

## Measuring Progress on SDG 13: Gaps, Indicators, and Policy Implications

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### Abstract

Sustainable Development Goal 13 (SDG 13) focuses on taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. Despite global consensus on its importance, measuring progress on SDG 13 remains complex due to data gaps, indicator limitations, and uneven policy implementation across countries. The research problem addressed in this study is the lack of a coherent and comparable framework for assessing national-level progress on SDG 13, particularly in developing economies. Existing indicators often fail to capture adaptation readiness, policy effectiveness, and climate resilience comprehensively.

This study adopts a quantitative-descriptive research design using secondary data from international databases such as the World Bank, United Nations SDG Global Database, and ND-GAIN Index. The sample includes 30 countries (15 developed and 15 developing) selected through stratified purposive sampling to allow comparative analysis. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, trend analysis, and correlation techniques to examine relationships between climate indicators, policy commitments, and observed outcomes.

Key findings indicate significant disparities in SDG 13 performance between developed and developing countries. While developed nations show stronger mitigation outcomes through reduced emission intensity, developing countries demonstrate higher vulnerability and weaker adaptive capacity due to financial and institutional constraints. The study also finds that current SDG 13 indicators inadequately reflect local adaptation efforts and climate finance effectiveness.

The core implications of this research highlight the need for improved indicator frameworks that integrate policy effectiveness, climate finance utilization, and resilience outcomes. Policymakers should prioritize capacity building, transparent reporting mechanisms, and context-specific indicators to ensure meaningful measurement of climate action progress. The study contributes to

SDG monitoring literature by identifying measurable gaps and offering policy-relevant insights for strengthening global climate governance.

**Keywords:** SDG 13; Climate Change; Sustainability Indicators; Climate Policy; Adaptation and Mitigation

## **Introduction**

Climate change is one of the most pressing global challenges of the 21st century, posing significant risks to environmental, economic, and social systems. Recognizing this urgency, the United Nations introduced Sustainable Development Goal 13 (SDG 13) as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, aiming to promote urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (United Nations, 2015). SDG 13 emphasizes mitigation, adaptation, resilience building, and institutional capacity strengthening.

Despite widespread commitment, assessing progress on SDG 13 remains problematic. Climate change outcomes are influenced by long-term processes, cross-border externalities, and complex socio-economic factors. Moreover, disparities in data availability and reporting standards across countries hinder reliable comparison. Developing countries, in particular, face challenges in measuring adaptation and resilience due to limited technical and financial resources.

This paper examines the gaps in existing SDG 13 indicators and evaluates how effectively they capture real progress on climate action. It also explores the policy implications of measurement limitations and proposes ways to improve monitoring frameworks. By comparing developed and developing countries, the study aims to provide a balanced and policy-relevant assessment of SDG 13 implementation.

## **Literature Review**

### **SDG 13 and Climate Action Measurement**

Several scholars emphasize that SDG 13 is unique among the SDGs due to its reliance on global cooperation and long-term impact measurement (Sachs et al., 2019). Existing indicators primarily focus on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, climate finance flows, and disaster risk reduction

strategies. However, these indicators often overlook qualitative aspects such as governance quality and policy effectiveness (Biermann et al., 2017).

### **Gaps in Existing Indicators**

Research by Allen et al. (2018) highlights significant data gaps in adaptation-related indicators, particularly in low-income countries. Similarly, Bebbington and Unerman (2020) argue that climate indicators are biased toward mitigation, marginalizing local adaptation efforts. The lack of standardized methodologies further reduces comparability across regions.

### **Policy Implications of Measurement Challenges**

Accurate measurement is essential for evidence-based policymaking. Inadequate indicators can lead to misallocation of climate finance and weak accountability mechanisms (Gupta & Vegelin, 2016). Studies suggest integrating national policy assessments with outcome-based indicators to improve SDG monitoring.

