The Sustainable Development Goals Extended Report 2024

Inputs and information provided as of 30 April 2024

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Note: This unedited 'Extended Report' includes all indicator storyline contents as provided by the SDG indicator custodian agencies as of 30 April 2024. For instances where the custodian agency has not submitted a storyline for an indicator, please see the custodian agency focal point information for further information. The 'Extended Report' aims to provide the public with additional information regarding the SDG indicators and is compiled by the Statistics Division (UNSD) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Contents

Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

Indicator 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Global disaster mortality is declining over the past decade, showing the impact of steady progress made by countries on managing disaster risk. Disaster affected populations have also been decreasing in recent years, although in the last decade, more people have been affected by disasters than in the previous decade.

As reported by Member States on Sendai Framework Monitor global targets A and B, aligned with SDG Targets 1.5, 11.5, and 13.1, positive progress is seen in reducing global disaster mortality and affected populations in recent years. Global disaster mortality per 100,000 population has decreased from 1.62 in the decade of 2005-2014 to 0.82 in 2013-2022 (COVID-19 related cases excluded). This represents a 49 per cent decline in mortality rates. In absolute terms, this translates to an average annual mortality of 42,553 persons between 2013 and 2022, or a one-third decrease from the average of 2005-2014, when 65,183 persons were reported dead or missing per year.

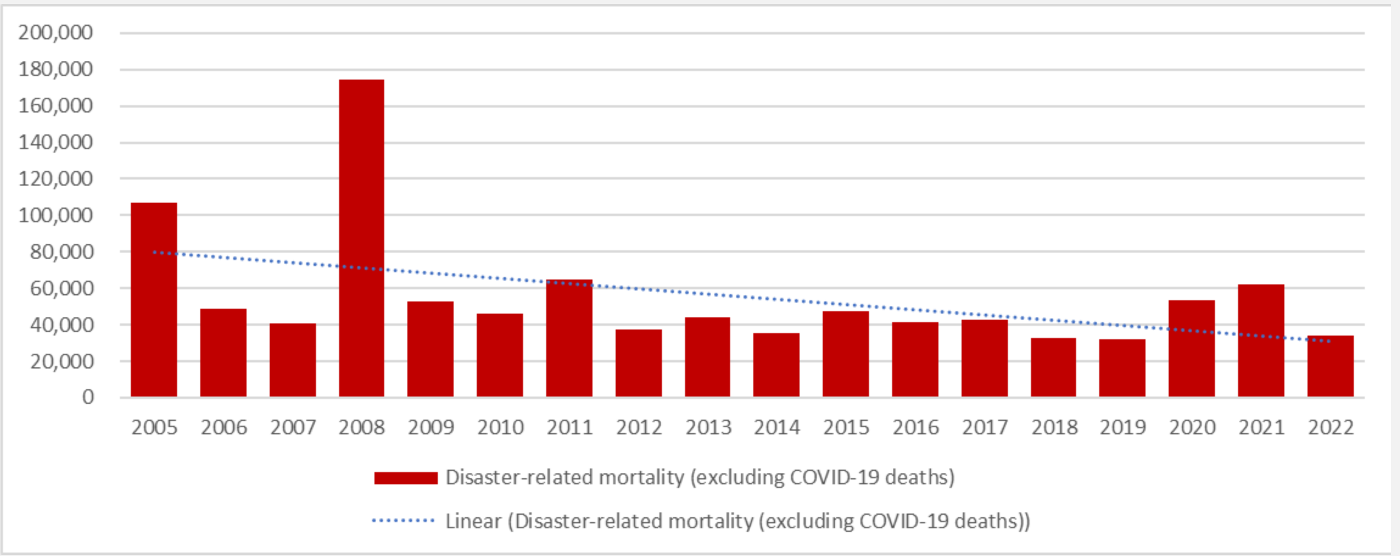
On the other hand, the number of persons affected by disasters per 100,000 population has worsened from 1,169 during the decade 2005 to 2014 to 1,980 in 2013-2022. This corresponds to a 69 per cent increase in disaster affected population over the two decades. The total affected population remained high, as 133 million people were reported affected by disasters annually from 2015 to 2022, significantly higher than 29 million on average from 2005 to 2014.

A declining average mortality, concurrent with increasing disaster affected people, demonstrates a mixed picture of the human cost of disasters. Significant improvements in preparedness, including early warning systems and evacuation measures, have reduced disaster mortality, however, long-term resilience building measures are needed to have a significant dent on the number of affected populations.

