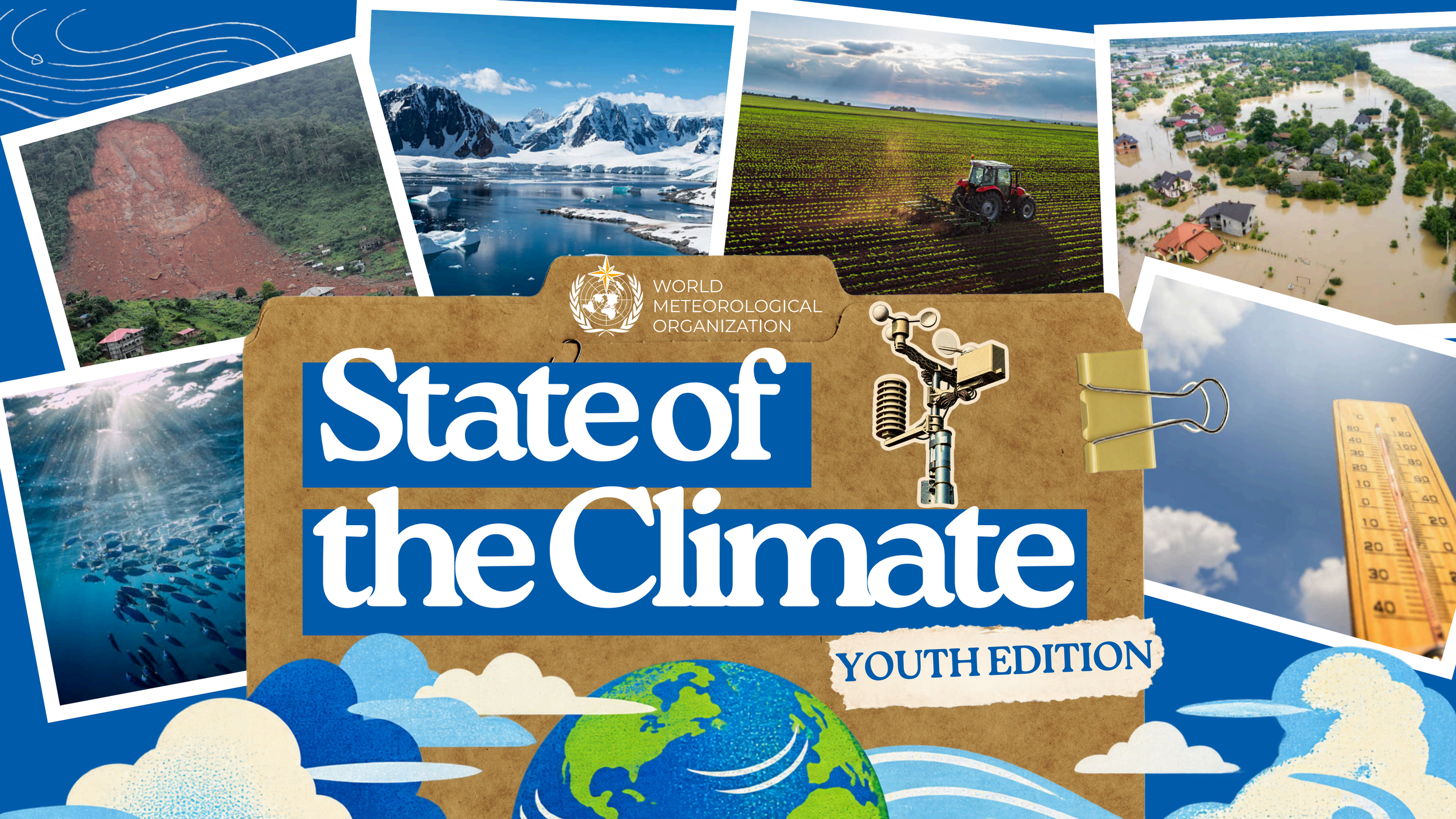
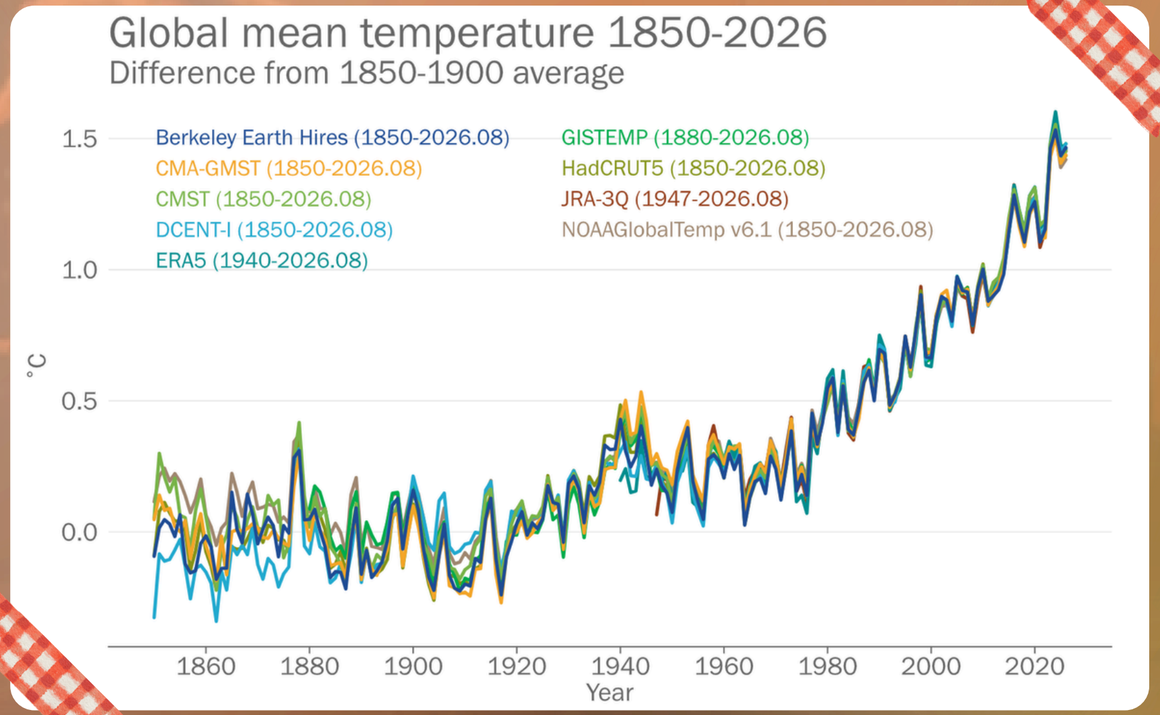