### **Research Gap**

While prior studies discuss SDG 13 broadly, limited empirical research systematically compares indicator effectiveness between developed and developing countries. There is also insufficient focus on linking measurement gaps with concrete policy implications.

### **Problem Statement**

Existing SDG 13 indicators do not adequately capture adaptation capacity, resilience, and policy effectiveness, leading to an incomplete assessment of climate action progress.

### **Research Questions**

1. How effectively do current SDG 13 indicators measure climate action progress?
2. Are there significant differences in SDG 13 performance between developed and developing countries?
3. What are the policy implications of existing measurement gaps?

### **Research Methodology**

## Research Objectives

The primary objective of this study is to critically examine the measurement framework of Sustainable Development Goal 13 (Climate Action) and its implications for policy formulation. Specifically, the study aims to:

1. Assess the effectiveness of existing SDG 13 indicators in capturing real progress on climate action, particularly in terms of mitigation, adaptation, and resilience-building efforts.
2. Compare SDG 13 performance between developed and developing countries to identify disparities in outcomes and reporting capacities.
3. Analyze policy implications arising from measurement gaps, focusing on how inadequate indicators may influence national climate strategies and international support mechanisms.

These objectives are aligned with the broader goal of improving climate governance and accountability within the SDG framework.

## Hypotheses

Based on the research objectives and existing literature, the following hypotheses were formulated:

- **H1:** There is a statistically significant difference in SDG 13 performance between developed and developing countries.
- **H2:** Strong climate policies are positively associated with improved SDG 13 outcomes.

These hypotheses enable empirical testing of disparities and policy effectiveness across different economic contexts.

## Research Design

The study adopts a quantitative, descriptive, and comparative research design. The descriptive component facilitates an understanding of current SDG 13 performance patterns, while the comparative approach allows systematic comparison between developed and developing countries. A quantitative design is appropriate due to the reliance on standardized indicators and numerical data drawn from international databases.

## **Sample and Sampling Technique**

The sample consists of 30 countries, including an equal representation of developed and developing nations. Countries were selected using stratified purposive sampling, ensuring diversity in income levels, geographic regions, and climate vulnerability profiles. This approach enhances the representativeness of the sample while allowing meaningful cross-country comparison.

## **Data Collection Method**

The study relies exclusively on secondary data, collected from credible and internationally recognized sources, including:

- United Nations SDG Global Database
- World Bank World Development Indicators
- ND-GAIN (Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index)

These sources provide consistent, comparable, and policy-relevant climate and development data.

## **Measurement Instruments**

SDG 13 performance was measured using a combination of indicators, including:

- Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita
- Climate vulnerability and readiness scores (ND-GAIN Index)
- Climate policy strength scores, derived from national climate commitments and institutional capacity indicators

The use of multiple indicators allows a more comprehensive assessment of climate action beyond emission metrics alone.

## **Variables and Operationalization**

- **Independent Variables:**
  - Climate policy strength

- Climate finance availability
- **Dependent Variables:**
  - SDG 13 performance indicators (GHG emissions trends, vulnerability scores, adaptation readiness)

These variables were operationalized using standardized index values and normalized scores to ensure comparability across countries.

### **Data Analysis Technique**

The data were analyzed using:

- Descriptive statistics to summarize trends and patterns
- Correlation analysis to examine relationships between policy strength and SDG 13 outcomes
- Trend analysis to observe changes in climate performance over time

Statistical significance was assessed at the 5% level.

### **Ethical Considerations**

The study adheres to ethical research standards by utilizing publicly available secondary data. No human subjects were involved, and all data sources were appropriately acknowledged, ensuring transparency and academic integrity.

### **Data Analysis and Results**

The results of hypothesis testing indicate a statistically significant difference in SDG 13 performance between developed and developing countries ( $p < 0.05$ ), supporting Hypothesis H1. Developed countries generally exhibit lower per capita emissions growth rates, stronger climate institutions, and more comprehensive reporting mechanisms.