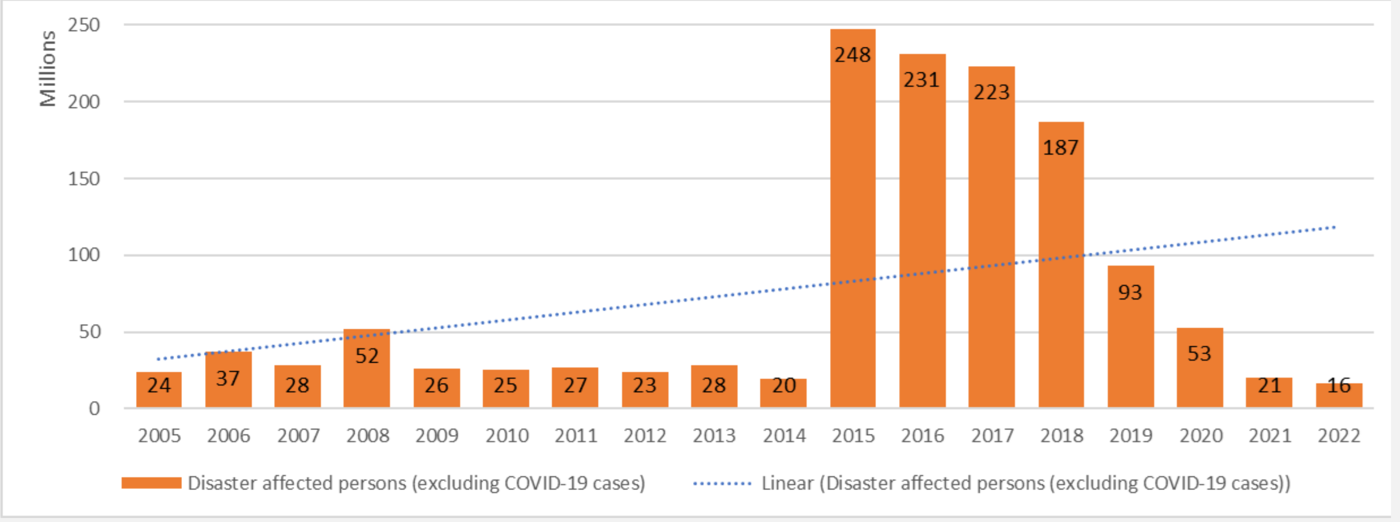
Nonetheless, recent year's data do show that since the adoption of SDGS and the Sendai Framework in 2015, the number of persons affected by disaster is on a decisive downward trend, dropping from 4,086 people per 100,000 in 2015 to 619 people in 2022, which represents a 85 per cent improvement.

When it comes to countries in special situations, Least Developed Countries (LDCs), small island developing States (SIDS) and Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDCs) still show greater disaster vulnerability: Between 2013 and 2022, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS sustained at least twice as heavy the impact on disaster mortality. LDCs reported 26.1 per cent of global disaster-related mortality, while only accounting for 11.5 per cent of the populations of the reporting countries; LLDCs reported 14.3 per cent of global mortality, while accounting for 5.6 per cent of their populations; and SIDS reported 0.6 per cent of global mortality, while accounting for 0.3 per cent of their population.

Disaster related mortality, 2005-2022



Disaster-affected population, 2005-2022



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Custodian agency(ies): UNDRR

Indicator 13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

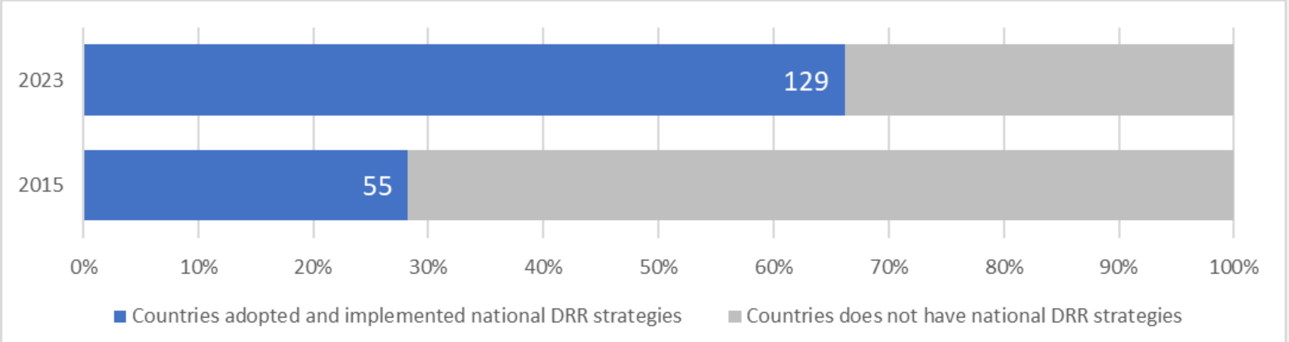
Two-third of the world's countries now have national disaster risk reduction strategies