WORLD
METEOROLOGICAL
ORGANIZATION
State of the Climate
YOUTH EDITION

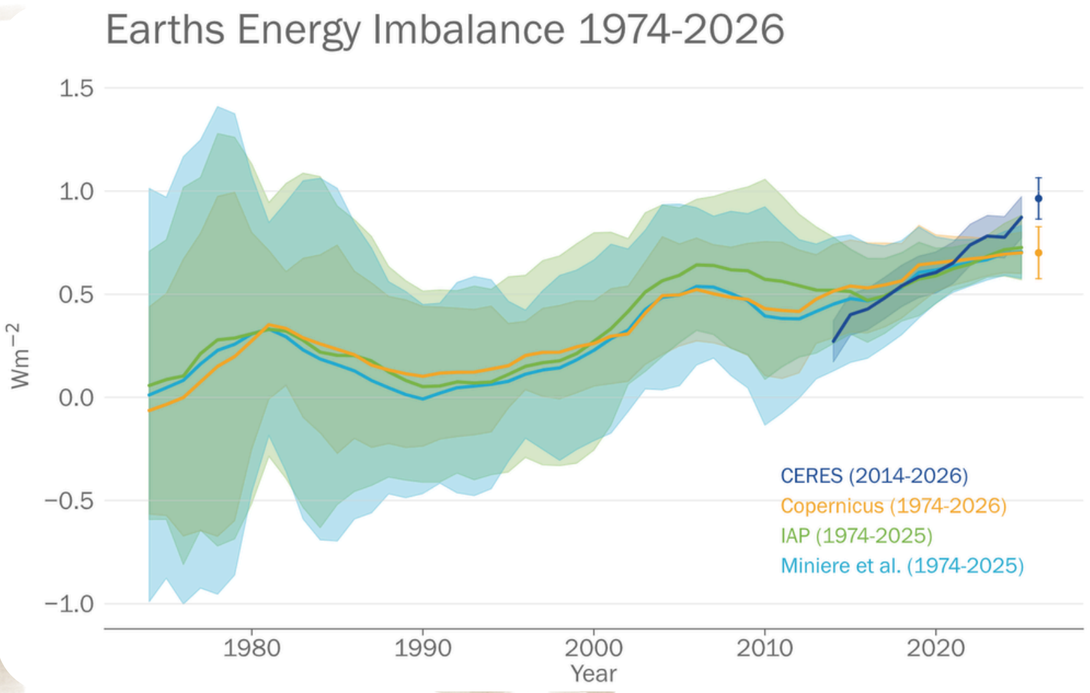
2026 is on track to be among the four warmest years on record.

January-September 2026 was approximately 1.47 °C ± 0.13 °C above the pre-industrial (1850-1900) average.



The Earth is gaining heat faster, reaching a record high in 2025

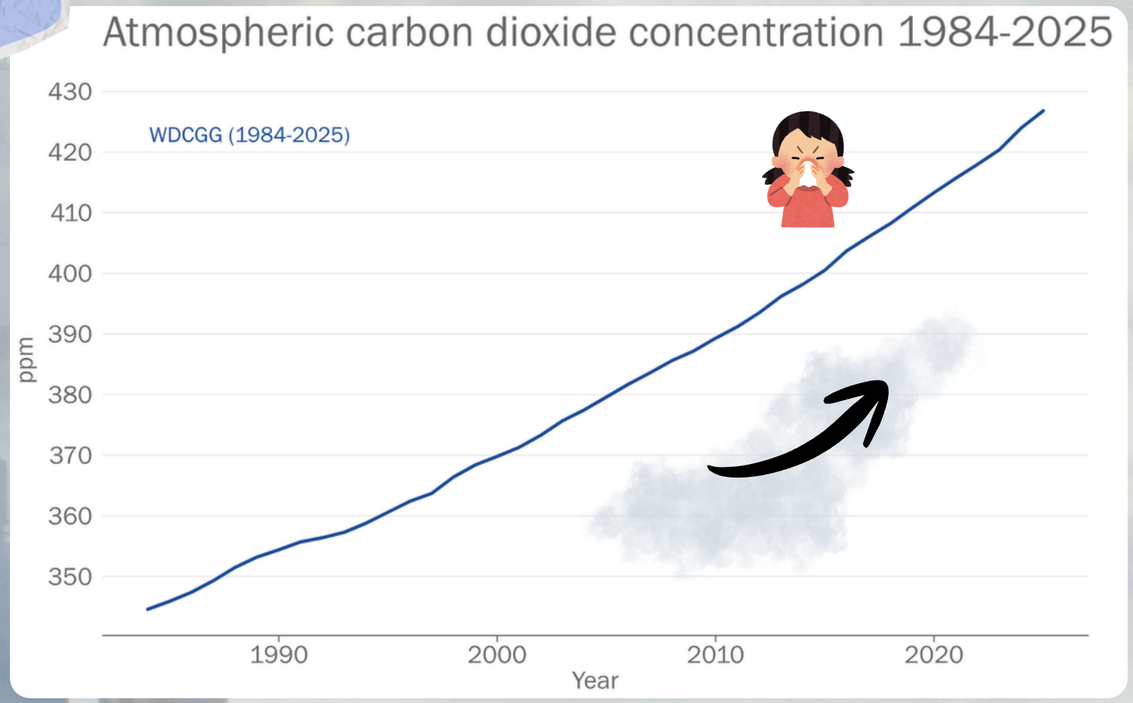
Preliminary data suggest another record high for 2026.





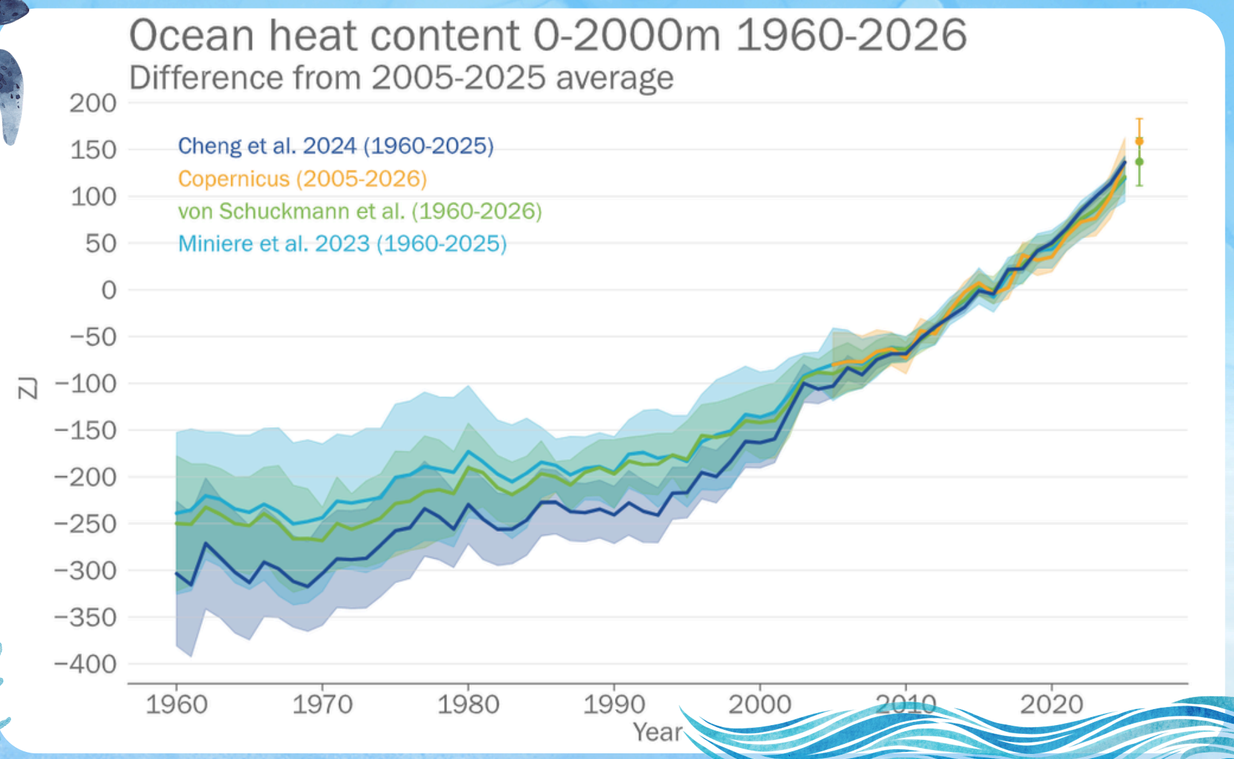
In 2025, greenhouse gas concentrations reached record levels.

