

**WMO OMM**

World Meteorological Organization
Organisation météorologique mondiale
Organización Meteorológica Mundial
Всемирная метеорологическая организация
المنظمة العالمية للأرصاد الجوية
世界气象组织

Secrétariat

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2022 年 4 月 19 日

附件: 1 个 (仅以英文提供)

主题: 《2011-2020 年十年期气候报告》

要求采取的行动: 于 **2022 年 4 月 29 日前** 为报告提供气候信息并提名联络员

尊敬的先生/女士,

如您所知, 世界气象组织 (WMO) 与各会员以及天气、气候、水及相关环境服务与应用委员会 (SERCOM) 合作, 一直以年度和多年期时间为尺度, 积极提供关于全球和区域气候状况的权威性信息。

我谨欣然通知您, 继第一份由 120 多个会员供稿的十年期气候报告 “[全球气候 2001-2010 年 - 气候极端事件十年 决策者摘要](#)” (WMO-No.1119) 成功出版后, 第二份涵盖 2011-2020 年的此类报告定于 2023 年出版, 以配合 UNFCCC 全球盘点。它将提供关于关键气候指标和对可持续发展产生气候影响的信息。第二份报告的概念和方法学请见本函附件。

特此邀请您为这份重要报告供稿, 请贵机构提供以下数字调查 (https://analytics-eu.clickdimensions.com/cn/accqt/decadal_survey) 中所述的气候信息, 并提名一名联络员以对接秘书处。请于 **2022 年 4 月 29 日前** 完成上述在线调查。

此报告的 WMO 联络员是 Omar Baddour 先生 (obaddour@wmo.int), 并由 Claire Ransom 女士协助。若您在填写调查时有任何问题或需要帮助, 请通过电子邮件地址 cransom@wmo.int 与 Ransom 女士联系。

我谨借此机会感谢您在气候活动中的合作。感谢您对这一倡议的贡献。

感谢您对 WMO 及其活动的一贯支持。

您诚挚的

佩特里·塔拉斯教授
秘书长

致: WMO 会员常任代表

抄送: 水文顾问

SERCOM 主席

INFCOM 主席

各区域协会主席



Decadal Report 2011-2020

CONCEPT & METHODOLOGY



Background

- **The first decadal report** was published in 2013. ([WMO-No.1103](#)). It covered 2001-2010 decade. It was published and launched at the occasion of the first Intergovernmental Board of Climate Services (IBCS), held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva in July 2013.
- **The decadal report for the period 2011-2020**, the second of its kind, is planned to be published in 2023, coinciding with the UNFCCC global stock-take, with focus on climate and Sustainable Development.
- **The SERCOM workplan includes the decadal report 2011-2020** as one of the deliverables of the Standing Committee on Climate Services (Annex to Resolution 3 (SERCOM-1), abridged final report, WMO-No.1259.

In 2010, WMO started to work on multi-year State of the Climate reports, including 10-year and 5-year timescales. The multiyear time scale allows enough time to gather enough data for retrospective analysis for long term signals assessed on climate indicators and extreme events. At this timescale, there is also enough data for attribution studies that can cover evenly various regions. The first decadal report was published in 2013 (WMO-No.1103), covering the 2001-2010 decade. It was published and launched at the occasion of the first Intergovernmental Board of Climate Services (IBCS), held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva in July 2013. In addition, two 5-year reports have been since published, including Global Climate in 2011-2015, which was submitted at Earth Info Day of UNFCCC-COP 22 and the Global climate 2015-2019, released on 22 April 2020 at the occasion of 50th anniversary of Earth Day.

2001-2010 report

The first WMO Decadal Climate Report (2001-2010) was published in 2013 and very positively received. The report was very featured prominently across UN organizations, research institutions and other educational platforms such as:

- **Swiss Academy of Science** (SCNAT.ch)
- **UNITAR** (UNCCLEARN.org)
- **UN-Social Development Network of Latin America and the Caribbean** (dds.cepal.org)
- With access through **UNEP** and **WCRP** websites

“The value of the WMO's work is the way it transcends ordinary timescales. It is easy for climate-change deniers to point to a very warm year like 1998 and argue that since subsequent years were cooler, climate change is a myth.

A decade-by-decade approach, and a view that covers the century or more since accurate temperature measurements started, give a much clearer picture of the emerging situation.”

- **Paul Rogers**, Emeritus Professor of Peace Studies at Bradford University, UK.

WMO Decadal Report 2011-2020

HINDSIGHT & FORESIGHT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The perspective of the past decade (2011-2020) provides an important window of time for retrospective analysis of the major climate indicators and their real and potential impacts on sustainable development. The 2011-2020 report will be the second of its kind, following the successful 2001-2010 report and will be a key deliverable for the UNFCCC Global Stock-take and the Standing Committee on Climate Services.