More governments have focused on establishing national disaster risk reduction strategies as the main governance framework to generate disaster risk information, and coordinate plans for preparedness and response. Concrete progress has made in the establishment of national DRR strategies worldwide, as 129 countries, or 66 per cent of the world, have reported in Sendai Framework Monitor global target E the adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies by 2023, a high increase from 55 countries in 2015. The average global score for national DRR strategies implementation is 0.67, on a scale of 0 to 1.

Among these countries, 122 have reported that "promoting policy coherence and compliance with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement" is a key element in their national DRR strategies, underlying the importance of integrating climate resilience and sustainable development. In line with a key target of the Global Goal on Adaptation, for all Parties to have national adaptation plans in place by 2030, efforts are being made to leverage the presence of such coherent DRR strategies to build the basis for national adaptation plans through a comprehensive risk management approach [www.undrr.org/crm].

The quality of national DRR strategies also enhance multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS). Published as part of the Secretary-General's Early Warnings for All initiative [https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/early-warnings-for-all], the 2023 Global Status of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems Report [https://www.undrr.org/reports/global-status-MHEWS-2023] showed a high correlation between comprehensive DRR strategies and coverage of life-saving MHEWS. Importantly, the report also found that countries with more comprehensive DRR strategies, also have higher coverage of MHEWS, pointing to the need to adopt a holistic risk governance approach to MHEWS.

Number of countries that have established national DRR strategies



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- www.undrr.org/crm
- https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/early-warnings-for-all
- https://www.undrr.org/reports/global-status-MHEWS-2023

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Indicator 13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

82 per cent of the countries with a national DRR strategy also have local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the national strategies

Understanding local risk factors and impacts of disasters is crucial for managing and reducing disasters losses and damages. It serves as a safety net to ensure that no one is left behind in disasters' harmful ways, especially for women, young girls and the marginalized populations. Local-level DRR strategies can promote inclusive, and gender-responsive risk governance, and strengthen the integration of indigenous and local knowledge (ILK) into the national strategies.

Local-level risk governance has been improving in recent years, as 106 countries have cumulatively reported having local DRR strategies in place and in line with their national strategies as of 2023. On average, 72 per cent of the local governments in the reporting countries have specified having local DRR strategies.

UNDRR also established the Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) Initiative [Link 1] as a cross-stakeholder approach to strengthen the local-level risk knowledge management and to improve local disaster resilience through advocacy, knowledge sharing and experiences. The initiative is establishing mutually-reinforcing city-to-city learning networks, injecting technical expertise, connecting multiple layers of government and building partnerships, in an effort to reduce disaster risk and build resilience.

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- https://mcr2030.undrr.org/

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Target 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Indicator 13.2.1 Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Custodian agency(ies): UNFCCC

