



SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts



FACTS AND FIGURES

- The number of **disaster-related deaths and missing persons** per 100,000 population (excluding deaths from COVID-19) has **nearly halved**, from 1.62 during the period 2005–2014 to 0.82 during the period 2013–2022.
- The number of persons **affected by disasters** per 100,000 population has **increased by over two thirds**, from 1,169 during the period 2005–2014 to 1,980 during the period 2013–2022.
- In **LDCs**, the disaster-affected population per 100,000 people is **20% higher than the global average**, and the **mortality rate is 170% higher**, demonstrating that the catastrophic impact of disasters is much greater in these countries.
- In 2023, **129 countries** reported having national long-term risk reduction strategies and plans and **104 countries** reported having effective multi-hazard early warning systems.
- In 2023, **106 countries** cumulatively reported having local disaster risk reduction strategies in place and in line with national strategies. On average, **72% of local governments in reporting countries** specified having local disaster risk reduction strategies.
- According to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), record global temperatures hit **approximately 1.45°C above pre-industrial levels in 2023**. The **10 warmest years in the 174 years with records** have all occurred during **the last decade**.
- In 2022, global greenhouse gas emissions reached a **new record of 57.4 gigatons of CO2 equivalent**. About **two thirds** of emissions comprised CO2 from fossil fuel combustion and industrial processes.
- According to the WMO, concentrations of greenhouse gases reached **record high levels in 2022**, and real-time data from 2023 show a continuing increase. Carbon dioxide levels are **150 per cent above pre-industrial levels**.
- **Fossil fuel subsidies** reached a **record high of \$1.53 trillion in 2022**, driven by rising energy prices post-pandemic and the impact of the Russian Federation's invasion of Ukraine, which disrupted global energy markets.
- A 2023 study of more than 530 ninth-grade science and social science curricula found that **69% did not mention climate change and 66% omitted sustainability**.
- The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) reports that developed countries mobilized **\$115.9 billion in climate finance for developing countries in 2022**, reaching the \$100 billion target for the first time.

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To learn more about global progress on the 17 SDGs, [click here](#) to read the latest Sustainable Development Goals Report 2024.



WHERE WE STAND

- **Climate records were shattered in 2023** as the climate crisis accelerated in real time. Temperatures and global greenhouse gas emissions continue to climb.
- Current national policies set the world **on track for warming of 3°C** according to the United Nations Environment Programme.
- **Nationally determined contributions (NDCs) in 2025** must include **increased ambition** to close implementation gaps, cover entire economies and all greenhouse gases, and align with the target of halting warming at 1.5°C.
- The roadmap to avoid the worst of climate chaos is clear but **cannot afford any delays or half measures** by the global community. Drastic reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions must take place by 2030 and reach net zero by 2050.

SPOTLIGHT



UN SYSTEM IN ACTION

CLIMATE AND SDG SYNERGY PLATFORM

To maximize the interlinkages between the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, **UN DESA and UNFCCC** co-created the **Climate Action and SDGs Synergies Platform**, a multi-stakeholder partnership catalyst with the aim at supporting the coherence, alignment, and monitoring of the interlinkages between climate action and the SDGs.

The three focus areas of the Platform are:

- **Advocacy:** mainstream climate and SDGs synergies in key UN intergovernmental processes and outcomes.
- **Analyses:** develop a comprehensive and systemic global assessment on climate and SDGs synergies.
- **Capacity-building:** enhance knowledge sharing at all levels through global conferences, regional seminars, and workshops.

An **Expert Group on Climate and SDG Synergy** has been co-convened by UN DESA and UNFCCC secretariat in May 2023 to provide analytical research and practical recommendations building the evidence base for how action tackling both the climate emergency and sustainable development challenges synergistically can be a win-win solution, maximizing impact.

- 2023 Global Report launched at the 2023 SDG Summit: [Synergy Solutions for a World in Crisis](#)
- [Launch of the Thematic Reports at UNFCCC Sixtieth Session of the Subsidiary Body \(SB60\)](#)
- [Launch of the 2024 Global Report at the 2024 HLPF \(Special Event on 16 July 2024\)](#)

- UNFCCC's **Regional Collaboration Centers (RCCs)** were established to spread the benefits of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), which spurs investment in sustainable development by rewarding projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Under the leadership of the High-Level Champions, the **Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action (MPGCA)**, supports implementation of the Paris Agreement by enabling collaboration between governments and the cities, regions, businesses and investors that must act on climate change.
- Through the **Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation to climate change (NWP)**, UNFCCC works with over 400 partners worldwide to provide a knowledge-to-action hub for climate resilience and adaptation.
- Co-led by **WMO and UNDRR**, with support from **ITU**, the IFRC and other partners, the Secretary-General's **Early Warnings for All** initiative aims to ensure that everyone on Earth is protected from hazardous weather, water, or climate events through life-saving early warning systems by the end of 2027. It also engages development partners through existing partnerships and coalitions such as the **Alliance for Hydromet Development**, the **Risk-informed Early Action Partnership** and other regional partnerships and alliances.
- The **Comprehensive Risk Management** approach of **UNDRR, GIZ, UNDP, UNFCCC, REAP, GNDR, FAO, UNEP**, etc. seeks to integrate risk-centered approaches into National Adaptation Plans, and climate/forecast information into national and subnational disaster risk reduction strategies.
- The **Sustainable Urban Resilience for the Next Generation (SURGe)** initiative, launched by the COP27 Presidency in partnership with **UN-Habitat** and ICLEI, aims to give impetus to existing projects on the ground by adopting a multidimensional approach to ensure the resilience of urban systems at all levels of urbanisation.
- **UNDP and GEF** launched a \$135 million **Blue and Green Islands Integrated Program (BGI-IP)** at the **Fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS4)**. This initiative aims to emphasize the crucial role of nature and expand nature-based solutions to combat environmental degradation in three key sectors: urban development, food production, and tourism. Targeting 15 SIDS, the program seeks to foster nature-positive changes.

* This is not an exhaustive list of UN system actions to implement the Sustainable Development Goals. For more information, please visit

Expert Group Meeting on SDG 13



UN DESA, UNFCCC, with support of interested UN entities, organized an **Expert Group Meeting on SDG 13 and its interlinkages with other SDGs** in Tokyo, Japan on 4-5 March 2024 to inform the thematic review at 2024 HLPF. >>> [LEARN MORE](#)



UN SYSTEM SDG IMPLEMENTATION DATABASE