

# The Sustainable Development Goals Extended Report 2025

Inputs and information provided as of 30 April 2025

## 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 2025. 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. Storylines presented in this document may slightly differ from figures cited in the SDG Report 2025 text due to the timing of the submission and the subsequent updates received upon finalizing the Report.

Contents

**Indicator 13.1.1** Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population..... 2

**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..... 2

**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 ..... 3

**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 ..... 3

**Indicator 13.2.2** Total greenhouse gas emissions per year ..... 3

**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..... 4

**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..... 4

**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..... 4

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

Rising disaster impacts despite decreasing mortality.

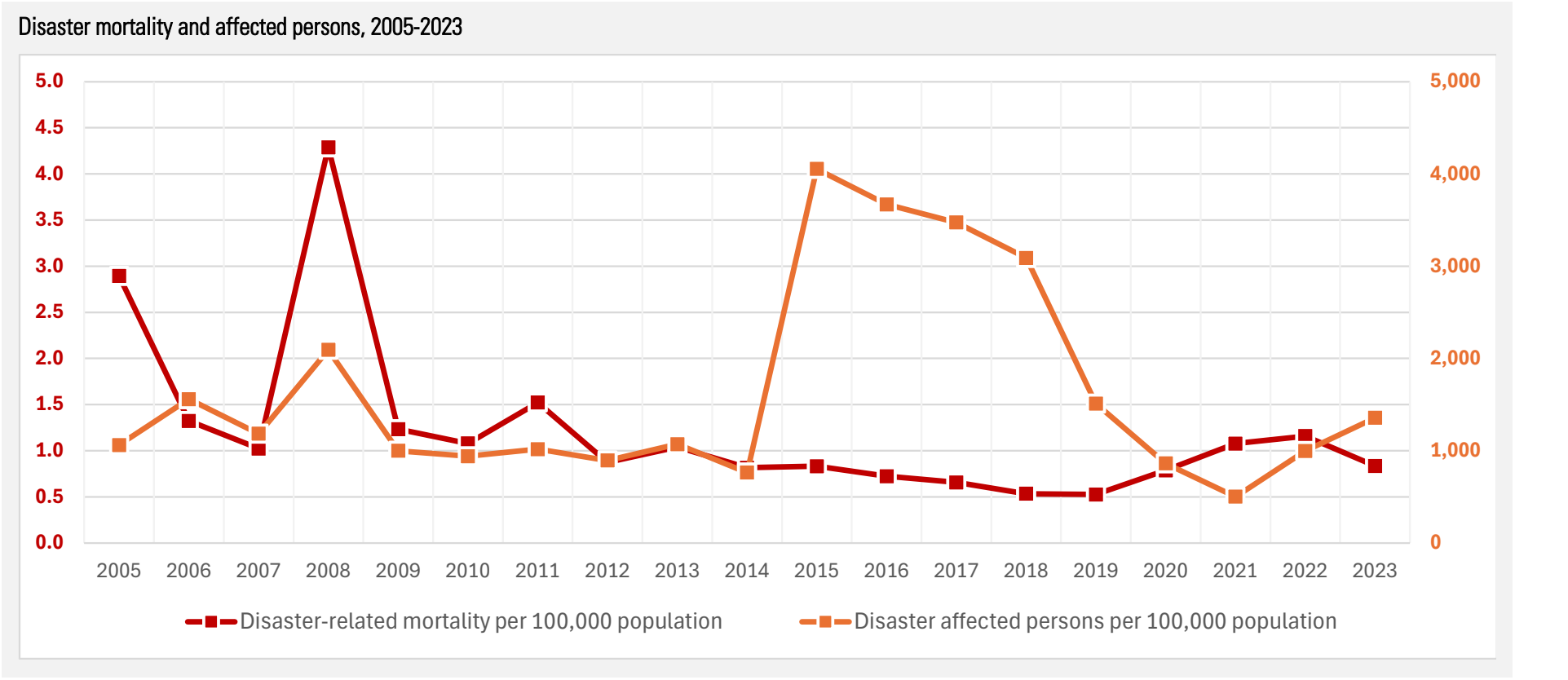
Member States report on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets 1.5, 11.5, and 13.1 through the Sendai Framework Monitor Targets A and B. Recent data indicates encouraging progress in reducing disaster-related deaths worldwide despite the increasing total number of people impacted by disasters. The global disaster mortality rate per 100,000 population fell from 1.61 in the period of 2005–2014 to 0.79 in 2014–2023 (excluding COVID-19-related cases). This represents a significant improvement of more than 50 per cent in reducing mortality notwithstanding global population growth. In absolute terms, this translates to an average of 41,647 disaster-related deaths per year between 2014 and 2023, a 36% decrease from the 65,597 annual deaths reported in 2005–2014.

