
UNDP
CLIMATE
COUNTS
EVERY NUMBER TELLS A STORY

Foreword

The climate crisis is the defining challenge of our time. Yet sometimes it can feel abstract or difficult to grasp.

Numbers can help to make it concrete. They give us a way to see the scale of the problem, the urgency of action and the promise of solutions.

This booklet offers 30 numbers that tell the current story of climate change in simple, clear terms. They are not just statistics: they are milestones, warnings and opportunities. Together, they show why the decisions taken today will matter profoundly for generations to come.

My hope is that, as you turn these pages, you'll find both clarity and conviction. The climate crisis is real, but so is our capacity to act. Let these numbers inspire you to speak up, to make changes, and to see yourself as part of the solution.

Because in every aspect of our lives and our children's lives, #ClimateCounts.

Cassie Flynn
Global Director of Climate Change
UNDP

1

ONLY 1 PLANET CAN SUPPORT LIFE IN THE KNOWN UNIVERSE:

EARTH.

1

Earth is remarkable. Our planet's ability to support life is the result of many factors, including vast amounts of liquid water, a magnetic field that protects from solar radiation and mild temperatures maintained by an insulating atmosphere.

Climate change, driven by greenhouse gases released from human activities, is causing Earth to warm at an unprecedented rate. This upsets the fragile balance that sustains life, causing major damage to the living world and threatening human societies.

***Did you know**: Rich countries are using Earth's resources at rates that would require between 3 to 9 planets to sustain. To stop climate change and ensure our future on Earth, we must change.*

UNDER THE PARIS AGREEMENT, COUNTRIES AGREED TO LIMIT GLOBAL TEMPERATURE RISE TO WELL BELOW 2°C, WHILE STRIVING FOR 1.5°C.

2

2

In 2015, countries made a breakthrough in climate negotiations and adopted the Paris Agreement. This historic, legally binding international treaty became the foundation for climate action on a global scale, pushing countries to adopt mitigation and adaptation goals.

The Paris Agreement was the first international treaty to explicitly specify a temperature limit for warming, with countries agreeing to work together to limit global temperature rise to well below 2°C, while striving for 1.5°C.

Scientists warn that limiting global average temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels is crucial to averting the worst impacts of climate change and to avoid reaching tipping points.

***Did you know**: Every incremental degree of warming makes climate extremes and risks become larger. For example, at 1.5°C of warming, 14% of the global population is likely to face at least one severe heatwave every five years. At 2°C of warming, that figure increases to 37%, a difference of around 1.7 billion people.*

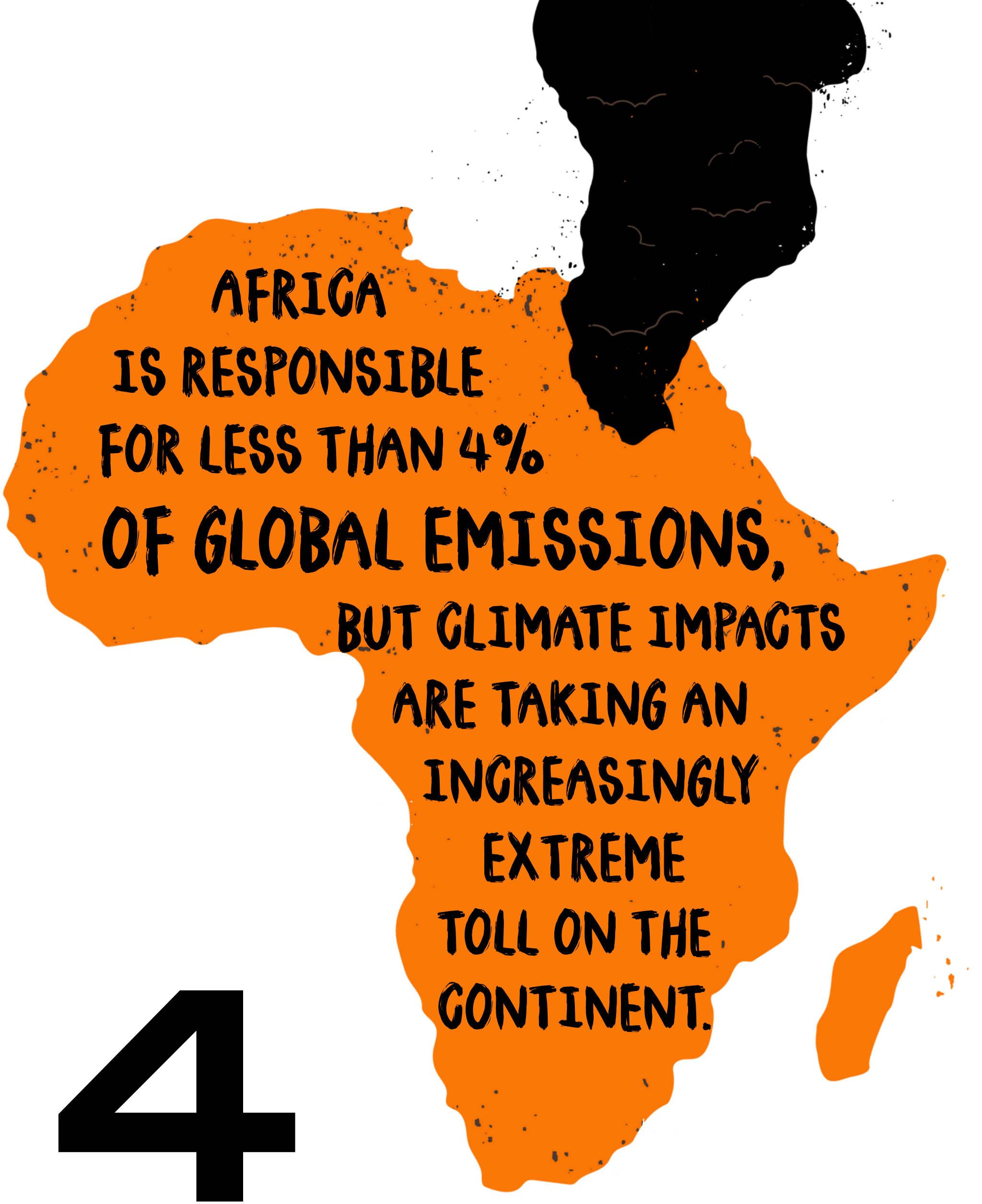
CLIMATE CHANGE AFFECTS EVERYONE, BUT MORE THAN 3 BILLION PEOPLE LIVE IN AREAS THAT ARE HIGHLY VULNERABLE.