Recent data indicate that they continue to rise in 2026.



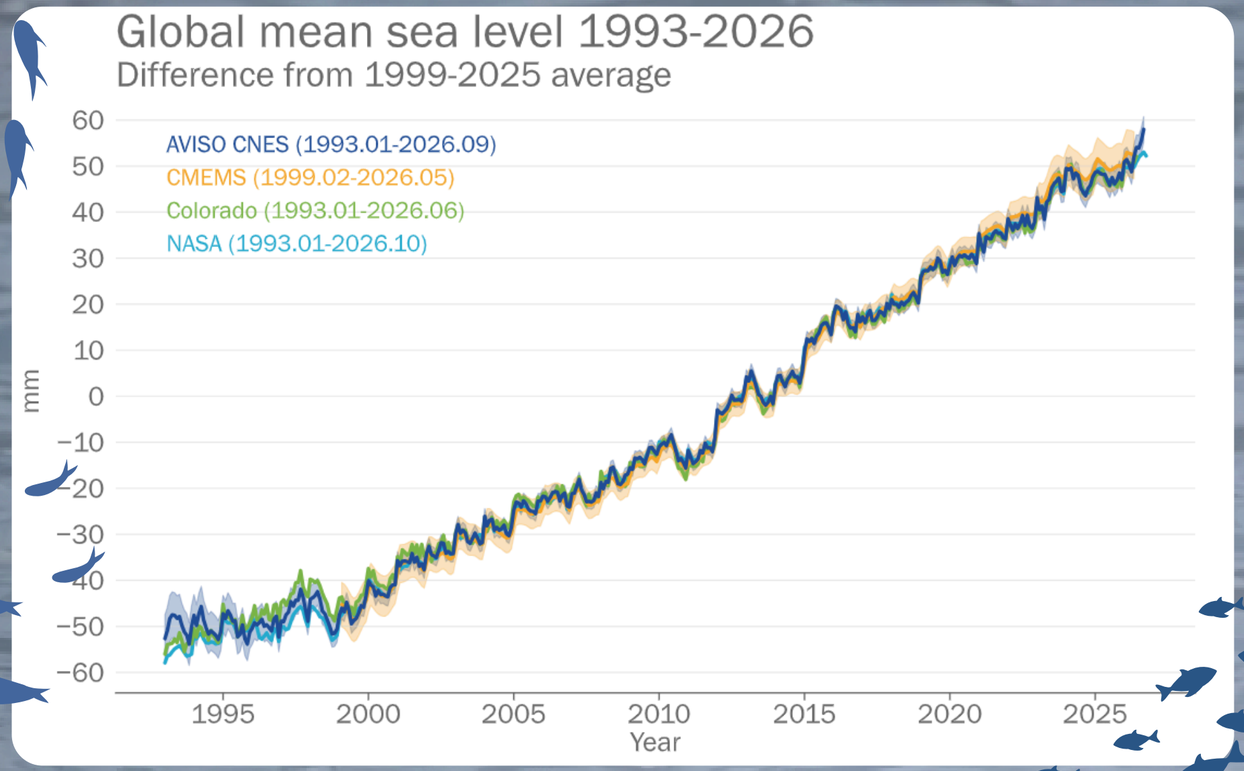
In 2025, the amount of heat in the ocean was the highest ever recorded.

Preliminary data for 2026 show warming continued for the 10th consecutive year.

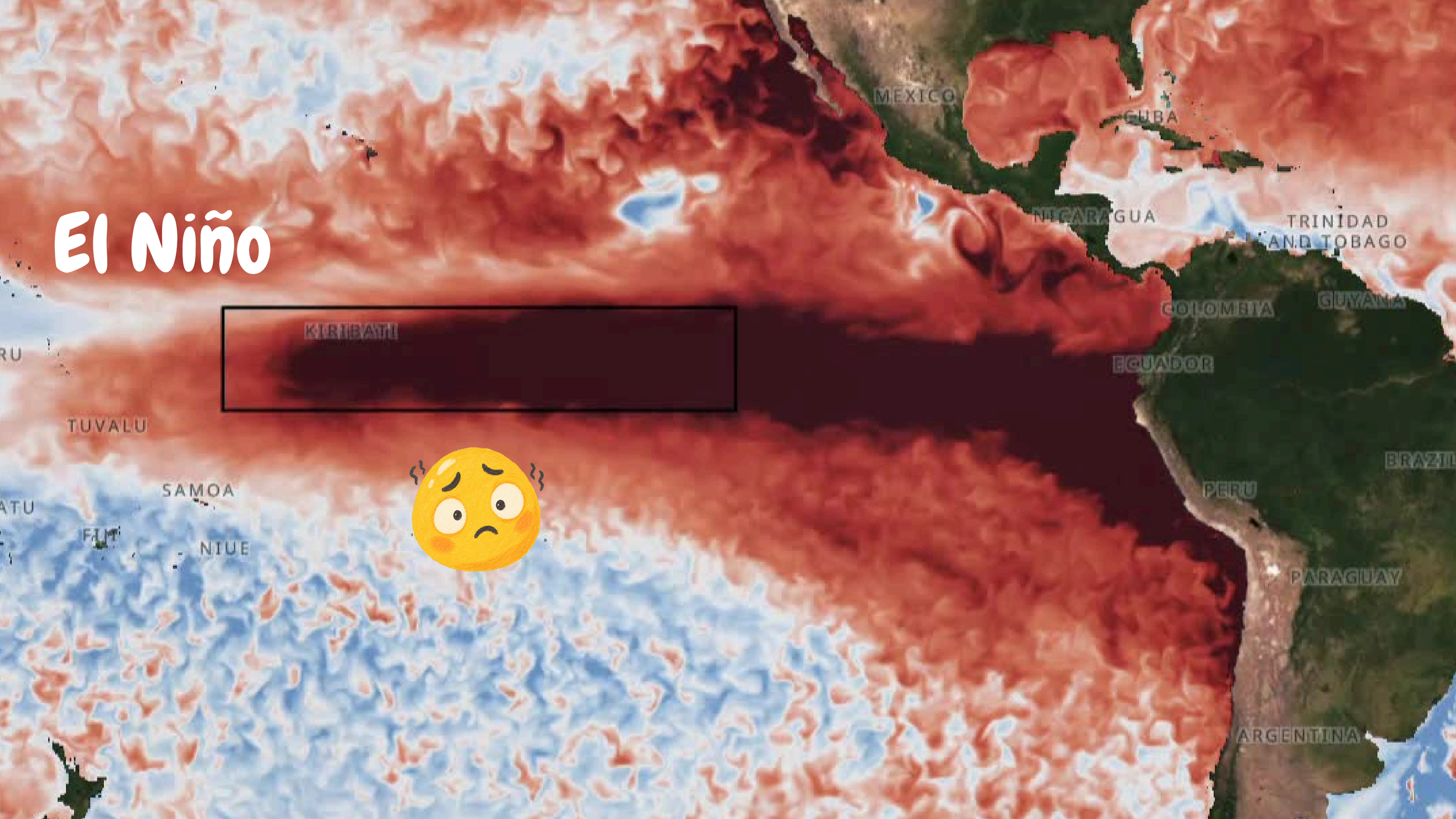


Global average sea level in 2026 was the highest ever recorded.

