

# Human Development Report 2007/2008



Fighting climate change:  
Human solidarity in a divided world

Key statistical facts



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### Fighting climate change: Human solidarity in a divided world

The Report is embargoed until 12:00 noon GMT on Tuesday 27 November 2007

#### KEY STATISTICAL FACTS

Fact	Page	Table or figure
The threshold for dangerous climate change is an increase [in average global temperature] of around 2°C [3.6°F above preindustrial levels].	3	Figure 1.2, page 35 Figure 1.13, page 51
World temperatures have increased by around 0.7°C since the advent of the industrial era.	6-7	Figure 1.1, page 32
To have a 50:50 chance of limiting temperature increase to 2°C will require stabilization of green house gases at concentrations [in the atmosphere] of around 450 ppm of CO <sub>2</sub> e [parts per million of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent]	7	Figure 1.9, page 46
Current concentrations have reached 380 ppm of CO <sub>2</sub> e.	2-3	
We estimate in this Report that if all of the world's people generated greenhouse gases at the same rate as some developed countries [ie Canada and the United States], we would need nine planets [to absorb the GHGs and avoid dangerous climate change]	3	Table 1.2, page 48
In the 7 years since the Doha Round started, stocks of greenhouse gases have increased by around 12 ppm of CO <sub>2</sub> e	4	
With 15% of the world's population, rich countries [OECD] account for almost half of [annual, global] emissions of CO <sub>2</sub> .	7	Figure 1.5, page 41 Appendix table 1.1, page 69 Annex table 24, page 310
The [per capita] carbon footprint of the United States is five times that of China and over fifteen times that of India.	7	Figure 1.6, page 43 Annex table 24, page 310
In Ethiopia, the average per capita carbon footprint is 0.1 tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> compared with 20 tonnes in Canada.	7	Figure 1.6, page 43 Annex table 24, page 310
The global carbon budget for energy-related emissions would amount to 14.5 Gt CO <sub>2</sub> annually.  Current emissions [of CO <sub>2</sub> ] are running at twice this level annually [29.0 Gt CO <sub>2</sub> ].	7	Figure 1.10, page 47  Appendix table 1.1, page 69 Annex table 24, page 310
The carbon budget for the entire 21 <sup>st</sup> Century [1,456 Gt CO <sub>2</sub> ] could expire as early as 2032.	7	Figure 1.10, page 47
The world [will] have to cut emissions of greenhouse gases by half by 2050 relative to 1990 levels. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We estimate that avoiding dangerous climate change will require rich nations to cut emissions by at least 80% by 2050, with cuts of 30% by 2020.</li> <li>Emissions from developing countries will peak around 2020, with cuts of 20% by 2050.</li> </ul>	7	Figure 1.11, page 49

<b>Fact</b>	<b>Page</b>	<b>Table or figure</b>
<p>Between now and 2030, the average annual cost [of cutting emissions] would amount to 1.6% of [global] GDP.</p> <p>The costs of inaction could be much higher. According to the Stern Review, they could reach 5-20% of world GDP.</p>	<b>8</b>	
Some 262 million people were affected by climate disasters annually from 2000 to 2004, over 98% of them in the developing world.	<b>8</b>	Figure 2.1, page 75
<p>In Ethiopia and Kenya, children aged five or less are respectively 36% and 50% more likely to be malnourished if they were born during a drought.</p> <p>For Ethiopia, this translates into some 2 million additional malnourished children in 2005.</p>	<b>9</b>	
In Niger, children aged two or less born in a drought year were 72% more likely to be stunted [under-height for age].	<b>9</b>	
Indian women born during a flood in the 1970s were 19% less likely to have attended primary school.	<b>9</b>	
Global temperature increases of 3-4°C could result in 330 million people being permanently or temporarily displaced through flooding. Over 70 million people in Bangladesh, 6 million in Lower Egypt and 22 million in Viet Nam could be affected.	<b>9</b>	
With 3°C of warming, 20-30% of land species could face extinction.	<b>10</b>	
An additional 220-400 million people could be exposed to malaria – a disease that already claims around 1 million lives annually.	<b>10</b>	
[A new] Climate Change Mitigation Facility [could] mobilize US\$ 25-50 billion annually to finance low-carbon energy investments in developing countries.	<b>12</b>	
<p>Adaptation financing requirements should be seen as 'new and additional' commitments. The total of around US\$ 86 billion [annually] by 2015 would represent around 0.2% of developed country GDP.</p> <p>[The US\$ 86 billion represents] at least US\$ 44 billion for 'climate-proofing' development investments; at least US\$ 40 billion to strengthen national strategies for poverty reduction; [and] an additional US\$ 2 billion a year for disaster and post-disaster recovery.</p>	<p><b>12</b></p> <p><b>11-12</b></p>	Table 4.3, page 194
<p>Around 1.6 billion people in the world lack access to [electricity], most live in sub-Saharan Africa.</p> <p>The number of people in India living without access to electricity is around 500 million.</p>	<b>43-44</b>	Figure 1.7, page 44 Annex table 22, page 302