3

Climate change presents a fundamental threat to human societies, causing more frequent and more intense extreme weather events, affecting food production, impacting public health and leading to irrecoverable losses.

Even though everyone around the world is already feeling the impacts of climate change, some countries are more affected than others due to their geographical location, economic power and adaptive capacity. Between 3.3 and 3.6 billion people currently live in highly vulnerable areas across large parts of Africa, South Asia, Central and South America, small islands and the Arctic.

***Did you know**: The climate crisis is a deeply unfair one, disproportionately affecting low-income countries. These countries are being hit by up to eight times as many climate-related hazards compared to 30 years ago, resulting in a three-fold increase in economic damage.*


AFRICA
IS RESPONSIBLE
FOR LESS THAN 4%
OF GLOBAL EMISSIONS,
BUT CLIMATE IMPACTS
ARE TAKING AN
INCREASINGLY
EXTREME
TOLL ON THE
CONTINENT.

4

4

Climate change is a matter of justice. The people, communities and countries that are suffering the most from climate impacts are often those that have contributed the least to the crisis.

Countries in Africa are responsible for less than 4% of greenhouse gas emissions, but climate impacts affect every single aspect of their development and exacerbate hunger, insecurity and displacement.

Countries and industries that have become wealthy from emitting large amounts of greenhouse gases have a responsibility to rapidly decarbonize and help those who are most affected by climate impacts.

***Did you know**: Even within the same country, the impacts of climate change may be felt unevenly due to structural inequalities based on race, ethnicity, gender, age and socio-economic status.*

5

EVERY 5 YEARS, COUNTRIES SUBMIT NATIONAL CLIMATE PLANS, INCREASING THEIR AMBITION TO TACKLE CLIMATE CHANGE OVER TIME.

5

The Paris Agreement works on a five-year cycle of increasingly ambitious climate action. The primary instruments for ratcheting up climate ambition are Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). These are national climate plans that detail how countries will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate impacts.

NDCs help countries identify targets, timelines and actions across priority sectors such as energy, transport, infrastructure, agriculture, water, health, tourism and more. Ultimately, by revising NDCs every five years, countries can put their economies on a pathway towards net-zero emissions by 2050.

***Did you know**: The first generation of NDCs put the world on a pathway to a 3.7°C increase in global average temperatures. The second generation of NDCs brought this down to 2.7°C. The third generation is expected by the end of 2025, with calls growing for countries to align them with the 1.5°C limit.*

6

THE COST OF DAMAGES CAUSED BY CLIMATE CHANGE IS 6 TIMES HIGHER THAN THE COST OF MEETING THE GOALS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT.

6

The impacts of climate change that are already happening at current levels of warming could reduce the world economy by 19% by 2050.

These damages to agricultural yields, labour productivity and infrastructure – estimated to add up to approximately US$38 trillion – are six times higher than the mitigation costs required to limit global warming to 2°C.

***Did you know**: The true cost of climate impacts has been severely underestimated for decades. New research indicates that the economic damage may be much higher than previously predicted.*

WITHOUT URGENT CLIMATE ACTION, TODAY'S CHILDREN WILL FACE UP TO 7 TIMES MORE EXTREME WEATHER

7 EVENTS OVER THEIR LIFETIMES THAN THEIR GRANDPARENTS.

7

Because of the decisions taken by previous generations, children and young people's rights to a safe home, healthy environment, health care, food and learning are all under threat from the climate crisis.

As they advance through life, children and young people will bear the full force of climate change impacts such as heatwaves, floods, wildfires and crop failures. This raises issues of intergenerational equity that have sparked youth-led grassroots climate movements, climate litigation cases and efforts to address climate-related security risks.