Short term shifts in rainfall related to El Nino added to long term global mean sea level rise in 2026.

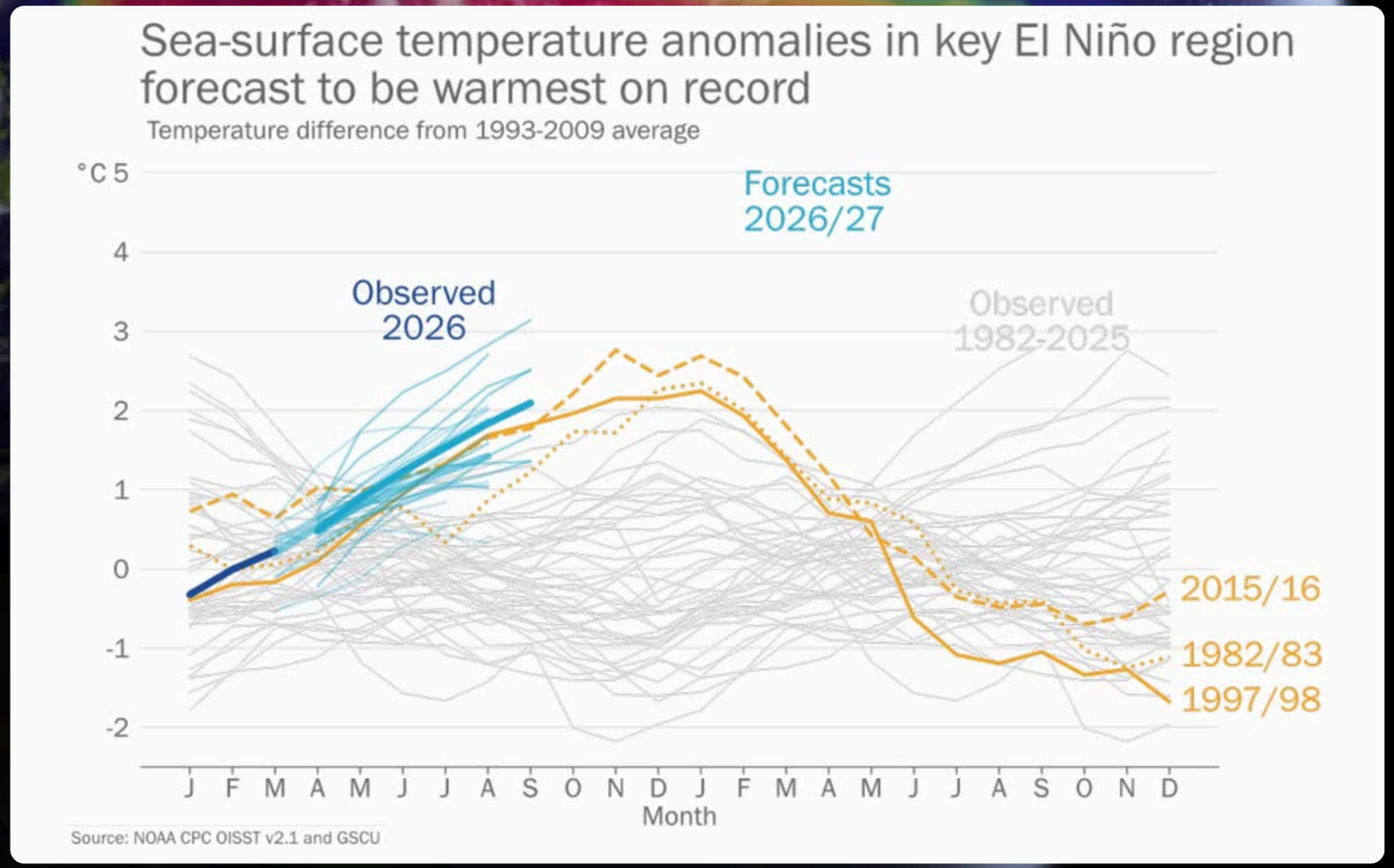


El Niño


MEXICO
CUBA
NICARAGUA
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
COLOMBIA
GUYANA
ECUADOR
KIRIBATI
TUVALU
SAMOA
NIUE
PERU
BRAZIL
PARAGUAY
ARGENTINA

A strong El Niño developed in 2026 and will persist into early 2027.

The 2026 El Niño is influencing temperature and precipitation patterns, altering the likelihood of droughts, floods, heat, and other climate extremes worldwide.



WMO regional reports show how climate change, El Nino and other drivers shape regional realities.

These interactions bring distinct climate conditions and impacts around the world.