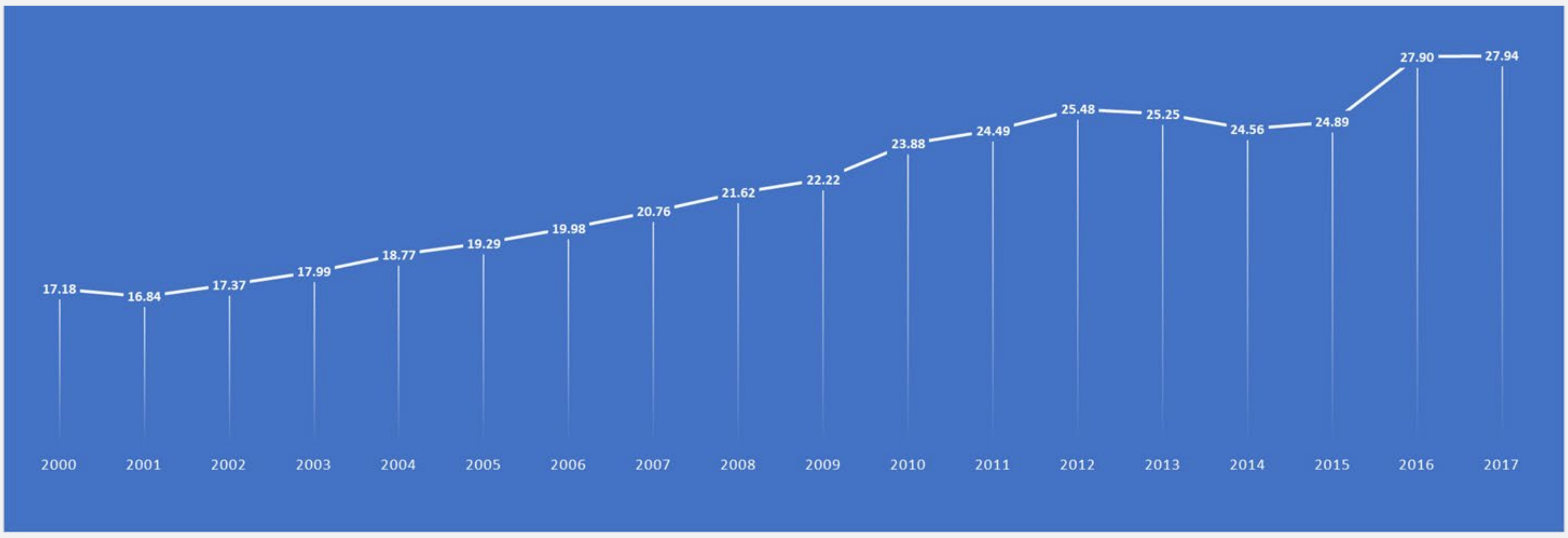
Indicator 13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

Total GHG emissions without LULUCF for all developed country Parties decreased by 11.6 per cent over the period 2000–2021

Total GHG emissions without LULUCF for all developed country Parties taken together decreased by 11.6 per cent over the period 2000–2021. A downward trend in emissions could be observed, with a larger dip in 2009 due to the financial crisis. The emission reductions were a result of the strengthened mitigation measures in those countries, for example, increased use of renewable energy, improved energy end-use efficiency, modernized industrial processes and waste management policies.

Total GHG emissions of developing country Parties (for 88 non-Annex I Parties under UNFCCC with data available) for the period 2000–2017 rose by 62.6 per cent despite efforts to implement mitigation plans. This increase in emissions may be attributable to increased industrial output, heavy reliance on carbon-intensive fuels and population growth.

Total aggregate GHG emissions for non-Annex I Parties (in PG CO_2 EQ)



Custodian agency(ies): UNFCCC

Target 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

Indicator 13.3.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

There is an urgent need to improve the quality of climate change education

A study in 2023 of more than 530 grade 9 science and social science subject curricula found that 69 per cent contained no references to climate change and 66 per cent made no mention of sustainability. Even where teachers report that these issues are covered in subject curricula, 50 per cent say they do not teach these topics. The good news is that, when asked [in 2023], three-quarters of countries reported they have plans to revise their curricula in the next three years in order to focus more on climate change and sustainability. But revising curricula will not be sufficient if teachers do not feel confident to teach these topics. Although 93 per cent of countries report teacher training – both pre-service and in-service – is available, it appears not to be sufficient for all teachers.

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Target 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

