

# 13 CLIMATE ACTION



## The Sustainable Development Goals Extended Report 2022

**Note:** The Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNSD) prepares the annual The Sustainable Development Goals Report, also known as the glossy report, based on storyline inputs submitted by UN international agencies in their capacity as mandated custodian agencies for the SDG indicators. However, due to space constraints, not all information received from custodian agencies is able to be included in the final glossy report. Therefore, in order to provide the general public with all information regarding the indicators, this 'Extended Report' has been prepared by UNSD. It includes all storyline contents for each indicator as provided by the custodian agencies and is unedited. For instances where the custodian agency has not submitted a storyline for an indicator, please see the custodian agency focal point information linked for further information.

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

### Indicator 1.5.1/11.5.1/13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

#### COVID-19 has reversed progress made in reducing disaster-related mortality.

The COVID-19 global pandemic has claimed more lives in 2020 than other disasters have done over the previous five years. In 2020, a total of 80 countries reported 297,540 deaths caused by disasters of all origins, including mortality attributed to the pandemic (Sendai Framework Monitor). This is more than the total number of disaster-related deaths reported between 2015-2019: 286,000 casualties, as reported by a total of 139 countries (Fig. 1). From a preliminary analysis, it is estimated that at least 80 percent of the disaster-related mortality in 2020 was due to COVID-19. Even this high figure on disaster mortality rate in 2020 is significantly underreported, as the impact of the pandemic alone was estimated to be 1.9 million deaths by the end of 2020 as per COVID-19 reports compiled by WHO.

The most widespread and devastating biological hazard in recent history, COVID-19 has disrupted and threatens to reverse global progress in reducing disaster-related mortality and people affected. Prior to 2020, the world was making progress, albeit uneven, towards achieving SDG 1.5.1 / Sendai Framework Target A on reducing disaster-related mortality. Disaster-related deaths averaged at 57,000 people per year between 2015-2019 (Fig. 1). Moreover, the global trend over the past decade was on a downward trajectory (Fig. 2). The pandemic has however placed this goal beyond reach, as it overwhelmed health systems and highlighted underlying socio-economic vulnerabilities to biological hazards.

The simultaneous occurrence of other disasters, including tropical cyclones and floods, while people were still struggling to contain the pandemic, resulted in compounded impacts, outstretching the disaster risk management systems. The importance of multi-hazard and multi-sectoral approaches to disaster risk reduction therefore remains paramount for the post-COVID recovery and building back better.

Some of the most vulnerable countries experience particularly high levels of disaster-related mortality. In 2020, disaster mortality rate was as high as 2.1 and 1.5 deaths per 100,000 population in LDCs and SIDS respectively and up to 11.8 deaths per 100,000 population in LLDCs. (Fig. 3).

Even while there has been an unprecedented rise in mortality in 2020, primarily owing to COVID-19, the trend of persons reported affected by disasters, that primarily includes those ill or injured, whose dwellings are damaged or destroyed or whose livelihoods are disrupted; has been on declining after peaking in 2015 (Fig. 4).