***Did you know**: Children and young people living in low-income countries or in disadvantaged communities are more vulnerable to climate impacts. In Afghanistan, children could face up to 18 times as many heatwaves as their grandparents, while in Mali, they could face up to 10 times as many crop failures.*

8 OUT OF 10 PEOPLE WANT THEIR GOVERNMENTS TO DO MORE ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE.

8

8

The biggest ever standalone public opinion survey on climate change shows that 80% of people globally want their governments to take stronger action to tackle the climate crisis.

They also seek global unity, with 86% agreeing that their countries should set aside geopolitical differences, such as those regarding trade and security, and work together on climate change.

***Did you know**: Worldwide, 72% of people support a quick transition away from fossil fuels to renewable sources of energy. Even in the countries that are the world's top producers of fossil fuels, the majority of citizens support a quick transition away from coal, oil and gas.*

9

THE GREEN EGONOMY ACCOUNTS FOR NEARLY 9% OF CAPITAL MARKETS WORLDWIDE.

9

The green economy is rapidly growing. As countries and communities seek to address climate and environmental challenges, industries such as renewable energy production, energy-efficient and climate-resilient infrastructure, waste management, pollution control and smart agriculture are expanding.

Given the accelerating demand for these products and services, the green economy is now valued at US$7.9 trillion and represents almost 9% of stocks traded worldwide.

***Did you know**: Over the past decade, the market capitalization of green stocks has grown at a compound annual rate of 15%, making it the second-fastest growing sector behind technology.*

10

EVERY $1 INVESTED IN CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE CAN GENERATE MORE THAN $10 IN BENEFITS OVER 10 YEARS.

10

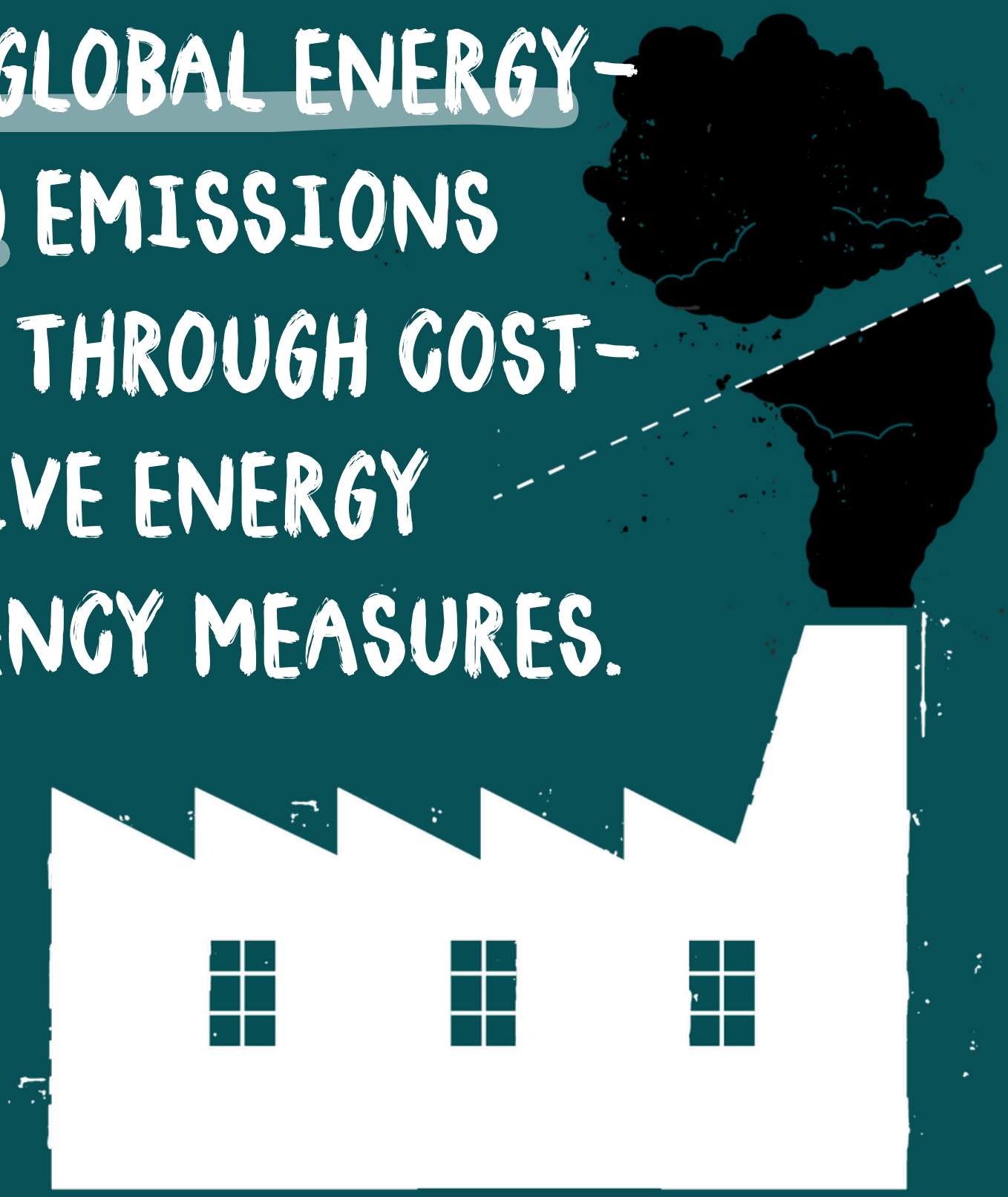
Climate change adaptation is essential to reducing vulnerabilities to current or expected climate impacts and increasing the resilience of communities and ecosystems.