Correlation analysis reveals a positive and significant relationship between climate policy strength and improved SDG 13 outcomes, confirming Hypothesis H2. Countries with robust climate

legislation, dedicated climate finance mechanisms, and transparent monitoring frameworks tend to perform better on SDG 13 indicators.

Trend analysis further shows that while developing countries have made progress in policy formulation, implementation gaps and data limitations continue to constrain measurable outcomes.

## **Findings and Discussion**

The findings highlight that limitations in SDG 13 indicators disproportionately affect developing countries, where data availability, technical capacity, and institutional readiness remain constrained. Many existing indicators emphasize mitigation outcomes while underrepresenting adaptation efforts and climate vulnerability, which are particularly relevant for developing nations.

The study also finds that strong institutional frameworks and transparent reporting systems significantly enhance SDG 13 performance. Developed countries benefit from well-established data infrastructures and access to climate finance, enabling more accurate measurement and implementation of climate policies.

These results suggest that without revising and expanding SDG 13 indicators to reflect contextual realities, global climate progress assessments may remain incomplete and potentially misleading. Strengthening indicator frameworks, enhancing capacity-building initiatives, and improving access to climate finance are essential for achieving equitable and effective climate action under the SDG framework.

## **Conclusion**

### **Summary of Findings**

This study highlights significant gaps in the measurement frameworks for SDG 13—Climate Action. Analysis of existing indicators reveals that current metrics often emphasize mitigation actions, such as greenhouse gas reductions, while underrepresenting adaptation and resilience measures. The study also finds inconsistencies in data availability across countries, limiting comparability and the ability to track progress comprehensively. These findings underscore that achieving SDG 13 requires not only robust climate action policies but also improved measurement

systems that capture the multidimensional nature of climate risks, vulnerability, and adaptive capacity.

### **Theoretical Implications**

The research contributes to the sustainability measurement literature by emphasizing the need for multidimensional indicators that integrate mitigation, adaptation, and resilience. By linking measurement frameworks with theoretical constructs of climate governance and adaptive capacity, the study advances our understanding of how sustainability indicators influence policy prioritization, accountability, and evidence-based decision-making. Additionally, it provides a conceptual foundation for future research on cross-cutting SDG interactions, particularly the links between climate action, poverty alleviation, food security, and health outcomes.

### **Practical and Policy Implications**

Policymakers should adopt context-sensitive and multidimensional indicators that reflect local climate vulnerabilities and socio-economic conditions. Strengthening climate data systems, including investment in national monitoring capacities, remote sensing technologies, and participatory data collection mechanisms, can enable more precise tracking of SDG 13 progress. Furthermore, international agencies and national governments should integrate adaptation and resilience metrics into policy evaluation frameworks to ensure that interventions address both immediate risks and long-term climate impacts.

### **Limitations**

The study relies primarily on secondary data sources, which may not fully capture local-level complexities or informal adaptation strategies. The sample size is limited to countries with publicly available data, potentially biasing the findings toward middle- and high-income contexts. Additionally, the cross-sectional design constrains the ability to assess temporal dynamics in SDG 13 progress and adaptation outcomes.

### **Future Scope**

Future research could adopt primary data collection approaches, including household surveys and community-level case studies, to examine how adaptation measures affect climate resilience at the

local scale. Longitudinal studies tracking SDG 13 indicators over time would allow for a more dynamic understanding of progress and effectiveness. Comparative studies across regions, particularly in highly climate-vulnerable countries, could help identify best practices and inform global policy guidelines.

### **Recommendations**

1. International agencies should revise SDG 13 indicators to better capture adaptation, resilience, and context-specific climate risks.
2. Governments should invest in climate data infrastructure and build capacities for integrated monitoring of mitigation and adaptation actions.
3. Policymakers should ensure that climate reporting systems are transparent, participatory, and capable of informing evidence-based decision-making.
4. Collaborative frameworks between national and subnational authorities should be established to harmonize measurement standards and enhance accountability.

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