Proposed Structure

Foreword

Executive Summary

1. State of the Climate indicators
2. State of knowledge/conclusions on attribution of extreme events
3. Climate, socioeconomic impacts, and the SDGs
4. Featured article on reaching/exceeding 1.5°C



March 2022:

Call for contribution

June 2022:

Deadline for input

December 2022

First full draft

30 June 2023

Final draft

31 October 2023

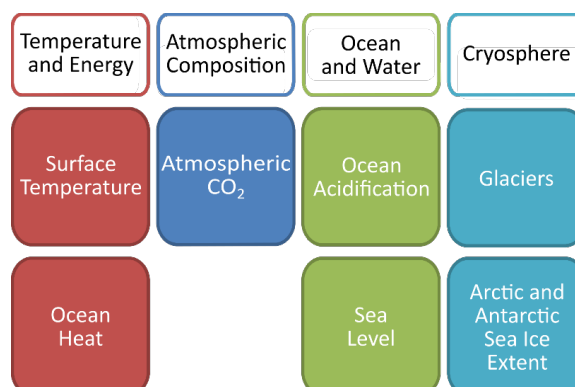
Published in 6
languages

*To be launched at
UNFCCC Global Stock-
take 2023*

State of the Climate Indicators- Data & Sources

Much like the annual State of the Climate reports, the Decadal Climate Report 2011-2020 will prominently feature [the seven-peer reviewed State of the Climate Indicators](#). To ensure the most robust and accurate data across all indicators, input comes from a variety of sources, including but not limited to:


- International climate centers
- National hydrological and meteorological services
- Research institutions & universities
- Scientific agencies
- WMO & UN programs



Country data collection

To collect vital information on long-term temperature and precipitation trends, the WMO Secretariat will collect decadal data from countries through a digital survey associated with the Country Profile Database. The survey will follow a similar structure from the first Decadal Climate report, collecting key information on:

1. National temperature and precipitation record values
2. Decadal national temperature anomalies and rankings
3. National temperature ranking by decade



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Decadal Climate Report 2011-2020

Daily Extremes Per Decade

Please fill out the following tables of daily extremes by decade. If data for is not available, please input "ND" or "No Data." Definitions for key terms are available at the end of the page.

4. 1961-1970

	Value	Date (YYYY/MM/DD)	Station name	Latitude	Longitude
Highest Maximum Temperature (°C)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Lowest Minimum Temperature (°C)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Maximum 24h rainfall (mm)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

10. Decadal Temperature

	Mean Temperature (°C)	Anomaly with respect to 1981-2020 (°C)	Ranking Warmest (1) - Coldest (12)
1901-1910	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1911-1920	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1921-1930	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Climate, Impacts & SDGs – Data & Sources

In 2021, the WMO published the brochure [*Climate Indicators and Sustainable Development: Demonstrating the Interconnections*](#) connecting the 7 state of the climate indicators through to the potential and theoretical impacts identified in academic literature and connected them to the risks they posed to the related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Following this improved understanding of the interconnections between climate change and sustainable development, the WMO Decadal Report 2011-2020 will focus on quantifying these impacts through a three-step methodology.

Step 1: Determining 10-15 high impact extreme events

The WMO Secretariat, together with the lead author, will select 10 to 15 high-impact events that occurred over the past decade as case studies. The events will:

- Represent all WMO regions
- Be selected from previous WMO publications
- Feature diverse event types & impacts



Step 2: Gathering key impact statistics

To quantify the impact of the determined events, the WMO Secretariat will create a survey to send out to the affected countries/regions. The survey will be sent to:

1. NHMSs for key climate information & statistics
2. Designated focal point at national statistical office for impact data and SDGs

Step 3: Multi-stakeholder data & analysis

Finally, to analyze and complement the data received from the survey, the WMO Secretariat will liaise with partners potentially including:

- FAO
- CRED-EMDAT
- Munich-Re
- UNHCR / IOM
- IMF
- WHO
- RiskLayer GmbH

Please check all related impacts and provide statistics where available

<input type="checkbox"/>	1 NO POVERTY	Rose poverty/affected livelihoods
<input type="checkbox"/>	2 ZERO HUNGER	Worsened food insecurity/damaged crops
<input type="checkbox"/>	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Contributed to health issues/spreading disease
<input type="checkbox"/>	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	Disrupted educational activities
<input type="checkbox"/>	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	Affected clean water availability
<input type="checkbox"/>	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Damaged energy sources/access to electricity
<input type="checkbox"/>	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Destroyed or damaged infrastructure
<input type="checkbox"/>	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	Perpetuated or worsened inequalities
<input type="checkbox"/>	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Led to displacement or migration
<input type="checkbox"/>	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	Affected marine ecosystems and/or biodiversity
<input type="checkbox"/>	15 LIFE ON LAND	Affected terrestrial ecosystems and/or biodiversity
<input type="checkbox"/>	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	Contributed to, perpetuated or worsened conflict