Every $1 invested in adaptation measures can yield more than $10 in benefits over 10 years by avoiding losses from climate impacts, stimulating economic development and generating social and environmental gains.

***Did you know**: Adaptation investments in the health sector and early warning systems offer some of the highest returns by protecting lives, infrastructure and economic productivity.*

11

THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR CAN CUT 11% OF GLOBAL ENERGY-RELATED EMISSIONS BY 2030 THROUGH COST-EFFECTIVE ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES.



11

The world's industries consume vast amounts of energy, which is mostly sourced from fossil fuels. As a result, industrial energy consumption accounts for about a quarter of energy-related global emissions.

Many industrial processes require high-temperature heat, making decarbonization a challenge due to the limits of current renewable energy technology to meet this demand. However, greater energy efficiency can provide significant cost savings and reduce global energy-related emissions by 11% by 2030.

***Did you know**: Doubling energy efficiency improvements in buildings, industry and transport by 2030 could cut energy-related greenhouse gas emissions by almost a third. This is a crucial step in putting the world on a path to net zero by 2050.*

12

DUE TO CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS, MILLIONS OF GIRLS AROUND THE WORLD ARE NOT ABLE TO COMPLETE 12 YEARS OF EDUCATION.

12

When climate impacts hit communities around the world, they amplify and reproduce gender inequalities in different ways.

Girls are often the first to be pulled out of education when climate shocks occur and families struggle with limited resources or an increased unpaid care burden.

Ensuring that all children, and especially girls, can benefit from 12 years of quality education in a changing climate is critical to sustainable development around the world.

***Did you know**: By 2050, climate change may push up to 158 million more women and girls into poverty, 16 million more than the total number of men and boys.*

13

AROUND 13 MILLION TONNES OF PLASTICS ACCUMULATE IN SOILS ANNUALLY.

13

Plastic is all around us. It's in the water we drink, the food we eat and the air we breathe. It threatens our health, pollutes nature and kills wildlife. Plastic also fuels the climate crisis with greenhouse gases being emitted at every stage of its lifecycle, from the extraction of fossil fuels that serve as raw materials for plastic production to the incineration or degradation of plastic waste.

The world produces around 430 million metric tonnes of new plastics annually. Most of it is used only once before being discarded as waste.

Every year, 13 million tonnes of plastics accumulate in soils, impacting their health and limiting crop growth and nutrient uptake. Over time, these plastics break down into microplastics, which can eventually end up in the water and food people consume.

***Did you know**: Microplastics are a danger to human health, linked to cancer, heart attacks, reproductive problems and many other health issues. Scientists have estimated that adults may ingest up to the equivalent of one credit card per week in microplastics.*

14

THE TRANSPORT SECTOR, WHICH ACCOUNTS FOR ALMOST 14% OF GLOBAL EMISSIONS, PROVIDES A MAJOR OPPORTUNITY FOR CLIMATE ACTION.

14

Sustainable transport is crucial to tackling climate change. The transport sector accounts for almost 14% of global emissions.
To make it more sustainable, countries must invest in a wide range of mobility systems such as walking and cycling networks, low-emission public transport, electric road transport powered by renewables, and cleaner shipping and aviation.

The benefits of sustainable transport go even further than reducing emissions. When designed well, sustainable transport systems simultaneously support health, economic opportunity and environmental protection.

***Did you know**: Electric cars represented more than 20% of all cars sold in 2024, with this figure expected to reach 25% in 2025.*

15

SOLAR AND WIND PROVIDE 15% OF GLOBAL ELECTRICITY, A SHARE THAT IS EXPECTED TO MORE THAN DOUBLE BY 2030.

15

The energy transition from a system based on fossil fuels to one based on renewables is critical to tackling the climate crisis. In 2024, renewable sources accounted for almost a third of global electricity. Wind and solar power provided 15%, with hydropower and other renewable sources providing 17%.

As solar and wind power are now 41% and 53% cheaper, respectively, than fossil fuel alternatives, they are the fastest growing sources of electricity in history. Their share of electricity generation is expected to more than double by 2030, powering more sustainable and resilient communities.

***Did you know**: In 2024, renewables accounted for over 92% of new electricity capacity added worldwide. The rollout of solar and wind is already having a significant impact on emissions, but countries must further accelerate it to meet the goal of tripling global renewable energy capacity by 2030.*

16

BETWEEN 2000 AND 2019, THE COST OF DAMAGES FROM EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS AMPLIFIED BY CLIMATE CHANGE WAS AT LEAST US$16 MILLION PER HOUR.