PUBLICATION

18 June 2026

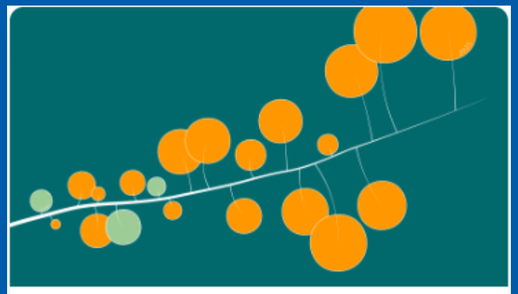
State of the Climate in Africa 2025



PUBLICATION

17 June 2026

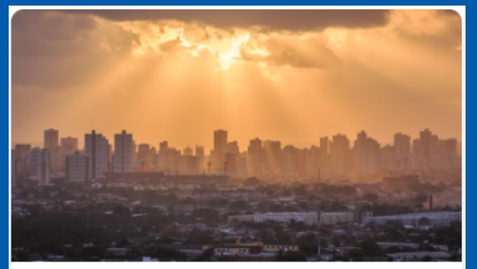
State of the Climate in Asia 2025



PUBLICATION

29 April 2026

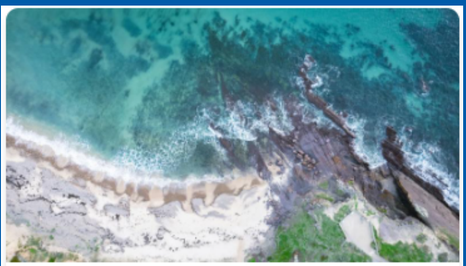
European State of the Climate 2025



PUBLICATION

18 May 2026

State of the Climate in Latin America and the Caribbean 2025



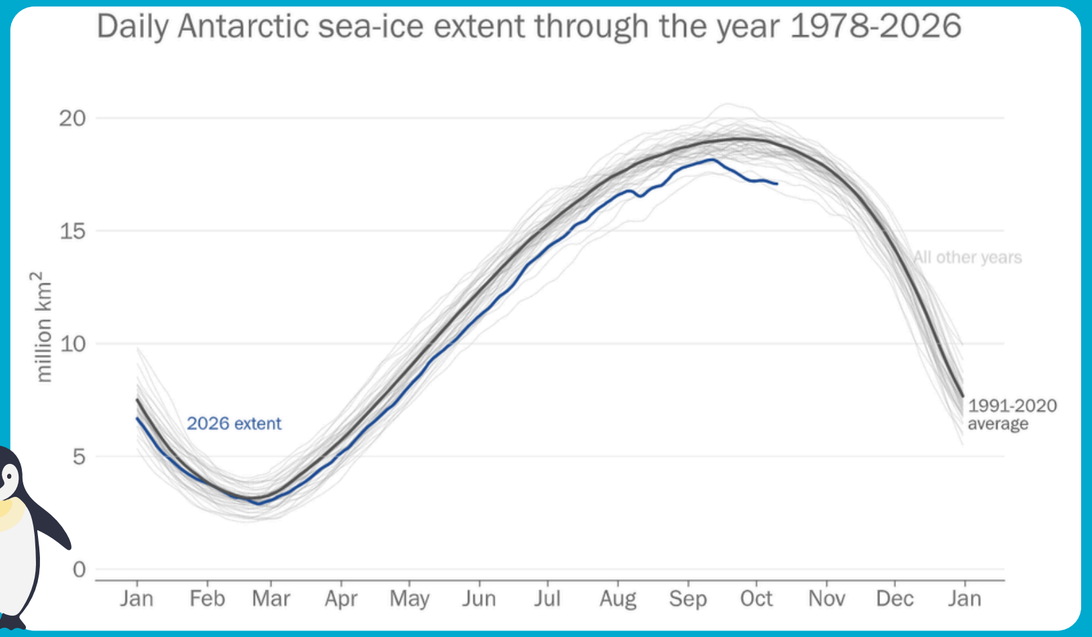
PUBLICATION

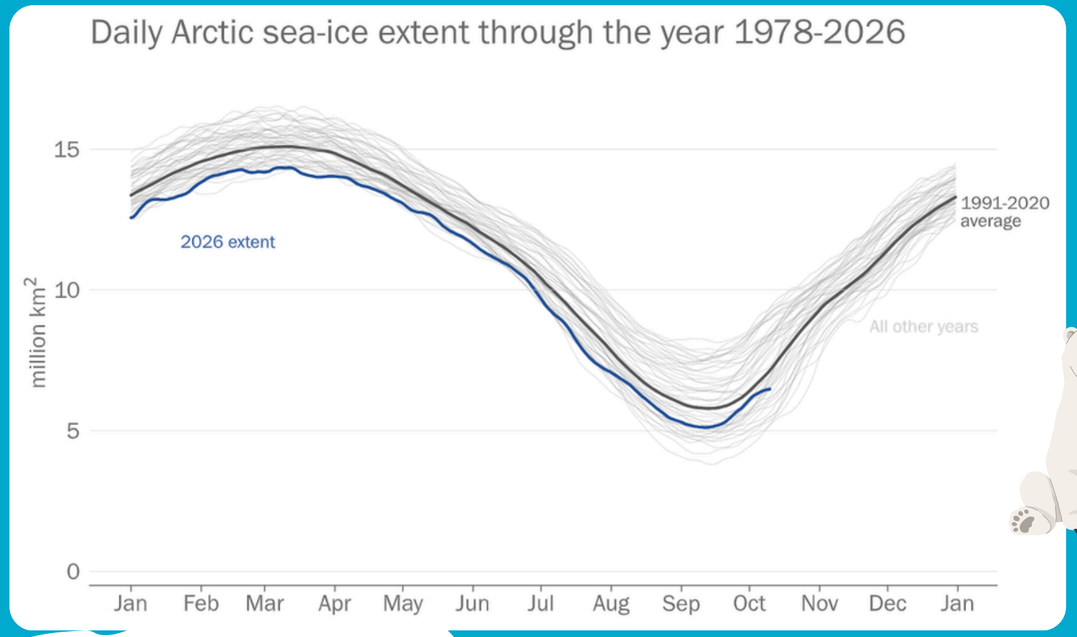
7 July 2026

State of the Climate in the South-West Pacific 2025

The area covered by sea-ice in the Antarctic and Arctic continued to be mostly below average in 2026.

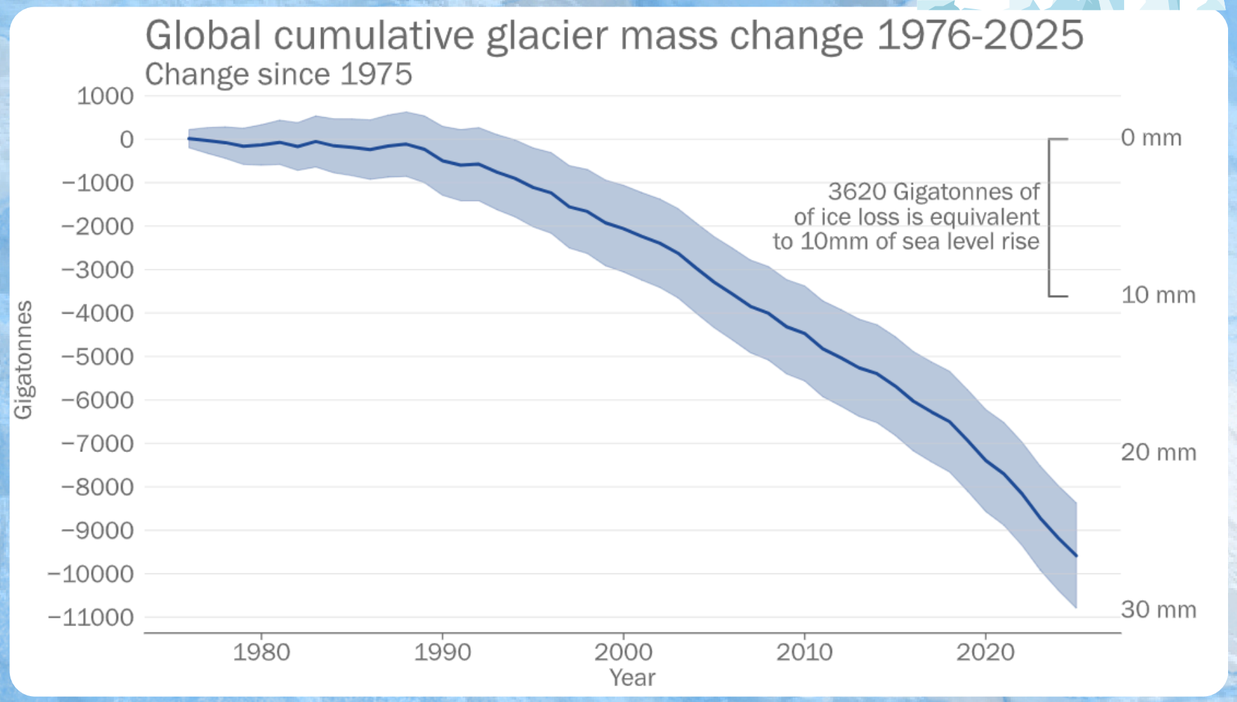
Antarctic sea ice reached its third-lowest annual maximum.





