# Climate Change in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

**Global Follow-up and Review** 



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The HLPF on sustainable development is the central platform for follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda at the global level (2030 Agenda paragraph 82)

#### Forum is also expected to:

- ✓ enhance the integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development
- ✓ provide political leadership, guidance and recommendations on implementation and follow-up
- ✓ address new and emerging issues



Heads of State and Government will meet for the first time at summit level in September

## **Ongoing role of the Statistical Commission**

To develop the global indicator framework for the 17 Goals and 169 Targets of the 2030 Agenda, the United Nations Statistical Commission created the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)



They **provide technical support** for the implementation of the approved indicator and monitoring framework over the 15-year period towards 2030

On the basis of the initial indicator framework, the indicators are **reviewed and refined** as needed

#### **HLPF 2018** in numbers



# **2019 High-Level Political Forum**

"Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality"

#### 51 countries will present their

#### **Voluntary National Reviews**

(10 for the second time, 162 VNRs in total)

#### The set of goals for the

in-depth review on progress:





### **Targets**

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

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

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





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

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

#### Progress on the targets (as of 9 April 2018)

The majority of countries have ratified the Paris Agreement and provided nationally determined contributions (NDCs)



10 developing countries have successfully completed and submitted the first iteration of their national adaptation plans for responding to climate change.

Developed country parties continue to make progress towards the goal of jointly mobilizing \$100 billion annually by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions.

### **Climate Action in the Voluntary National Reviews**

#### Progress

Mitigation: Several countries on track to achieving their emission reduction targets

Many countries implement specific policies for sectors contributing to emissions (housing, waste management, energy, transport sector)

**Adaptation:** Numerous actions and initiatives (e.g. new legal and institutional frameworks, disaster management plans, vulnerability analyses, ecosystem-based adaptation)

Countries further highlighted actions to **improve education and awareness raising** on climate change and contributions to **climate finance** 

#### Challenges

- While many countries stress the **economic benefits** that can be derived from transitioning towards low-carbon or no-carbon societies, others still perceive emission reduction to conflict with economic growth
- Many reviews describe in detail institutional frameworks and their respective coordinating mechanisms, but policy coherence and **multi-sectoral coordination** still presents a major challenge for many countries
- In general, lack of capacity and financing

# **Climate Action in the Voluntary National Reviews**

- Importance of research and innovation (esp. scenario and modelling work at the national level) frequently stressed
- Even though the cross-cutting nature of climate change and its numerous impacts that affect the achievement of the Agenda 2030 are frequently mentioned, there is little information of how climate change action and other SDGs are tackled as **complimentary** approach

More data on the interlinkages of climate action with other SDGs is needed for decision making

# **Overlapping and complementary agendas**



### Gap in ambition on climate action

- Current pledges under the National Determined Contributions (NDCs) are not sufficient to meet the aim of limiting global temperature to 1.5 degree Celsius
- As the Paris Agreement and the SDGs are **inherently interlinked** this development hampers the achievement of the SDGs as well.
- It the context of the GA2019 high-level week, the SG has decided to convene a climate summit to accelerate commitment and action to reach the climate goals.



To raise ambition on climate action and to showcase examples, UN Secretary-General António Guterres is organizing this high level event on Sept 23.

The Summit will build on the outcomes of the Global Climate Action Summit (GCAS), the 73rd session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA 73) and the 24th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 24) to the UNFCCC, among others.



### The road to the 2019 Climate Summit





To strengthen synergies in implementation between the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the national level, participants will:

- ✓ Identify specific examples
- ✓ Analyze gaps and challenges
- ✓ Make a set of concrete recommendations

The outcomes will inform the review of SDG 13 at the HLPF in July 2019 and provide input to the SG's Climate Summit in September.





United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



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# Thank you for your attention!





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