16

As climate impacts increase, scientists are trying to figure out how much of the damage caused by extreme weather events has been related to climate change.

One study, analyzing 185 extreme weather events from 2000 to 2019, found that the cost of climate-related damages was US$143 billion annually, or $16 million per hour. Since some of the data was incomplete, particularly in low-income countries, this is likely an underestimation of the true cost.

***Did you know**: Some of the damage caused by climate change cannot be assigned a monetary value. This loss and damage can refer to non-tangible impacts such as loss of cultural heritage or identity from climate-related forced displacement.*

17

MORE THAN 17% OF LAND AND INLAND WATERS ARE NOW PROTECTED.

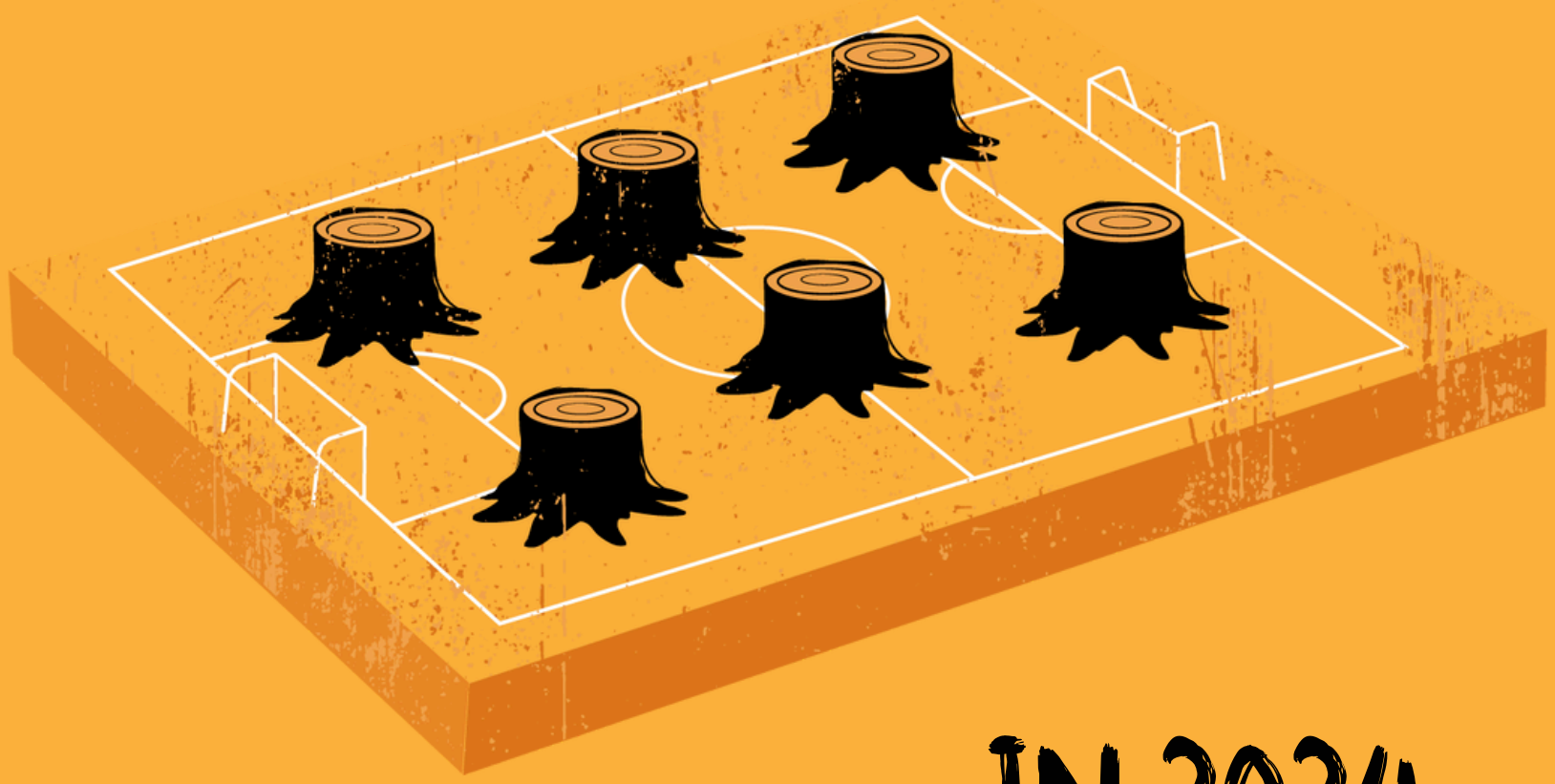
17

Over the past century, human activities have not only caused climate change but also led to a dangerous decline in biodiversity. Driven by similar patterns of unsustainable production and consumption, the climate and nature crises are deeply interconnected and reinforce each other, meaning that concerted action is necessary to address both at the same time.

Protected areas are vital to safeguarding nature and biodiversity, and halting nature loss is critical to tackling climate change. In 2022, countries adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, which aims to halt and reverse nature loss, including through a commitment to protect 30% of Earth's land and seas by 2030. Over the last few years, countries have made slow but steady progress on this target, with more than 17% of land and inland waters now protected.