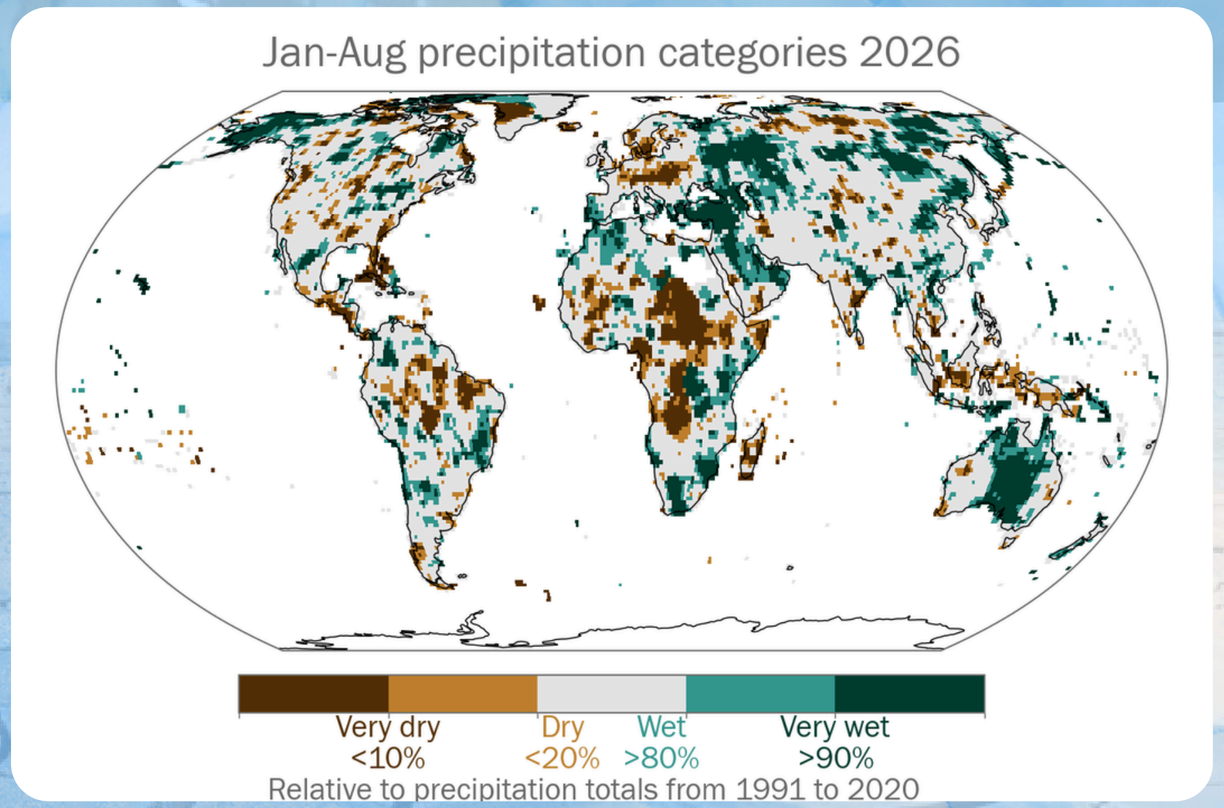
In 2025, glaciers lost an amount of ice equivalent to approximately 1 mm of sea-level rise.

The loss, amounting to approximately 400 gigatons of ice, is enough to fill five Olympic pools every second of the year.



January–August 2026 had unusually wet and dry conditions across different regions.

El Niño-related patterns are beginning to emerge.



Weather- and climate-related extremes affected multiple regions from January to August 2026.













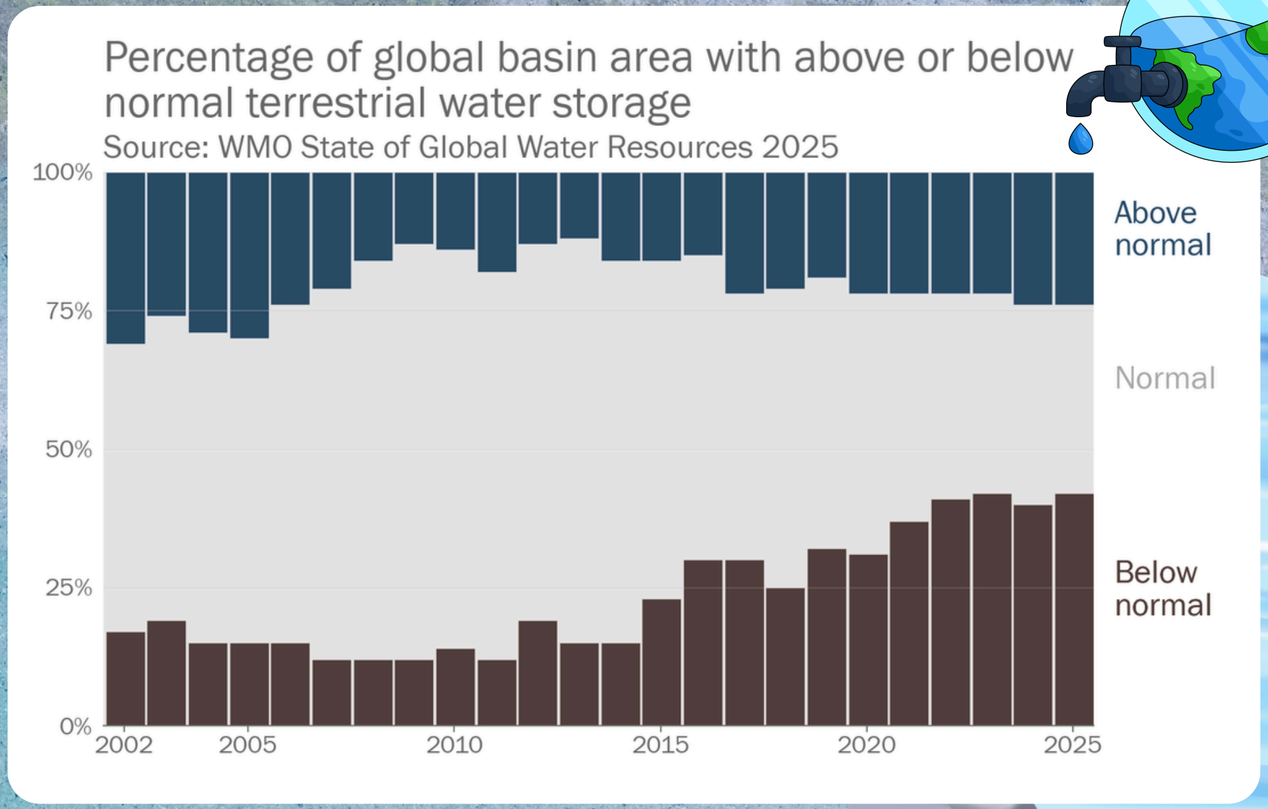




Water stored on land has decreased globally since 2014.