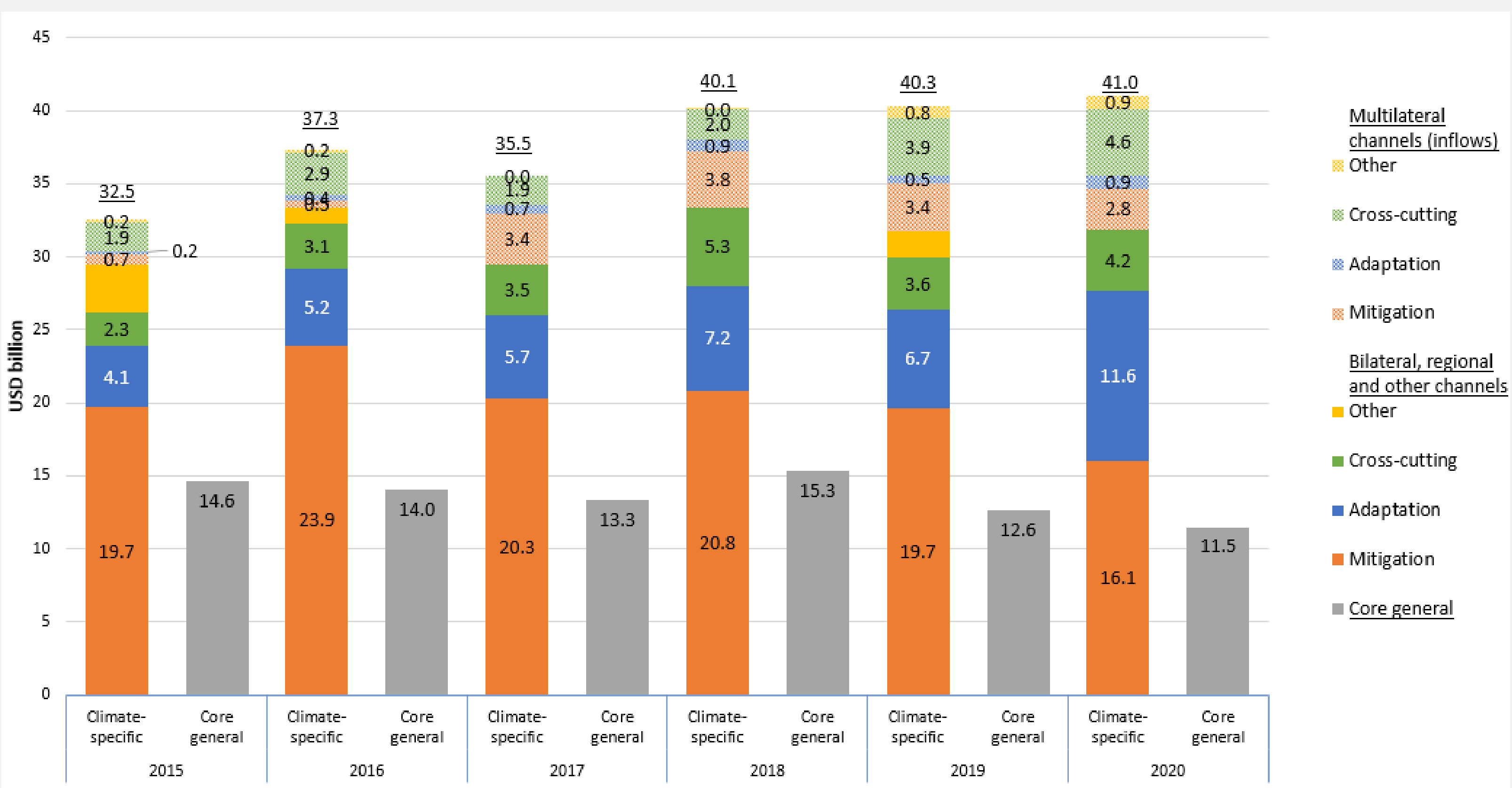
Indicator 13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the $100 billion commitment through to 2025

Climate finance continues to increase but still fell short of the USD 100 billion per year goal in 2021

Climate finance, reported by Annex I Parties as support provided to developing countries, has increased at a compound rate of 5 per cent since 2015 to 2020, amounting to USD 41 billion. While mitigation continues to make up more than half of climate-specific finance, adaptation finance increased by 36 per cent in the 2019-2020 biennium compared to 2017-2018 (see chart).

However, climate finance data reported by Parties through bilateral and multilateral channels does not cover other finance flows to developing countries such as project commitments by multiltaeral climate funds and multilateral development banks. With regard to the collective mobilization goal of USD 100 billion per year by 2020 through 2025, the COP has noted a range of estimates on progres towards its delivery and a lack of a common definition and accounting methodology (decision 4/CP.28, para 5). COP 28 also noted with deep regret tha the goal has not yet been delivered as of 2021, welcomed recent progress in the provision and moblization of climate finance, noting that it increased from developed countries in 2021 to USD 89.6 billion based on the data from the OECD, and looked forward to positive information on its delivery in 2022 (4/CP.28, para 4 and 1/CMA.5 para. 76).

Financial support provided to developing countries by Annex I Parties, 2015-2020



Custodian agency(ies): UNFCCC

Target 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Indicator 13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Fra

Custodian agency(ies): UNFCCC