***Did you know**: In addition to increasing the resilience of communities to climate impacts, nature-based solutions can provide up to 37% of the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions needed until 2030 to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement.*

18



IN 2024,

18 FOOTBALL FIELDS OF

PRIMARY TROPICAL FORESTS

WERE LOST EVERY MINUTE.

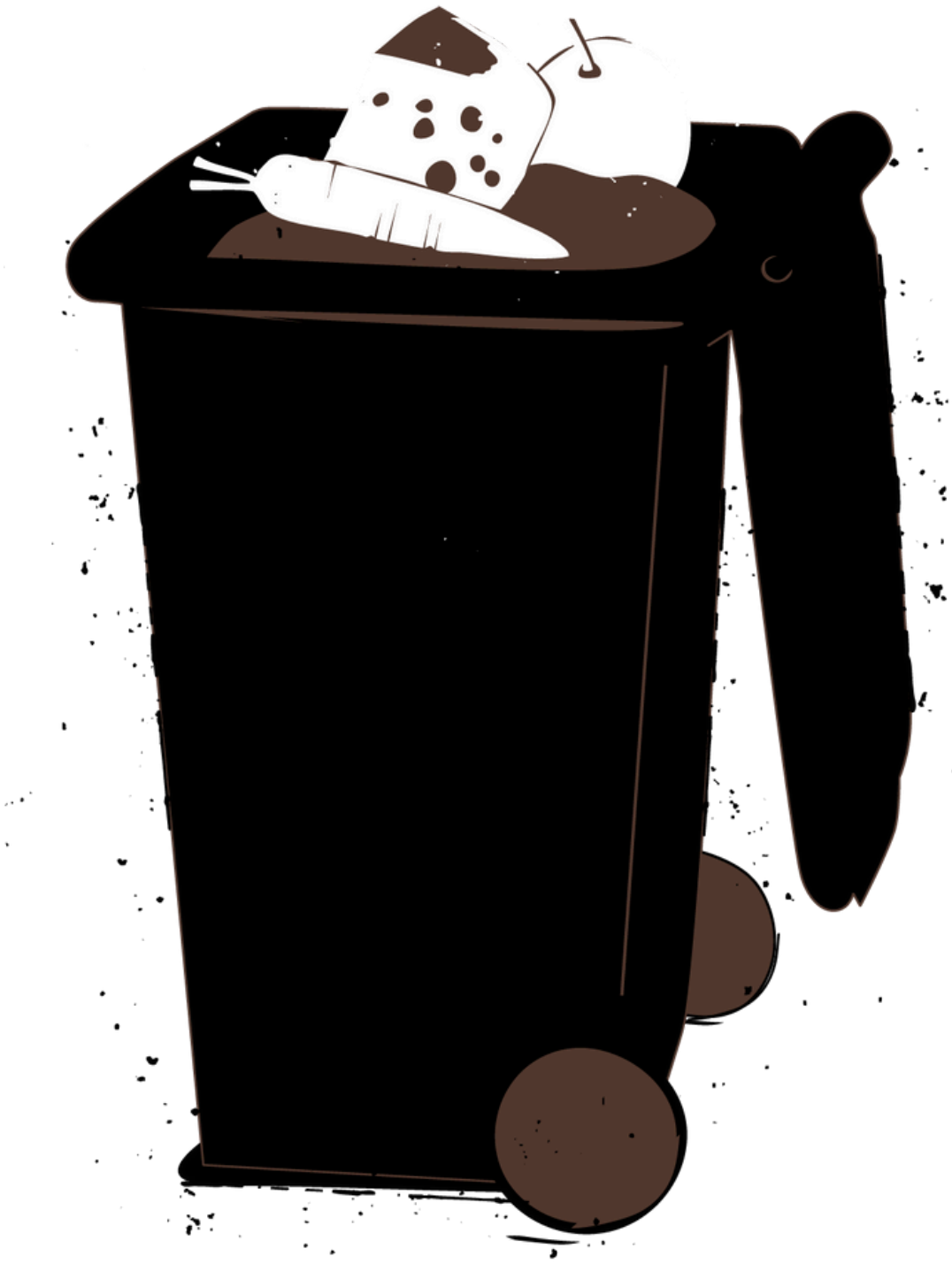
18

Forests cover nearly a third of Earth's land surface, or 4 billion hectares. They are a vital component of every facet of life. Healthy forests are also powerful carbon sinks, meaning they absorb and store carbon dioxide, helping us fight climate change.

However, forests are under extreme threat from deforestation and degradation, driven by human activities such as agricultural expansion and urbanization, as well as wildfires, which are made a lot worse by climate change.

In 2024, a record 6.7 million hectares of tropical primary forest were lost, disappearing at a rate of 18 football fields per minute, with deep impacts for biodiversity, carbon storage and the livelihoods of people who depend on them.

***Did you know**: Nearly 1 billion people, including 70 million Indigenous Peoples, depend on forests for their livelihoods. Healthy forests provide access to clean water, food and medicines, regulate rainfall patterns and prevent flooding and soil erosion.*



19

OVER 19% OF FOOD IS WASTED IN SHOPS, RESTAURANTS AND HOMES, WITH MAJOR IMPLICATIONS FOR GLOBAL EMISSIONS.