Fig. 1: Global disaster-related mortality, 2015-2020

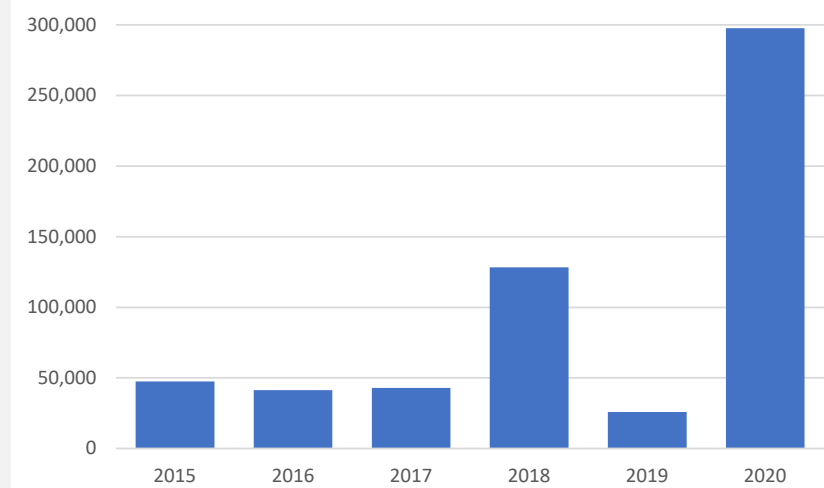


Fig. 3: Disaster-related mortality rate in 2020: LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS

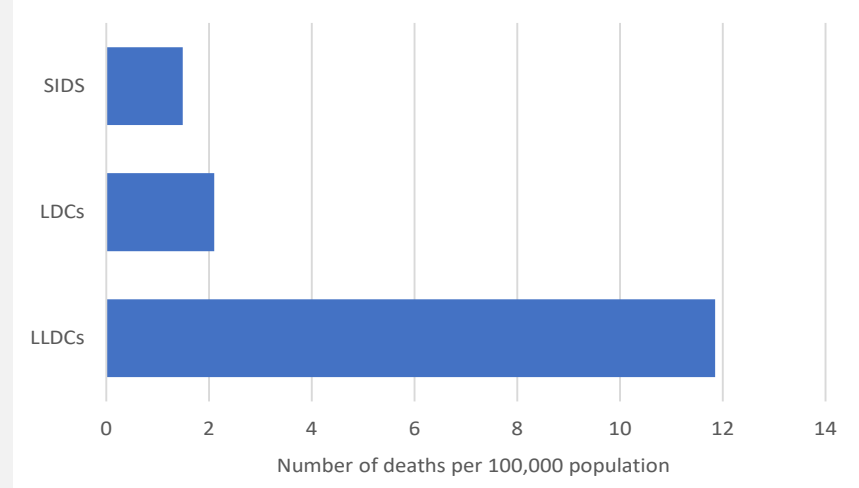


Fig. 2: Disaster-related mortality (rate per 100'000 population) through the decade

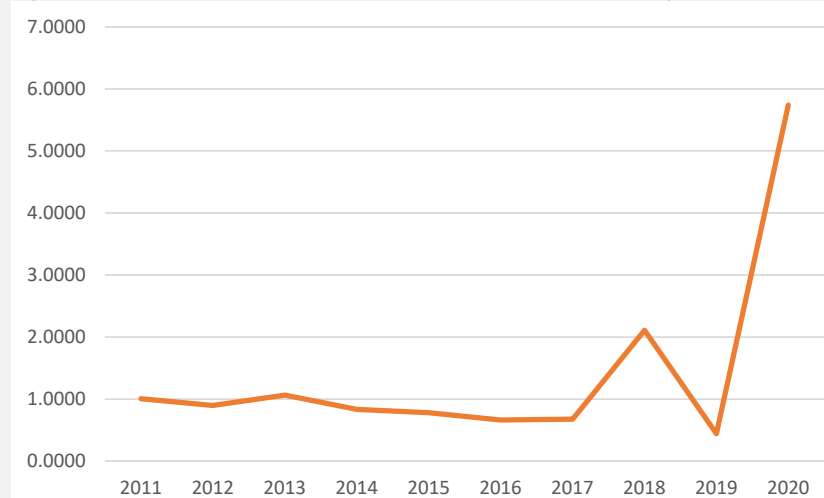
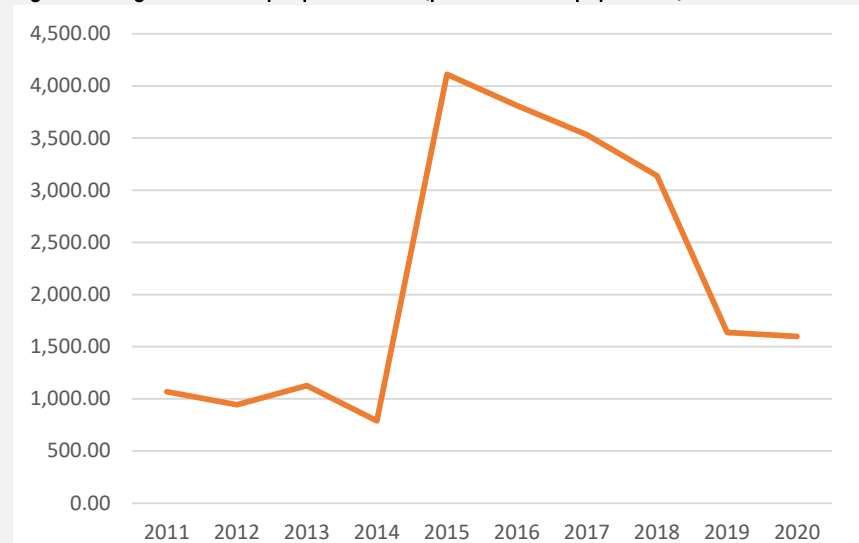