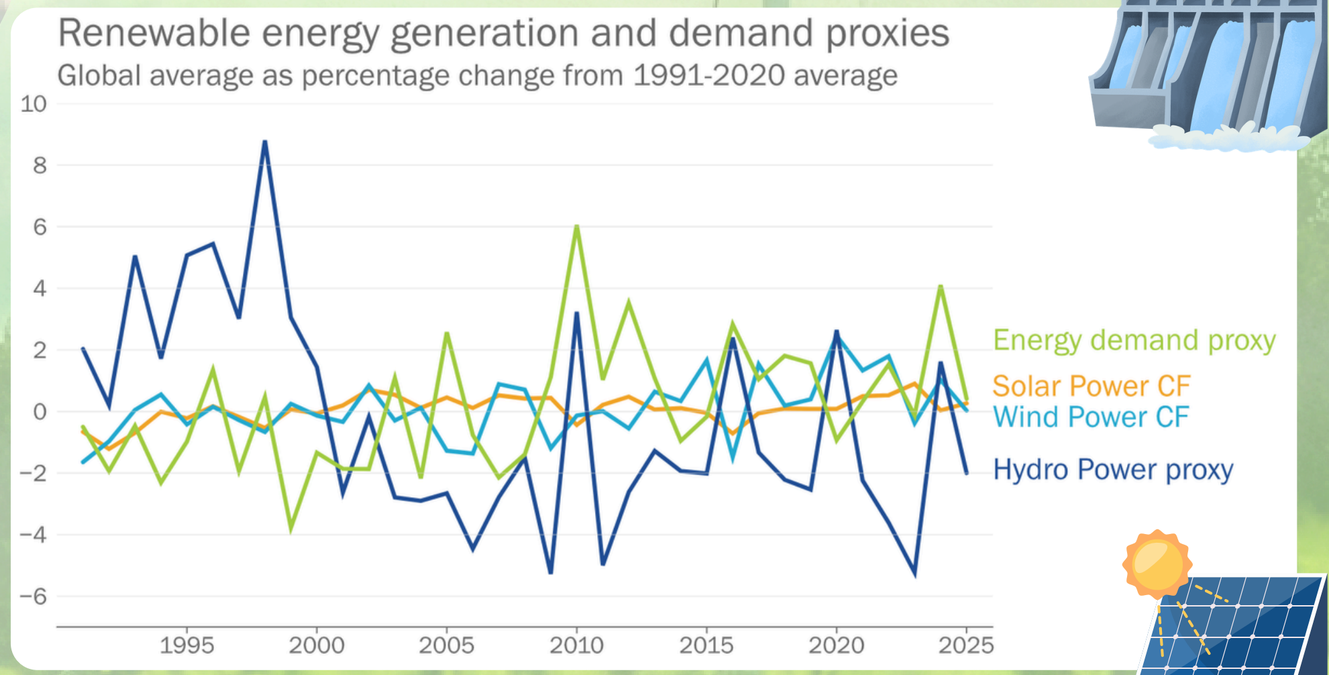






Renewable energy supply and demand is affected by climate variability.

In 2025, hydro, solar and wind power proxies were close to average globally but had substaintial regional and monthly variations.



Weather and climate extremes are affecting people and health systems.

In 2026, extreme heat, droughts and floods have affected crop and livestock production across the world, with El Niño adding to risks.

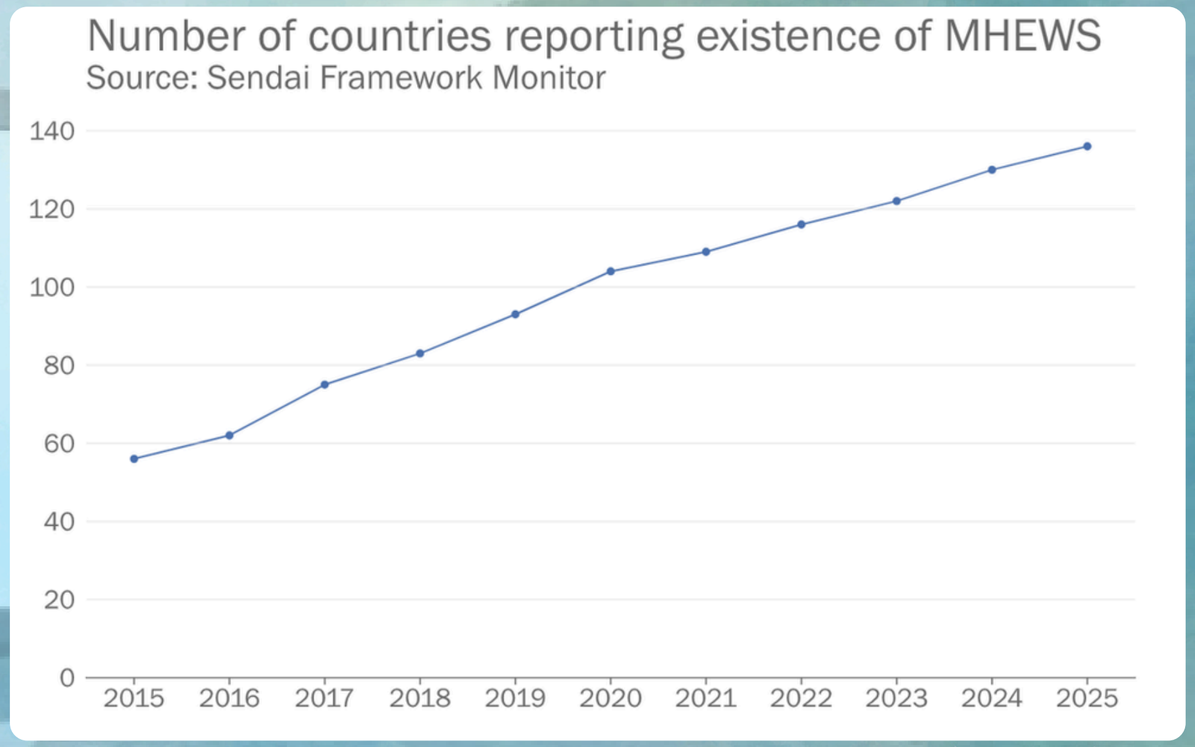


Agriculture and food security are under pressure from weather and climate extremes.

In 2026, extreme heat, droughts and floods have affected crop and livestock production across the world, with El Niño adding to risks.

Early warning system coverage is expanding with improved observations and forecasting.

136 countries reported having a multi-hazard early warning system in 2025, up from 56 in 2015.

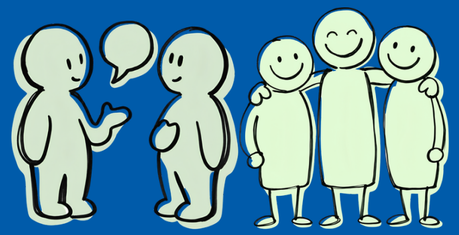


What can you do?