19

Agriculture is one of the main contributors to climate change, responsible for a third of global greenhouse gas emissions. It also uses 70% of the freshwater we consume, causes soil degradation and is the biggest contributor to biodiversity loss.

Despite this, every year, a third of food produced globally goes to waste. Of this, 13% is lost in the supply chain, from harvest to the point of sale. An additional 19% is wasted in shops, restaurants and homes.

***Did you know**: Food loss and waste is a significant environmental burden that can and should be addressed with urgency. It is also a missed opportunity to feed the 783 million people going hungry worldwide.*

20

OVER THE PAST TWO DECADES, THE FRESHWATER AVAILABLE PER PERSON HAS FALLEN BY 20%.

20

Water is at the centre of the climate and nature crises. In a changing climate, rainfall patterns become less predictable, ice sheets and glaciers melt at a faster rate, and water-related extreme weather events such as storms, floods and droughts become more frequent and intense.

All of this affects freshwater resources available to humans, which is only 0.5% of water on Earth. Over the past two decades, the freshwater available per person has fallen by 20%.

But some regions of the world are more affected than others, with water scarcity becoming an extremely serious challenge that can create competition over limited resources and ignite conflict.

***Did you know**: Today, over 2 billion people live in water-stressed countries and around half of the world's population is experiencing severe water scarcity for at least one month per year.*

21

THE COST OF CLIMATE IMPACTS ON HEALTH COULD REACH US$21 TRILLION IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES BY 2050.

21

The climate crisis is a health crisis. From extreme heat and air pollution to spreading infectious diseases and rising food and water insecurity, climate change has many impacts on public health.

These impacts can perpetuate or even aggravate cycles of inequality, deepening health and social inequities within and between countries. Low- and middle-income countries face a disproportionate burden. By 2050, the cost of climate impacts on health in these countries could reach $21 trillion, under an intermediate warming scenario.

Did you know: *Climate change is ushering in an era of new and intensified disease outbreaks and pandemics. For example, rising temperatures mean that disease-carrying mosquitoes are able to spread to regions where they had never been present before. By 2070, this could result in an additional 4.7 billion people exposed to malaria and dengue.*

22

THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY COULD CREATE MORE THAN 22 MILLION NEW JOBS IN AFRICA, LATIN AMERICA AND THE EUROPEAN UNION BY 2030.

22

Circular economy approaches are crucial to changing humanity's unsustainable patterns of consumption and production. They minimize waste and pollution and promote the sustainable use of natural resources.

These approaches can be employed in all sectors of the economy, from agriculture and industry to textiles and construction, creating millions of new jobs in the process. By 2030, the circular economy could create 11 million new jobs in Africa, 8.8 million new jobs in Latin America and the Caribbean and 2.5 million new jobs in the European Union.

***Did you know**: Less than 7% of raw materials are cycled back into the economy after use. By adopting circular economy approaches, countries can reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, while simultaneously protecting and restoring nature and unlocking economic opportunities.*

23

GLOBAL AVERAGE SEA LEVELS HAVE RISEN BY APPROXIMATELY 23 CENTIMETRES SINCE 1880.

23

Rising temperatures are causing ice sheets and glaciers to melt and seawater to expand. As a result, global average sea levels have risen by approximately 23 centimetres since 1880.

Sea level rise is a major threat to coastal cities and communities around the world. Coastal flooding, erosion and saltwater intrusion damage infrastructure, contaminate freshwater supplies and harm ecosystems. These impacts cause significant economic losses in sectors such as agriculture, fishing and tourism, threatening livelihoods and driving displacement and migration.

Small island states are especially vulnerable. Even at current levels of warming, Pacific Island nations will experience at least 15 centimetres of sea level rise over the next 30 years. While coastal adaptation can limit some of the damage, some island states see their very existence threatened as their lands are being submerged under water.

***Did you know**: Nearly 22 million people in the Caribbean live less than 6 metres above sea level, and most Pacific Island nations have over half of their infrastructure within 500 metres from the coast, leaving them extremely vulnerable to sea level rise.*

24

A 24 HOUR ADVANCE WARNING OF INCOMING EXTREME WEATHER CAN SAVE LIVES AND REDUCE DAMAGE BY ALMOST A THIRD.

24

Early warning systems provide timely and actionable information about impending hazards such as cyclones, floods, droughts, heatwaves and wildfires.

They are crucial tools for helping communities become safer and more resilient amid escalating climate impacts.

A 24 hour advance warning of an incoming hazard, like a storm or a heatwave, can save lives and reduce the damage by up to 30%.

***Did you know**: Investing just US$800 million in early warning systems in low- and middle-income countries would prevent losses of $3 billion to $16 billion annually.*

25

25%

OF GLOBAL LAND

IS MANAGED BY

INDIGENOUS

PEOPLES.