Fig. 4: Average number of people affected (per 100,000 of population)



#### Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- Sendai Framework Monitor, UNDRR: <https://sendaimonitor.undrr.org/>
- Increasing global resilience to systemic risk: emerging lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic: <https://www.undrr.org/publication/increasing-global-resilience-systemic-risk-emerging-lessons-covid-19-pandemic>
- Review of COVID-19 Disaster Risk Governance in Asia-Pacific: Towards Multi-Hazard and MultiSectoral Disaster Risk Reduction: <https://www.undrr.org/publication/review-covid-19-disaster-risk-governance-asia-pacific-towards-multi-hazard-and-multi>
- COVID-19 Brief: Preliminary Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa: <https://www.undrr.org/publication/covid-19-brief-preliminary-evidence-sub-saharan-africa>

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Custodian agency(ies): UNDRR

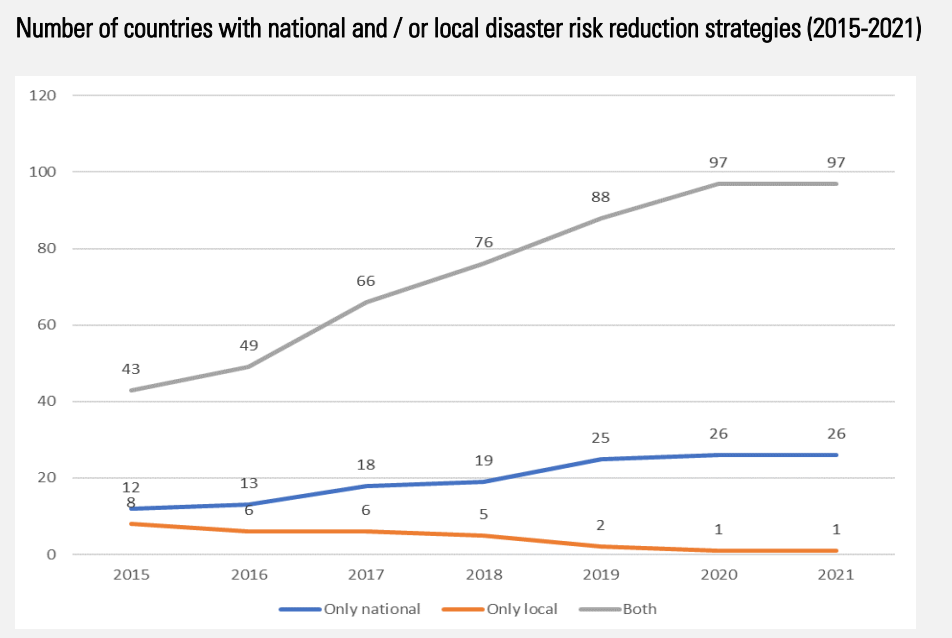
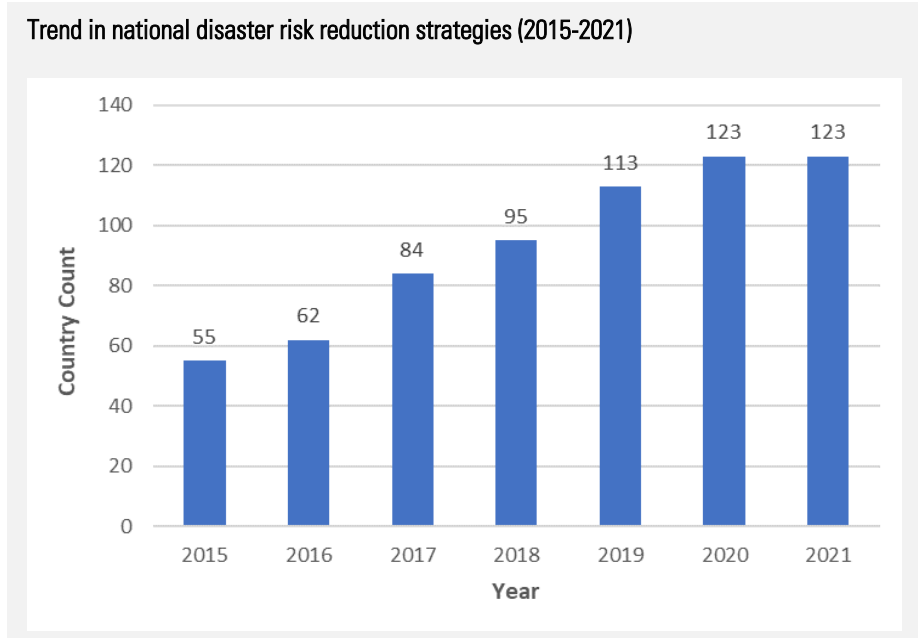
**Indicator 1.5.3/11.b.1/13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030**

**Good progress in developing national disaster risk reduction strategies but greater need of alignment with climate change and development planning.**

Significant progress has been made towards increasing the number of national disaster risk reduction strategies. As of 31 Dec 2021, a total of 123 countries have reported the adoption of national disaster risk reduction strategies. This represents a significant advancement, marking an increase of 124 percent from 2015 when only 55 countries reported the adoption of such strategies (Fig 1).

Further, the number of countries with DRR strategies that follow a substantial or comprehensive alignment with the Sendai Framework has quadrupled compared to 2015, rising from 15 to 61 countries. The number of countries with DRR strategies that promote policy coherence and compliance, notably with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, has reached 118 countries, compared to only 44 countries in 2015.

Despite significant progress, the implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies require further concerted effort, including through coherent institutional architectures, clear legislative mandates, partnerships and sufficient financial resources at national and sub-national levels. In line with the recent IPCC findings, the disaster risk reduction strategies and national adaptation plans should further align with a shared understanding of risk. The COVID-19 crisis has further triggered global awareness of the urgency to adopt multi-hazard DRR strategies that address all risks.



**Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:**

- Sendai Framework Monitor, UNDRR: <https://sendaimonitor.undrr.org/>
- Policy landscape analysis in Sub-Saharan Africa <https://www.undrr.org/publication/disaster-risk-reduction-and-climate-change-adaptation-pathways-policy-coherence-sub>
- Analysis of DRR inclusion in national climate change commitments <https://www.undrr.org/publication/analysis-drr-inclusion-national-climate-change-commitments>