However, while disaster-related deaths have declined, the number of people affected by disasters has surged. The rate of persons affected per 100,000 population increased by 75 per cent, from 1,158 in 2005–2014 to 2,028 in 2014–2023. In absolute numbers, 124 million people were affected by disasters annually between 2015 and 2023. This mixed picture of declining mortality but rising affected populations underscores both progress and persistent challenges. Investments in early warning systems and evacuation measures have saved lives, but long-term resilience-building efforts are essential to reduce the overall human cost of disasters.

Countries in special situations, such as Least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing States (SIDS), and landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) continue to bear the brunt of disasters, suffering impacts more than twice the global average. Between 2014 and 2023:

- LDCs accounted for 25.9 per cent of global disaster-related mortality, despite representing only 11.9 per cent of the reporting countries’ populations.
- LLDCs reported 13.0 per cent of global disaster mortality, while comprising just 4.9 per cent of the total population.
- SIDS recorded 0.5 per cent of global mortality, despite making up only 0.3 per cent of the global population.

These figures highlight the urgent need for enhanced international cooperation, targeted investments, and strengthened resilience efforts to ensure that the most vulnerable nations are not left behind in disaster risk reduction efforts.



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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

More than two-thirds 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 aimed at preventing the creation of disaster risk, reduction of existing risk and strengthening resilience. Concrete progress was made in the establishment of national DRR strategies worldwide, as 131 countries, or 67 per cent of the world, have reported in Sendai Framework Monitor global target E the adoption and implementation of national DRR strategies by 2024, doubled the 57 countries in 2015.

While reporting the existence of such strategies, countries also assess its implantation against ten-point scoring criteria. 126 countries have reported that “promoting policy coherence and compliance with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement” is a key element in their national DRR strategies that requires further attention. This underlines the importance of integrating climate resilience and sustainable development. Furthermore, given the ongoing efforts relating to the Global Goal on Adaptation, efforts are being made to leverage the presence of DRR strategies to build the basis for national adaptation plans through a comprehensive risk management approach [Link 3].

The quality of national DRR strategies also positively enhances multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS). Published as part of the Secretary-General’s Early Warnings for All initiative [Link 4], the latest 2024 Global Status of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems Report [Link 5] showed that countries with more comprehensive disaster risk reduction strategies tend to also have more comprehensive Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems. A holistic approach to DRR strategies and preparedness and action plans for early warning systems enhances countries’ resilience to disasters, helping them to build empowering, resilient and sustainable communities, and enabling better preparedness and responses.

[Link 3] [www.undrr.org/crm](http://www.undrr.org/crm)

[Link 4] <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/early-warnings-for-all>

[Link 5] <https://www.undrr.org/reports/global-status-MHEWS-2024>

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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

**110 countries have local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the national strategies.**

Localizing disaster risk knowledge and strategies is critical for managing and reducing disasters losses and damages. This approach 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 also promote inclusive, and gender-responsive risk governance, and strengthen the integration of indigenous and local knowledge (ILK) into the national strategies.

Furthermore, local-level risk governance manifested by the 110 countries which have reported the existence of local DRR strategies in place, guided by their national strategies as of 2024. On average, 73 per cent of the local governments in the reporting countries have specified having local DRR strategies.

UNDRR’s Making Cities Resilient 2030 (MCR2030) Initiative [Link 6] is 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.

[Link 6] <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

<b>Custodian agency(ies):</b> <a href="#">UNFCCC</a>
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**Indicator 13.2.2** Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

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

A green curriculum matters, yet efforts to mainstream key concepts vary a lot between countries

Mainstreaming content on sustainable development in the curriculum is part of national SDG and Paris Agreement commitments and has been linked with improved student knowledge. National curriculum frameworks and syllabi for up to eight science and social science subjects in each of grades 3, 6 and 9 have been reviewed in 110 countries for the frequency with which selected keywords are used in three themes: environment/sustainability; climate change; and biodiversity. The information has been compiled in an index with a scale from 0 to 100, with an average score of 40 and a range from 9 to 66. The average score is considerably higher for the environment/sustainability theme (55) than for the biodiversity (31) and climate change (21) themes.

Other relevant policy messages can be extracted. Despite commitments to cover greening issues in a balanced way, it is more common to find such references: in syllabi than in the national curriculum framework; in science than in social science subjects; and in higher than in lower grades. For instance, 34% of countries did not include green concepts in their grade 3 social science syllabi, compared to 21% in grade 6 and 16% in grade 9. Curricula in richer countries are not consistently greener than those in poorer countries. Countries which are deemed the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change do not necessarily include more green content in their syllabi. Countries willing to mainstream content on environment, sustainability, climate change and biodiversity in the curriculum can analyse the components of the indicator to identify where they can improve by domain, theme, grade and document type.

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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

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

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