25

Indigenous Peoples manage around 25% of the world's land and provide environmental stewardship of at least 36% of the world's intact forests. Because these forests are better protected and experience lower rates of deforestation and degradation, they continue to function as net carbon sinks, making Indigenous lands critical to mitigating climate change.

By safeguarding these key ecosystems that act as carbon sinks and protect biodiversity, Indigenous Peoples provide an environmental service to the rest of the world, which is often unrecognized, and merits increased political protection and financial support.

***Did you know**: Nature-based solutions and circular economy have been a part of Indigenous Peoples' ways of life for millennia and this knowledge is key to climate action.*

26

GLOBALLY, 26% OF PEOPLE LACK ACCESS TO CLEAN COOKING SOLUTIONS.

26

Access to clean cooking is not just an energy issue. It's also a health, gender and human rights issue.

While electricity access has been expanding, access to clean cooking solutions remains low. Nearly 2.3 billion people, or 26% of the world's population, still cook with rudimentary fuels, such as wood and charcoal. In addition to causing deforestation, these fuels release harmful smoke when burned, contributing to 3.7 million premature deaths annually, mostly among women and children.

Moreover, women's opportunities for education, employment and independence are being limited by the time needed to collect these fuels daily.

***Did you know**: Replacing wood and charcoal stoves with cleaner alternatives could prevent at least 463,000 deaths and US$66 billion in healthcare costs yearly in sub-Saharan Africa.*

27

A LANDMARK CASE INITIATED BY 27 STUDENTS FROM THE PACIFIC ISLANDS ESTABLISHED THAT COUNTRIES HAVE A LEGAL OBLIGATION TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE.

27

In a landmark decision, the International Court of Justice ruled that states have an obligation to protect the environment from greenhouse gas emissions that cause climate change.

The case, considered the largest ever climate litigation case, was initiated by 27 students from the Pacific Islands and led by the nation of Vanuatu. It was hailed as a victory for climate justice and for the power of young people to make a difference.

***Did you know**: People are increasingly turning to the courts as a solution to change the dynamics of the fight against climate change. As of December 2022, 2,180 climate-related cases had been filed in 65 jurisdictions.*

28

CARBON PRICING
NOW COVERS AROUND 28%
OF GLOBAL EMISSIONS.

28

Carbon pricing is an instrument that captures the external costs of greenhouse gas emissions and ties them to their source through a price. This helps shift the burden for the damage caused by climate change back to those who are responsible for it.

Carbon pricing is the economic foundation for carbon markets, as it establishes a value for emission reductions that can be traded as carbon credits.

Today, about 28% of global greenhouse gas emissions are covered by a direct carbon price, helping countries mobilize finance and invest in sustainable development.

***Did you know**: Carbon pricing revenues exceeded US$100 billion in 2024. Over half of this revenue, generated for public budgets, was earmarked for environment, infrastructure and development projects.*

29

29% OF ALL SPECIES ON EARTH FACE CRITICAL RISK OF EXTINCTION BY 2100 IF GLOBAL EMISSIONS REMAIN HIGH.

29

Climate change is causing irreversible changes to biodiversity. Rising temperatures, shifting precipitation patterns and longer wildfire seasons are altering habitats and the interactions between species, and can destabilize entire ecosystems.

As a result, numerous species are at increasing risk of extinction, with this number expected to steeply increase if global average temperatures rise more than 1.5°C. Under a high warming scenario of 5°C, more than 29% of all species on Earth face critical risk of extinction.

***Did you know**: Climate change and habitat loss, both caused by human activities, are driving the Earth's sixth mass extinction. The planet has experienced five previous mass extinction events, the last one occurring 65.5 million years ago, when dinosaurs were wiped out.*

30

NEARLY HALF OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION IS UNDER 30.
THE FUTURE THEY INHERIT MUST BE LOW-CARBON, SAFE AND JUST.

30

Children and young people under 30 make up half of the world's population. Climate change will affect every aspect of their lives, from where they will live and what education they will receive to what they will do to earn a living and even whether they will have children of their own.

Many young people are aware that climate action must happen urgently, on a planetary scale. They are leading grassroots social movements, informing global climate negotiations and driving innovative solutions that deliver change.

Decision-makers around the world have a responsibility to listen to their demands and act to safeguard their future. Humanity cannot prosper on a planet battered by climate change impacts. The successful economies of the future are the ones taking climate action now.

After more than 30 years of climate negotiations, it is time to fully commit to a low-carbon, safe and just future. Because in every aspect of our lives and our children's lives, #ClimateCounts.

UNDP's Climate Promise is the UN system's largest portfolio of support on climate action, working with more than 140 countries and territories and directly benefiting 37 million people. This portfolio implements over US$2.45 billion in grant financing and draws on UNDP's expertise in adaptation, mitigation, carbon markets, climate and forests, climate risk and security, and climate strategies and policy. Visit our website at climatepromise.undp.org and follow us at @UNDPClimate and @UNDPplanet.

UNDP is the leading United Nations organization fighting to end the injustice of poverty, inequality, and climate change. Working with our broad network of experts and partners in 170 countries, we help nations to build integrated, lasting solutions for people and planet.

Learn more at undp.org or follow at @UNDP.

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