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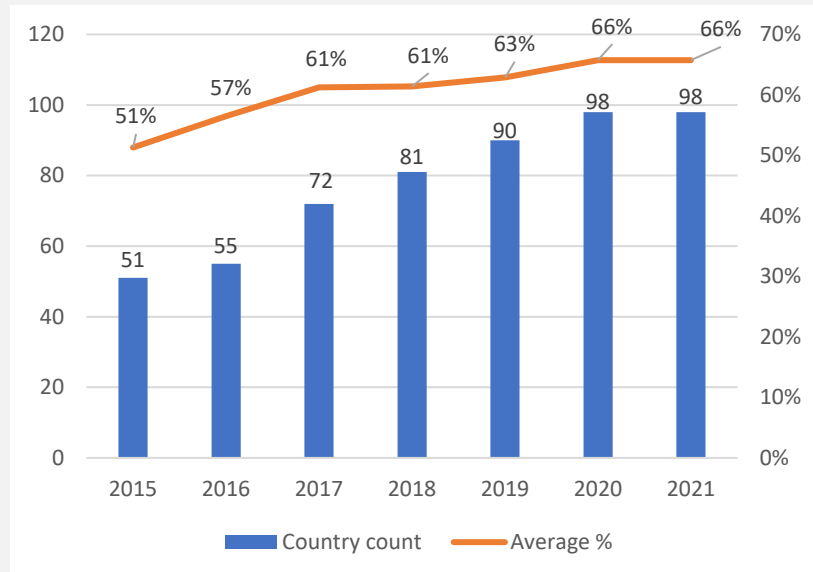
**Indicator 1.5.4/11.b.2/13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies**

**Countries strengthen localisation of SDGs through local disaster risk reduction strategies**

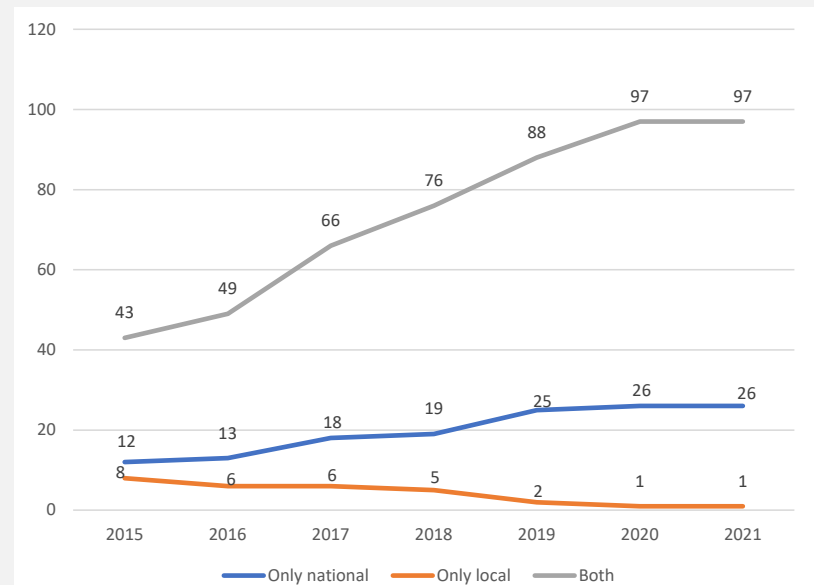
The impact of disasters is first and most experienced by those at the frontline of disasters. Hence, local disaster risk reduction strategies assume high significance. Between 2015 to end-2021, the number of reporting countries with local governments having disaster risk reduction strategies nearly doubled from 51 to 98. Within these countries, the average proportion of local governments with such strategies increased from 51 percent in 2015 to 66 percent in 2021.

Countries have made efforts in aligning disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and development plans at the local level. However, a multi-hazard approach to local resilience building is important, in view of the systemic and cascading nature of risk, often fuelled by the climate emergency and more recently by the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Trends in countries reporting Local DRR Strategies and average proportion of local governments with local strategies**



**Number of countries with national and / or local disaster risk reduction strategies (2015-2021)**



**Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:**

- Sendai Framework Monitor, UNDRR: <https://sendaimonitor.undrr.org/>
- Making Cities Resilient report 2019: A snapshot of how local governments progress in reducing disaster risks in alignment with the Sendai Framework <https://www.undrr.org/publication/making-cities-resilient-report-2019-snapshot-how-local-governments-progress-reducing>
- Making Cities Resilient 2030: <https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/making-cities-resilient-2030-mcr2030>; and <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