Act in your existing spaces



Individual



Community

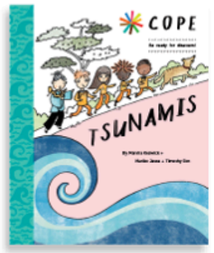


National/ Global

- Combat misinformation
- Inform decision makers
- Use climate science evidence

Looking for more resources?

English **Spanish** **Chinese** **Arabic** **French** **Russian**



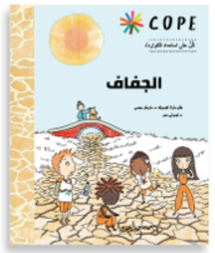
Tsunamis



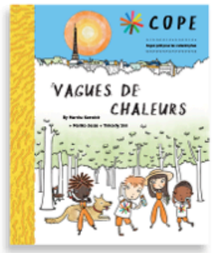
Wildfires



Cyclones



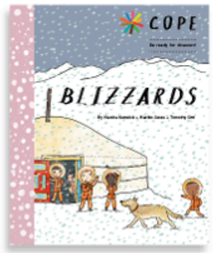
Droughts



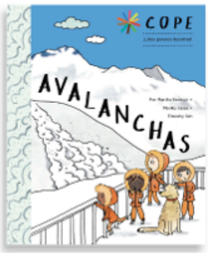
Heatwaves



Volcanoes



Blizzards



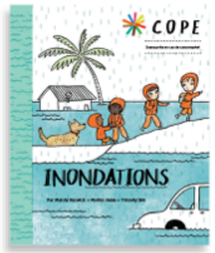
Avalanches



Earthquakes



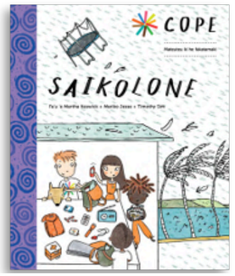
Landslides

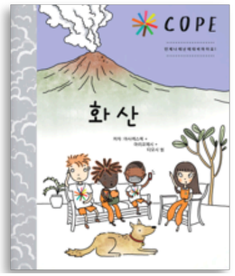


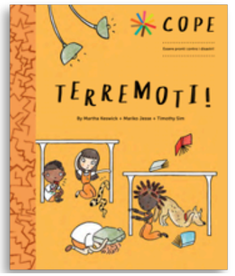
Floods



Storm Surges







WMO

COPE
Make the Difference.
Be Ready!

Explore COPE's illustrated books to learn about natural hazards and how to stay safe!

State of the Climate Data Hub

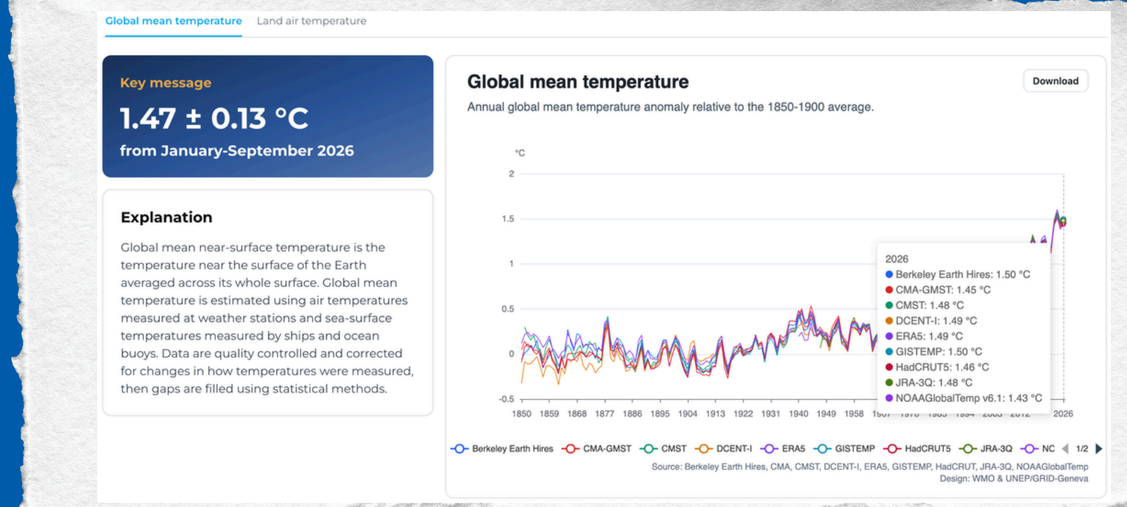
Interactive graphs & downloadable datasets

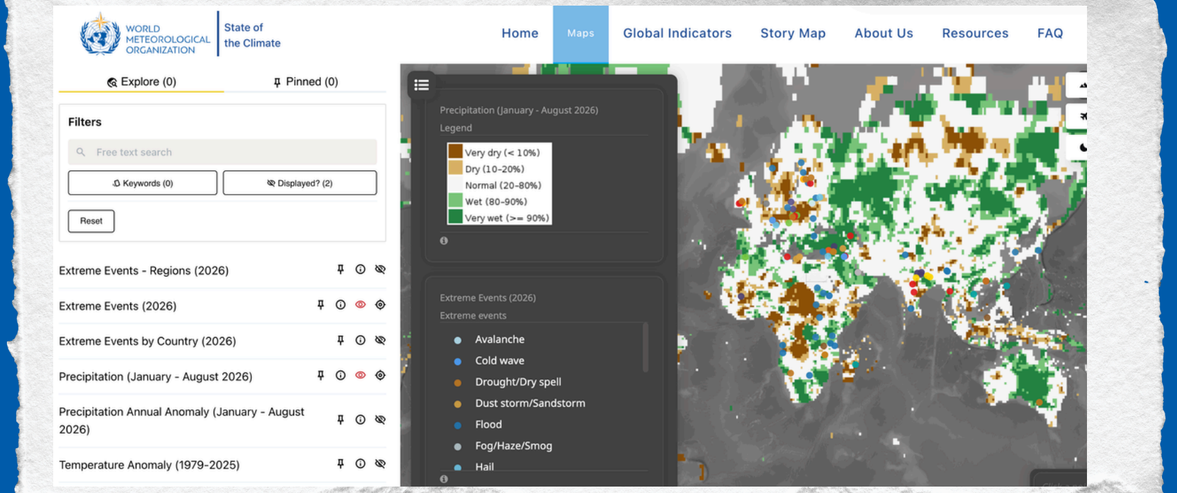


Interactive map layers can be combined









Thank you!

Additional:

- **WMO State of the Climate Update for COP31**
- **WMO State of the Global Climate**

Credits and Acknowledgment:

- **Content:** Claire Ransom, John Kennedy and Theophilus Wellington.
- **Peer Review:** Harry Mutton, Kristína Szabóová, Laura Beaudouin, Lei Johansson, Mbemba Ngum.
- **Production and Design**: Ziran Xu and Grecia Pillaca.
- **Coordination:** WMO Youth & WMO SoC Team.

Explore the State of the Climate Data Hub*

climatedata.wmo.unepgrid.ch

Join our WMO Youth Network