[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 4.7.1/12.8.1/13.3.1: 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

### More efforts needed to fully mainstream ESD and GCED in national education systems

In primary and secondary education, around 90 per cent of countries report that Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and Global Citizenship Education (GCED) are at least partially mainstreamed in national education laws and policies, curricula, teacher education or student assessment, but only 15 per cent report high levels of integration in all four areas. Much lower rates of mainstreaming are reported in technical and vocational education (57 per cent) and in adult education (51 per cent).

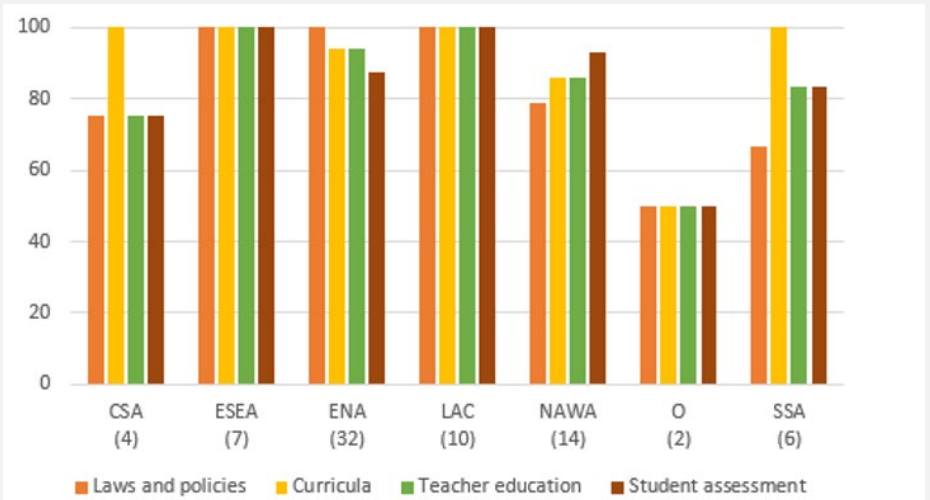
There are regional differences with particularly high rates reported in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia and in Latin America and the Caribbean (Figure 1).

Countries are more likely to have fully mainstreamed ESD and GCED in education laws and policies and in student assessment (40 per cent of countries) than in curricula (2 per cent) or teacher education (10 per cent).

A recent global survey of primary and secondary teachers found that one in four teachers do not feel ready to teach themes related to sustainable development, global citizenship and peace. Despite this a majority (80 per cent) are keen to learn more but while training in ESD and GCED is available, it is not always sufficient to meet teachers' needs.

Overall, more efforts are needed to ensure that ESD and GCED are mainstreamed throughout national education systems so that learners can acquire the skills necessary to take action on sustainable development, global citizenship and peace and contribute positively to the well-being of their communities.

Figure 1: Mainstreaming of ESD and GCED in national education systems by SDG regions in the period 2017-2020 (percentage of responding countries)



Note 1: CSA = Central and Southern Asia; ESEA = Eastern and South-Eastern Asia; ENA = Europe and Northern America; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean; NAWA = Northern Africa and Western Asia; O = Oceania and SSA = sub-Saharan Africa.

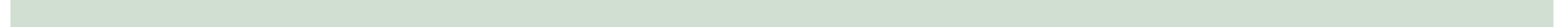
Note 2: The numbers in brackets indicate the number of countries responding in each region.

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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

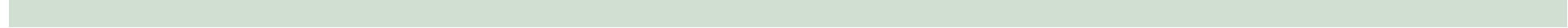


[Custodian agency\(ies\):](#) UNFCCC



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 Framework Convention on Climate Change



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| <p><a href="#">Custodian agency(ies):</a> UNFCCC</p> |
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